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Volume 50--No. 39

# The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1921

THE FALL FAIRS

GLENCOE.....SEPT. 27-28  
MELBOURNE.....OCT. 6

Whole No. 2590

**MISS PEARLIE GEORGE**  
(Gold Medalist  
of London Conservatory of Music)  
**PIANO INSTRUCTION**  
Lessons commenced on September 1.  
Syme St., Glencoe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**We Carry A Full Line**

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

**J. M. Anderson**  
GLENCOE  
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**J. B. COUGH & SON**  
Furniture Dealers  
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MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 23, night 100

Blank oil leases for sale at The  
Transcript office.

## Cut Glass Specials

Cream and Sugar Sets	\$2.50 to \$10.00
Water Sets, 7 pieces	\$8.00 up
Bon Bon Dishes	\$1.00 to \$5.00
Berry or Salad Bowls	\$5.00 to \$9.75
Vases	\$1.50 to \$15.00
Vinegar or Oil Bottles	\$1.25 to \$4.50
Spoon Trays	\$2.50 to \$6.00
Salt and Peppers, pair	\$1.25 to \$3.55
Salt Dips	75c to \$2.50
Sherbert Glasses, half dozen	\$6.50
Custard Cups, dozen	\$2.50 up

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

**C. E. Davidson - Jeweler**

## Chestnut Coal

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

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**

LUMBER YARD and PLANING MILL  
Glencoe, Ont.

## MILLINERY PARLORS

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

**MRS. W. A. CURRIE**

**CENTRAL GARAGE**

**"FORD"**

## Your Profits?

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

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

**SNELGROVE & FAULDS**

Ford Dealers

Glencoe and Rodney

## Peaches and Plums THIS WEEK

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

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

IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.

**W. A. CURRIE**

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

**COUNTER CHECK BOOKS**

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

## Irwin's Novelty Store

Phone 24

Cheapest and Most Satisfac-  
tory Place in Town to Get

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

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and  
Pictorial Review Patterns

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

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

20 per cent. reduction on  
Tractors.

Call and see me before you buy.

**D. M. McKELLAR**  
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT  
GLENCOE

## EAT MORE BREAD

BUT BE SURE YOU GET

**REITH'S**

APPETIZING  
NOURISHING  
JUST A LITTLE BETTER

**GLENCOE BAKERY**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE**

between  
MONTREAL  
TORONTO  
DETROIT  
and  
CHICAGO

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

## INSURANCE

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

Also the leading Companies in Fire  
and Automobile at low rates.  
Office and Residence, McRae St.  
Phone 92

## Farmers and Dairymen

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

**D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe**  
House, 30-2. Store, 89.

## CROPS IN THE WEST

Manitoba's crop is counted to be 25  
per cent. below average. Alberta 10  
per cent. below, while Saskatchewan is  
somewhat over the average.  
Southern Alberta is hardest hit, regis-  
tering a fifth successive year's fail-  
ure, necessitating substantial assist-  
ance from Governments and other  
sources. In Northern Alberta the  
crop is slightly below average, owing  
to the failure of the June rains.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Prices of farm implements are soon  
to be reduced.

Automatic drinking fountains have  
been placed in the schools at Both-  
well.

Sir Harry Lauder sailed from Lon-  
don on Sunday for a six months' tour  
of the United States.

Albert Doyle, a carpenter, was in-  
stantly killed by falling off the roof  
of a house at Chatham.

Petroleum's population has decreased  
379 since the 1911 census, and 996  
since the 1901 census, and is now  
3,138.

Margaret Vansickle, widow of the  
late David Vansickle of Zone town-  
ship, died a few days ago, aged 82  
years.

Andrew Boulton, Adelaide town-  
ship, was shot through the arm while  
standing beside a shooting gallery at  
Strathroy fair.

Ex-Mayor C. R. Somerville has been  
chosen by the London Liberals as  
their candidate for the Commons in  
the coming election.

George B. O'Malley has been elected  
by acclamation to fill the vacancy  
caused by the death of Councillor F.  
W. Smith of Durwich.

A Detroit undertaker removed the  
body of a woman from the coffin be-  
cause it had not been paid for before  
the funeral according to arrangement.

In the Essex county court at Sand-  
wich two young men were given a  
sentence of ten years and forty lash-  
es each for assaulting an aged farm-  
er.

Farmers on the lake shore in Essex  
have been doing their plowing by  
moonlight to escape the sandflies,  
which have been very troublesome to  
the horses.

After September 30, prospective  
bridgemen must apply to the munici-  
pal clerk for their permits for mar-  
riage licenses, the provincial sec-  
retary having issued instructions that  
the new law shall come into effect on  
October 1.

Forest town council has passed a  
resolution accepting the order of the  
Provincial Board of Health to have  
an up-to-date system of waterworks  
installed in the town immediately.  
This is the outcome of a two-year  
campaign for waterworks.

At the opening session of the 38th  
annual convention of the Canadian  
Embalmers' Association at Toronto  
it was decided to drop the name "un-  
dertaker" and adopt instead the desig-  
nation of "director of funeral ser-  
vice," as being more appropriate.

A wealthy Montana mining oper-  
ator, wearing dark glasses, fell asleep  
at the entrance of the Cadillac Hotel  
in Detroit. When he awoke he found  
forty cents in his hat, which he held  
up as being more appropriate.  
The donor thought him a blind beggar.

A stranger visited several farmers  
in the vicinity of Dutton and by tel-  
ling a plausible story managed to get  
possession of their fowl without pay-  
ing for them. In one case he re-  
ceived chickens to the value of about  
\$20, stating that a well-known local  
buyer would remit a cheque the fol-  
lowing day.

William Roloson, near Strathroy,  
met with a fatal accident as he  
and his wife, his daughter and son-in-  
law, Mr. Cole, were driving in a car  
to the London fair. Mr. Roloson, ex-  
pecting a flat tire, stepped out on the  
running board as the car was moving  
and lost his balance and fell, striking  
the back of his head, and fracturing  
his skull. He never regained con-  
sciousness.

Failing to notify the assessor that  
he was the owner of a female dog, a  
farmer from the township of Yar-  
mouth was fined \$5 and \$5 costs by  
the county magistrate. The offence  
is the first to be prosecuted under the  
clause of the municipal act. The sec-  
tion directs that the owner of a dog  
must notify the assessor of the fact  
on a form prescribed and left on the  
proprietor's premises.

**RALPH CONNOR D.D.**

Rev. Chas. W. Gordon, D.D., LL.D.,  
Moderator of the General Assembly of  
the Presbyterian Church in Can-  
ada, is visiting several of the Pres-  
byteries and churches of Western  
Ontario, and in his official capacity  
will be at Duff's church, Dunwich, in  
the morning and at Glencoe in the  
evening of Sunday, Oct. 2.

Dr. Gordon, familiar to the reading  
public as "Ralph Connor," is one of  
Canada's most widely-known sons.  
His books are read throughout the  
English-speaking world. They were  
written from a first-hand knowledge  
of the life they represent. Reared  
in a manse in eastern Ontario, he had  
intimate knowledge of that Scotch-  
Canadian pioneer life which he has  
immortalized in his earlier works.  
As the minister of St. Stephen's  
church, Winnipeg, he has seen the  
Canadian West during its various  
stages of development, and his books  
will endure both for their literary ex-  
cellence and for their historic value.

During the war Dr. Gordon served  
overseas as chaplain with the Cana-  
dian troops. His latest books are a  
depiction of military life and not  
unusually bear the stamp of reality.

While still retaining his associa-  
tion with St. Stephen's church,  
Winnipeg, Dr. Gordon has been prom-  
inent of late in the service of the  
Province of Manitoba as chairman of  
the Industrial Commission. In June  
of this year the Presbyterian Church  
in Canada conferred on him its high-  
est honor in electing him to the  
Moderator's chair in the General Assem-  
bly.

## CARNIVAL A BIG ATTRACTION

Thousands Delighted With Pageant  
in Honor of Street Pavement

Nearly three thousand people lined  
Main street on Friday night and en-  
joyed the entertainment gotten up to  
celebrate the opening of Glencoe's  
fine new pavement. Many others,  
mostly in costume, participated in  
the street dance which was made all  
the more pleasurable with splendid  
music furnished by the 135th Battal-  
ion Band of Strathroy. Decorations  
of flags, bunting, pennants and col-  
ored lights, the gay and varied cos-  
tumes of the masqueraders and the  
bally atmosphere tempered to a de-  
gree conspired to make the event one  
of real enjoyment and splendor. The  
neighboring towns and countryside  
were fully represented and contrib-  
uted liberally to the financial success  
of the evening.

Proceedings opened with several  
selections from the band, which oc-  
cupied a stage erected at the McKel-  
lar street intersection. From the  
same platform congratulatory speech-  
es were made by Mr. McLean, Deputy  
Minister of Public Works for Ontar-  
io; J. G. Lethbridge, member for  
West Middlesex in the Legislature,  
and J. C. Elliott, K.C., of London,  
former representative for the riding.  
A pleasing solo by H. K. Charlton  
was a feature also. Reeve Allan Mc-  
Pherson presided and introduced the  
speakers in well-timed remarks.

Mr. McLean considered the pave-  
ment one of the finest pieces of work  
of its kind that he had yet seen, and  
heartily congratulated the council  
and citizens and commended the  
progressiveness which was evidenced.  
Mr. Lethbridge was reminiscent in  
his address, referring to some of the  
ups and downs which had been ex-  
perienced in the history of the town,  
and left a favor of optimism with  
his audience that a new era of pro-  
gress and improvement was develop-  
ing for the community at large. Mr.  
Elliott, speaking as a Glencoe old  
boy, referred to some of the good  
qualities for which Glencoe had been  
noted in the past, particularly in ath-  
letics, mentioning the names of sev-  
eral athletes who in their day had a  
reputation for brawn and agility sec-  
ond to none in Western Ontario.

Shortly after nine o'clock the pro-  
ceedings were given into charge of  
the carnival committee. The dance  
was then on, led off by the Grand  
March, and continued until midnight.

Prizes for character costumes were  
awarded as follows: "Lord and  
Lady," Miss Gillies and Miss Huston;  
"Negro Bride and Groom," Dolly  
Treastain and Miss Brown; "Convict  
and Partner," Mr. Hishbert and Miss  
Graham; "Clown," Thomas Diamond;  
"Charlie Chaplin," D. A. Weaver;  
"Negro Dude," Wm. McRae. The  
prizes were \$3, \$2 and \$1, in cash.

The celebration throughout was  
clean and wholesome. Everybody  
was in the best of humor and entered  
thoroughly into the spirit of gaiety.  
It was a most orderly crowd, too, and  
required no policing, with not an un-  
seemly act or word to mar the enjoy-  
ment.

For those who desired it the  
Daughters of the Empire served re-  
freshment of tea and coffee, cream  
and cake, sandwiches, etc., at tables  
provided by this organization to help  
along the soldiers' memorial fund.

The various committees appointed  
to carry out the arrangements for the  
carnival discharged their duties most  
faithfully and are worthy of the many  
congratulatory remarks that were  
heard. It was the town council that  
had the lead in the affair, and the  
proceeds, netting \$208, will, we un-  
derstand, be the establishment of a  
fund to be at some future time de-  
voted to purposes that will meet the  
approval of all who lent it their pa-  
tronage.

**APPIN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE**  
The Appin Women's Institute has  
prepared an interesting list of prizes  
for the school fair, to be held on Sat-  
urday next, Oct. 1. A prize of \$5 is  
offered for the best decorated motor  
in the parade (all contestants to live  
in Ekfrid). For the best essay on  
the history of Ekfrid township, not  
exceeding 500 words, a prize is also  
offered, as well as for the best oil  
painting shown—ex-pupils of Ekfrid  
schools (not more than three pictures  
to be shown by one contestant). Re-  
lay foot races for ex-pupils will be  
other prize-winning events, and con-  
solation prizes will be given to each  
school that competes in the parade.

The special prize list includes tro-  
phies for singing by the school child-  
ren of each section and for a nail-  
driving contest open to both boys  
and girls. Final arrangements for  
the fair were made at a recent meet-  
ing of the Institute, held at the home  
of Mrs. John B. Fletcher, with an at-  
tendance of nearly 40 members. The  
members are contributing generously  
to a shower in aid of the Strathroy  
hospital.

**LAST OF FREEBORN FAMILY**  
Woodstock, Sept. 22.—The death  
took place Wednesday of Elizabeth  
Freeborn, wife of Robert Skates.  
Mrs. Skates was 81 years old, and  
was born in London township, Mid-  
dsex county. She came to this city  
from Appin with her husband seven-  
teen years ago. Eight months ago  
she fell and broke her hip and since  
that time she has gradually declined  
in health. With the exception of her  
husband, there are no survivors.  
Mrs. Skates is the last of the Free-  
born family. She was a member of  
the Baptist church.

## GLENCOE COUNCIL

A special meeting of the Glencoe  
council was held in the council cham-  
bers at 11 a.m., Sept. 14th. Present,  
Reeve McPherson and Councillors  
Parrott, Lumley and McCracken.

The engineer's report on the Main  
street pavement was read. On mo-  
tion of Lumley and Parrott the report  
was accepted.

By-law No. 285, authorizing the  
reeve and treasurer to raise by way  
of loan the sum of \$17,000 for per-  
manent improvement, received its  
third readings and was finally pas-  
sed.

On motion of McCracken and Lum-  
ley the clerk was instructed to issue  
an order on the treasurer in favor of  
the Kingston Construction Co. for  
\$7,000 in part payment of pavement.

A special meeting of the council  
was held in the council chamber on  
Monday, Sept. 26. Members present  
—Reeve McPherson, Councillors Par-  
rott, McCracken and Lumley.

By-law No. 284, to regulate the traf-  
fic on the paved street of the village,  
received its three readings and was  
finally passed.

Re finance for town hall. On mo-  
tion of Messrs. Lumley and McCrack-  
en it was decided to accept the ten-  
der of Clark Bros. for a No. 128 Hecla  
furnace for \$375, the council to retain  
possession of the old furnace and  
brick, the new furnace to be installed  
by Oct. 15, 1921.

Charles George, Clerk.

## U.F.O. CONVENTION CALLED

West Middlesex United Farmers,  
at an executive meeting in Strathroy  
Saturday afternoon, decided to hold  
a nominating convention there on  
Saturday, October 8.

One delegate expressed the opinion  
that there will be at least 25 names  
placed before the convention.

Get rid of that nervous, fretful feel-  
ing. Brace up. Take Tania and  
you will look everybody in the face  
with a smile. Sold at F. E. Lumley's.

## GLENCOE RINK—NOW OR NEVER!

The question is asked, How is the  
rink coming along? The situation is  
this. Before the building is com-  
menced we must have at least three-  
fourths of the money in hand, and  
we are a little over a thousand dol-  
lars short. The goal is almost reach-  
ed, and work could commence next  
week. Are the people of Glencoe and  
vicinity going to let this proposition  
fall through for the want of a little  
effort and self-sacrifice? Think the  
matter over; consider carefully what  
the rink will mean to you and your  
family, and what a big disappoint-  
ment it will be to the young people  
in the district if not built. The sea-  
son is getting late; this week it will  
mean on or off. Do your bit—put it  
over the top with one last mighty  
effort. Jim McAlpine or any of the  
convenancing committee have stock ap-  
plications.

## HANNON-GORDON

A quiet wedding was solemnized  
at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto,  
Sept. 21st, when Anna Grant Gordon,  
youngest daughter of Dr. G. Gordon  
of Newbury, became the bride of Roy  
Hannon of Toronto. The ceremony  
was performed by Father Kirby. Af-  
ter the ceremony the wedding break-  
fast was served at the King Edward  
Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Hannon left  
for Buffalo and New York, and on  
their return will reside at 85 Win-  
chester street, Toronto.

## DEVLIN-CATTENACH

Married—at the home of the  
bride, Mrs. Cattenach, 1000 Main St.,  
Cattenach, Newwaygo, Mich., on Tues-  
day, Sept. 27, their daughter, Hazel  
Elizabeth, to Thomas J. Devlin of Ek-  
frid. Mr. and Mrs. Devlin will be at  
home to their friends at their farm  
in Ekfrid after Nov. 1st.

## WALKERS BALL TOURNAMENT

An interesting baseball tournament  
was held at Walkers on Friday after-  
noon. In the first game, between  
Dutton and Walkers, the score was  
4 to 12 in favor of Walkers. The  
batteries were: Dutton—Black, Leese  
and McCall; Walkers—M. Fletcher  
and A. Fletcher. Dutton had 6 hits  
and Walkers 15. A few errors not  
worth while mentioning.

In the second game Glencoe beat  
Newbury 14 to 10. Glencoe had 18  
hits and Newbury 13. Hamilton and  
Babcock were the batteries for Glen-  
coe, and Henderson, Connelly and  
Fletcher for Newbury.

In the third and last game it was  
up to the famous Reds and the much-  
noted Glencoe nine to play. Score—  
Walkers 8, Glencoe 6. Batteries:  
Glencoe—Hamilton and Babcock;  
Walkers—H. McCallum and A. Flet-  
cher. Glencoe got three hits off of  
Hughie, Walkers' boy pitcher, while  
Ed. held Walkers down to nine.

The boys certainly were all good  
sports. Umpire, Rankin, from Lon-  
don.

It looks like a hard winter. Rheu-  
matism, Neuralgia, Neuritis and Lum-  
bago will find many a victim. Tem-  
pleton's Rheumatic Capsules will  
knock out the worst attack. Or is it  
Asthma? Then RAZ-MAH is the sure  
relief. Sold by H. I. Johnston.

Since 1907 over 4,000 newspapers  
in Canada and the United States have  
ceased publication chiefly owing to  
the high cost of publishing.

Wedding cake boxes at The Tran-  
script office.



## In The Old Clock's Heart

By Dorothy Gamber

PART I.

The waiter, Crimmins, gave a final glance at his tables with their chairs piled high on top and turned to leave the empty, dimly lighted dining room of the big summer hotel. His work was over for the night and he moved wearily toward the swinging doors that led to the region of the kitchen, his rubber soles thudding softly as he crossed the floor. As he passed the table nearest the door, the brass sconce with its grey-and-rose shade cast a thin ray of light that extended to the end of the bare straight table leg. He glanced down absent-mindedly and the gleam of something bright and red on the floor caught his eye. Crimmins stooped over carefully, favoring his rheumatic joints, and picked up an almond shaped, smoothly polished red stone. He straightened up slowly and, standing directly under the light, held the stone in the palm of his hand, where it lay like a great clear drop of blood.

A crafty look spread over his weak, exceptionally small features and glancing furtively around to make sure that he was alone in the dining room, he slipped the stone into the pocket of his low-cut vest.

"Gawd!" he exclaimed, "wot if it wuz real!"

He extinguished the remaining lights and, passing through the doors, took a dirty straw hat from a peg at his right. As he went through the kitchen, the chef was in a heated conversation with one of the kitchen boys, and neither heard his muttered "night."

Crimmins walked down the steep hill that led from the big hotel, his left hand fingering the smooth cool stone in his pocket. Over and over again, the words "wot if it wuz real" came back to his mind. Once he thought he heard a noise and paused to listen intently, both hands held tight against his vest. If he were held up! But after standing alert and silent for a few minutes, he decided that he must have been mistaken, and so walked on as hurriedly as his stiffened joints would permit.

What if the stone should be a real rug? He reasoned that over his body who came to the hotel was rich; the women all wore grand jewelry. It must have dropped from some woman's ring or necklace as she sat at dinner. Should he return it and get a chance on getting a reward? The more he thought of it, the more he wanted it. He must have been mistaken, and so walked on as hurriedly as his stiffened joints would permit.

His reflections were cut short by his arrival at his home, a small grey-white cottage that nestled among the bushes like a secret. As usual, the lamp in the hall was burning dimly. His wife, dog-tired after a day spent over the wash tub filled with other people's clothes, had gone to bed, leaving him to lock up the house and put out the lamp.

Crimmins picked up the green-shaded oil lamp and holding it carefully, stealthily entered a bare, scantily furnished room that served as kitchen and dining room. Closing the door softly, he placed the lamp on the table with its soiled red-and-white cloth, drew up a battered wooden chair and, taking the stone from his pocket, held it under the light. Although he knew nothing about jewels, both instinct and reason told him this was valuable. Where could he hide it? He glanced around the room in perplexity, his great hulking shadow forming grotesque shapes as he turned this way and that searching for a hiding place.

On a shelf in the corner stood an old-fashioned square clock with battered face, the lower half painted with a brightly colored sunset. Crimmins regarded the clock doubtfully as its sharp staccato ticking knocked against the listening silence of the room. Crossing over to the shelf, he lifted the clock carefully, laid it face down on the table and opened the back. The coiled spring suggested a possibility. He forced the stone way back in the coil, using the blade of a penknife to lodge it there securely and out of sight. Then he replaced the clock, set it going and gave a shy look at the room before putting out the lamp.

Ignorant of the part Destiny had chosen for him in the events that were to make up the history of the stone, Crimmins made ready for bed. But he was far too excited to sleep, and finally, finding the heat of the humid night more than could be borne in the stuffy, low-ceilinged bedroom, he took his pillow and went out on the porch where he settled himself in a shabby old hammock.

Soon he slept heavily, the rumbling of a rapidly approaching thunder storm making no impression on his consciousness. In the morning, his wife found him in the hammock, dead. The doctor said that the lightning had struck him as he lay there sleeping.



ISSUE No. 40-21.

Crimmins' wife, always discontented in the country, made immediate plans to move to the city. She sold all the furniture, including the old clock, to a second hand dealer, and thus the stone passed out of the Crimmins' possession.

Before Mrs. Crimmins left she heard rumors of the loss, up at the hotel, of a valuable jewel, and a notice in the local paper attracted her attention.

"The loss of a beautiful and costly piece of red amber, weighing about two carats," she read, "is reported by Mr. T. Langdon Laird, Mr. and Mrs. Laird are residing at the Almont for the summer. Mr. Laird found the amber while travelling in Italy and had it set in a pendant for his wife. It is estimated that the stone is worth as much per carat as a first water diamond. The amber is prized not only for its commercial value but also because red amber is very rare. Mr. Laird has offered a reward of \$250 for its return."

"Some folks has everything," sniffed Mrs. Crimmins. "I suppose some rich man or woman will find it who doesn't need no \$250 anyway!"

In the meantime, a second-hand furniture dealer carried off the Crimmins' clock to his dusty old shop in the Berkimien Valley and there in an obscure corner, dust-covered, it rested telling no tales, while fliers were sent by the police to pawnshops and jewelry stores in neighboring cities.

In the same Berkimien Valley, in the drowsy, one-street village of Arberville, lived Anthony Bersach and his sunny, golden-haired daughter Constance. Three minutes' walk from the little wooden station and up a steep pair of stone steps, stood Anthony's tiny red brick shop and house, with the periwinkle vine clambering all over the porch. Here, day after day, in the little workshop at the front of the house, sat old Anthony, shouldered bent, soft grey hair just touched by the sun that peeped over his shoulder with friendly interest.

Everything about Arberville was friendly. The friendly neighbors who brought their queer old country cluck to a lone boy, his brown eyes rivaling the sun in bright happiness. "Daddy," she said, as she stood in the doorway, trying very hard to look severe, the twinkle in her eyes belying every word. "Must I call you every day, noon? Don't you know that dinner is ready?"

Out came the jeweler's glass and, with a little laugh, Constance was at his side, her cool soft cheek against his wrinkled face.

"And what have you been doing this morning?" asked Anthony, as with one arm over his daughter's shoulder, they walked slowly through the narrow, dark hall into the sunny kitchen.

"Oh, working for a while," she answered, "and sewing for a while and then reading."

"But daughter," he remonstrated, "don't you know I told you that you must not do any work. That's what the doctor says. You're young, you're to rest." And Anthony's face clouded, and a troubled look drove away all the beaming friendliness from his eyes.

For Anthony had a sorrow that was weighing on him heavily, bringing a greater droop to the shoulders that in his youth had been broad and strong, and accentuating the wistful expression of the friendly lined face. Constance, his daughter, his girl, was sick and the doctor said that she must go away.

Since her mother's death four years before, when Constance was eighteen, she had kept house for her father and they had lived happily together. She sang gaily as she dusted and cleaned and sewed and darned, and old Anthony would pause in his work and listen with a smile as he heard her bustling about with the lilt of a merry little song on her lips. But now, at this time now there has been no bustling about and very little singing, for all ways she seemed too tired to sing and often—too often—a sharp little cough would strike terror to Anthony's heart.

"It is nothing serious—yet," the doctor had said solemnly. "Incipient cases are not necessarily alarming if they are taken in time. Six months at the mountain sanitarium at Round-ene and she should have no more trouble."

"And how much," asked old Anthony, tremblingly, "will that cost?"

"Six hundred dollars," said the doctor casually, little realizing the hopelessness that entered Anthony's heart, "between five and six hundred dollars."

And that was the sorrow that was gnawing at Anthony's heart. Six hundred dollars to him, might as well be a million, for he had saved barely a hundred dollars and neither he, nor anyone he knew in Arberville had so much money. So it was that day after day, as he bent over his work, the tick-tock of the clock was no longer a friendly accompaniment to his work, but a mournful refrain that chanted over and over again, "Six hundred dollars, six hundred dollars."

Yet there was nothing to do but wait and hope, for Anthony was poor and had little prospect of getting the money.

Then one day, to Anthony came a second-hand furniture dealer, and with him he brought a square mahogany

## NOTICE

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stick with battered old face and vivid sunset scene. "I'll let you have it for a dollar, Mr. Bersach," he said. "If you fix it up you might be able to sell it for two or three dollars. It's right pretty," he added.

Anthony, finding it next to impossible to refuse anybody anything, bought the clock, the dealer saying that he would stop for the money on his way back. Anthony was not very busy that afternoon, and so, deciding to take the old clock apart to see if his judgment had been right in the amount of fixing it required, he took out the works, and laying them on his table, picked up a pair of pliers. As he held the works before him, he was caught by an unnatural gleam in the spring at the left. Poking at it gently with a small screwdriver, he dislodged the obstruction and out upon the table dropped the piece of red amber, where it gleamed in the sunlight with friendly twinkle.

(To be concluded.)

## Progress in Canada.

It is anticipated that American tourist traffic will pay for the installation and upkeep of Ontario's highway system. This traffic, has increased marvellously since the Toronto-Hamilton highway was built, and already annual revenue from this source is running into millions of dollars. During 1920 approximately 37,500 American motor cars crossed the border into Ontario, remaining various periods, ranging from one hour to six months.

The task of speeding up the loading of freighters will be greatly helped by the addition of the last of the Harbor Commissioners' four floating elevators. The floating elevators now in operation work fifteen hours a day, and handle about 7,000 bushels of grain an hour, or 40,000 bushels per day.

The Eastern Townships Smelting and Refining Company has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec with a capitalization of two million dollars. The company has options on some desirable sites in Sherbrooke, Que., and expects to have the plant in operation this fall. Arrangements have been made for the smelters to handle the output of several of the largest producing properties in this district, special attention being paid to copper and asbestos.

The demand for engineers with business training has led the Senate of Queen's University to create a special course of a year's work in commerce for engineering graduates of Canadian universities. The subjects to be studied will include economics, business finance and business law, economic geography, the financial organization of society, marketing, accounting, problems of labor, industrial management, business statistics and business policy. Among those who will deliver lectures is E. W. Beatty, Chancellor of Queen's and President of the C.P.R.

A report received at Montreal from London, England, states that excellent prices were obtained for a consignment of 159 fat cattle from Ontario which were pronounced, the best shown for some time. The cattle were sold at Glasgow. Steers fetched £30 to £56 10s.; heifers, £33 10s. to £38; and bulls, £46 10s.

The shark industry at Victoria, B.C., has changed hands for a third time, and in each case operations have been carried on at a larger scale. A twenty-one day test was recently made in which 357 sharks were caught, averaging 225 pounds each. It has been discovered there are some very large sharks weighing about 2,000 pounds each which they intend to catch with harpoons somewhat similar to those used in whaling.

With the season fast drawing to a close announcement has been made by officials of the Edmonton Land Office that the past spring and summer have witnessed the staking of oil claims in the Northwest Territories covering an area of approximately 600,000 acres. Recently the staking of oil claims has been small in number.

Fine results are shown by the twenty-seven soldier farmers who took up land last year on the Poorman's Reserve, near Regina, Sask., under the act of the Soldier Settlement Board. The average farm unit is 308 acres, purchased at an average price of \$11.25 per acre and board officials say that \$25 per acre would be a low estimate to place on the value of the property to-day. This means an increase in land value alone to these settlers of approximately \$3,500 each.

## The Girl at Sea.

"Ignorance!"

The speaker was an admiral, who was discussing at a dinner party certain strictures that had been passed upon the navy.

"Why," he went on, smiling whimsically, "that armchair critic is so ignorant as the girl on the Cunarder."

"This girl, crossing to England, got friendly with one of the ship's officers, a young man of twenty-five or so. The two were leaning side by side on the rail one day when the officer said:

"There goes four bells. I must ask you to excuse me. It's my watch below."

"Oh, stop your kiddin'!" said the girl. "Whoever heard of a watch striking as loud as that?"

More people die of extreme heat than of extreme cold.



## Woman's Interests

Fashions That Are New.

The simpler your new gowns, the smarter they will be this fall. The silhouette still keeps straight and slim for everyday clothes. Its only change is that it is longer. Of course, there are new details, and these make the frock look different. When it comes to evening dresses, especially for the younger women, the bouffant effect is introduced. These dresses show the straight basque with boat neck, and full-flared skirt. In all the dresses, skirts are longer and sleeves, generally speaking are much wider.

Nothing illustrates better the vogue for simplicity in dress than the sleeveless gown with its simple air and smart lines. It didn't wear out its welcome this summer. Not a bit of it! It is here this fall, and looking its best. You see it in the new twills, such as piquet and will cord, in the lustrous duvetyns and the silky velveteens. Sometimes you wear it with a long-sleeved satin guimpe; and then again with one of your summer blouses, or a little more serious one of your summer blouses is to wear them with a sleeveless dress. Perhaps you have a blouse, says of cotton voile, with a becoming lace-trimmed collar, and perhaps its only worn part is in the sleeves. Here is a suggestion for making your sleeves as good as new: If the lower part of the sleeve or the cuff is worn, cut it off and add a straight band of cut. To this you can match it, or of white silk, and edge with a little lace frill. Sew the turnback to the lower edge of the band cuff. For early fall days you might like to have the blouse with three-quarter-length sleeves. If so, cut it off elbow-length, and finish with either a circular or gathered flounce about five inches deep.

A net guimpe reaching to the waistline, to which long satin sleeves are attached, is a most useful dress accessory if you are planning to have a number of sleeveless dresses. Make the sleeves one-piece, dart-fitted in the back, and have different vestees to snap on. It's wise to have one of satin matching sleeves in color. Another may be cream net trimmed with little ribbon frills, and still another of eyelid embroidery in the smart ochre shade.

Trimmings are not as bright as they were last fall. Much ribbon is used and the crepe ribbon, which has the shine of patent leather, is considered very smart. Many dresses are trimmed with bands of this ribbon in place of straps of cloth. Braid is also used. A good-looking trimming to use at the bottom of a skirt is made of disks of very narrow braid finished with an outline of French knots. To make this braid circle on the fabric is wise to mark a circle on the fabric before you start. In this way you are sure to keep the disk just the size you want.

In sewing on the braid, start from the outside and work to the centre. Then sew through and through the centre of each strand. The French knots may be done in heavy rope-size silk floss or in mercerized embroidery cotton. To get the smartest effect, use black braid, and have your bright color net only in the French knots.

To change the effect of your sleeveless dress, you can wear it with different girdles, guimpes, and blouses. If your dress is dark, one of the new link girdles in some bright shade would add an attractive color note. These girdles come in celluloid, and are often in two colors—red and blue is a favorite combination, also black and white, cerise and purple. Heavy silk cords are also used for girdles. These are knotted at the side and finished with long fringed tassels. Narrow girdles of the same fabric as the dress are equally smart. Let me tell you how to make them: In measuring your material, cut it twice the width you want it when finished, plus the seams. Fold it lengthwise through the centre, bringing the two right sides of the material together. Stitch the length of the belt a seam's width back from the raw edge. Make a belt which looks like a tube. Your belt, of course, is now wrong side out. To turn it, pin to one end a large safety pin, and then use this as you would a bodkin. To finish the ends, turn in the raw edges of the belt and slip-stitch.

## Making Pickles.

Pickling time is here and it is important that the best methods be adopted. There are many systems besides pickling for preserving fruits and vegetables for home use. These include fermentation and salting, drying, steaming, and other systems. Bulletin No. 93 of the Dominion Extension Service, describes the various systems of pickling. Cucumber pickle is one of the most popular. On the matter of pickling cucumbers the bulletin says:

Ripe Cucumber Pickle—Cut cucumbers in halves lengthwise. Cover with alum water, allowing 2 teaspoons powdered alum to each quart of water. Heat gradually to boiling point, then let stand on back of range two hours. Remove from alum water and chill in ice-water. Make a syrup by boiling for five minutes two pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar with two tablespoons each of whole cloves and a

stick of cinnamon tied in a piece of muslin. Add cucumbers and cook ten minutes. Remove cucumbers to a stone jar, and pour over the syrup. Scald syrup three successive mornings and return to cucumbers.

Unripe Cucumber Pickle (Gherkins)—Wipe four quarts small unripe cucumbers. Put in a stone jar and add 1 cup of salt dissolved in 2 quarts of boiling water, let stand three days. Drain cucumbers from brine, bring brine to boiling point, pour over cucumbers, and again let stand three days; repeat. Drain, wipe cucumbers and pour over one gallon boiling water in which one tablespoon of alum has been dissolved. Let stand six hours, then drain from alum water. Cook cucumbers ten minutes, a few at a time, in one-quarter of the following mixture heated to the boiling point, and boil ten minutes: 1 gallon vinegar, 4 red peppers, 2 sticks cinnamon, 2 tablespoons allspice, 2 tablespoons cloves.

Strain remaining liquor over pickles which have been put in a stone jar.

## Renovating Neckties.

Neckties are often laid aside when they are only slightly worn, because of the stains that come uppermost when the tie is knotted in the usual manner. Wrinkles are also a reason for casting aside a tie. It is not often possible to wash ties in soap and water, for fear of the colors running, but by dry-cleaning and pressing them carefully they can be made like new.

For cleaning, take a quart jar outdoors and fill it half full of clean gasoline. Add a little piece of naphtha soap and a few drops of turpentine. Put a soiled tie into the jar and screw on the cover. Stand the jar in a pail of hot water to warm the gasoline. Then when the tie is thoroughly soaked in the solution shake the jar and unscrew the cover, to let the gas escape. Repeat the shaking and opening of the jar several times until the tie is clean, then raise it in clean, warm gasoline. Press the tie only after it is thoroughly dry and all the odor of gasoline has left it.

To press a tie successfully the stitches on the under side should be cut, so that the ends, as far as they can, be stretched out flat on the ironing board. Lay them on the board with the right side down and draw the wadding that lines the tie back out of the way. Cover the ends with a thin damp cloth and do the pressing with a hot iron. Next replace the lining and the ends of the tie and sew them back into place. Finally, lay the tie right side down and press the whole tie once more.

Ties will last much longer if they are kept in a flat case long and wide enough to hold the flared ends without their being folded.

## Building a Home.

Let others build their palaces. Their stately marble halls. And hang with silken tapestries. The cold, far-reaching walls.

But what to me their castles grand. With turret, tower and dome? They may build for the eyes of the world to see.

But I shall build a home.

Of hope and love and a holy faith. Where Love will evermore keep watch. Over my own and me. And here will be a haven safe. Where weary feet that roam. Will come back from the world to find the place.

Where I have built a home.

—Florence Jones Hilday.

## Salt Assists Swimmers.

Everyone who has learned to swim in an inland lake or river, and has then plunged into the ocean, realizes the added buoyancy and feeling of freedom in the salt water as compared with fresh water.

Put it should be remembered that there are two functions inseparable from swimming. The first is to remain afloat and the second is to move forward. It is in the first of these that salt water has a great advantage over fresh water, for the effort of moving forward is the same in each case. The buoyancy of salt water is due to the fact that three-quarters of our composition is water. The remaining quarter is composed of bone and other substances which are heavier than water, and therefore tend to make us sink.

Owing to the salt in the ocean, fresh water is lighter and our bodies therefore sink more rapidly—a condition which may be carried to such an extreme that in some localities, including the Dead Sea and the Great Salt Lake of Utah, it is almost impossible to sink, for the greater the amount of salt the heavier the water and the greater resistance to the force exerted by any body pressing down upon it.

## For Book Lenders.

Those who own books and are too soft-hearted not to lend them will appreciate the action of the man who put upon his book-plates this quotation from Sir Walter Scott:

"And please return it! For I find that, although most of my friends are poor mathematicians, they are good bookkeepers!"

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

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## The Mysteries of the Sea Bottom.

The deep sea is the most mysterious as well as the most extensive of all the haunts of animal life. There is, of course, plenty of life in the two hundred and fifty fathoms or so near the surface into which light can penetrate. Below that, says Prof. J. Arthur Thomson in his lectures in the Royal Institution at London, there are vast lonely wastes of water with scarcely any life at all, and below that again, at depths varying from two and a half to six miles, is another world swarming with living things, but entirely different from any world of which we have any experience. No one has ever seen it, but the long arm of the dredge can reach it and has told us wonderful stories of what goes on down there.

It is cold and dark, still and very silent, and the pressure of the water is at least two and a half tons to the square inch; yet all the animals have adapted themselves to life under those grim conditions.

All the animals that live on the sea bottom have enormously long, thin legs, especially the spiders and the crabs. The bottom of the deep sea is covered everywhere with slimy ooze, so that they all must walk on stilts to escape being smothered.

Three types of life are absent from those great depths. There are no plants, because plants cannot grow without sunlight; there are no microbes, so that nothing ever decays, and there are no real insects. As there are no plants, it is hard to see how the animals feed. We know that in the deep sea fishes eat mollusks, and mollusks eat worms, and worms eat smaller worms, but that sort of thing cannot go on forever. Something must come from the outside. It is now known that that outside supply of food consists of a "continual rain of atoms"—infusoria and broken particles from the sea meadows far above—all clean and sweet and never failing.

Many of the fishes have enormous eyes, some indeed so large that the fishes have to carry them at the end of stalks. Others have eyes smaller than pin points. No one knows what they use their eyes for, or why they are so different.

Anchor puzzle is phosphorescence. Many deep-sea fishes have lanterns. It is unlikely that they use them to find their way about in the depths, because they often wear them in their tails. Perhaps they use them as a lure. But, if so, why do some of them have red and some green lights? It is all very puzzling. Perhaps it is best to say, "We do not know."

A third puzzle is the brilliant color of many of the creatures that live in the dark—crimson and blue and gold. Of what use is it? But, Professor Thomson concludes, perhaps we are too anxious to find usefulness in everything; perhaps the very beauty is sufficient use. Well, possibly; but—to raise the question of utility again—what is the beauty that no one ever sees?

## The Shortest Chapter.

A London newspaper trying to find the novel with the shortest chapter concluded that the prize went to Bulwer-Lytton, in whose "What Will He Do With It?" the chapter headed "Deduction" consists of only one word, "Poodle"; but an English critic has hastened to announce that the shortest chapters in existence are in Laurence Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," for in chapters XVII. and XIX. Sterne put nothing but dashes.

## Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

An Army officer should be "one of Nature's gentlemen, must know how to say 'thank you,' and third, must have the welfare and happiness of his men as his first consideration," says Lord Byng, of Vimy.

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## FROM POVERTY TO WORLD-POWER

INSPIRING ROMANCE OF A NOBLE LIFE.

## Abraham Lincoln's Life Was Devoted to the Abolition of the Slave Traffic.

Many years ago, if a lanky and ungainly youth had persevered in his ambition to become a blacksmith, history would have been robbed of one of its noblest and most amazing personalities.

There is no finer romance in living memory than that of this boy who was afterwards to become President Lincoln of the United States.

From a log-cabin in the backwoods of Kentucky Abraham Lincoln came out to face the world—young, and with a very limited knowledge of life.

## Hard Road to Fame.

The picture we have of him is that of a gaunt and ungainly lad, with clumsy hands and a head six-foot four in the air. But he had a heart of gold; a character so strong that it broke down all barriers, and a fine love of truth and honesty.

Lincoln lived in a time of oppression. As a young man he saw a slave girl ill-treated by her master. "If ever I got a chance to hit that thing I will hit it hard," he said.

All his life he remembered that scene; from that time forth he was a deadly opponent of the slave traffic; and, as events showed, this led to the greatest and most momentous decision of his life, if not of American history. It was by a hard road that Lincoln came to fame. He had tried various things; he wanted at one time to be a blacksmith, but at last he decided in favor of the law. Then he was elected to the State Legislature of Illinois.

He was twenty-five, and the shackles of poverty still bound him; and we are told that when he went to take his seat in Parliament he had not enough money to buy a hat.

It was in 1856 that his achievements were crowned. The Republicans asked him to stand for the Presidency. He did so, and was elected.

Soon after his election to office Lincoln said that he would have to make a decision on slavery. But there was lack of cohesion in his Cabinet. He found himself beset by jealous rivals; his actions were tinged by intrigue and petty jealousies. Many a man with a weaker character would have given up.

## A Fatal Decision.

Lincoln was made of different metal. Believing he had a mission in front of him, he held to his purpose. When the time came for action he took it. He went to war with the South, although the knowledge that he was condemning a million men to death at the hands of their fellow-men wrung his heart. So the Civil War came. It dragged through four weary years. The issue hinged on the right of the South to secede from the Union, but behind that was the spectre of slavery.

Seventeen months after the starting of the war—when the South had been winning all the time—Lincoln signed the great Emancipation—the death-knell of the slave traffic.

A hundred thousand negroes rallied to the North. Then, suddenly, the tide seemed to turn in favor of the North. On the night of April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant, and the war was over.

## Ideals of a Great Mind.

Lincoln's greatest speech was at Gettysburg. One can imagine his queer figure and his sonorous voice ringing out: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

On the evening of April 14th the President went to the theatre and made a fine speech in response to the public applause. He had just finished, when a man entered the box and shot him. So passed Abraham Lincoln, one of the noblest figures in the history of the world.

## Moth's Clockwork Tongue.

On the underside of the head of any butterfly or moth you will find a tiny coil which looks like the hairspring of a watch. This is the insect's tongue. Though it looks quite small when rolled up, it can be uncoiled in a flash into a straight tube an inch or more in length.

Watch a moth visiting flowers, and you will see how it is used. The insect either remains hovering in the air, or alights upon a petal; then the tongue straightens out suddenly, and is thrust into the innermost recesses of the flower to obtain the honey which is hidden there. A few moments are spent in sipping, and then the tongue springs back into its coil and away goes the moth to seek another flower.

The length of the tongue depends upon the flower visited by the particular kind of moth. Those which feed on the honey of sweet-williams or stocks require only a short one; but a long tongue is needed by the species which visit Canterbury bells or lilies.

The Great War caused 70,000,000 men to be mobilized; of these 30,000,000 were wounded, and 9,000,000 killed.



## FOUR THOUSAND INJURED AND 1,100 KILLED AT OPPAN, GERMANY

Series of Explosions in the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik Chemical Plant in the Rhine Palatinate Lays Flourishing Town in Ruins—French Army Corps to the Rescue.

A despatch from Mannheim, Germany, says:—Desolation and ruins alone remain of what was once the flourishing town of Oppan. The town had 6,500 residents, of which a majority of the men engaged in the chemical works were killed or wounded by a series of explosions in the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik chemical plant at Oppan, in the Rhine palatinate, 40 miles from here. Soldiers in French uniforms are clearing away the wreckage, picking up the dead and injured as after a big battle.

Eleven hundred dead and four thousand injured is the latest estimate of the disaster, which caused a greater number of casualties in the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen district than the years of war. The desolation around Oppan equals anything seen at Verdun or in Flanders over a similar area. Hundreds of persons are digging in the ruins for the bodies of relatives or friends, nearly a thousand of which have been recovered thus far.

Thirty-six hours after the explosion, from the gaping, funnel-like hole where the Badische works formerly stood, there are still to be heard moaning and cries of the wounded, while the soldiers search for possible survivors.

Twenty-five hundred of the injured are reported to have passed through the hospitals of the surrounding cities. The vast crater is slowly filling with water, and it may never be known how many victims found a grave there. All mutilated but still living animals crawling amidst the twisted girders and blocks of concrete are being put out of their misery. The firemen and relief workers have not yet been able to discard their gas masks.

The Thirty-Second Army Corps of the French Army is in complete charge of the area and every available French medical officer had arrived early Thursday morning to co-operate with the German physicians and surgeons. The French and German Red Cross are co-operating and a big German sanitary train has brought large quantities of medical supplies. The German officials thanked General Degoutte for the prompt manner in which the French Army came to the assistance of the victims.

The French High Commissioner on the Rhine, M. Tyard, and his entire staff, took charge of the relief work. The members of his staff were sent to all the surrounding towns to enlist the mayors and people in the relief plan, in which the labor unions are uniting. Several of the funds have already assumed large proportions.

Several French soldiers were killed and many wounded when the force of the Oppan explosion wrecked the French barracks at Eisenheim. A train which had just left that station was blown off the tracks, plowing through the wooden sheds where French soldiers of occupation were quartered.

General Degoutte personally decorated a Moroccan soldier who rescued eleven wounded from the wreckage, the African being severely burned about the hands and neck.

Primarily, it is reported, the disaster was caused by the explosion of fifteen tons of ammonium sulphate in the preparation of a new gas, in which the pressure of between 500 and 700 degrees Centigrade were needed.



A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER  
D. Lloyd George, at Inverness, signing a message boy's book after receiving a parcel from London. He is using the gold pen which he used to sign the peace treaty.

## FRENCH AID OPPAU EXPLOSION VICTIMS

Relief is Now Organized by Germany for Relief of Stricken Town.

Oppau, Germany, Sept. 25.—The German talent for organization is beginning to show itself, but none too soon. In the early days of confusion following the explosion at the Baden Aniline Company's works, it was overlooked that the sudden stamping out of a town renders the population that survives utterly helpless. A vast throng of sightseers from neighboring cities devoured the foodstuffs that were left after the accident, and but for French assistance the people of Oppau would have had to endure famine. Now all roads leading to the town are barred and a well-organized relief expedition is at work.

Efficiency is revealing itself even in voluntary efforts. Every hotel and restaurant in Western Germany has its relief fund to which every guest contributes willingly, usually at least to the extent of the amount of his bill. The problem, however, still remains of providing work for the survivors. According to the statement of the labor minister, who was visiting here to-day, it is hoped to reopen the one remaining erect building for the manufacture of ammonia.

There is still no satisfactory theory for the explosion. The fertilizer being made was regarded as unexplosive and under prolonged tests had behaved like an inert mass of rock. Chemists agree, however, that a rise in temperature acting on the free nitrates in the fertilizer must have been the cause. A scientific commission is at present engaged in investigation.

It is estimated that 70,000 persons to-day attended the funerals of the victims of the Oppau explosion at the Ludwigshafen cemetery. The French military authorities were represented by General Lenetz and Dandand. Both these officers brought wreaths and expressed condolence to President Ebert and Premier Lerch. enfeld. Herr Ebert, replying, said he was touched by the manifestation of human sympathy which had set aside the barriers arising from the war.

Settlements, one with a population of 40, previously unknown, have been discovered during the taking of Japan's first official census. Scientists are being sent to investigate into some of these unknown villages.

## BOMBS EXPLODE IN BELFAST RIOTS

Many Women and Children Victims in Passionate Faction War.

Belfast, Sept. 25.—During the continued rioting in Belfast to-night two persons were killed and 52 wounded by the explosion of a bomb in Seaford street.

Late on Sunday evening another bomb was thrown in York road area of Belfast, wounding five people. Further details regarding the bomb thrown in Seaford street earlier in the evening state that two more persons have died in the hospital, making a total of four dead.

A large crowd was present in Seaford street early in the evening, attracted by the excitement created by the sniping which has prevailed in this district over the week-end. Suddenly a bomb was hurled into the midst of the crowd by an unidentified person. The bomb failed to explode, but while the crowd was scattering a second bomb was thrown which burst with devastating effect among the fleeing people.

Dying and wounded lay on the sidewalks, while reserves of ambulances were rushed to the scene, carrying off the wounded victims to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The 52 wounded include many young people. Crowds gathered at the scene after the explosion, refusing to disperse when ordered by the police. The police and military then fired on the crowd, a girl being seriously wounded. Later, crowds set fire to a grocery store in Middlepath street in order to loot the liquor contained therein.

Large forces of police and military are patrolling all the streets in the riot area to-night, but sporadic fighting continues.

A woman was shot in Little George's street, and two children, aged 15, were shot in Crumlin road, York street area.

Along Woodstock road mobs attempted to loot liquor establishments, but were dispersed by determined police resistance. Two arrests were made—one being a special constable—who is alleged to have fired on the police.

Kerosene lamps are generally of from ten to twenty-five candlepower. The brightest run up to about 100-candlepower.

## FRANCE'S MOST FEARLESS AVIATOR KILLED NEAR ETAPLES

A despatch from Paris says:—Bernard de Romanet, one of France's foremost air pilots, was killed Friday morning near Etaples while trying a monoplane for use in the international air championship for the Deutsch de la Meurthe cup. Romanet was runner-up for the world's speed record last fall, being beaten by a small margin by Sadi Lecoq. They are the only two men who have flown at a speed of over 300 kilometres an hour, Romanet making 309 and Lecoq 313. This record was attained after a thrilling duel lasting nearly a month, in which the two airmen continually outstripped each other, victory ultimately going to Lecoq.

The aeroplane Romanet was flying on Friday morning was transformed from a biplane. During the war a machine with a convex wing was tried

## CANADA'S CENSUS LESS THAN EXPECTED

Wonderful Advance Made if Figure Reaches Eight and Half Million.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—If Canada gets a population of 8,500,000 it will be considered to have made a wonderful advance in population in the past ten years.

In the 10 years from 1901 to 1911, the increase was about 30 per cent, but in the previous ten years the percentage of increase was only about 10 per cent. In 1911 the population was about 7,200,000, and if it were 8,500,000 now, that would be a gain of 18 per cent, which is considered too high in view of the stoppage of immigration on account of the war and the exodus of many people of foreign birth after it.

It is not expected that the preliminary estimate of the census of the Dominion will be given before November 1.

## SINN FEIN CHIEF MUST EXPLAIN STAND

British Cabinet Ask De Valera to Make Definite Statement of His Position.

A despatch from Gairloch, Scotland, says:—A copy of the draft of the British Cabinet's reply to de Valera will be sent to every member of the Irish Cabinet. This means that all will be held responsible for the final draft of de Valera's answer. It is expected that this will delay the Irish reply for a week or more.

It is learned that the present draft is likely to be the Government's final letter. The ministers are debating the capacity in which the Irish representatives will attend the conference, as well as the "basis" for the conference.

It is felt by the members of the British Cabinet that de Valera's letter admits of more than one interpretation on these points, and de Valera will be asked to make a plain and definite statement as to the basis on which he is willing to confer.

The attitude of the Government is that the only possible basis is the continuance of Ireland as a part of the British Empire. Those hoping for peace gather little consolation from the Gairloch meeting, as a strong section of the Cabinet wishes to sternly insist upon the abandonment of de Valera's sovereignty claims as an essential preliminary to any conference.

They are pressing the view that the Government cannot bandy words indefinitely. They complain that de Valera is making no concessions whatever, and profess alarm that he will bring up the question of sovereignty

## Manitoba Has a Large Hemp Crop

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The hemp crop of Manitoba for 1921, the first year that it has been cultivated extensively, will be large, according to a local company under whose direction individual farmers in the province seed and grow the hemp.

Five hundred tons of fibre will be realized, it is estimated, and cutting of the crop has been started at Portage la Prairie, where 200 acres are under cultivation. More than 400 acres have been sown to hemp in the Swan River area.

On the other hand appeals to the Cabinet not to break off the negotiations do not fall on deaf ears. The present time is, therefore, a period of suspense, and things are not nearly so hopeful after the Gairloch meeting as they were before.

## Has Significant Bearing on Irish Situation

A despatch from Belfast says:—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, announced here on Friday that the Northern Irish Parliament would adjourn, not until February as had been expected, but to the end of November, with the special provision that the Speaker should, on the advice of the Ulster Cabinet, be authorized to call an emergency sitting when necessary.

The Premier's announcement is considered here to have a significant bearing on the Irish negotiations.

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.65; nominal; No. 2 Northern, \$1.51; nominal; No. 3, \$1.47, nominal.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 65c; No. 3 CW, 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 58c; No. 2 feed, 49c.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77c, nominal.  
All the above track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c, nominal, Bay ports.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per lots, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 3 Winter, \$1.22 to \$1.27; No. 1 commercial, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 2 Spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 Spring, nominal.  
Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.  
Manitoba flour—First pats, \$9.85; second pats, \$9.35, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—\$6, old crop.  
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$28; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.  
Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$24; No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.  
Cheese—New, large, 21 to 21½c; twins, 21½ to 22c; triplets, 23 to 23½c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 29½c; triplets, 29½ to 30c; Stilltons, new, 24 to 25c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens 20 to 25c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 20c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 50c.  
Margarine—22 to 24c.  
Eggs—No. 1, 44 to 45c; selects, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.  
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.  
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.  
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$2.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$75 to \$95; springers, \$80 to \$100; calves, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, med., \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, good, \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$6 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, good, \$2 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50 to \$12; do, off cars, \$9.75 to \$10; do, f.o.b., \$8.75 to \$9; do, country points, 8.50 to \$8.75.  
**Montreal.**  
Oats, Can. western, No. 2, 60½ to 61c; do, No. 3, 59½ to 60c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$9.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$27. Shorts, \$29. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$28 to \$29. Cheese, finest eastern, 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36c. Eggs, selected, 45c.  
Good fat cows of dairy type, \$5 to \$5.50; light thin heifers, \$3; green calves, \$3 up; good veal calves, \$10 to \$12; lambs, \$8; sheep, \$2 to \$4; hogs, \$10.

## Thanksgiving Day Fixed for November 7th

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Legislation passed at the last session of Parliament provides that the Monday of the week November 11th, the anniversary of Armistice Day falls, shall be Thanksgiving Day. Thanksgiving Day this year will thus be Monday, November 7th.

## SERIOUS SITUATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Hungary Has Army of 200,000 to Fight for Strip of Land.

A despatch from Vienna says:—The West Hungarian question is nearing a crisis. Hungary is determined to resist evacuation, with an army estimated at 200,000 concentrated along the Austrian-Czech-Slovak and Jugoslav frontiers. The Austrian Chancellor, Schober, went on Saturday to the frontier town of Marchegg to meet the Czech-Slovak Minister Beneš, to decide the question of the armed intervention which the little entente has offered Austria. The situation is fraught with grave possibilities.



Major-General Griesbach  
M.P. for West Edmonton, who has been appointed to the Senate.

New Zealand has 4,391 registered apiaries, representing more than 50,000 colonies of bees.

## ELEVEN NEW MEMBERS IN PREMIER MEIGHEN'S CABINET

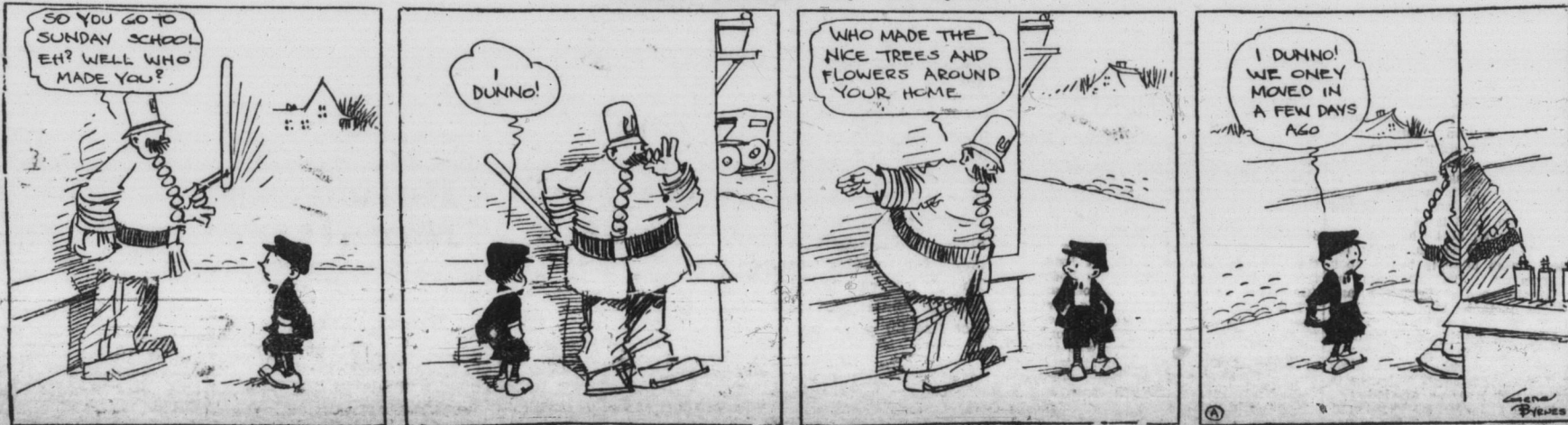
Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.  
Railways and Canals—Hon. J. A. Stewart, Lanark (new).  
Trade and Commerce—H. H. Stevens, Vancouver (new).  
Justice—R. B. Bennett, Calgary (new).  
Postmaster-General—L. de G. Bellefleur, K. C., Quebec (new).  
Secretary of State—Rodolphe Monty, Montreal (new).  
Health, Immigration and Colonization—Dr. J. W. Edwards, Frontenac (new).  
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—R. J. Manion, Fort William (new).  
Customs and Excise—J. B. M. Baxter, St. John, N.B. (new).  
Public Works—Hon. F. B. McCurdy (no change).  
Finance—Sir Henry Drayton (no change).  
President of the Privy Council—Dr. L. P. Normand, Three Rivers (new).  
Agriculture—Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C. (no change).  
Labor—Hon. G. D. Robertson (no change).  
Marine and Naval—Hon. C. C. Bantyne (no change).  
Interior—Sir James Lougheed (no change).  
Militia and Defence—Hon. Hugh Guthrie (no change).  
Without portfolio—E. K. Spinney (no change); Sir Edward Kemp (no change); James Wilson, Saskatoon (new); and Edmund Bristol, K.C., Toronto (new).  
The portfolio of Solicitor-General remains to be filled.

## EIGHT PERSONS PERISH WHEN BOAT UPSETS IN LAKE SUPERIOR

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 25.—Eight persons lost their lives in a small boat swept over Lake Superior two weeks ago, it became known last night, when the disappearance of a party of berry-pickers was reported to the authorities here by Adam Lewis. The party set out in a sailboat from Shell Drake, north of here, for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Investigation showed that the sailboat capsized about a mile off the beach between here and Shell Drake. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, Mr.

and Mrs. Simon Lewis, George Field and three children.  
Harry Brooks, a lumber camp worker, declared he saw the craft in trouble about five miles north of here. He labored for some time in the heavy sea, he said, and finally turned over. Adam Lewis, in reporting the disappearance of his relatives, who lived on the Indian reservation at Garden River, 10 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., said he had not worried about their continued absence until a few days ago.

## REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



## TO PREVENT RAIL- ROAD COLLISIONS

Australian Device to Link Locomotive With the Signal Boxes.

A despatch from London says:—R. A. Angus, an Australian scientist, demonstrated an invention which he claims to be an absolute preventative of railway collisions. The invention keeps the engine linked electrically with the signal boxes and stops it automatically when danger threatens. The locomotive, not the driver, does the thinking.

The working of the Angus apparatus depends on a low voltage current which is run into the rails and by means of special contacts the engine is linked to the signal box. Angus claims this system stops the train for the driver, closes the regulator, blows the whistle and applies the brakes.

## Personality.

Variety, we say, is the spice of life. Nature provides many sorts of flowers. We'd tire even of the rose if we had no other flower.

The seasons alternate. Perpetual summer or perpetual winter is monotonous.

The weather changes. Soon all the time is as undesirable as continuous rain.

National customs differ. Modes of dress and of architecture are not the same. Languages are minutely subdivided into dialects.

Life at sea is utterly different from life on land. To board a ship is the next thing to "going from the world we know to one of wander still."

A voyage through the air is not like a journey by water or on land. All through our lives the rule of perpetual variance prevails.

And so it is with persons. The inexhaustible resourcefulness of Nature in creating so many types of character, so many races, infinitely various in feature, is amazing.

Nature did not intend us to look and walk and act and feel too much alike. She meant us to own our souls, to develop individuality, to speak out of our minds with our own voices; in short, to assert a personality.

Life is too tame and tepid if we remain neutral in the background all ways.

Seers of the limelight and the headlines we have with us always, and they are odious.

But it is possible to have a strongly developed personality without making a bid for noisy notoriety.

It is important that we should dare to be ourselves, that we should be willing to be different. If through moral cowardice we invariably assent to the prevailing fashion on our opinions, we make one more in a crowd; but a place of leadership is denied us.

A controlling force wherever he goes, whatever he does, is the man who has convictions, and takes sides, and does not hide on the defensive in a twilight zone trying to assume the tint of the background.

It is a glorious event in a lifetime to meet one who has a strong and vivid personality. To such a person we cleave where and when we find him, grateful that the contact gives light and accent and electric stimulation to keep us going through "these headlong days."

## Apparatus Ensures Noiseless Rifle

A despatch from Geneva says:—Lieutenant Weber, of Lucerne, claims to have discovered an apparatus which suppresses all noise when a rifle is fired.

Swiss experts have tested the invention, according to Weber, and have found it to work successfully. He declares that he expects to develop it so that it can be applied to cannons.

## Estimate of Canada's 1921 Crops

Wheat	288,493,000
Oats	457,544,000
Barley	58,027,000
Rye	11,707,100
Flax Seed	6,930,000
Potatoes	99,937,000



## Ladies' Skirts of the Better Quality

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

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

## All Wool Flannel Jumpers

*Specially Priced at \$6.95*

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

## Big Special Drive in Clothing

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

## Boys' School Suits - Boys' Sweaters

*All specially priced this week.*

Big stock of celebrated Empress Shoes expected this week.

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

## The Transcript

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

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

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1921

In Canada we are to have an election this fall, and an observer notes what a great thing it would be if, instead of choosing some man who represents some particular party, we would elect one whose only object would be to do his best for this country. He loves his country best who strives to make it best. The bravest men are those who have the greatest fear of doing wrong. Mere politicians wish the country to do something for them. True patriots desire to do something for their country. Courage without conscience is a wild beast. Patriotism without principle is the prejudice of birth, the animal attachment to place.

Some people who are busy themselves figuring out when the world is likely to end are doubtless not doing very much to improve conditions in the world, which is really what counts. Be the end four years hence or four thousand years hence, it is certain to be less than a hundred years for most of us—and it may not be more than four minutes. Let us do, then, the best that we can to make moral and social conditions in this beautiful and good old world all the better for our having lived in it, and not worry ourselves with estimates as to what the Creator has planned to do. That is not our business.

In discussing good roads and their upkeep with County Engineer Talbot a few days ago, that gentleman remarked that the enemy of roads constructed with light gravel as they are of necessity in this district was not so much the amount of traffic as it was the overloading of wagons and carelessness in the handling of tractors. This was particularly the case in the spring and fall months when the roadbeds offer less resistance owing to weather conditions. The overloading of wagons when hauling sugar beets should especially be guarded against.

We understand the Highways Act provides a penalty for overloading and specifies the maximum number of pounds that shall be legal for different widths of tires. As every person who does teaming is or should be interested in the

maintenance of the public roads, an appeal is made to their good sense and judgment in the matter rather than to threaten legal action. In cases where wanton carelessness or disregard of the law is apparent, however, a complaint should be lodged immediately against the offender.

Here's a new one! Members of the Poplar Borough Council, in England, were arrested and placed in jail last week for not raising the taxes in that town. In this country the ratepayers at least rather feel that some councillors deserve to go to jail for raising taxes too high.

From the Ontario Department of Highways comes a warning to motorists to regulate their headlights, so as not to have them constitute a nuisance to other motorists on the highways. Prosecution for violation of the law in this respect, it is pointed out at the department, comes under the jurisdiction of the municipalities. Frequency of complaints at the blinding effects of some of the headlights on the public highways may make necessary a series of prosecutions in order to eliminate the nuisance. When the Ontario Legislature last session passed its "anti-glare" headlight legislation, it was hoped that motorists generally would conform to the light range and strength specifications as set forth therein. By no means all of them, however, have done so. Even some of the new anti-glare reflectors do not eradicate the blinding effect of some of the headlights, and it is pointed out that the fact that a man has purchased a supposedly effective anti-glare device does not condone an offense in the eyes of the law.

In another column of this issue a writer, J. E. Middleton, presents the case for the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission as to any proposed changes in the present system or administration of hydro-electric power distribution in the province.

### TALKS ON SECOND COMING

How Some Portions of the Scriptures Are Interpreted by a Bible Student

At the Glencoe Opera House on Sunday afternoon, John Kumpf, a representative of the International Bible Students' Association, addressed a gathering of about sixty on some of the prophecies of the Bible relating to the second coming of Christ. A synopsis of his talk is contained in a leaflet entitled "Millions Now Living Will Never Die," and is as follows: "The regeneration of the human race has been the hope of Christians for centuries, which hope is based upon God's promises. To Abraham he said: 'In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed.' (Genesis 12:3; 22:18.) This promised blessing is life everlasting.—Romans 6:23.

The opening chapters of the Bible tell of the creation of perfect man in the image and likeness of God, and his habitation in a perfect home, Eden; of his violation of the divine

law and his sentence to death. By inheritance all of his offspring have been born imperfect, therefore sinners, and in a dying condition (Romans 5:12). God made promise to redeem man from death (Hosea 13:14); this redemption to be accomplished only by the willing sacrifice of a perfect man. God sent his Son Jesus into the world for that purpose (John 3:16). He came to ransom man from the power of the devil (Matthew 20:28), that the people might have life (John 10:10). He died for the benefit of all men (Hebrews 2:9), which testimony must be given to all men in God's due time (1 Timothy 2:5, 6). At that due time every man shall hear the truth taught by Jesus, Who promised: 'If a man keep My saying he shall never see death' (John 8:51). There must be a due time for all men to hear these truths before they can be kept.

The first six verses of Revelation 21 tell of a time coming when there will be no more death, and which time is stated to be during the reign of Christ. 'He (Christ) must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death.'—1 Corinthians 15:25, 26.

It is evident from the foregoing Scriptural proof that there must come a time when the people will have an opportunity for life, peace and happiness. The question is, When? St. Peter answers this question, saying: 'Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and He (God) shall send Jesus Christ, Who before was preached unto you. Whom the heaven must retain until the times of restoration of all things, which God has spoken by the mouth of all His holy prophets since the world began. Yea, and all the prophets from Samuel and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise foretold of these days.' (Acts 3:19-21, 24.)

This statement conclusively proves that at the second coming of Christ and during his reign the obedient ones of the human race will be restored to exactly what Adam lost, viz., perfect manhood and a perfect home. Twenty-four of the holy prophets of Jehovah foretold the coming time of such restoration of men. These prophets spoke with divine authority. The disciples of Jesus, knowing of the testimony of these holy prophets and of the coming time of restoration, propounded to Jesus this question: 'Master, tell us how we may know of the time of Thy presence and of the end of the world.' (Matthew 24:3.) The answer of Jesus to this question was clear and conclusive, understandable by men when the events mentioned by him should be fulfilled. The answer shows, in connection with other Scriptures, that the end of the world and the setting up of Messiah's kingdom will mark the beginning of the restoration of man, and from that time forward millions of people living on the earth will never die.

The first important question then, is, What is meant by the end of the world and when does it occur? World means social and political order enduring for a certain time. The lease of gentile dominion according to Bible chronology and history, 606 B.C., was to continue for 2,520 years, and necessarily ended in 1914, which marks the end of the present order, at which time its disintegration should be expected. Jesus stated when that time arrived there would be a world war, famine, pestilence, and revolutions in various parts of the earth, marking the beginning of the world's headlong things have been fulfilled since 1914, and the famine and revolutions are still in progress.

As a further evidence he stated that his followers, loyal and faithful Christians, would be hated of various nations for His name's sake and would be persecuted. This was also fulfilled during the world war, and many Christians in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, Canada, the United States and other places were severely persecuted. The greater portion of this persecution was because of the publication of "The Finished Mystery," which explains the Book of Revelation written by St. John while he was serving a term in prison on a false charge of sedition. Hundreds of thousands of copies of "The Finished Mystery" are now in the hands of the people.

Another important date God has made clear through the prophets. When the children of Israel entered the land of Palestine in the year 1575 B.C. God required them to count time from that date forward, and to keep every fiftieth year as a jubilee; and commanded that these jubilees should be kept for seventy periods, which would be equivalent to a total of 3,500 years. St. Paul shows that these things were types or shadows. The jubilee periods typified the thousand-year reign of Christ, which would begin at the time of his second coming and at the end of the world, during which the obedient of mankind must be restored. A period of 3,500 years beginning in 1575 B.C. of necessity will end with 1925 A.D. It is therefore confidently expected from the Scriptures that 1925 will mark the end of wars, famine, pestilence, revolutions, anarchy and general disturbances, and that the restoration of man will progress from that time forward.

Millions of people now living on earth reasonably expect, in the ordinary course of events, to live ten or fifteen years. Those living in 1925 and thereafter, coming to a knowledge of the truth and being obedient to truth, will live on the earth forever in a state of happiness. The earth will gradually be improved, the deserts made productive, the waste places inhabited, and the whole world become a fit habitation sufficient to support the entire human race with abundance.—Isaiah 35; Ezekiel 36:34, 35.

The seed of Abraham according to the promise of Christ Jesus the head and the church His body. (Galatians 3:16, 27, 29; Colossians 1:13.) These are the ones who have been selected from amongst men from Pentecost until Christ's second coming. These are the ones who are properly designated as Christians, and whose eternal dwelling place shall be in heaven; and through this class the blessing shall be extended, according to God's promise, to all the

families of the earth. Jesus declared that this message of the kingdom shall, at the end of the world, be preached unto all nations for a witness, and then the end of the world will be complete. This is a message of comfort because it announces the end of the present unrighteous order, the incoming of the kingdom of peace, justice and righteousness, and the time for the giving of life everlasting to the obedient ones of earth.

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

## By-Law No. 284

A By-Law to Regulate the Load of Vehicles Operated on the Paved Portion of Any Street in the Village of Glencoe.

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary and advisable to regulate the load of vehicles operated on the paved portion of any street in the Village of Glencoe.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Village of Glencoe as follows:

1st. That no vehicle shall be operated, and no object shall be moved upon wheels, rollers or otherwise over or upon any paved street in the said Village of Glencoe in excess of a total weight of twelve tons or of four and one-half tons on any one wheel, including the vehicle, object and load, without first obtaining a permit as provided in section 4.

2nd. No vehicle shall be operated or object moved upon such streets which has any flange, rib, clamp or other device attached to its wheels or made a part thereof which will injure the pavement, and no vehicle, object or contrivance for moving heavy loads shall be operated or moved upon or over any such street pavement the weight of which resting upon the surface of the said pavement exceeds six hundred and fifty pounds upon any inch in width of tire, roller, wheel or other object, without first obtaining such permit.

3rd. The owner, driver, operator or mover of any such vehicle, object or contrivance who has obtained the permit mentioned in section 4 shall nevertheless be responsible for all damages which may be caused to the pavement by reason of the driving, operating or moving of any such vehicle, object or contrivance.

4th. The municipal council of the village may upon application in writing grant a permit for the moving of heavy vehicles, loads, objects or structures in excess of a total weight of twelve tons over such pavement, or for operating or moving over any such street any vehicle, object or contrivance the weight of which resting upon the surface of said pavement exceeds six hundred and fifty pounds upon any inch in width of tire, roller, wheel or other object.

5th. No vehicle carrying a weight in excess of four tons including the vehicle shall be operated upon any paved street at a speed greater than ten miles an hour, and no vehicle carrying a weight including vehicle in excess of six tons shall be operated at a speed greater than six miles an hour when such vehicle is equipped with iron or steel tires, nor greater than eight miles an hour when vehicle is equipped with tires of hard rubber or other similar substance.

6th. No vehicle shall have a greater width than 30 inches except traction engines, which may have a total width of 110 inches.

7th. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this by-law, or any regulation made or permits granted under the authority thereof, shall incur a penalty of not more than \$100, recoverable under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act, which shall be paid to the municipal corporation and shall form a fund for the maintenance and repair of said pavements.

Passed in council this 26th day of September, 1921.  
Chas. George, Clerk. A. McPherson, Reeve.

## Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery



## Pep and Power!

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

W. B. Mulligan

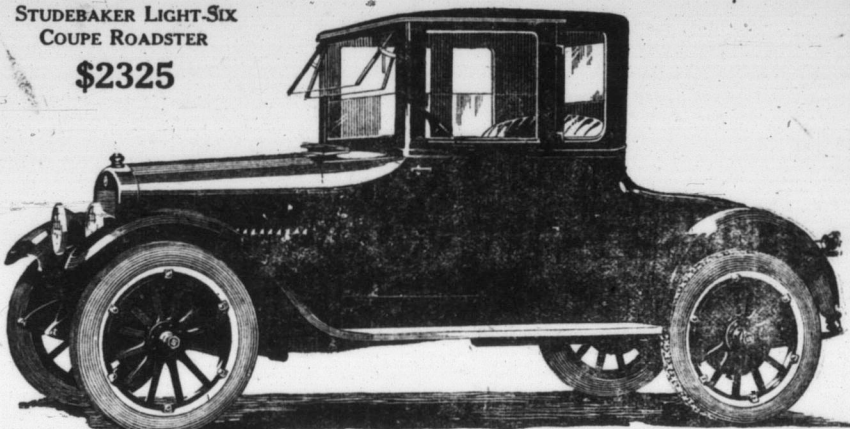
PE-178

"Built in Canada"

# Studebaker

## LIGHT-SIX

STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX  
COUPE ROADSTER  
**\$2325**



## The LIGHT-SIX Coupe Roadster—

*An ideal car for the professional man.*

For the professional man, whose duties make the automobile an indispensable part of his work, the LIGHT-SIX Coupe Roadster is an ideal car. It is roomy and comfortable, and very economical to operate. Adjustable windows provide year-around protection to its occupants. The cowl ventilator, three-piece rain vision windshield, clock, windshield wiper and luggage compartment in the rear, indicate the completeness of its equipment.

WM. McCALLUM

Dealer - Glencoe

### NEW PRICES OF STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILES

f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont., exclusive of Sales Tax; effective Sept. 8, 1921

Touring Cars and Roadsters	Coupes and Sedans
LIGHT-SIX 3-PASS. ROADSTER.....\$1700	LIGHT-SIX 2-PASS. COUPE ROADSTER.....\$2325
LIGHT-SIX TOURING CAR.....1725	LIGHT-SIX 3-PASS. SEDAN.....2775
SPECIAL-SIX 2-PASS. ROADSTER.....2275	SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3525
SPECIAL-SIX TOURING CAR.....2325	SPECIAL-SIX 3-PASS. SEDAN.....3625
SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. ROADSTER.....2375	BIG-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE.....3995
BIG-SIX TOURING CAR.....2785	BIG-SIX 7-PASS. SEDAN.....4095

ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

*This is a Studebaker Year*

# Art Craft Roof



## Canada's Roofing Sensation

YOU are going to hear a lot about Art Craft, the new roofing sensation, and you're going to want it on your roof for several very good reasons.

Art Craft saves time, trouble and labor cost, because it's applied right over the old shingle roof.

It is as handsome as it is durable. That's saying something, because it gives years and years of roof protection, free from upkeep cost.

A weatherproof, fire-safe roof is what you want and what you get.

And last, but most important, Art Craft is low-priced and inexpensive to apply.

Now will you come in and let us give you an estimate on Art Craft for your home?

Exclusive Agent - J. W. EDWARDS, Glencoe  
For Sale and Applied by Vincent Watterworth



## To Head Your Herd



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

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

## STOP! GO!

Opera House - Glencoe  
Saturday, October 1st—starting 8 o'clock

THE SUBMARINE FILM CORPORATION  
PRESENTS

## "GIRL OF THE SEA"

Operating under Patents of the Williamson Submarine Corporation

THE MOST DARING AND STUPENDOUS DRAMA  
EVER STAGED ON THE OCEAN BED

SEE the death battle between a giant Devil Fish and a Deep Sea Diver  
A BEWITCHING SEA NYMPH, A BEWILDERING BACKGROUND OF TROPICAL BEAUTY AMID THE WEST INDIES

—ALSO—

HAROLD LLOYD

—IN—

"From Hand to Mouth"

Don't miss this Programme. Last show starts at 9 o'clock.

Note Special Prices—Adults 37c, Children 22c

TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 8.15

WALLACE REID in

## "THE LOVE SPECIAL"

A Drama of Speed, Thrills and Romance

## SALTED CISCOS

For Winter Use

\$7.00 keg - 60 lbs. net

Delivered

Order now your supply Large Lake Erie Ciscos to be delivered November or December. Fresh g/c pound. DELIVERED your nearest express office. No charge for boxes or kegs. Procure early. Supply limited.

## FINLAY FISH COMPANY

Port Stanley, Ont.

**Born**  
McKENZIE—In Ekfrid, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McKenzie, a daughter—Mary Kathleen.

**ROOF**—In Glencoe, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Root of Dresden, a son.

**Card of Thanks**  
Miss McLarty, 48 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, wishes to express her thanks for the kindness and sympathy of many friends extended to her in her recent bereavement, the death of her sister, the late Miss Kate McLarty.

### TOWN AND VICINITY

Mushrooms were never more plentiful.

Farmers report an extra good crop of clover seed this fall.

Wheat shown this fall looks exceptionally good in this district.

A movement is being made to have the road from Lambeth to St. Thomas paved.

The popular Melbourne Fair will be held on Wednesday next, the 5th of October. Don't miss it.

L. O. Charlesworth of Wheatley has purchased the hardware business in Glencoe of J. W. Edwards.

Big one-cent sale of Rexall goods, Oct. 6, 7, 8, at Lumley's Drug Store. Don't miss this chance to save money.

Miss Fern Graham leaves on Monday for Leamington, where she will substitute as teacher in the high school until Christmas.

Apple buyers were through this district last week and bought up a number of orchards for which they are paying good prices.

Miss Ruth Owen of Tyroneville rendered a solo in the Anglican church Sunday morning and also in the Presbyterian church in the evening.

It is said the automobile manufacturers are bringing out a new type of car, to be called a de-aerating car, for use on the provincial highways.

Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), moderator of the General Assembly, will preach in Glencoe Presbyterian church on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 7 p.m.

While picking apples on Monday morning Dan A. McCallum, Ekfrid, had the misfortune to fall from a limb of a tree and break his shoulder.

Certain political party organs have already started flag-waving. But it won't work this time; the people have had enough of that kind of "loyalty."

The call to Rev. J. McKillop of Tait's Corners and Lalgie to Hyde Park and St. Paul's, London, will be considered at a meeting of the Presbytery on Friday.

George Precious is fitting up the store and residence buildings on the east side of Main street, south of the track, and is putting them in first-class shape for rent or sale.

Miss King of Chatham has been engaged as organist and choir director for the Presbyterian church, to take the place of Theodore Gray, who has resigned. The salary is \$350.

The Wabash Railway is handling one freight train every morning consisting of cranberries only, product of the United States and on its way through Canadian territory to Chicago and Kansas City.

Strathroy fair struck rather unfavorable weather the first two days but had a splendid day on Wednesday. A number from here went on the last day and report a good display, a fair crowd and exciting races.

J. A. McBrayne has rented his farm, lot 13, 5th con., Mosa, to Geo. Pethie of Petrolia, and is having a clearing sale on Friday, Oct. 7. Mr. McBrayne intends to return to the old homestead near Blenheim.

A meeting of all the canvassers and directors of the Glencoe Rink will be held at the Town Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock. Very important business. All shares must be handed in at this meeting.

That the efforts of the Citizens' Liberty League to obtain Government control of liquor have not been abandoned is evidenced by the fact that petitions asking the Government to bring this about are being circulated.

Reserve October 14 for the most popular play of the season, "The Minister of Hardscrabble," to be presented by the Thamesville Dramatic Club in Glencoe Opera House, under the auspices of the Ross Mission Band.

Mrs. Margaret Leitch of Oakdale and her son Donald and his wife and her granddaughter and husband and their little boy (four generations) called at Mrs. Colin Munroe's, Mosa, on Sunday. Mrs. Munroe is in her 93rd year.

Deputy Minister McLean of the Ontario Department of Public Works was formerly a student of the Wardsville high school, and at the Glencoe street carnival on Friday night had the pleasure of meeting several of his old schoolmates.

An interesting wedding took place at the residence of Rev. A. C. Bingham, London, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, when Miss Ethel Wilson of Glencoe and Joseph Alfred Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Jones of Thamesville, were united in marriage.

Chas. M. Macfie of Appin will take charge of the service in Glencoe Methodist church next Sunday morning. The evening service will be withdrawn to give the members an opportunity to hear Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) in the Presbyterian church.

When George W. Sutton drove his automobile four miles to the Glencoe carnival on Friday night and stopped at a town garage, some one drew his attention to a chicken perched on top of the car. It proved to be a Plymouth Rock hen which had taken up its roosting quarters there for the night before the car left home.

Mrs. Blackburn and daughters held a reception at their home here on Saturday afternoon to meet Miss Grace Blackburn of London, who does considerable literary work under the pen name of "Pan Fan." On Monday afternoon Miss Blackburn addressed a meeting of the Glencoe Book Club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McArthur.

Rally Day services were held in Glencoe Methodist church on Sunday last, conducted by Rev. Mr. Rogers of St. Thomas. In the morning his remarks were directed particularly to the Sunday-school children and in the evening the service took the form of an Epworth League rally. Good music was given by the choir, who were assisted by John H. Stevenson of Fergus, who sang a solo at each service.

David Currie has recovered from injuries received some weeks ago when a calf which he was breaking in kicked and trampled upon him. Mr. Currie was putting a cloth covering over the calf when it was in its stall. This frightened the animal, which kicked out and struck him, knocking him down. He was in an extremely delicate condition for some time. Mr. Currie is able to engage in his farm work again.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

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

Don't miss coming to Glencoe opera house on Oct. 14th.

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

I have just received a new carload of cement. — Bruce McAlpine.

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

For sale—1 P. & O. beef litter, riding. Price right. — F. G. Humphries.

Chopping mill running daily. Feed for sale. — R. E. Laughton, Glencoe.

Celery for sale. Apply to David Squire, Main street, or phone 14 r. 11.

For sale—Good Souvenir baseburner. Apply to Neil Graham, Glencoe.

Have started buying wheat; paying highest market price. — Bruce McAlpine.

Appin school fair, Oct. 1st. Every school in Ekfrid is expected to exhibit.

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

For sale — Remington typewriter, old style; perfect order; cheap. Apply Transcript office.

Four pure bred yearling Oxford Down ewes for sale. — Peter McArthur, lot 17, con. 5, Mosa.

For sale—new building 16 x 25, parlor roof, can be moved to any place. — A. B. McDonald, Glencoe.

For sale—bedroom suite, 1 rocker, 2 small chairs and a small stove. — Mrs. Atkinson, Victoria street.

For sale—house and lot, with barn, corner of Victoria and McKellar streets. — Mrs. Mary Small, Glencoe.

For sale—one thoroughbred Hereford bull, 2 years old. Apply to John A. Leitch, Mosa; Route 2, Newbury.

Large assortment of fall and winter millinery now on display at reasonable prices. — The Keith Cash Store.

Spare tire lost near Cairngorm. Finder please leave at Transcript office or notify Albert George, Glencoe; phone 609 r. 23.

Miss Shipley of Hsuan, China, will address a meeting on Friday evening Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock, in Tait's Corners church, under the auspices of the W. M. S. and Mission Band. A hot chicken supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock. A collection will be taken during the evening.

Anniversary services of Appin Methodist church will be held on October 2nd and 3rd. Rev. Jas. Finlay of Oil City will preach Sunday afternoon and evening. Special music by the choir. On Monday evening there will be an old-fashioned tea meeting, followed by a splendid musical program by the Dundas Centre Methodist choir. Come and enjoy this treat.

## SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

"Fruit-a-tives" Cleared Her Skin

POINTE St. PIERRE, P.Q.

"I suffered for three years with terrible Eczema. I consulted several doctors and they did not do me any good.

Then, I used one box of "Sootha-Salva" and two boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" and my hands are now clear. The pain is gone and there has been no return.

I think it is marvelous because no other medicine did me any good until I used "Sootha-Salva" and "Fruit-a-tives," the wonderful medicine made from fruit.

MADAM PETER LAMARRE.  
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Douglas M. Gillies is on the jury at London this week.

Miss Jessie Humphries left on Tuesday for Toronto.

Miss Marion Hanton returned to Toronto University on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Wm. McRae and son Douglas are holidaying in Windsor and Detroit.

—Mrs. George Innes spent a few days with her cousin, Mrs. Wm. Jordan, Petrolia.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnson and family of Midway are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Innes.

—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stevenson of Fergus were visiting relatives in Glencoe and vicinity last week.

—Miss Vida Reynolds of London and Miss Ada Reyner of Chatham spent the weekend at their home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stinson of St. Thomas are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. D. K. McRae, Jr.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McLean and Miss Jennie Finlayson of London spent a day last week with Glencoe friends.

—Joseph Reyner, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tait and Mr. and Mrs. L. McLaren of Highgate spent Sunday at T. C. Reyner's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rom. Bradley and son Gerald of Niagara Falls spent a few days last week with the latter's sister, Mrs. John Stevenson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lavery and children and Mrs. Eugene Kenyon and children of Brantford are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton.

—Peter MacIntyre of Ekfrid announces the engagement of his daughter, Edna Margaret, to Elmer MacIntyre, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. MacIntyre of Appin, the marriage to take place early in October.

—Mrs. R. J. Sallans of Windsor and Miss Evelyn Orange, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sallans, Sask., are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Dobie and their aunt, Mrs. John Gilbert, Evelyn.

—Mrs. J. E. Hurdle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hurdle, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Dobie and their aunt, Mrs. John Gilbert, Evelyn.

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McRae drain, and that E. Hurdle be paid \$58.25, his fees as commissioner on said drain. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that Arthur Joyce be paid \$502.40 for tile furnished and work done on the Munroe drain. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that J. D. McNaughton be hereby instructed to have the township portion of the McEldery agreement drain cleared out as soon as drain is cleared from the end of the township portion to the outlet. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by E. Hurdle, that by-law No. 682, for the construction of the Tunks drain, be passed as read a third time and that J. T. Armstrong be hereby appointed commissioner on said drains. Carried.

Moved by J. T. Armstrong, seconded by J. D. McNaughton, that by-law No. 686, to provide for the extension of the J. T. Lettbridge drain, be provisionally adopted and the clerk is hereby instructed to serve a copy of the by-law on each owner assessed, and that the 15th day of October be set as the date for holding a court of revision on said drain, at the town hall in the village of Newbury, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that the by-law for the repair of the McKellar drain be passed as read a third time. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Newbury on Saturday, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock a.m.

C. C. McNaughton, clerk.

Tanlac is a splendid tonic and system purifier now selling at the rate of almost ten million bottles a year.—P. E. Lumley.

### AUCTION SALES

On lot 19, con. 1, Ekfrid, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock—1 mare 12 years old, supposed to be in foal; 1 mare 12 years old; 1 driving horse 11 years old; 1 two-year-old colt; 1 yearling colt; 1 cow due to freshen 1st of November; 2 cows, milking, supposed to be in calf; 1 heifer with calf by side; 1 two-year-old steer; 2 yearling steers; 3 yearling heifers; 2 steer calves; 3 heifer calves; 1 brood sow and 10 pigs; 4 pigs, weighing 125 lbs.; 1 set team harness; 1 set double light harness; 1 set single harness; 1 buggy; 1 wagon and gravel box; 1 hay and stock rack, combined; 1 set bobslings; 1 cutter; 1 set scales; 2,000 lbs.; 1 fanning mill; 1 binder; 6 ft. cut; Deering; 1 mower; 6 ft. cut; McCormick; 1 hay rack; 1 hayloader, international, new; 1 car, 125 ft. rope, fork and slings; 1 manure spreader, John Deere; 1 disc fertilizer drill, Deering; 1 hoe drill; 1 springtooth cultivator; 1 two-horse corn cultivator; 1 disc harrow; 1 corn scuffer; 1 walking plow; 1 gang plow; 1 set lance-tooth harrows, new; 1 set eight-tooth harrows, new; 1 hand roller; 1 iron kettle; 1 steel scraper; 1 standard cream separator; some household effects; whiffletrees, forks, chains and other articles too numerous to mention.—Thomas Mahoney, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

On lot 12, con. 5, Mosa, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock—1 team general purpose mares, 9 years old; 1 driving mare, 10 years old; 1 two-year-old mare, Silverwood; 1 c.w. 3 years old, due to freshen about Jan. 1st; 1 two-year-old heifer, supposed to be in calf; 1 two-year-old Hereford bull; 1 spring calf; 1 yearling steer; 1 brood sow and 5 pigs; 1 McCormick binder, 6 ft. cut; 1 Frost & Wood mower; 1 Noxon seed drill; 1 New America two-horse cultivator; 1 single cultivator; 1 horse rake; 1 set disc harrows; 1 set iron harrows; 1 walking plow, No. 21 Cockshutt; 1 Bain wagon; 1 hay rack; 1 gravel box; 1 set bobslings; 1 cutter; 1 stock rack; 1 top buggy; 1 open buggy; 1 feed cooker, 45 gal.; 50 sap pails and spiles; 1 garden seeder, nearly new; 1 corn sheller; 1 bench vise; neckyoke and implement; 1 grindstone; 1 two-barrel steel water tank; 1 fanning mill; 1 hay fork and set slings; about 50 ft. 1-in. rope; 1 Premier cream separator; 1 set double-heavy harness; 1 set single heavy harness; 2 sets single driving harness; 1 set light driving harness; 1 set hole digger; 1 dump scraper; 1 ton hay; 200 bus. oats; 200 bus. corn in ear; 3 3-bus. corn stalks; 4 acres corn in shock; 40 bus. Green Mountain potatoes; 10 cords hard stovewood; 1 Pandora range; 1 Queen heater; 1 Happy Day washing machine; 1 sideboard; 1 couch; 1 eight-day clock; forks, chains, hoes and other articles too



# Soils and Crops

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

## Storing the Potato Crop.

Storage is an important part of potato raising, where the crop is not sold direct from the field. The crop should be stored in a dry, well ventilated cellar which is perfectly dark. Great losses, unnecessary, occur each year from carelessness in storing the potato crop. The tubers are placed in wet or comparatively warm and poorly ventilated cellars and piled in great bins, giving almost ideal conditions for the development of the disease which may be in them and very favorable conditions for healthy potatoes to develop rot.

The expense of putting in a good system of ventilation in a cellar is soon offset by the better condition in which the potatoes keep, and the profits increase fast when they are properly cared for. At any rate, a good circulation of air should be provided around the stored potatoes. Instead of piling them against the wall or on the floor, slats should be nailed, a little apart, about six inches or more from the wall. This insures circulation of air behind the pile. A temporary floor may be put in about six inches above the cellar-bottom with cracks between the boards. This also permits circulation under the pile. Then if the piles must be made very large, square ventilators of wood made of slats and running from the top to the bottom of the pile should be put in here and there through the sides. With the ventilation at the sides and bottom will keep the potatoes in much better condition than if they are piled solid.

Another good plan is to keep the potatoes in large crates made with slats close enough together to protect the potatoes from falling out. The ventilation between these crates assists in keeping the tubers in good condition. The temperature should be kept near thirty degrees to thirty-five degrees as possible. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing the better. Not only are the potatoes injured by being permitted to sprout during the winter, sapping up their remaining powers, but the potatoes are injured for eating purposes as well. And when they are held for spring sales, the shrinkage is larger where they have not been cool enough. The storage room should be arranged so that during moderate weather air may be let in during the night when the temperature is lowest. The ventilator should be closed during the daytime.

The custom of storing the surplus crop, not marketed direct from the field, outdoors, is growing, especially where drainage conditions permit. To store, say one thousand bushels, a hole in the ground fourteen feet wide, from four to four and a half feet deep, and about thirty feet long, will give sufficient space. The sides and ends

of the hole may be lined with boards to protect them from the earth falling in, though the earth may be braced back with poles. Fill the hole to a height of three and a half feet with potatoes, then place small logs along the sides and roof. The depth of this side log and elevation in the centre of the roof is to be left as an air space and no straw or rubbish whatever is placed on top of the potatoes. A roof is made with poles placed close together. There should be but a slight elevation at the centre of the roof.

When the poles for the roof are in place there should be a little hay thrown over them to keep the soil from falling through. The roof should be well sodded and some of the loose dirt which lies at the side shoveled over the sod to make a total depth of sod and earth of one foot. Then another foot of well-rotted, dry horse manure will keep the potatoes during the most severe weather.

The natural ground heat from the bottom keeps the temperature fairly even. In a pit this size there must be provided three ventilators, each of which is about four-by-six inches, which may be made of ordinary boards, one ventilator placed at each end of the pile and one in the centre. These should be put in when the sod is being put on, and made long enough to reach out of the mule's head of manure. The ventilators must be closed in very cold weather by putting old sacks in them and when the weather becomes frosty the centre one is kept closed all the time. No potatoes should be directly under the end ventilators, a the drip of water from them might cause rot. A thermometer may be used to test the temperature. But the temperature should not go much below forty degrees in a pile of this kind. If the pit is dug four or five feet longer than the thirty feet, and covered over, this will make an excellent place to take out potatoes early in spring without moving the remainder of the pile.

If a small quantity is to be stored and also where drainage conditions are not good, it is advisable to excavate not more than six inches. The shape of the pit should be long and narrow. The potatoes should not be piled too high. Good wheat straw is the best litter to use over the potatoes. This should be carefully laid with the general direction of the straw up and down the side of the pit and thick enough to be about six inches deep after a layer of earth is thrown over it. When the weather grows colder add more soil; then later still another layer each of straw and soil. Before extreme temperatures are here a heavy coating of clover chaff will keep the pit dry and free from frost danger. When no chaff is available give the pit another coating of straw and a heavy application of dirt.

## Hoos

One hundred pounds of gain from each 294 pounds of feed was the mark set by an Indiana farmer in growing his spring pigs last summer, from the time they averaged 35 pounds until they reached 135 pounds. When I asked him how he did it, this is what he said:

"I have learned that I can grow shoats most economically during the summer when I feed two or three pounds of feed for each hundred pounds of liveweight on good clover pasture."

At weaning time he was feeding a ration of ear corn, wheat middlings, and ground oats. The last two feeds, in equal portions, were mixed into a thick slop with a limited amount of skim milk. This ration was consumed after weaning until the pigs reached an average weight of 45 to 50 pounds, the pigs getting all they would clean up twice a day. When they had reached the above weight, the grain ration was gradually reduced, and approximately equal parts of ear corn, ground oats, ground barley, and wheat middlings were fed from this time until new corn was available.

"I did not weigh the pigs to determine how much to feed them," he said. "I simply estimated their weight and fed 2½ pounds of feed per 100 pounds of estimated weight. When the pigs weighed approximately 50 pounds apiece, I fed about 1½ pounds of grain per pig each day. I gradually increased the amount as the pigs got heavier, maintaining the ration of 2½ pounds of feed per 100 pounds of live weight as nearly as possible."

"Experience has shown me that I can grow my spring pigs economically by feeding a limited grain ration, provided I have good pasture for them. I like clover pasture much better than blue grass. Blue grass is all right during the spring months, when the growth is green and plentiful, but during the summer months it gets tough and woody. The pigs do not like it, nor does it furnish the protein and minerals that are so abundant in fresh pasture growth. Clover grows during the summer months, furnishing a continuous growth of succulent, rich pasture."

"There's no profit in feeding a limited grain ration to pigs during the summer if the pasture is poor in qual-

ity, or when there is not enough of it to supply all the forage the pigs will eat. When the pasture is lacking in quality or quantity, I feed a little more grain; when the growth is exceptionally good, I feed a little less." This method of feeding gave him exceptionally good, well-grown shoats by the time new corn was available, just the kind to make economical gains marketing off corn. When they took to market at seven months of age, they had eaten only 555 pounds of dry feed for each 100 pounds of gain from weaning time on. This gave him a margin of \$877.68 on 83 head, after the cost of feed had been deducted. Taking into account all costs for feed, labor, equipment, etc., from the time the sows were bred in the fall of 1919 until the pigs were sold, the net profit was \$606.01, or \$7.30 per pig.

With such management he will certainly continue to make money in spite of lower prices.

## The Dairy

Strong-smelling butter is caused by various things. The most common cause is exposure to vessels and rooms that are ill-smelling. The fat of butter also goes through a process of decomposition when kept too long, when rancidity occurs. Butter that is properly made, and kept free from bad odors, should keep sweet, if cool, for quite a long time, comparatively speaking. The feed has nothing to do with it, as a rule. However, when certain foods like onions, for example, are fed, the odor will be transmitted to the milk. The same applies to cabbage or green rye. The rule is to feed these just after milking.

The good layer will have not less than three or four fingers' distance between the pelvic bones and the point of breast-bone; five or six fingers' distance would be still better. There should also be good distance from the ribs on one side around to the ribs on the other side. In other words, the abdomen should be large and roomy, indicating that the hen has a large capacity for the assimilation of food and for the production of eggs. The skin of the abdomen should be loose enough to suggest an udder that has been milked out.

## A Banker Who Kept a Cow.

This is the story of a Wisconsin banker named Jost, who was not satisfied with merely telling farmers how they should farm better, and with lending them money to do it with. Believing that many of his farmer customers were not getting as much money out of dairying as they should, he decided to set an example for them. The results he got surprised him as much as it did the farmers.

Mr. Jost is cashier of a bank in New London, Wisconsin. He bought a grade Guernsey cow, which he named Cherry, and installed on a town lot because he had no farm. So he had to buy all her feed and roughage, and even bedding. But he made a success of his dairy-farming, though farmless, and, being a bank cashier and used to figures, made a second success on top of that—a complete record of everything that Cherry ate, slept on, and yielded. Farmers round about had a good deal of fun at his expense for a while, but one year later they were coming to get the banker's cost figures. They wanted to know how he did it. There was such a demand for these figures that he printed them in a little pamphlet, and they are reprinted in "The Banker-Farmer."

Cherry made a profit of \$117.83 her first year, allowing \$10 fertilizer value from manure. Everything that she ate was weighed and charged against her. Her diet was varied—over two tons of mixed clover and hay, with two tons more of beets, rutabagas, cull potatoes, cull cabbage, cornstalks, wheat bran, hominy, ground oats, ground barley, cornmeal, oilmeal, and three different kinds of mixed feeds, along with stock conditioner, salt, and five and a half months on rented pasture. Her milk was weighed daily, tested for butterfat, and the milk and butterfat used in Mr. Jost's family credited to her account, at the price paid by local creameries.

The banker cashier had a regular schedule for feeding and milking Cherry, worked out by the clock. It took from a quarter past six to seven in the morning to milk and feed her, a few minutes at noon to feed and water her again, and from a quarter

past six to seven in the evening for milking, feeding and bedding.

Her ground feed was balanced on her milk yield—for every three pounds of milk Cherry produced her owner fed her one pound of ground feed for the first nine months, then one pound to every two pounds of milk the next two months, and a pound to every pound and a half the last month. She produced 10,670 pounds of milk during the year, equalling 461.33 pounds of butter, or 576.76 pounds of butterfat, or 5,062 quarts of milk.

## Preserving Eggs for Winter.

The comparatively low price at which eggs have been selling during the present summer is no indication that they will be cheap next winter. The provident housekeeper will therefore put down a supply to be used from the late autumn until the early spring. There are two preservatives that have been found to be about equally valuable for preserving eggs in good condition. Water glass, or sodium silicate, is now very generally used, but some householders dislike to handle this product and therefore select lime water as the preservative material.

Experiments carried on for many years at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and referred to in Exhibition Circular No. 42, have proved the value of this solution. It is very important that the eggs be strictly fresh and those that are stained washed clean.

An ordinary crock or keg is a very suitable receptacle. Lime water suitable for egg preservation is water carrying as much lime in solution as is possible. About one pound of lime is sufficient to saturate 70 gallons of water, a little more than is needed in practical experience because of impurities found in the lime. From two to three pounds of lime is about the proper amount to use for five gallons of water. The method of preparation is simply to slake the freshly burned lime with a small quantity of water and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The "saturated" lime-water is drawn

## The Welfare of the Home

A Canadian Product—By Mary E. Ely.

The only child, that over-protected and unprotected little soul, whose parents are so unintelligent in their desire to be intelligent, so inconsistent in their consistency!

He is an appealing child, even in his most trying moments, and a word in his defense may soothe and encourage those who at times misjudge and find him almost unbearable.

"I believe all children good. If they're only understood. Even bad ones, 'pears to me, 'Sjes' as good, as they kin be!"

The only child is surely singled against rather than singled. He has much with which to contend, this lone, some child, having no legitimate vent for his social life with those of his own kind in years and stage of development, no one who can think his thoughts, play his game, and see his little viewpoint.

"At evening when the lamp is lit. Around the fire my parents sit. They sit at home and talk and sing. And do not play at anything!"

After Harold Dean had walked a whole mile to the home of Uncle Ike Johnson to buy a puppy, he was somewhat disappointed. Only two puppies were left, and of these the aged owner intended to keep the better one. "I'm sorry," said Uncle Ike, "but if you'd got up an hour earlier this morning and had come over here as soon as you ate your breakfast, you'd have had the chance to pick the best out of three, besides the pup I'm keeping for myself. Sonny, it's the early bird that gets the worm and the early fellow that gets what he goes after."

The birds had awakened Harold that very morning. He remembered how sweetly they had sung and how he, wishing to arise, had delayed and delayed until—well, an hour later he had opened his eyes and found the sun fiercely greeting him and all outdoors. Would Harold buy the lone puppy, the only one for sale? Uncle Ike wanted to know. There was nothing much the matter with the baby dog, just floppy ears and bad markings.

## Building Up the Ewe Flock.

The comparatively low price at which wool has been selling during the present season should not discourage the keeping of sheep nor the care given the flock that are to be maintained. Indeed, the situation affords an opportunity to improve the existing flocks with little outlay of money. The indications are that the low prices are not likely to continue, more especially for the finer grades of wool, because Canadian manufacturers are learning to use Canadian wools, which are now sold in much better condition than was the case some years ago before official grading was practiced.

The best time to purchase ewes is soon after the lambs have been weaned. At that time the breeding and milking qualities can be readily ascertained, and besides, ample time is available for preparing the flock for the next crop of lambs. Strong, well-covered shearing ewes are seldom disappointing, and might very well constitute at least a portion of an extensive purchase of new stock. These ewes should have the run of the stable field, not sown to clover or old pastures, until the end of September, and then given access to a rape or clover field. If this green food is not plentiful, it will pay to feed a small quantity of grain to make sure the ewes are strong and thriving well when bred. This is the secret of having a large percentage of strong twins dropped. If may be well, as claimed by some, to breed from ewes themselves, but even so, they must be strong and thriving well to have the best results because not only will larger returns be assured, but the lambs will be stronger and more likely to live and do well, providing the treatment of the ewes continues good up to lambing time.

"It is of great importance that the flock be dipped before the cold weather arrives. It is exceedingly poor policy to feed a horde of sheep ticks as will be the case if the dipping is neglected before the housing season. The details of dipping are covered in Bulletin No. 12 of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. It is entitled Sheep Husbandry in Canada."

A Portable Farrowing House.

For the movable farrowing house that most swine breeders now prefer, an excellent watering trough can be made from the end of a 50-gallon barrel. Each barrel will make two good troughs.

Saw squarely through all the staves about two inches above the third hoop, thus making a trough about 10 inches deep. A circular cover is made of one-inch pine boards nailed on strong cleats and fastened to the trough by means of thumb nuts. In the edge of this cover a semicircular opening is cut, five inches in diameter, while directly beneath this the edge of the trough is cut down flush with the top of the upper hoop.

This trough is not easily upset. It keeps trash and dirt out of the water. And it keeps the water cool. It is more easily made than a concrete trough, when the farrowing house is moved to a clean site.

Of course a little child dearly loves the undivided attention of his elders, to be singled out as an object of attention, the satellite around which those loving him revolve. He is at the mercy of those persons who at times overwhelm him with attention and affection as the mood seizes them, then, when the child least expects it, thrust him aside without a word.

He is constantly being experimented with, and by inexperienced parents, who to follow any other profession but parenthood, the greatest one in the world, would find themselves for it by years of study and research.

A nurse can keep a child physically fit, she is trained for it. Parents should go into training, curb their selfish pleasures, and become sane, balanced, earnest, lovable, prayerful in their conduct toward this only child. Then he can build right standards of behavior and control, thus producing the mental, moral and spiritual qualities essential to good citizenship.

A worth-while slogan provocative of thought, was released at a Child Welfare Club. "The chief business of society, to evolve parents fit for children to live with," to which we might add Froebel's illuminating words "Come let us live with our children."

## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

After Harold Dean had walked a whole mile to the home of Uncle Ike Johnson to buy a puppy, he was somewhat disappointed. Only two puppies were left, and of these the aged owner intended to keep the better one. "I'm sorry," said Uncle Ike, "but if you'd got up an hour earlier this morning and had come over here as soon as you ate your breakfast, you'd have had the chance to pick the best out of three, besides the pup I'm keeping for myself. Sonny, it's the early bird that gets the worm and the early fellow that gets what he goes after."

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"Though he isn't much for beauty," Uncle Ike said, "he's most likely smarter than his better-looking brothers and sisters. The prettiest is hardly ever the best. Besides, what if he is Hobson's choice? He'll grow up and be a fine friend to you."

Harold was puzzled. He could not figure out why Uncle Ike used those two odd words, and what the old man had in the back of his mind.

"Hobson's choice?" the boy asked. "Yes," came the answer. "It's this pup right here or none."

Presently Harold dug down into his pocket and brought out three fifty-cent pieces and a quarter. Now how much did he pay for the puppy? "I'll call him Hobson but make it Hob for short," he said, "if you will tell me what Hobson's choice is."

Uncle Ike smiled. He shook his head from side to side. It was a secret and he couldn't tell; that is, he would say no more.

"Look it up in your father's big dictionary," he called after Harold. "A fellow keeps what he gets by working for it. Now if I should tell you, it would most likely go in one ear and straight out of the other. Look it up yourself and you will always remember it."

Harold stared the puppy in his arms, for he had kind eyes and a winning way. When he arrived at home he got an old-fashioned soup plate and filled it with milk. The new pet wiggled his thanks in real puppy style.

A few minutes after the wee animal had dined and then dropped asleep, Harold Dean went to the stand that held his father's big dictionary. He pressed the clamps and opened the big book. He turned to the letter "H," then to "Ho," and to "Hob," where he soon found the term he was looking for. In a corner at the bottom of the page he read the two words that Uncle Ike had spoken, also the small print that followed them. This is what Harold saw:

"Hobson's choice: take what is offered or nothing—so called because Tobias Hobson, an English stable-keeper, required every customer to use the horse which stood nearest the door."

## One Big Advantage of Growing Up in the Country

A sprinkle of rain fell yesterday as I was walking up Fifth Avenue. A lady, with her little boy, raised her umbrella.

"Mother," said the youngster, in an old-mannish, blase tone, "I think we really should take a taxi, don't you?" I looked at the speaker; he couldn't have been more than five or six years old; yet he had all the manner and point of view of a worn-out man about town. He had moved among the mysteries of the big city, utterly oblivious of its buildings and seething traffic; he was already a commonplace to him. I wondered whether anything could happen in his experience to stir a bit of awe or admiration in his sophisticated little soul.

Much has been written of the physical advantages of growing up in the country or small town—the gift of robust health, of ruddy cheeks and vigorous appetite. But there is another great glory that belongs to those whose youth is passed in simple surroundings; Max Muller described it well in his autobiography.

"My first ideas of men and women, and of the world at large, were formed within the narrow walls of Dessau," he wrote. "Boys brought up in a large town start with a different view of the world, and with a different measure for what they see in later life. I do not know that they are to be envied for that, for there is a pleasure in admiration, pleasure even in being stung by the first sight of the life in the streets of Paris or London. I certainly have been a great admirer all my life."

A little later on he expressed his thanks for "the general self-denial which I had to exercise in my youth, which has made me feel a constant gratitude and sincere appreciation for the small comforts of my later years."

Every man who grew up in the country, and is, by the necessity of his work, bringing up his own children in a big city, must wonder frequently whether his youngsters are getting quite a square deal.

There were so many thrills in our experience which our children will never know. I can remember vividly this wonderful afternoon that brought me the wholly unexpected gift of a velocipede. I doubt if the average city youngster would be half as much excited to find himself possessed of an aeroplane.

I saw the Hippodrome first when I was twenty-six years old; he saw it when he was four.

There were plenty of odd jobs to be done around my father's house from the time we children were old enough to stand up and walk. Fortunately for my youngsters, they are away in the country during the summer months, where odd jobs are plentiful; for in the city it taxes my ingenuity to find anything for them to do that will give them a real respect for regular, continuous work.

## The Preparation of Buttermilk

From Skimmed Milk.

Buttermilk is not only useful for baking purposes but has a high value as a wholesome drink. Many farm homes are deprived of buttermilk because they do not make butter at home. Buttermilk can be satisfactorily made from skimmed milk. Circular No. 23 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at Ottawa recommends adding 10 per cent. of clean flavored lactic acid culture to the milk, which should be maintained at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit until coagulation takes place. To hasten the process it is better to increase the percentage of acid used rather than to raise the temperature. When coagulation has taken place the milk is agitated in a churn or otherwise until thoroughly broken up and then strained. A small quantity for home use can be made by partly filling a clean fruit jar with clean fresh skimmed milk, which is allowed to sour naturally at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees. When the milk has thickened the agitation already referred to may be carried out for a few minutes in the closed jar before straining out the finely broken up fluid, which is then ready for use.

If a clean pleasant flavor is obtained by such natural souring and the artificial buttermilk is to be made frequently, it is advisable to add a few ounces of the first artificial buttermilk to the next quantity of skimmed-milk to be soured. Thus the desirable flavor may be reproduced from time to time in the same manner as yeast is propagated.

The composition of such artificial buttermilk is practically the same as that of natural buttermilk, the only difference being that the latter usually contains slightly more milk fat. The percentage of milk fat in the artificial buttermilk may be increased to approximately that of natural buttermilk by adding to each one hundred pounds of skimmed-milk before souring, two quarts of whole milk.



## DOG'S GIFT OF TRACKING

Not long ago some interesting experiments were made in England to test the strength and acuteness of the sense of smell in dogs.

There was a terrier that could not be thrown off his master's track upon the pavement of Regent's Park although his track was crossed and recrossed by hundreds of fresher ones and by thousands that were not so fresh.

To make a test with a setter the master had his men in Indian file, and the gamekeeper brought up the rear of the line. Each man placed his feet in the footprints of his predecessor. The master's scent was most overladen; that of the gamekeeper was the freshest. When they had gone 200 yards the master turned to the right, followed by five of the men; the other six turned to the left, keeping their usual order. The setter followed the common track with such eagerness as to overshoot the point of divergence, but, quickly regaining this point, chose at once the track to the right.

The master and a stranger to the dog exchanged shoes and then went different ways. The setter followed his master's shoes and found the stranger. When the master and the stranger walked the park with bare feet the setter followed his master's trail, but not with the eagerness with which it followed the trail of the shoes. When he walked in new shooting boots the setter would not follow. The master placed a sole thickness of brown paper to the soles and sides of his old shooting boots. The setter did not take the trail until it came to a point where the paper having worn away, the bottom of one heel touched the ground.

Walking in new cotton socks left no trail that the setter could follow; in woollen socks that had been worn away the trail was followed, but not eagerly.

The master walked fifty yards in his shooting boots, then kicked them off and carried them with him while he walked in his stockings 200 yards, then took off his stockings and walked 300 yards more bare-foot. When the setter was put upon the track at the outset it followed with usual eagerness and maintained the pursuit throughout the whole distance.

Accompanied by a stranger to the dog, the master rode out along a carriage way several hundred yards from the house, then alighted and walked in shooting boots fifty yards beside the carriage. He then entered the carriage and his friend got out and walked 200 yards along the way. The setter ran the whole 250 yards at full speed without making any pause at the point where the scent changed. The master walked in his ordinary shooting boots, having first soaked them in oil of anise seed. Although the odor of the anise seed was so strong as to be perceived by a friend an hour after the trail was made, the dog followed the track of its master, thus disguised, with usual speed, after having examined the first three or four steps carefully.

Other experiments tested the power of scent through the air. The master walked down a trumpet field by a zigzag course for a quarter of a mile, then turned on one side, got over a stone wall and walked back toward the house. The stone was breast high and about a hundred yards to the windward of his course down the field. The dog, taking the trail at the top of the field, rapidly followed its master's winding course. The moment it sniffed the "wind's eye" of the place where he was standing, with only his eyes above the top of the wall, the dog threw up its head, turned from the track it was following, and went straight to its owner, although there were at the time several overheated laborers near it in the field.

## A Love Token.

In every woodland tree,  
Each wayside flower,  
My eyes behold Thy goodness, Lord,  
In each glad shower  
And soft-singing breeze, I see  
A love-token, dear God, from Thee.

The friend who came to me  
From out the night  
Was Thy hand reaching out, O Lord,  
To point the Light.  
Even the dark was meant to be  
A love-token, dear God, from Thee.

For every gift so free,  
Or large or small,  
I never can show my gratitude.  
But here's my all.  
A joyful heart—each day to be  
O love-token, dear God, to Thee.  
—Nina M. Langford.

## Distress in Switzerland.

Switzerland, having no coal or raw materials of its own, has always been obliged to cater to lovers of luxuries by the high quality of its manufacture; but other countries are now buying only necessities, and the competitors of Switzerland, especially Germany, are well organized to undersell the Swiss in everything. The hotel business, except in the large centres, is quite at a standstill. For the Swiss people who depend on their daily work for a living the situation is very difficult and, if it were not for the more severe suffering in other parts of the world, might well command some outside effort toward relief.

Fish, frogs, etc., which are able to change their color to conform with their surroundings, lose this power if they become blind.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

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

When the first tints of brown on trees and foliage indicate that the summer is waning, when the vacationists have nearly all returned from lake and seaside resorts and thoughts begin to revert to harvesting and corn roasts, then you will notice a goodly number of people wiping their eyes as they sit in a street car, or walk along the street. It is not regret at the departure of hot weather that is affecting these people, for who is there who is not charmed with the climate of early fall in Canada? What then, causes so many people to look miserable and seldom to leave the house except fortified with three or four extra handkerchiefs for emergencies? Hay-fever is the cause of all this mourning, and hay-fever is a most distressing complaint, as all its victims know. It is most common in the late summer and early fall when the pollen of certain plants is carried by the winds, and finds lodgment in the nostrils of persons who are particularly sensitive to this infection. The chief offender here in the plant line is the common rag-weed, but there is also the golden-rod and other similar botanical specimens that can add to the trouble.

While the disease is most prevalent in the fall of the year, there is one type common in the spring. Knowing the cause of hay-fever, it is particularly distressing to sufferers that energetic efforts are not made by governments and municipalities to destroy wholesale these plants that cause so much annoyance and suffering to so many people, hay-fever being entirely a preventable disease. Beginning like an ordinary cold accompanied with paroxysms of sneezing and with "nose blocked up", hay-fever sometimes attracts little attention and the victim receives scant sympathy, but the persistence of the watery discharge and the very frequent attacks of sneezing, indicate the nature of the complaint. Coughing also occurs at times, accompanied by asthmatic attacks which are very depressing to the patient and in some cases bring on a debilitated state of health.

The common rag-weed, the chief cause of hay-fever, grows to a height of one to four or five feet and blooms from August to October or later. It can be found on almost every vacant lot, neglected field, on the roadside and in uncultivated gardens and lawns. Its pollen is abundant and readily distributed by the wind, or where this is not feasible, to have the dangerous weeds uprooted or cut down before the flowering stage. This prevents the formation of pollen and the production of the seeds. If united action is undertaken by the government and public in making war on these weeds, and thereby eradicating or greatly decreasing hay-fever prevalence, it will be a boon to humanity.

From a public health standpoint, therefore, such noxious weeds are a nuisance and a menace. The happiness of large numbers of people are affected by the presence of these plants and it should be one of the prime duties of the Department of Agriculture to take steps towards their complete eradication. Some system of co-operation between the government and property owners should be evolved, so that neglected grounds could be cultivated, or where this is not feasible, to have the dangerous weeds uprooted or cut down before the flowering stage. This prevents the formation of pollen and the production of the seeds. If united action is undertaken by the government and public in making war on these weeds, and thereby eradicating or greatly decreasing hay-fever prevalence, it will be a boon to humanity.

Most encouraging results have been obtained by the use of auto-vaccines on hay-fever sufferers. The prospective victim should consult a specialist in hay-fever treatment several months before the attack is expected. Many complete cures have been effected by the administration of these vaccines.

Through all the dark forebodings of these doubtful days, bright flashes of optimism and hope for the future appear from time to time to strengthen and encourage humanity. In the stress and strain of modern industrial upheavals and crises the pessimist sees blue ruin threatening, but he only looks at the conditions of the moment. Wise is the man or woman who enlarges the viewpoint and considers the progress of the world in general. If this is done one cannot help but feel that we are struggling steadily, sometimes groping perhaps, but still making headway toward better things. There is not the slightest doubt to-day but that nations as well as individuals are more and more coming to realize that national prosperity means the happiness and health of the people; without these no nation can long maintain its position in the world of business, science and general progress. Once in a while some little incident, perhaps even an obscure item in the daily newspaper, brings to mind this fact that we are moving slowly towards a higher state of civilization.

Recently I noticed the following item in a Toronto paper recalling happenings of fifty years back, "Retail dry goods merchants of Toronto agitate for seven o'clock closing, except on Saturday night, during summer months." This is food for thought, and indicates that the move towards a shorter work day was started many years ago. More and more we are beginning to realize that unreasonably long hours of work persisted in day after day are detrimental to mind and body. It is all very well for the mill owner or merchant deeply interested in profits to spend long hours in his office, but it is quite a different thing for the wage-earner, who draws his weekly wage and pursues his oftentimes monotonous routine of work from day to day without interest in the firm's progress and with little hope of advancement or added remuneration however the profits of the firm may swell. There is no need to blame the employer for making illegitimate profits—business conditions necessitate the accumulation of a just recompense in return for the capital invested, but many are the employers who would like, if they could, to share their fortunes with the men who help their industry to grow. Mere mechanical toil is not ennobling when a man or woman works just as a machine and is regarded as a "hand" rather than a flesh and blood being with a heart and soul. Many manufacturers and business firms are recognizing the value of co-operation in business, and are instituting profit-sharing in which the workers participate with excellent results. In that part of Public Health work dealing with Industrial Hygiene and the health and happiness of the workers, it is becoming evident that the interest shown in the employee's welfare and the conditions under which he lives and works is of material benefit to the

employer also. Distrust, suspicion and grievances of one kind or another, whether real or fancied, lead nowhere but to trouble and financial loss to all concerned. Take as an example the threatening conditions of labor in England to-day, where civil strife is looming up as a possibility. What the ultimate result will be is hard to foresee, but health and happiness rests in the contentment of the people. With strikes and lockouts everywhere not only the mental but the moral and physical condition of the workers, their wives and families are bound to suffer, resulting in malnutrition, higher infant mortality and a general deterioration of the race.

## A Popular Crown Prince.

Of the royal family of Norway the favorite with the people is Crown Prince Olaf. His popularity is immense. But eighteen years old, he recently passed the examinations for entrance to the university.

From childhood he has received typically Norwegian training and has developed into a genuine son of the Vikings, tall, handsome and an excellent sportsman. He regularly participates in the annual Norwegian derby, the Holmenkollen ski-jumping competition, at which he is a frequent prize winner.

His popularity is no doubt partly due to his democratic tastes. Educated at a private school, he mingled with his fellow pupils on an equal footing and has always been wholly free from any tendency to self-importance. When he finishes a course at the military academy of Norway the Crown Prince will enroll as a student in the technical high school at Trondheim, to be educated as an engineer. Prince Olaf now has the right to attend Cabinet meetings, but as yet has no vote.

## A MOTHER'S ADVICE

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she is always happy to recommend them to others. Her advice, given after a careful trial, can be readily followed with assured good results. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which never fail to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm even to the youngest babe. Concerning them Mrs. P. Laforet, St. Nazaire, Que., writes:—"For three months my baby was constipated and cried continually. On the advice of a friend I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and now at the age of five months he is perfectly well and weighs twenty pounds. I am delighted to be able to advise other mothers to use them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Many Uses for the Gaudy Sunflower.

The sunflower, although it originated in North America, in the great plains, is not used here so extensively as in some other countries, especially Russia in normal times. It is a long time since the plant first delighted the eyes of Europeans, being then cultivated in the gardens of Madrid. The early Spanish explorers had found it in this country and taken it home with them. The plant was utilized by the Americans long before the days of Columbus. When Champlain visited the Georgian Bay in 1615 he found the natives growing it and using the oil for their hair. It was raised chiefly, however, for the food afforded by the seeds.

In Russia the seeds have always been eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, as peanuts are in this country, and the oil obtained by pressing the seeds is an important article of diet. The frequent religious fast days in that country restrict the use of meat and lead to the consumption of vegetable oil, and in normal times the manufacture of sunflower oil is always of considerable dimensions. The best seeds yield an oil which compares favorably with olive oil.

The seeds of the larger and finer flowers are held to be quite equal to nuts in respect of palatability and wholesomeness. The stalks and dried leaves are highly prized for fuel, being in some parts of Russia almost the only available substitute for wood. An acre of sunflowers will yield many cords of good fuel.

The oil appears to possess more of the general properties of olive oil than any other known vegetable oil. It takes about a bushel of seeds to make a gallon of oil, and fifty bushels of seeds can be grown on one acre of land. As the oil sells for more than \$1 a gallon the profit is large.

Of late years purified sunflower oil has been used extensively in the adulteration of olive oil. It is of a pale yellowish color and decidedly palatable. In a crude state it is used by painters to some extent, but it is inferior to linseed oil for use in paint.

In addition to the oil from the seeds the stalks, when green, and the oil cake make excellent fodder. The fibre of the stalks, which is fine, silky and very strong, also has a value. In China it is woven into beautiful fabrics and it is believed that by the use of proper machinery it might be utilized most profitably in Canada.

In Austria employers are bound by law to maintain as many workmen as they had before the war.

A new form of phonetic writing in Chinese is being adopted, so complicated is the present system of writing that language.

## DELICATE GIRLS NEED NEW BLOOD

Rich, Red Blood Means Health and Strength.

The anaemia of young girls may be inherited, or it may be caused by bad air, unsuitable food, hasty and irregular eating, insufficient out-of-door exercise and not enough rest and sleep.

It comes on gradually, beginning with languor, indisposition to mental or bodily exertion, irritability and a feeling of fatigue. Later comes the palpitating of the heart, headaches, dizziness following a stooping position, frequent backaches and breathlessness. In a majority of cases constipation is present. There may be no great loss of flesh, but usually the complexion takes on a greenish-yellow pallor.

Cases of this kind, if neglected, become more serious, but if taken in time there is no need to worry. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are free from any harmful or habit-forming drug, are just the tonic needed to remedy this wretched state of health. Though it is not noticeable, improvement begins with the first dose. As the blood is made rich the pallor gradually returns and the danger of relapse is very slight.

If any symptom of anaemia appears, prudence suggests that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be given at once, and the sooner they are taken the more speedily will their action improve the blood. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## With the Boy Scouts.

During a severe storm a North Bay Scout had the knowledge and presence of mind to ground an electric wire which had been brought down by a falling tree, and there is no doubt that his action resulted in saving both life and property.

Ever ready for public service, the Boy Scouts of Ottawa co-operated during the summer with the Canadian Forestry Association in a new form of forest protection propaganda. Selected patrol leaders visited most of the trails leaving the Central Station by day delivering to adult passengers an informative pamphlet on the protection of woodlands against fire. The pamphlet explained the origin of forest fires as being due to human carelessness and put into concrete form an appeal for personal co-operation in fire prevention. Dressed in their Boy Scout uniforms and with a badge reading "Boy Scout Volunteer Forest Guard," the lads were given a cordial reception on all trains and undoubtedly accomplished much good.

For their 1922 camp the Boy Scouts of Welland have been offered the use of the old Lakeview Hotel property now owned by the International Nickel Company. This area has one of the most perfect beaches on the shore of Lake Erie, a building which can be utilized to great advantage, a grove, and an excellent recreation field. Mr. John More, manager of the nickel company, announced the offer at a meeting of the Welland Rotary Club at which Dr. S. Nixon Davis, chairman of the Rotary Boys' Work Committee, gave a report on the Welland Scouts' camp this year at Rock Bay—an outing which was participated in by some 125 members of the five Welland Troops.

In France the Roman Catholic Boy Scouts are taught and urged to recognize God in Nature, thereby cultivating a love of plants and animals. A Scoutmaster, in opening a camp, offered a prayer from which we quote as follows:—"Grant that my word may be a light to their path, that I may show them Thy divine spirit in the world Thou has created. Teach them Thy holy law, and lead them to Thee, my God, into the camp of rest and joy, where Thou hast set Thy tabernacle and ours forever."

Full information regarding Scouting and the formation of local Scout troops may be had upon application to the Field Department, Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, Ontario.

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

## Whistles Under Water.

For signalling two English scientists have invented a steam whistle that can be blown under water and heard with the proper instrument four miles away.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

German newspapers are printing many advertisements from women wanting husbands, a supply of fuel and a flat or apartments often being offered as an additional bait.

## Classified Advertisements.

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

WANTED—SET USED TINSMITH'S tools or separate machines. State make, condition and lowest price. Apply to J. H. 125 Fairleigh St., Hamilton, Ont.



Too Zealous.

Joiner (to his apprentice)—"Well, Willie, have you sharpened all the tools?"  
Willie—"Yes, all but the hand saw, and I haven't quite got all the gaps out of that."

## Best Seller?

The author had just slipped into the village bookstore and bought a copy of his own book.

Of course the bookseller didn't know him.

"And how is the volume selling?" he asked.

"It's the only book I've sold this month," the old bookseller replied.  
"Why, then, that makes it the leading one of the six best sellers," he joyously remarked and briskly went his way.

## Described.

"And now," said the monocled gentleman who had grubbed a match from the traffic cop, "I suppose you would like to know who I am."

"Sure."

"I am Sir T. Willy Rockingham, knight of the Bath, knight of the Garter, knight of the Double Eagle, and knight of the Golden Cross."

"And I," said the cop, "am James Murphy, to night, last night, to-morrow night and every other night."

## Identified.

Mr. Beaster had his portrait painted. It cost him a goodly sum, and he was proud of it. When it came home he showed it to his cook.

"Well, Mary," he said, "how do you like this portrait?"

"Sure, sir," said the cook. "It's lovely. It's beautiful. It's divine."

"And, of course," said Beaster, you know who it is?"

"Oh, of course I do, sir," replied the cook. "Of course, of course." As she spoke she kept drawing nearer to the picture, studying it more and more closely. "Of course, sir, it's that old deceiver, Lloyd George."

## When Ignorance Is Bliss

After much reflection Marian had composed her telegram and handed it through the window to the clerk. She tripped out, and the transaction seemed completed; but in a moment she returned to the window.

"Let me have that telegram I wrote just now," she said. "I forgot something very important."

The clerk handed out the message and Marian added, "I want to underline 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of a present. Will it cost anything extra?"

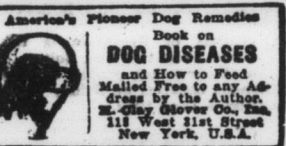
"No, Miss," said the clerk, with a smile; and, as Marian drew two heavy lines beneath the words, she sighed with content.

"Thanks so much for letting me do that; it will please Augustus so much!"

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT:

Have used Minard's Liniment in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years, and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor ailments, such as sprains, bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which are liable to catch when log driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly.

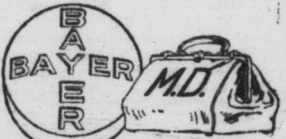
(Signed) Ellison Gray.



**COARSE SALT LAND SALT**  
Bulk Carlots  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

## ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine



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

## AFRAID TO GO OUT ON STREET ALONE

MRS. BEVERAGE LIVED IN FEAR OF ATTACKS.

Dizzy Spells Overcome After Taking Tanlac and Doesn't Feel Like Same Person.

"Tanalac has relieved me of my suffering and I just can't praise it enough," said Mrs. Margaret Beverage, 305 Hughson St., North Hamilton, Ont.

"For two years my appetite was very poor and I suffered a great deal from formation of gas on my stomach. I was also troubled with frequent attacks of dizziness and was actually afraid to go out or even get away from something to hold on to. One of these dizzy spells came on while I was calling on one of my grandchildren one day and I just fell right down on the lawn. Last spring, when I started taking Tanlac, I had been confined to my bed for a month and was so weak I could not walk."

"Tanalac helped me from the very start, as I have not had a weak spell since I started taking it and I feel so good I can hardly realize that I'm the same woman. The dizzy spells are gone, my appetite is fine and everything I eat agrees with me perfectly. I have recommended Tanlac to any number of my friends and, I am glad to say, it has benefited them all. I just wish I could tell everybody who suffers as I did what Tanlac did for me."

Tanalac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Perfumes from early history to the present have served a double purpose. The Greeks are said to have used essences of quinine for those who were lethargic and dyspeptic, who leave for those who needed to keep the mind clear, while violets for those who had poor digestion, and a mixture of oil, ashes and earthworms for those who would keep the hair from turning white. It is said that during the harvest season the odor of rosemary of the Spanish coast is perceptible long before the land is seen.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Just a greater interest in our lives constantly new experiences, all tried to keep us young, despite our years, says one scientist.

Cod-liver oil is about 250 times as potent in food values as butter.

## PIMPLES AND RASH ON FACE

And Neck. Burned and Itched. Cuticura Healed.

"I had pimples and a sort of rash on my face and neck. They would burn and itch and when I scratched would become red and scaly and peel off. It was hard for me to sleep and I decided to go anywhere."

"I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them. My face began to get smooth and stopped itching and burning, and when I had used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for about a month I was healed."

(Signed) Miss Cora Lim, R. F. D. 2, Blackfoot, Idaho, Feb. 23, 1920. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Leves, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

## SHE TOOK HER MOTHER'S ADVICE

Now is in the Best of Health because she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Kessock, Sask.—"My mother has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and upon learning of my troubles advised me to try it."

As I seemed all run down after the flu and had a very bad weakness, I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine and used the Saffron Wash also Dr. Brown's Cataplasms and Prescription and am much better in every way. I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial as I recommend your medicines."—Mrs. JANE NEWMAN, Kessock, Sask.

It is not always in business that a woman is forced to give up her work on account of ill health. It is quite as often the woman who does her own work at home. When backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, when that bearing-down sensation attacks you, when you are nervous and blue, the one great help for such ailments is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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**Postum for Health**  
"There's a Reason"



