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The Glencoe Transcript.

A COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER
INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING
NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

Whole No. 2580

FARM WANTED
50 or 100 acre farm wanted, near Appin. Good buildings. State lowest price and terms.—Box 208, Transcript.

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

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

FARM FOR SALE
Old Cinnaham homestead for sale; 119 acres; lot 1, range 3 south of Longwoods road, township of Mosa; 6 miles from Glencoe; fairly good buildings; 40 acres of hardwood bush; best of soil; lots of spring water; mile and a half from church and school. Apply to Neil McKellar, Glencoe.

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

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED
Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 13 if you want our delivery truck to call.

LAMBERT CREAMERY CO.
H. R. Skinner, Local Manager.

Irwin's Novelty Store
Phone 24

Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Place in Town to Get STATIONERY, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

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

Farmers and Dairymen

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

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

BUEL FOR SERVICE
Choice registered Shorthorn Bull, Rosewood Baron, 124448, roan.
D. A. COULTHARD & SON
Route 1, Glencoe; phone 609 r 11

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

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

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

INSURANCE
H. J. JAMIESON
District Manager of DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO. at GLENCOE
Also the leading Companies in Fire and Automobile at low rates.
Office, Main street Phone, 1613

J. B. COUCH & SON
Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 28, night 100

LADIES' HAND BAGS AND PURSES
Real Leather Purses in the latest styles and colors—black, grey and brown. Prices, 50c to \$8.

C. E. Davidson, Jeweler
OPTICIAN MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

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

CENTRAL GARAGE
Fordson Tractors
ATTENTION, FARMERS

Extreme heat reduces efficiency of horse labor. Lost time in harvesting or plowing for fall wheat means dollars to every farmer. This loss of time and money can be eliminated by using a Power Farming Tractor (the Fordson). Cutting grain crop, summer fallowing and preparing wheat ground can be done quickly, efficiently and at lower cost than with horses. Delivery of Tractor to any farmer on short notice. Price, complete with pulley and governor, \$845.00.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS
GLENCOE and WARDSVILLE

THE WESTERN FAIR
LONDON
Sept. 10th to 17th
Seven Full Days This Year
THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF WESTERN ONTARIO
\$6,000.00 Added to the Prize List

Boys and Girls Calf Competition
Speed Events—Dog Show—Auto Races
The Wortham Shows on the Midway
Wonderful Programme Before The Grand Stand Twice Daily
Plenty of Music—Fireworks Every Night
Admission—10th, 12th, 16th & 17th—25c. 13th, 14th & 15th—50c.
Grand Stand usual prices
ALL INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARY
Lt.-Col. W. M. Garthshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

All Roads
Lead to W. A. Currie's for a rest when attending the Chautauqua Entertainments July 18 to 21
Further reductions in Sugars, Rice, Soaps and many other lines in general Staple and Fancy Groceries.
Fruit in season now arriving daily.
Fresh Eggs, good table Butter and all marketable produce taken at highest price in cash or trade.
IMMEDIATE FREE DELIVERY.

W. A. CURRIE
CENTRAL GROCER TELEPHONE 25

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Common butcher steers were down to \$3.75 on the Toronto market last week.

While driving eight export cattle to town for shipment a farmer near Blenheim had two of them die from overheating.

Mildred Jean, infant daughter of Arthur Purcell, concession 3, Aldborough, died a few days ago after a few hours' illness.

An infection of the tongue, thought to have been caused by the bite of an insect while eating blackberries, resulted in the death of a Pittsburg, Kan., man.

Thirty charges for speeding and other violations of the Ontario Motor Vehicles Act were laid against many individuals in the last few days at Leamington.

This notice is posted in a small town garage for the benefit of the register: "Don't smoke around the place; if your life isn't worth anything, gasoline is."

Seven children of a Wheeling, W. Va., couple have met with violent deaths within the last 15 years. The latest death occurred when their 12-year-old son was drowned.

A baseball tournament will be held at the Middlesex county championship site; also \$200 in cash prizes, open to all rural teams in Middlesex.

Tenders for the proposed enlarging of the town hall at Dutton and making it a memorial hall were considered too high by the council and the work will not be undertaken at present.

After the first of October, or thereabouts no clergyman who is not registered with the Provincial authorities and the holder of a certificate of registration will be permitted to solemnize marriages in Ontario.

Two workmen at Erie, Pa., were swept a mile through an 18-inch concrete tube. They were working inside when a dam burst, carrying them to the lake and throwing them out upon the sand. Both will recover.

Application from three rural telephone companies for permission to increase their rates will be heard at a session of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board on July 26. Among the companies making application is the Carleton Place company.

Calvin E. Craig, son of the late S. J. Craig, Bloomer manufacturer and town clerk of Stratford for many years, died at Battle Creek a few days ago. Deceased was a banker and was connected with one of the largest financial institutions of Chicago.

Parkhill has seen the last of the summer Chautauquas for a time. This year's deficit was about \$400 and it was decided to renew the contract at present. Petrolia also reports a deficit, amounting to \$250. On the other hand Watford reports a big financial success.

John Campbell, 6th concession of Carleton Place, died a few mornings ago at 100 to some work and later, when his wife went to look for him, he was found dead in the barn. Campbell had been melancholy, it is stated.—He is survived by his widow, two daughters and one son.

The garden party held by the Farmers' Club and Women's Institute at Wallaceford on July 6th was a big success financially as well as a big success socially. The attendance was over 1,000 and the proceeds \$500. There will be a nice balance to apply on the proposed community hall.

In reply to a delegation of Essex county municipal men, Hon. F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works for Ontario, held out little hope that the paving of Talbot road from Jackson's Corners to Essex would be undertaken this year, and as for a concrete paving he stated that such a road would materialize "in the far future."

A surplus of nearly three million dollars and reserves totalling nearly eleven million are shown in the financial statement of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in the Niagara system for the period ending December 31, 1920. The Niagara system embraces 167 municipalities, rural districts and counties.

W. McMaster, Appin, had his head badly cut when he plunged through the windshield of his car after colliding with another motor on the Pipe Line road, London, a few nights ago. He was taken to Victoria Hospital by the owner of the car with which he collided. After his injuries were dressed he proceeded to his home. His car was badly damaged.

The Canadian Government has recently enacted laws for the protection of the public against so-called eye specialists, professors and eye doctors who are making a house-to-house canvass in certain sections of the country. The Optical Association of Canada has sent out warning that these so-called specialists do not represent and are in no way connected with the Association.

Apiarists in this district predict a large yield of honey of better quality than has been produced since 1918. The season thus far has been very favorable to honey production and the tremendous increase in the white clover crop, which is to be seen in abundance even along the roadsides in some sections, is taken as an indication that the honey will be of superior quality. The price, it is said, will be lower than has prevailed for the past two years.

CHAUTAUQUA AT GLENCOE

This is Chautauqua week at Glencoe. It is the first time a series of these entertainments has been attempted here, and it was with no little trepidation that the problem of its success was faced by the guarantors. There is little to fear now, however, as there is good reason to believe that the enterprise will not only win its way to public favor but that the financial end will be more than gratifying.

The Chautauqua tent is pitched on the public school grounds, a clean and convenient spot and suitable in every way. On Monday afternoon the opening concert was given, after Mr. Dickson, on behalf of the local committee, had briefly introduced the Chautauquans and given them a welcome to the town. The attendance was good—in fact, the manager stated, the most encouraging opening they had had this season. In the evening the tent was filled to capacity and the succeeding concerts so far show in the attendance that the interest is more than being maintained.

The management are to be congratulated on finding such good talent to the doors of the people of this community, and those who fail to attend the concerts are missing a rare treat indeed.

The remaining entertainments of the series are announced as follows: Wednesday evening—Presentation of the famous comedy success, "Cometentment," by the Elias Day Play Company.

Thursday afternoon—Program of high-class and popular music, featuring scenes from some of the best comic operas, by Ferguson's Light Opera Quintette.

Thursday evening—Lecture, "Reconstruction Problems in the British Empire," by Hon. Percy Alden, member of the House of Commons, London. Musical program by Ferguson's Light Opera Quintette.

What is considered one of the most outstanding features of the series so far presented was the lecture delivered Monday evening by Dr. Rabb of Boston on the 100 per cent man. The lecturer has had a varied life and has filled his lecture with personal incidents and anecdotes that held the attention of his audience from beginning to end, at the same time driving home the hometruths that he has for everyone with a force that cannot fail to leave his hearers impressed.

The Scott Concert Company which took the bulk of the program on Monday afternoon and evening is composed of the following artists: Chester Scott, vocalist; Carl Webster, violinist; Mrs. Scott, pianist and guitarist; and Hattie Voegelge Webster, reader pianist.

Chester Scott stands among the first of the stars of the day. His rendition of "The Carnival de Venice" and "The Mocking Bird" was a revelation in vocal playing.

Carl Webster, violinist, comes to the Dominion circuit as an artist who has toured in Lyceum and Chautauqua for the past ten years. Mr. Webster played the "A Minor Concerto" by de Bériot and Musini's "Mazurka de Concert." As an encore he responded with two old Scotch songs.

Hattie Voegelge Webster gave several readings which kept the audience in a good humor and added much merit to the program. She showed her ability as pianist and accompanist in the various overtures and solos rendered.

Mrs. Chester A. Scott, pianist and guitarist, accompanied Mr. Scott on the piano and is to be commended for her support. The popular selections for piano and guitar, by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, were full of pep and rhythm. They responded to encores.

DEATH OF RICHARD REYCRRAFT

Mosa township lost another of its sturdy pioneers and highly esteemed citizens in the passing away on Friday, July 15, of Richard Reyecraft, in his 90th year, following a six months' illness.

The late Richard Reyecraft was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, in 1831. When 25 years of age he came with his wife to Canada, making his home in London for seven years. He then settled in the township of Mosa on the farm which he occupied continuously up to the time of his death. Though not among the earliest of the pioneers, Mr. Reyecraft experienced much of the strenuous life of those who helped to reclaim the fine agricultural land of his township from the virgin forest and was rewarded with a mead of success above the average. He was a consistent member of the Glencoe Methodist Church for many years and was held in the highest esteem in the community. Up to the time he was taken to his bed, some six months ago, he enjoyed the best of health and was unusually active for one of his age.

He is survived by a family of six sons and three daughters, namely: Thomas, of Detroit; Elias, William, John, Richard and Joseph, of Mosa township; Mrs. W. J. Rowe, of Idaho; Mrs. F. W. Gubbins, of Metcalfe, and Jennie, at home.

The funeral service was held in the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. J. Garbutt, interment being made at Oakland cemetery. His six sons acted as pallbearers.

Among the large number who attended to pay their last mark of respect were relatives and friends from Detroit, Highgate, Alvinston and Watford.

PASSED H.S. ENTRANCE

Glencoe
Name School where prepared
John Allan (hon.) U. No. 8, Ekfrid
Jessie Allan (hon.) U. No. 8, Ekfrid
Marguerite Allan (hon.) Glencoe
Willie Anderson (hon.) Glencoe
Hugh A. Black (hon.) No. 6, Ekfrid
Olive Black (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
Murray Cameron (hon.) No. 1, Mosa
Isobel Cameron (hon.) No. 1, Mosa
Russell Campbell (hon.) No. 7, Ekfrid
William Diamond (hon.) Glencoe
Oscar Eaton (hon.) No. 4, Ekfrid
Vesta Gast (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
Margaret Gates (hon.) No. 5, Ekfrid
Annabelle Graham (hon.) No. 11, Ekfrid
Florence Graham (hon.) No. 9, Mosa
Verna Henderson (hon.) No. 9, Mosa
Delbert Hicks (hon.) Glencoe
Mac Huston (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
Lester Graham (hon.) No. 8, Ekfrid
Peter Johnson (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
Zetta Leith (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
Newton Macfie (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
William Moss (hon.) Glencoe
Margaret McAlpine (hon.) No. 6, Ekfrid
Gladys McEachron (hon.) U. No. 8, Ekfrid
Ian McArthur (hon.) Glencoe
Gordon McCallum (hon.) No. 4, Metcalfe
Ross McDonald (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
Homer McDonald (hon.) No. 4, Ekfrid
Gladys McEachron (hon.) U. No. 8, Ekfrid
Robert McKellar (hon.) No. 5, Ekfrid
Hector McLean (hon.) No. 9, Mosa
Jean McNaughton (hon.) No. 4, Metcalfe
Philip McRae (hon.) U. No. 8, Ekfrid
Flora McRae (hon.) Glencoe
Fred McRae (hon.) Glencoe
Emma Reyerast (hon.) Glencoe
Mary Simpson (hon.) No. 1, Mosa
Company, Glencoe
Roderick Stuart (hon.) Glencoe
Eleanor Sutherland (hon.) Glencoe
Mabel Smith (hon.) No. 5, Ekfrid
Alex. Sutherland (hon.) Glencoe
Ada Bell Tanner (hon.) No. 13, Ekfrid
Kathleen Twiss (hon.) No. 5, Ekfrid
Ann Eva Walker (hon.) No. 4, Metcalfe
Elsie Walker (hon.) No. 4, Metcalfe
Marguerite Walker (hon.) No. 14, Metcalfe
Marvin Watterworth (hon.) Glencoe
Mabel Wright (hon.) Glencoe
Elliot White (hon.) No. 3, Mosa

Wardsville
Albert Armstrong (hon.) Newbury
Harry Armstrong (hon.) Newbury
Lloyd Gould (hon.) No. 1, Ekfrid
Christina Miller (hon.) Newbury
Edith Moore (hon.) Newbury
Marjorie Robinson (hon.) Newbury
Edward Shumaker (hon.) Newbury
Fred Squires (hon.) No. 3, Mosa
Harry Wallace (hon.) Newbury
Harry Wallace won the Ross Prize.

Melbourne
Douglas Bateman, Bert Beattie, Kenneth Campbell, Mildred Campbell (hon.), John Combs (hon.), Mary Johnson, Mona Kennings, Florence Long, Merrie McDonald (hon.), Donald McIntyre (hon.), Arletta Riley (hon.), Margaret Sherres, Margaret Stevenson, William Warren, Cassie Willey.

DIED IN HOSPITAL

The death occurred on Tuesday night at the hospital in London of Mrs. Duncan McKellar of the town, north of Glencoe. Mrs. McKellar had been in ill health for some time and was taken to the hospital for a surgical operation. The funeral arrangements had not been made at time of writing.

WRIT AGAINST OIL COMPANY

Elliott & Moss, Glencoe, acting for Duncan C. Gillies of Mosa township, have issued a writ in the county court, against the Canadian Oil & Gas Company of Niagara Falls, claiming a balance due their client of \$385.80 under an oil and gas lease made to the plaintiff in 1917. The plaintiff claims that the lease was later assigned to the defendants and that they are entitled to the value of a one-seventh share of the oil produced. Damages are also asked for alleged damage to crops, timber and improvements.

MITCHELL REYCRRAFT

A very quiet and pretty wedding took place at "East Lawn," the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Reyecraft, on Tuesday, July 12, when their youngest daughter, Elena Irene, was united in marriage to Donald Lorne Mitchell, of the Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., son of Mrs. Mitchell and the late D. P. Mitchell of Glencoe. Rev. Maxwell C. Parr of Appin, cousin of the bride, was the officiating minister. The bride looked charming in white kitten's ear satin, with overdress of georgette, heavily embroidered and with pearl trimmings, and customary veil, carrying a shower bouquet of ophelia roses. She entered the parlor, leaning on the arm of her father, to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Miss Florence Simpson of Woodgreen. The ceremony was performed under an arch of ferns and sweet peas, and the color scheme throughout the house was pink and white.

The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome cheque, and to the place a pearl sunburst. After the wedding luncheon was served the couple left by motor for Detroit, thence by boat to Buffalo and other eastern points. The many costly and beautiful gifts showed the esteem in which the young couple are held. On their return they will reside in Detroit.

It's cowardly to hit a man when he is down—but it's usually safer.

REV. W. J. FORD DIES

Rev. W. J. Ford, LL. B., well-known superannuated Methodist minister, who has been living with his brother, Rev. J. E. Ford, at Goderich, for the past two years, died Tuesday morning in his 76th year. Mr. Ford had been failing rapidly for the past six weeks and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Ford was born at Peterboro, Ont., but spent the whole of his ministerial career of 50 years in the London Conference, holding many important charges. He was for three years pastor of Centennial Methodist church, London. Other pastorates included, Essex—Parkhill, Glencoe, Wyoming and Clinton. He held many responsible official positions, including for years chairman of many districts. He was also president of the London Conference.

Mr. Ford will be buried at Glencoe, where his wife, who predeceased him four years ago, is interred. The body will arrive at Goderich on Thursday morning and a service will be held in Glencoe Methodist church on Thursday at one o'clock. Mr. Ford is survived by two brothers, Rev. J. E. Ford of Goderich and Dr. S. P. Ford of Norwood. He leaves no family.

MCALLUM-WALKER

"Maple Grange," the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Walker, concession 9, Brooke, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday, June 29, when their eldest daughter, Sadie Emma, was united in marriage to George L. McCallum, son of John G. McCallum of Glencoe. At 5 o'clock, to the strains of Loehring's Bridal Chorus, played by the groom's sister, Mrs. D. Hagerty of Glencoe, the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, took her place beneath an arch of evergreens, white bells and streamers, where the wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. W. McIntosh of Napier. The bride looked charming in a gown of white duchesse satin and georgette, with blue and silver trimmings, and wore a silk embroidered veil caught in by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a sunburst of pearls, a gift from the groom. She carried a shower bouquet of ophelia roses and sweet peas, with a shower of ribbon caught with roses buds. Miss Margaret Walker, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, wearing a gown of maize and sky-blue satin, and carrying a bouquet of sweetheart roses. Mac McKellar of Stratford supported the groom. Little Margaret Hagerty, niece of the groom, winsomely performed the duty of flower girl, daintily attired in a fluted skirt of shell pink silk and carrying a basket of sweet peas and roses in which the ring was concealed. After the congratulations and during the signing of the register, Dr. D. McIntosh sang in his usual splendid manner, "O Perfect Love." The guests, numbering over one hundred, sat down to tastefully decorated tables where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served by the friends of the bride at the conclusion of which guests were proposed to the bride and retired to by Mac McKellar and Leslie Oke, M. P. P.

The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a cresset of pearls, to the best man gold cuff links, to the flower girl a lavender and to the pianist a cash gift.

The evening was spent in music and dancing, after which the happy couple left by motor for London, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and other points. The bride travelled in a suit of navy serge, heavily embroidered and beaded, with taffeta hat and veil to match. Many and beautiful were the gifts received by the bride. On the return to Mosa and Mrs. McCallum will reside on the groom's farm near Glencoe. They will be at home to their friends after August 1st.

A MOTORIST'S NARROW ESCAPE

St. Thomas, July 18.—To back down a long hill and drop 15 feet to the bottom of a steep embankment in his motor truck and to escape without injury was the experience of H. S. McDiarmid of Fingal just west of St. Thomas. When McDiarmid was about half-way up the Fingal hill something went wrong with the gears in his car. He applied the brakes but they refused to work, and a speedy return down the hill backwards resulted. The truck smashed through a fence and turned half-way over, then righted itself.

A 100 PER CENT. THRILLER

Mystery and adventure plays are coming into vogue. That is the opinion of Robert Brunton, producer of the year's photodramatic sensation, "The Devil to Pay," released by Pathe and coming to Glencoe July 23rd. "For the past two years," says the producer, "as a logical aftermath of the war, picture-goers have revelled in the novelty of strange philosophy, ouija boards, mediums and weird cultism. Now reaction has set in. The public is reacting to simpler themes, and the most popular of these is the old-time mystery story. 'The Devil to Pay,' adapted from Frances Nimmo Greene's novel, is a striking embodiment of Mr. Brunton's theory. It is a powerful mystery drama, political intrigue, packed with suspense, thrills and unique situations.

The paper people read is the paper to advertise in. The proposition needs no argument.

Soils and Crops

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

When Corn Eats Most.

The results of recent experiments on the effect of a varying supply of nutrients at different periods in the growth of the corn plant are just reported. In this work corn was grown to maturity in large cylinders containing pure white sand. A standard nutrient solution was made and given to a part of the plants. Another solution of one-twentieth the strength of the standard was given to plants in other cylinders. The standard solution was sufficient to produce normal corn plants, while the weak solution was barely strong enough to keep the plants alive and produced very little growth.

At the end of thirty days' growth signs of the plants receiving the standard solution were changed to the low ration while others receiving the weak solution were changed to the standard or optimum treatment. At the end of sixty days the solutions were again changed until all possible combinations of growing periods and strength of solution were obtained.

The results of this experiment show that plants having a good supply of plant food during the middle period or from the time the plants were thirty to sixty days old usually made the best growth. This period, therefore, is proved to be the time at which the corn plants need the greatest supply of plant food.

Where the plants had plenty of food during the first sixty days they would take up most of the mineral nutrients necessary for their development, only small additional amounts being required to bring them to maturity.

Where large amounts of plant food were present the stalks, leaves and ears were richer in protein and mineral matter than plants grown in the weak solution, but, where excessive amounts of nutrients were present during the later stages the plants took up more than was necessary for their development and did not use the food materials economically.

Plants stunted by a limited food supply at the beginning of the growing period and then given a standard solution during the last sixty days produced shorter stalks, with fewer leaves, and the time of maturity was delayed ten to twenty days. They did, however, come out and produce good plants and fair ears regardless of the early stunting.

Plants having a low supply of nutrients near the end of the growing period produced larger and more fibrous root systems than those supplied with plant food. During early growth where the supply of nutrients was low the weight of roots was greater than that of the tops. Where plenty of plant food was available the weight of tops was twice that of the roots. At the time of maturity the weight of tops was from three to seven times as much as the roots, depending upon the amount of available plant food.

A low supply of available nutrients increased the proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium found in the roots over that obtained where a plentiful supply of plant food was present.

Corn plants that were normal in growth contained more than half of the nitrogen of the tops in the ears.

Turkeys as a Side Line.

The farmer who has sufficient acre-

age can raise a flock of turkeys with a reasonable investment in feed. The small farm is not a good proposition for turkey raising as the birds will range on the neighbors' land and frequently eat quite a large amount of grain. The farmer with a large acreage will often have a woodland and clover field just right for the foraging of turkeys.

Young turkeys need feeding about four times each day until they are five or six weeks old. After that they will follow the turkey hen in her foraging and pick up much of their living from the woods and meadows. Turkeys have a ravenous appetite for bugs and seeds and it is very expensive to raise them properly unless they have the advantages of a broad range. The feed for the young turkeys can at first consist of bread and milk squeezed nearly dry. Later rolled oats will be of benefit to the young birds. As they grow older wheat screenings and cracked corn can be fed two or three times each day. When screenings can not be obtained very good results are obtained from the commercial scratch grains such as are used for the laying hens.

When turkeys are strong and well feathered they will spend much of their time on the range and may wander far from the house. They should be encouraged to roost near home as a safeguard against thieves. If they are given only one meal a day during the summer season it should be at night, as this helps to coax them home to roost.

If the turkeys roost in a colony house it should be open clear across the front to insure a plentiful supply of air. Enough roosts must be provided to prevent overcrowding. If the roosting place is not satisfactory to the birds, their instinct will soon send them to the trees at night and then it will be very difficult to teach them to roost in any kind of a house. Some turkey breeders build a roof on poles and then cover the sides with fine-mesh wire. This keeps the rain from the birds but furnishes an abundance of fresh air. If such a house is closed at night it should be opened in the morning before starting to milk or do other farm work as the birds find their best hunting in the cool morning hours when the insect life is not so active as later in the day.

Turkeys are an asset on the farm that is troubled with grasshoppers as the amount of these insects which they will clean up in a few weeks is very large. Many of the losses in turkey raising are due to turning the birds on the range too early in life without giving them any grain to supplement the feed that they gather for themselves. When grain is high there is a temptation to cut it out of the turkey's ration, at least until fattening time. Young turkeys frequently receive no attention as soon as their crop seems to contain enough food which they have found on the range.

A regular growth should be promoted from the time they are hatched. If young turkeys are stunted it is very difficult to bring them back into thrifty condition, even with the best feeding methods. Turkeys are discouraging to the farmer that endeavors to raise large numbers of them without work, but they are profitable in the hands of the grower who will keep vigorous unrelated breeding stock and feed enough grain to give the birds a chance to grow.

Many writers have told us of the many valuable features of alfalfa as an orchard crop. Because of experience and observation with this crop, I must disagree with these men, and believe that too often their recommendation has been based upon theory rather than practice. Generally speaking, alfalfa has not proved to be a good cover crop for the average soil and orchardist. A few of the chief reasons are as follows:

Alfalfa for Cover Crop.

When planted alfalfa is usually put in as a permanent cover crop, and proved successful on a deep soil with an abundant supply of moisture during the summer months. The success of these soils had led many to sow alfalfa on the lighter soils where the moisture supply is already deficient. Some orchards have been transferred into hay fields, the alfalfa receiving more care and thought than the orchard itself. Too much of the crop is removed from the land.

We must remember that we must have sufficient moisture to feed both the alfalfa and the orchard during the dry summer months. There are very few orchards with soils capable of doing this, since orchards are usually located on the hilly land, or land well drained, rather than on bottom lands. The crop might be well enough if it were turned under or disked into the orchard soil, but to think of harvesting both fruit and alfalfa is out of the question.

A Good Soil Builder.

Clover is an excellent soil builder, and if used as a cover crop, will supply nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. The same difficulties are encountered with clover as with alfalfa and must be guarded against. As a rule, clover should never be left in an orchard for more than two years without being turned under. Special care should be taken on light soils, where the crop should be turned under by all means, and will prove the best possible crop for this purpose. To pur-

chase commercial fertilizer to replace the clover this green manure would mean several times the expense incurred in this simple method. About ten pounds should be seeded per acre. Clean cultivation in the early part of the season, followed by a cover crop later, is the most up-to-date and best method of handling orchard soil, and can be used with good results more generally than any other system of soil management.

Legumes and Non-Legumes.

There are two main types of cover crops that can be grown, the legumes and the non-legumes. The legumes are all those plants which belong to the same family, as the peas, vetches, beans, clover, etc., and the non-legumes are all plants not included in this family. Legumes are more valuable than the non-legumes, because they are capable of gathering nitrogen from the air, and when turned under increase the nitrogen content of the soil.

Rye is one of the best of non-legumes. It grows readily on most soils, catches easily, is hardy, and furnishes a large amount of greenstuff to plow under in the spring, besides furnishing an excellent mulch during the winter months. About ninety pounds per acre should be sown.

Winter wheat is a good second, if rye be unavailable, sown at the same rate. Although buckwheat is a good cover crop on heavy land, it is a very poor winter protection. Rape is very good sown at the rate of six pounds per acre.

Value of Vetch.

Hairy vetch is an excellent leguminous cover crop, and gives good results. It is extremely hardy, will withstand hot summer drought, and is a fast grower. Because of these features and its ability to gather nitrogen from the air, it is, perhaps, the best cover crop grown. It should be seeded at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre.

Crimson clover seeded at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre is also very good. Any crop that will make a good growth in the fall and early spring so as to give a large amount of organic matter to turn under is a good crop to grow.

July and August are the cover crop months, usually turning the ground and making it ready as early as possible, some giving it several cultivations, thus conserving moisture and getting the soil into an excellent state for the seeds to germinate. Where trees are not coming into bearing as soon as they should because of the excessive growth, sowing down the orchard to one of the sod-crops is a good plan, or sowing the cover crop earlier in the season. This will tend to check growth and throw the trees into fruiting.

Cover Crops Make Good Stand.

Many make the objection that the crop will not catch in the late summer. This may be true on soils very devoid of organic matter, but where a proper system of soil management has been maintained in the early part of the summer there will be little trouble in getting any of the crops mentioned to come. If a seeder can be used, the seed is sown below the mulch where the soil is moist and the percentage of germination will be increased.

The crop should be turned under as soon as there is a good amount of greenstuff to turn under. Do not wait for the fast-growing crops, such as rye, or they are liable to get ahead and give trouble.

United States Tariff on Agricultural Products.

History repeats itself. Prior to the civil war in the United States trade between that country and Canada, under the treaty of 1854, was practically free. This continued during the war and for some time after. Then the United States having recovered from the devastation caused by that great internecine struggle decided that protection was necessary against importations. The treaty of 1854 was abrogated or called off. A similar thing has happened now. The demand for foodstuffs from the United States has slackened consequent upon the ending of the world war, and to offset the result what is called an emergency tariff has been adopted. While the tariff is not in particular aimed at Canada it will naturally affect this country the most, as some figures officially promulgated at Ottawa abundantly prove. The articles most directly affected and affected to the greatest extent are: wheat, of which in 1920-21 we exported to the United States 42,324,894 bushels valued at \$94,442,288, and on which a duty of 35 cents per bushel has been placed; wheat flour, of which we similarly exported 1,187,750 bushels valued at \$12,023,990, and on which a duty of 20 cents per bushel has been placed; potatoes, of which we exported 4,204,684 bushels valued at \$8,328,862, duty placed 25 cents per bushel; cattle not for breeding, exported 294,009 head, valued at \$21,232,551, duty placed 30 per cent. ad valorem; meat, fresh or frozen, exported 430,142 cwt. valued at \$7,740,443, duty placed 2 cents per lb.; wool, exported 7,128,065 lbs. valued at \$2,094,693, duty placed 15 cents to 45 cents per lb. according to quality value; milk, prepared or condensed, exported 14,919,288 lbs. valued at \$2,352,319, duty placed 2 cents per

lb., and cream, exported 1,279,195 gals. valued at \$1,987,461, duty placed 5 cents per gal. These are the principal agricultural articles of exportation from Canada to the United States affected, but a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem is also placed on meat prepared or preserved, of 15 cents per bushel on Indian corn, of 2 cents per gallon on fresh milk, of 20 cents to 30 cents per bushel on flax, or 2 1/2 to 6 cents per lb. on butter, of 20 to 28 per cent. ad valorem on cheese and of 10 to 30 cents per bushel on apples. Other articles of farm production are dealt with.

Queen of a Home.

Home is her kingdom, love her dower, She seeks no other wand of power. To make home sweet, bring heaven near.

To win a smile and wipe a tear, And do her duty day by day, In her own quiet place and way.

And round her childish hearts are twined, As round some reverent saint enshrined, And following her the childish feet Are led to ideals true and sweet, And find all purity and good In her divinest motherhood.

This sad old earth's a brighter place, All for the sunshine of her face, Her very smile a blessing throws, And hearts are happier where she goes. A gentle, clear-eyed messenger, To whisper love—thank God for her! Commence fitting your live stock for the fall fairs at once.

During the twenty-one years that "Ben Hur" was being produced on the stage it is estimated that 20,000,000 people saw the play.

Cover Crops for the Orchard

BY EARLE W. GAGE

In most fruit-growing districts there is not enough barnyard manure to maintain the soil fertility, and some other method must be used. Cover crops add organic matter to the soil, and if they are leguminous crops, also add nitrogen. They do not altogether replace barnyard manure, but will do more toward keeping the orchard up to a high standard of production than any other one method we can use.

The maintenance of the productive power of soils depends in a large degree upon the upkeep of the vegetable matter in the soil. Humus is one of the last stages in the decomposition of the vegetable and animal matter in the soil, and its benefits may be summed up about as follows:

Effects of Good Drainage.

A well-drained soil rich in humus is also rich in nitrogen; evidence shows that, in the process of the formation of humus, acids are produced which are capable of dissolving mineral plant food, and in all probability this is how they become available to the plant; humus increases the water-holding capacity of light soils by consolidating them and making them less porous. It acts as a soil sponge; it ameliorates heavy soils, making them less liable to bake and puddle, so that proper aeration is secured; humus generally increases the warmth of the soil. The dark surface draws more heat than the lighter-colored one; humus furnishes food material for bacterial action in the soil.

Many writers have told us of the many valuable features of alfalfa as an orchard crop. Because of experience and observation with this crop, I must disagree with these men, and believe that too often their recommendation has been based upon theory rather than practice. Generally speaking, alfalfa has not proved to be a good cover crop for the average soil and orchardist. A few of the chief reasons are as follows:

Alfalfa for Cover Crop.

When planted alfalfa is usually put in as a permanent cover crop, and proved successful on a deep soil with an abundant supply of moisture during the summer months. The success of these soils had led many to sow alfalfa on the lighter soils where the moisture supply is already deficient. Some orchards have been transferred into hay fields, the alfalfa receiving more care and thought than the orchard itself. Too much of the crop is removed from the land.

We must remember that we must have sufficient moisture to feed both the alfalfa and the orchard during the dry summer months. There are very few orchards with soils capable of doing this, since orchards are usually located on the hilly land, or land well drained, rather than on bottom lands. The crop might be well enough if it were turned under or disked into the orchard soil, but to think of harvesting both fruit and alfalfa is out of the question.

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The Welfare of the Home

Positive Versus Negative, by H. W. Brown.

We all recall the old alleged incident of the mother who told her child not to put beans in his nose during her absence—how the child received the suggestion as a new play, and how the mother, upon her return, found that "the worst had happened." This illustrates the negative mother.

The positive mother employs a different method. In leading her child over a muddy street, she says, "Let us step on all the high places," and they both reach the other side dry-shod.

The negative mother or teacher is so full of "don'ts" that she herself and the little ones under her become mystified and discouraged. It is like constantly knocking down blocks before anything has been built.

The positive educator constructs. A bit of honest praise for something well done builds up within the heart of a little child love for the one who praises, discernment and love of the right, confidence in the good that he can do, and a great desire to do another good thing. Such moments of recognition please even the grown-ups, and how much more are children helped! The mother says, "My child was generous to-day in sharing his toys with his visiting cousin," and the child glows with joy at the words, pondering over them. This his character is being formed and on the side of good.

Why should mothers and teachers ever fall into the fruitless, negative way, when the good fruit is all on the positive side of the fence?

If we are tired or worried, we cannot inspire our children. We ourselves must first seek inspiration and the calm and poise which it brings.

Proebel says: "If you would bind your little one to you, Bind your own soul to all that is high and true, And let its light shine clear through all you do!"

Some people always meet us with a tale of woe and continue to talk negatives. We come away fagged. Others talk about the beautiful, seeing good all about us. We are then able to give something constructive to those we meet, especially to the children, who will surely grow through our recognition and nurture of every little impulse of good springing up within them.

If we look for good in our little ones we will surely find it. Yet we must look searchingly with those wiser eyes of Love, for alas! the negative things are far too easy to see.

So let us try for one day to emphasize the good in those about us, to recognize every good attempt in our children, however small, and we will find ourselves on the true highway of peace.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time the Queen of the Fairies lost her crown—her very best gold crown, with its row of lovely emeralds and diamonds.

All the little people hunted and hunted, but the crown was nowhere to be found, and her majesty was forced to wear her second-to-best one until the fairy jeweler should fashion another gold one for her.

"A bird must have flown off with it, your Highness," said the old fairy prime minister gloomily.

"And now we shall have no end of trouble." Just what he meant by that will be very clear to us later on.

What a lovely ring! Just what it fits my little finger, too," said her majesty, looking at the ring. Doris had been picking violets, and there hidden down the gold circlet with its whole row of tiny green and white stones.

Thinking how surprised her mother would be, she slipped it on her finger, and gathering up her violets ran home.

"Look—look what I found!" she called, running upstairs and flying along the entry to the sitting room. "Come show it to me," said her mother. "Where are you, anyway?"

"Why can't you see me; I'm right beside you," and Doris reached out and touched her mother's hand.

But poor Mrs. Blake! At the touch of a hand the poor lady toppled over in a faint, and it was some time before Doris could bring her to. The more Doris tried to comfort her the more she shivered.

No wonder; the little girl was perfectly invisible. Imagine! "I must be dreaming," said Doris. "I hear Doris talking," murmured Mrs. Blake. "I'll just go downstairs and try to find the child!" Paying no attention to Doris's conversation, she rushed down the steps, and now it was Doris's turn to be frightened, for she was sure that her mother must be very sick.

Without thinking, she twisted the little ring to the left and the next minute had flown out of the window so fast that she did not have time to even breathe. On she whizzed and flew until she bumped into a tree, where she got badly tangled in the branches.

"What do you mean by shaking my house this way, you great, ugly creature?" snapped a cross voice. Flapping its wings, a great blackbird rushed at Doris's head. In terror the little girl put up her hand and a tiny branch caught the ring and turned it the right way.

The next minute she was jerked from the tree and started falling down with incredible speed. She closed her eyes and expected to stop with a thump when she reached the ground. But no siree, right through she fell until nothing but her head was above the earth, and as no one could see her head, you can imagine how frightened she was.

"How will I ever get out?" she wailed dully.

"Oh, dear, I wish I were safely home again!" No sooner had the words popped out than she landed with a plump on the sitting-room sofa, too bewildered to even think. And strange as you may think it, honey, she never connected her queer experiences with the ring. She could hear her mother calling her downstairs, but was too breathless to answer.

"I wish I knew what was the matter with me," she cried in a frightened voice.

You've got the queen's crown on, Silly," whispered a little voice. Doris's hand flew to her head, but, of course, there was no crown there, and the more she thought about her troubles the more cross she became.

"Well, I wish she'd blow up in a tree and fall out again!" she exclaimed sulkily.

The Fairy Queen was at that mo-

ment sound asleep in a rose, but at Doris's words she was jerked into a treetop and then rudely shaken to the ground.

"Gracious!" shuddered her majesty, picking herself up.

"Some one must have found my crown! Oh, dear, what will they wish next, I wonder!" She did not have long to wonder, for Doris herself came falling headlong into Fairyland, having wished to see the queen, whose crown she was wearing.

Doris stared in amazement at the lovely country and at the dear little queen who was brushing off her rose-petal frock. Doris was so much larger than the houses and palaces and beautiful little forests that she was afraid to move for fear of treading on some of them. She no longer felt cross.

"Give me my crown," said the little fairy gently. "It is on your finger." For the first time Doris stared at her ring, then slowly drawing it off handed it to the queen.

"One turn to the right sends one up and one to the left sends one down, and every wish of the wearer is granted," explained her majesty, laughing at the little girl's puzzled face.

"Good-bye, Doris; thank you for bringing it back to me."

"But I don't want to go yet. I—"

Doris never finished the sentence, for the queen, setting the little crown on her own lovely head, wished Doris back in her home, and she was never able to find Fairyland again. And if you should find a little ring in the forest, ever, be careful how you wish, for fairy crowns are very magic.

Pure Milk Products.

The necessity for purity and cleanliness in food cannot be over-emphasized. Any steps taken in any country to further this desirable end are therefore of much importance to Canada. Particularly is this the case when action is taken in the country to the south of us.

There has lately been put on the market an article of food under various trade names, but which is becoming best known as "filled milk." Filled milk is a mixture of skim milk and some vegetable oil, which takes the place of the pure butter fat.

An investigation is now going on before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington as to the advisability of suppressing or regulating filled milk by law. A number of experts have been summoned to give evidence as to the results of their investigations and research in the matter of protective foods. The first witness called was Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a scientist whose name is well known in Canada.

Dr. McCollum testified that his studies convinced him that dairy products supply the only protective foods likely to be used in sufficient quantities in the diet to promote normal growth in children, optimum well-being in adults, and to prevent the advance of senile decay. The great races of the world are those who are large users of milk and its products. The use of any substitutes in a milk product should be discouraged as having a tendency towards weakened disease resistance, and the encouragement of rickets, among other complaints. In Dr. McCollum's opinion every person could use two quarts of pure milk per day with advantage.

He favored the prohibition of the sale of filled milk.

Keep the cornfield clean.

Hickory is one of the strongest Canadian woods. When properly seasoned a hickory column will support a weight of twelve tons per square inch cross-section.

Every farmer will be glad to see the increase in the price of hogs, but some, no doubt, will regret the fact that they have none to sell. Steady production is the safest plan in the hog business.

WORLD'S CHAMPION BUTTER COW

Mr. T. A. Barron, of Brantford, who is still a young man in his twenties, started farming a few years ago without farming experience and with limited financial resources. It was hard uphill work at first. He had only common, grade cattle. The local banker had a lot of faith in the gritty young man, however, and one day called him into his office and informed him that if he would buy a few head of pure-bred cattle, the bank would back him. He took the plunge and among his purchases was Bella Pontiac. She freshened as a four-year-old and finished that year under government inspection test with 20,129 pounds of milk and 1,018 pounds of butter. After being dry only a short time, she freshened again and started on her big year's work.

Bella Pontiac, a pure-bred Holstein cow, is the new champion butter cow of the world. For six years this honor has rested with Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the great cow owned by Senator Hackney, of Minnesota, with her wonderful production of 1,506.36 pounds of butter in one year. The new title-holder is a Canadian cow owned by a rising young breeder, Mr. T. A. Barron, of Ontario. The new high mark is 1,565 pounds of butter from 27,000 pounds of milk. And connected with this new record is a real, human-interest story.

Bella was housed in an ordinary farm barn and milked four times a day by the young farmer whose finances did not permit of neglect of field work to give superlative attentions to his cow. It was a farmer's test under farm conditions all the way through. Her production varied from 104.24 pounds of fat in July, her first month, to 124.3 pounds in November, her best month, and in the following March she produced 121.83 pounds of fat. The last of the silage had then been fed and, in spite of an increased allowance of roots, the fat dropped to 84.38 pounds and 73.51 pounds in April and May.

Bella Pontiac has nothing sensational in her breeding but it is good producing stuff all the way through. Her sire, Pauline Pet's Pontiac, is a brother of Calamity Snow Pontiac, 28,442 pounds of milk and 1,240 pounds of butter in a year, the third highest butter record in Canada. Maternally, Bella claims as grand sire one of the great transmitting sires of the breed, Brookbank Butter Baron, with thirty-eight tested daughters, one of them a former Canadian champion and the first thirty-three-pound cow in Canada. The absence of the ultra-fashionable from the new champion's breeding may well serve as a stimulus to other ambitious breeders who have well-bred cattle but nothing superlative.

In the meantime, Mr. Barron has been successful in making a few good records with other members of his small herd. He has made some good sales. He is not so hard pressed as he was when his banker advised him to get good stock or quit. He is in a position to choose between selling Bella and her two daughters, or of keeping all three and developing a great herd on this foundation. He has not yet had time to decide. He is too busy receiving congratulations from both sides of the international boundary.

Cultivation of Flax.

The opportunity that exists for the cultivation of flax and the probability of a ready market being found for all that Canada can produce is suggested by the fact that the production of flax in Russia fell from 1,151,996,320 lbs. in 1913 to 90,282,000 lbs. in 1920, a drop of over a billion pounds.

In view of this state of affairs increased attention is being given by scientists in this country to research regarding the growth of flax. A series of plots of new varieties have been sown at Ottawa to be harvested for fibre purposes. Arrangements have been made to carry on the retting under suitable conditions so that the quality of the fibre may be fairly representative in order that the different sorts can be easily compared. There are two principal grades of flax fibre, warp and weft, which are further divided according to qualities. Warp is generally broader, stronger and more slippery. Flax, and the yarn spun from this is used by weavers for the longitudinal threads of the cloth. Weft is soft, more pliable flax, not necessarily so strong as warp and is used for the yarn which grows in the shuttle running across the cloth to fill it up. The value of flax is primarily dependent on its strength. The color should be uniform, but spinners do not attach so much importance to color as they used to do, provided that the substance has the required strength and quality. Silkiness and oiliness are essential to a high standard. The removal of all slime and dirt from the flax, especially at the root ends, is another necessity.

Save a little sour skim-milk for the chickens.

Consistent shallow cultivation is the only weapon in the farmer's possession for combating drought.

Live stock cannot fight flies and make good returns at the same time. Spray with some good repellent.

Good nature and good sense must ever join.

To err is human, to forgive, divine.—Alexander Pope.

Gray-Hued Germany.
The world is still trying to make up its mind about the actual conditions in Germany. There have been two circumstantial stories.

One, German-inspired, has run to the general effect that Germans are without hope or ambition, that the burden of reparations is crushing and that Germany is a mere shell, waiting for the Red touch to crumble.

The other story, inspired by her late enemies, holds that Germany is prosperous, is hard at work and that she is making ready to conquer world markets with her exports and start back to "a place in the sun" as soon as she can wheedle the Allies or trick them out of the reparations, in whole or in part.

The exact truth is as hard to determine as the line that divides light and shadow. It lies somewhere about midway between the two extreme representations, according to a careful analysis by Colonel Edward M. House, Germany is neither all black nor all white—she is gray.

Colonel House shows that Germany is in about the same situation as other nations of the world—only more so. The blighting aftermath of war is world wide. It is a deep blight in Germany, and deepening it are the troubles that came with losing the gigantic gamble the Germans made on the war.

Germany did not escape from war-wounds; she was deeply hurt. Her dead are dead and her substance was wasted. The reparations are a burden, and an outraged world intended they should be.

Colonel House believes that Germany can pay the indemnity, but the yoke of debt will be heavy. He believes that she needs, first, courage and then a little help from the Entente. Her need for courage is as great as, if not greater than, her need for help. Germany can pay, but she cannot afford the luxury of strikes and labor upheavals while she is about it.

Germany has been put in bondage for her sins, but she has certain items on the credit side that are worth much. There is productive labor and plenty of it. She has overcome bolshevism, but still shudders from it. She has less unemployment to-day than any other considerable nation; food is plenty and getting cheaper, and labor is productive and there are few strikes. On the other hand, rehabilitation has been exaggerated. True, she has no more than 400,000 unemployed, where England and America have ten times that number. But she is carrying tens of thousands on rail and other Government payrolls where they are not needed, lest some worse thing happen.

Germany has come a long way back since 1919, but has a longer way to go before she reaches her status of 1914. Her financial condition is desperate, well-nigh as bad as that of Russia. Her great foreign trade has dwindled to a quarter of its 1913 figures. Her Russian trade is gone; that with France and Poland and Austro-Hungary is hardly more than a shadow. Germany, however, is by no means a total loss. It is possible, even probable, that she must have help. It may be that the day will come when the Entente will see and understand this. But Germany must first show that she has as much of a will to work and to pay as she once had in her will to war.

Famous Emeralds Recovered by India.
Gem collectors are still regretting the fact that by an act of the Government of India two famous emeralds rich in history were not included in the recent sale by Christie's of the jewel collection of the late Herbert Maxwell Stuart, says a London despatch. The emeralds originally were in the royal treasure at Lahore, together with the great Koh-i-Noor diamond, now in the British Imperial regalia, when the Punjab was annexed in 1849.

These emeralds, each carved from a single stone, represented a bow ring and a cup, and were made for the Emperor Shah Jahan. The Governor-General at the period of annexation was permitted to purchase these curious stones.

They were carried off by Nadir Shah after the sack of Delhi in 1739. In 1813 they were restored to India by the fugitive Shah, Sujah, surrendering them to Ranjit Singh at Lahore. They were found there with the Koh-i-Noor on the termination of the second Sikh war in 1849 and purchased by Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General. The bow ring was used by the Great Mogul to protect the joint and ball of his left thumb when the drawn bow string was used as a patch box by one of his fair ladies.

The emeralds were on loan exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum when the war broke out and with other treasures were buried as a safeguard against unlooked for eventualities. After the war the family to which they belonged found it necessary to dispose of these jewels and arrangements were made for their sale at Christie's, but the Indian Government heard about it and decided that the jewels rightly belonged to that country and began to negotiate for their purchase.

The offer which was made was acceptable to Christie's client and before long the historic jewels will be back in their old home, much to the regret of wealthy collectors who had had their eyes on them for some time past.

Linen fabrics have been found in tombs thousands of years old.

THE HEALTHY MAN HAS THE BEST CHANCE

Is Always Full of Life and Energy—Failures Are Weak and Bloodless.

Some men seem to have all the luck. If there are any good things going these men seem to get them. If they are business men they are successful; if they are workmen they get the foreman's job. They have the power of influencing people.

The same is true of women. Some have the charm that makes men seek them out; others are neglected. But this is not luck. It is due to a personal gift—vitality. Men and women of this sort are never weak, puny invalids. They have not big but they are full of life and energy. The whole thing is a matter of good blood, good nerves and good health. Everyone would wish to be like this and the qualities that make for vitality and energy are purely a matter of health. By building up the blood and nerves, sleeplessness, want of energy, weakness of the back, headaches and the ineffectual sort of presence which results from coming from weakness can be got rid of. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many weak, tired men, vigorous, and many pale dejected girls and women, rosy and attractive, by improving their blood and toning up their nerves. If you are weak, low-spirited or unhealthy, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note their beneficial effect.

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

Here and There With the Boy Scouts.

A Toronto boy, now resident in Buffalo, N.Y., where he is a member of a troop of the Boy Scouts of America, recently won the championship for bugling in a Scout meet in Buffalo. He is Bertram G. Harris, aged 12, and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Taube, of Parkdale Mansions, well-known citizens of Toronto.

On Dominion Day Oshawa, Whitby and Thornhill's Corners Troops and a few boys from the 1st Newcastle Troop "rallied" at Oshawa for inspection and field day sports. They were inspected by Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, who, with Col. Grierson and Major Alfred Hinds, the latter president of the Oshawa Boy Scouts Association, also addressed them on their appearance and their work.

Exeter recently had a real Boy Scout church service. The members of the 1st Exeter Troop occupied the choir loft of Caven Presbyterian Church and sang too. Patrol Leader Stuart Stanbury presided at the organ and played all the hymns and accompanied the soloists. Three other Scouts, Bob Gambrill, Tom Kay and Kenneth Stanbury added the strains of violins to the singing, while Bob Gambrill played the offertory solo. Mr. J. G. Stanbury, President of the Troop Committee, had charge of the service. Field Secretary Davidson of Provincial Headquarters Staff giving the address on "Citizenship as Built Up by Scouting." Scoutmaster Thomas Pryde was also associated with Messrs. Stanbury and Davidson on the platform.

A garden party recently arranged by members of the troop and its friends netted the 3rd St. Catharines Troop treasury a nice amount for its camp funds. There was an excellent attendance in spite of many counter attractions in the city on the night the party was put on.

An interesting ceremony took place on the steps of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Stratford, a few evenings ago, when the troop charter was presented to the 1st Stratford Troop. Mayor Gregory and Lt. Col. J. L. Youngs, M.C., officiated at the ceremony. Prizes were also presented to the Scouts who made an excellent record in the Dominion rifle competition. The troop is also very proficient along many other lines.

Ontario's two largest Boy Scout camps are now in full swing. They are the Selkirk Camp of the Hamilton Association down on Lake Erie and the Black Rapids Camp of the Ottawa Association. Approximately 100 boys a week will be taken care of in the former, while the attendance at the Ottawa camp is running about 75 Scouts per week. Both camps will continue until the end of August and will have taken care of many hundreds of boys.

Profit by the experience of others

—which has taught thousands that Instant Postum is better for health than tea or coffee.

POSTUM has a flavor similar to coffee, but contains nothing that can disturb health and comfort.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM Sold by grocers everywhere

before they finally close down. Besides recreational work, both camps are carrying full programmes of educational features.

A training course for Roman Catholic men intending to take up the work of Scoutmasters is being conducted at the St. John Industrial School, Toronto. The first class consisted of a dozen young members of the Christian Brotherhood.

Tanned Truth.

A tanned complexion makes the plain person good-looking, and the good-looking better looking. We all like to be sun-burned, but not all of us know how the tan comes.

The truth is that thousands of the tiny bloodvessels beneath the skin have to be ruptured before we can tan. The heat rays of the sun first inflame and then rupture them. The skin cannot then resist the heat. The cooling shield beneath the skin has gone, and brownish stains appear.

Those unfortunate folk whose complexions change to a vivid red instead of an attractive brown have, contrary to the popular notion, tough, thick skins. The latter resist the rays, and there is surface inflammation instead of browning.

Those whose noses peel have skins in which the perspiration ducts are clogged. Thus there is nothing to "oil" the skin, and it peels because it is dry.

Finally—this will be news to many—only the white race can scorch, peel or blister from the action of the sun. A black man will get much sicker than a white man, because black skins absorb the heat and pass it beneath the skin. It has no external effect.

Freckles are but tan in patches, due to a varying thickness of the skin.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, of South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Personal Effort.

"The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity."—Balfour.

We often hear the remark: "This or that person has a wonderful brain." It is assumed that it is comparatively easy for them to do big things in the business world, to create marvelous inventions for the benefit of mankind, to make wonderful scientific discoveries, and to produce works of art that endure through many generations. The masses conclude that these accomplishments are easy for these people because they naturally are so gifted and talented. Knowledge and wisdom never come to any man or woman as a free gift. Sometime, somewhere, they have given personal effort, and in accordance with immutable and ever operative laws of nature they have reaped the reward in permanent soul acquisition, and, incidentally, temporary, material benefits for themselves.

No achievement is possible, no unfoldment of the soul is possible without labor, without effort. Indeed there would be more justice and equity in economics if labor could be established as the measure of all values. He who has acquired knowledge, and wisdom, and power, and a personal obligation rightly to use and disseminate them. These acquisitions cannot be used for the highest good, and to attain such unfoldment. Thus we see we cannot deplete our stock of knowledge and wisdom, for the more we give the more we receive. The man who is always striving to take advantage of his neighbor is never a benefactor to the race, however much he may advertise his charities.

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BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Foxy Talk.

"Am I the only girl you have ever loved?"
"Oh, no. But my taste has been improving right along."

Which?

First Diner—"That waiter is either a fool or a very subtle humorist."
Second Diner—"What's the matter?"
First Diner—"I ordered extract of beef and he brought me milk."

A Subtle Compliment.

He—"I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling."
She—"Yes?"
He—"Yes, indeed. Take 'parlour,' for instance. Having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world."

When It Pours.

There are profiteers among other ranks than capitalists, and during a certain boom a particular grade of workman was receiving very high wages indeed.

Bill Hodges returned from work one Saturday night, and drew a big bundle of notes out of his pocket. "How much do you want this week, Jane?" he asked his wife gaily.

"Good gracious, Bill, give us a chance," the wife remonstrated; "I ain't hardly got started on last week's yet!"

Truly Great.

At a certain military academy a newly appointed commandant liked young men, but not when they were "fresh." One day he chanced to overhear a young officer refer to himself (the commandant) by name without any title.

"Hall?" the offender had said to a group of fellow cadets. "Hall? He's a mighty splendid fellow."
The commandant joined the group, amidst profound silence.

Turning to the second lieutenant, he said sternly: "I think, sir, when you referred to me you might have said 'General Hall.'"
"I'm sorry, sir," stammered the delinquent, then brightened a little as he added: "But, sir, did you ever hear people refer to General Achilles or General Julius Caesar?"

The Will to Work.

It is strange to find the belief surviving among those who sit in the shade, twiddling their thumbs and twaddling their tongues, deserve pay for it, as though they worked and produced.

The rule of labor is the underpinning of the universe. The Creator himself set the example. He toiled and He rested. He is the "Master of every trade." Man, made in His image, can hardly expect divine favor to rest upon sloth.

On every hand, however, we see people trying to crawl under or over or around that uncomfortable prescription about earning one's bread in the sweat of one's brow. On the dance-floor the two-step and the one-step may come and go; but in the workshop the sidestep and the sidestep are always with us.

Young men are hunting for short cuts to wealth. The shortest cut is the straight line of responsibility and duty and good faith with one's employer.

If your employer happens to be your own self, there are certain things you owe yourself just as much as though somebody else hired you. You owe it to yourself to report for the day's work fit to do it. You owe it to yourself to keep your appointments at the time set for them. You owe it to yourself to be steadily industrious. You cannot in self-respect take money that you have not earned nor demand a fabulous income for a fictitious effort.

Creation's cry goes up on high: From age to cheated age; Send us the men who do the work.

For which they draw the wage! There are men out of employment this morning who are the victims of economic mal-aise and readjustment. They have been caught betwixt grinding millstones of circumstance. They deserve sympathy and a hearing and an opportunity. That opportunity is likely to come, soon and suddenly, if they hold on.

But there are others who deserve no sympathy. They deliberately elected to be idle. They defied God's law—they condemned likewise all conciliation and consideration that were not of their own selfish and greedy dictation.

Certainly the chance to earn a living—which is the greatest single blessing that is vouchsafed mankind—ought to go to those who have the will to work and not the desire to stir up insurrectionary discontent and make trouble in the peace-loving, law-abiding ranks of the industrious, who "know of toil and the end of toil; they know God's law is plain."

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.

Growing children need plenty of good nourishing food. To have this food assimilated properly the child should be taught regular hours for eating, and its stomach given a rest between meals. Continuous eating of candies, nuts, fruit, etc., interfere with the digestive processes in the young, and yet the average child, if not trained, will eat almost anything he can get hold of in the way of sweetmeats.

When the child is at school there is less likelihood of it getting too much to eat. In fact, through the school day the tendency is in the other direction. Sometimes breakfast is rather hastily eaten in the mornings, especially if the child lives in the country and has some distance to go to school. There is not enough time at the noon recess to let the child go home for dinner, so its lunch is sent with it, and eaten at the school building. This is not a good plan, for several reasons. In the first place there is seldom a suitable place provided in country schools for the children to eat their lunches, and the surroundings are often not hygienic. I have just read a recommendation from the Medical Officer of Health of a rural district for hand-basins, towels, etc., for the use of the pupils during the mid-day recess. The M.O.H. states that as nearly every one of the pupils bring their lunch to school, these facilities for washing are badly needed. It is not entirely, however, because there is a lack of facilities for eating that the mid-day cold lunch is objectionable. A warm meal freshly cooked is much more nourishing and sustaining to a little schoolboy or girl than a cold lunch could be. Children need a hot meal at mid-day, because they assimilate food quicker than grown-ups, and must be fed often. It is too long a time between breakfast and the afternoon meal when the school children get home.

In some schools in the province hot mid-day meals are prepared for the children, but to make the scheme a decided success the teachers who undertake the cooking should have a certificate showing that they have taken a course in dietetics. Assistance could be given by some of the senior pupils. This arrangement is excellent, for it not only provides additional help in attending to the serving of the food, but also teaches the bigger girls how to cook and prepare many kinds of dishes. Thus they are fortified with actual first-hand experience in one of the most important features of housekeeping, before they leave school at all.

In many rural sections, however, there are no such mid-day-meals provided by the school staff for the children, and it is to encourage the school trustees and people in every rural district to urge the necessity for this much-needed feature in school life, that this article is written.

Some Best Things.

The Best Law—The Golden Rule.
The Best Education—Self-Knowledge.
The Best Philosophy—A contented mind.
The Best Medicine—Cheerfulness and temperance.
The Best War—The fight against one's own weaknesses.
The Best Music—The laughter of a child.
The Best Art—Painting a smile upon the brow of a child.
The Best Science—Extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.
The Best Telegraphy—Flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.
The Best Biography—The life that writes charity in the largest letters.
The Best Mathematics—Multiplying the joys and dividing the sorrows of others.

A Little Wisdom.

Anger ages and worries years.
Fret over the past and you'll fall in the future.
Be slow enough, and quick enough, to be sure.
He who swells in prosperity will shrink in adversity.
Strong language is often the prop for a weak cause.
The only way to keep a secret is to say nothing.
Don't let the only spur to your work be your employer's eyes.
Beware of too puffed up a sense of your own worth and consequence.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

More than 100,000 pounds of snails are eaten every day by the residents of Paris.

There are a million and a half Jews in New York, as many as in all the rest of the United States, and a tenth of all the Jews in the world.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Not only does a hot meal at school improve the health and physical condition of the children, but a chance is thereby given to teach them to eat properly, not to bolt their food down but to chew it well and so put no over-work on the stomach in trying to prepare the food for digestion. There will also be an opportunity for the teacher to demonstrate to the pupils the advantage of cleanliness in the cooking, preparing and serving of food, and general hygienic surroundings. Food should be shown protected from flies, and why it should be so protected; children should also be told the most important food products, and why one kind of food is more valuable than another from a standpoint of nourishment. Little facts can be brought home to children much more easily and readily than to adults—for the young brain is receptive, and has not yet developed any of those prejudices that often are unreasonably formed late in life.

At the mid-day school meal also, a word or two could be told the children about vitamins, those essential but very small elements in natural foods that keep people of all ages well. These vitamins are contained in fresh foods such as fresh milk, fruits, etc.

It is easy to see what good results could be expected from such a mid-day meal and little talk to the children at the finish. This feature should be as much a necessity in rural schools as the blackboard and chalk, and no school board ever far back in the country should be without it.

Too often the question of what to eat, and how to eat, is neglected in the home circle. Many a family there is in the country where the mother not only has to attend to the children and the housework but she also cooks food for the live stock, feeds and tends the chickens and many of the other small but necessary jobs that have to be done at a farm.

The children must obviously be neglected when such a state of affairs exists, and it often exists because the work has to be done and there is no body but the mother to do it. Every father of a family in the country should be urged to provide leisure for his wife to attend to the proper cooking and choice of meals for the children. These meals are often prepared hurriedly, and with no thought as to their nutritional value; it is purely a question of expediency, so much other drudgery has to be done. This condition of things should not be. Every attention should be given to the children's feeding up till they are five years of age, and ready to start school. A mother should regard the feeding of her children as one of, if not the most important tasks in her daily round of work, and nothing else should she allow to interfere with it.

The way a child is fed in the first five years of life has a large bearing on its physical condition in years to come.

Absence from church was a punishable offence in the seventeenth century.

Dolls used to display styles in dress 600 years ago.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
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"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT
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The Original and Only Genuine
Beware of imitations sold on the merits of
MINARD'S LINIMENT

ASPIRIN
"Bayer" only is Genuine

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

DID WORK TWICE FOR HIM, HE SAYS

LETRIS ENTHUSIASTIC IN PRAISE OF TANLAC.

Feels Full of Energy All the Time Now, Says Hamilton Man.

"Well, I don't know what it is, but there's something about Tanlac that certainly does the work," said A. Letris, 184 Queen St. North, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Letris is a well-known printer and has been with the Grimes Printing Co. for nine years.

"Yes sir, I can recommend Tanlac, for it has straightened me out twice and I believe it will help anyone else who tries it. Two years ago I took the medicine and it fixed me up in fine shape and I felt good until a little while back when I commenced to feel rundown. I got to where I just had to drive myself at my work and, as my appetite was gone, I seemed to go down hill all the time instead of getting better."

"Well, I got me some Tanlac and it wasn't long until my appetite had a new start. I have just finished my second bottle now and I can eat anything at any time without its hurting me. That tired feeling is gone and I feel full of energy all the time. Tanlac is all that is claimed for it and it certainly is the medicine for me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Appearances Deceitful.

Seen after leaving port one passenger approached another on board the liner, saying:

"We are getting up a tug-of-war between a team of married men and a team of single men. You are married, aren't you?"

"No," the other answered. "I'm a single, that's what makes me look like this."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

London has adopted Verdin, as well as several villages in the Meuse Valley.

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Let Cuticura Heal Your Skin
In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura ointment to the affected parts. Do not fail to include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.
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LETTER FROM MRS. WAKELIN

Tells Remarkable Story of Sickness and Recovery.

Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered greatly from weakness, seemed to be tired all the time, and had no ambition to do anything or go any place. My nerves were in bad shape, I could not sleep at night, and then came a breakdown. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and several of my friends advised me to use it, and it surely put new life into me. Now I am quite able to go on my own work, and I would strongly advise every suffering woman to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial." —Mrs. CHAULES WAKELIN, 272 Christie St., Toronto, Ont.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for so long a time. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for more than forty years.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

ISSUE No. 90-21.

The Belrobe Method of Dressmaking

A Real Service for All Who Sew

The Belrobe method explains simply the clever little finishing touches that so often make the reputation of a Parisian modiste. With the coming of Belrobe method comes the end of mistakes, waste of material and disappointments. We feel that this is the greatest achievement in dressmaking that we have been privileged to offer our customers since we first started handling patterns. *Hundreds now make their own clothes with pleasure and economy.*

Another Shipment This Week of Dress Materials for Hot Weather Comfort

SNAPPY IN STYLE. Organdie, Venetian Tissue—the two newest materials. Special prices, 98c and \$1.25.

Wonderful Clean-up Sale

Goods from all departments sharing in the big closing-out reduction sale.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

Benefits of School Fairs

School fairs are to the boys and girls of the land what the larger fairs are to adults. By this time they should be thoroughly organized; prize lists published and circulated and programmes of proceedings prepared, the two indeed given in one publication. These fairs increase in numbers every year and are proving of inestimable value in agricultural education of the young and even in beneficially influencing the more mature. Of course boys' and girls' clubs are the principal feeders of the fairs, but entries are usually accepted from children who are not members of any such organization. Agricultural Representatives at these fairs have the splendid effects of the fairs are having upon farm life and agricultural pursuits generally. One, for instance, writes: "I do not know of any one thing which is a greater factor in improving the farm production and the farm industry of the country than the school fairs. In addition to bringing direct, practical results, school fairs have had a very effective influence in encouraging teachers to take up the teaching of agriculture in the public school." Another says: "The importance of the school fair can not be overemphasized. It teaches our future farmers how they can take the most out of the soil. It makes our rural people better and happier." In recognition of the truth of the old adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" a programme of sports is usually included in the day's list of proceedings.

Patent Medicines

Many concoctions are still being offered for sale under the guise of patent medicines, warranted to cure any and all diseases, that are really substitutes for booze. There is need for more forceful and energetic dealing with this phase of the evil.

Under the Ontario Temperance Act, power is given to the Provincial Board of Health to declare that any particular proprietary medicine shall be classed as intoxicating liquor, and its sale pro-

hibited except by prescription. Unfortunately this power has not been very largely used. The Board has been hesitant to act and the matter has not been urged upon it. In the meantime these nostrums are widely advertised and used. Moreover the evil is a growing one. It seems that the machinery of the law is perfect but needs to be operated. There is room here for greater activity on the part of the Provincial authorities.—The Pioneer.

Protection Well Described

The evil results of customs taxation were never better described than in a report filed in the United States House of Representatives a few days ago, which described the Tarriff Bill as "conspiracy to benefit a few favorites at the expense of all humanity." The report says, in part: "Like every conspiracy it has been hatched in secret. We record our solemn judgment that this measure is a plan to plunder the people of our own country and to oppress people of every other country for the benefit of a few men who have succeeded in usurping for selfish purposes the taxing power of this government, using it primarily to enrich themselves and secondarily to finance the political party that tolerates, encourages and facilitates usurpation."

The Farmer Has Not Struck

(Burlington Hawkeye)

Do you remember the talk of a "farmers strike" last fall? The farmers were going to stop producing food because they were not paid enough for it to cover the cost and give them a decent profit. They said so themselves and the public feared a serious shortage this year. Well, consider the latest reports of the wheat crop. Wheat is the country's biggest and most important food crop. The agricultural department forecasts a combined spring and winter production of \$830,000,000 bushels, which is almost exactly the average of the last five years output. Nature has not been unusually liberal, either. The farmers have done it themselves, planting over 3,000,000 acres more than they did a year ago.

There may be industrial strikes and consumers' strikes, but there are no farmers' strikes. The farmer may grumble, but he stays on the job, making full use of his capital and labor.

There is an abundance of work in this community for every man and boy. There should be no one, with the least grain of 20th century pride, out of employment. Even if you don't need the money or you are a distant relative of the tenth Earl of Do-nothing, get out and work; pull flax, cut hay, work on the highway; never mind what it is, as long as it is work.—Exchange.

The hope was that the war had tempered the party spirit, and in the main it has. Except in centres of political bigotry there is change. There is an attempt to be made to keep partyism alive, those active in so doing knowing full well that their place in the sun would be obliterated did they not keep pegging away as in pre-war days. But all will be of little avail. The people are bent on doing their own political thinking.—Petroleum Advertiser Topic.

There ought to be greater restrictions placed on the traffic in firearms and ammunition. The ease with which guns and shells can be procured is nothing short of an incentive to crime. Being a "gunman" is more and more being looked upon as a genteel, easy and lucrative profession by the degenerate element among the youth of the day, and not till the finding of loaded weapons on these budding bandits is treated as presumptive evidence that they intended to commit murder will this menace receive an appreciable check. But to see that every possessor of a firearm is duly registered and licensed would insure that no one is in possession of such dangerous things except those entitled for legitimate reasons to be so.—London Advertiser.

Owing to pressure of business The Transcript finds it impossible to accept advertisement changes later than Monday noon of each week. Advertisers kindly note and assist us in giving service to all alike. Give some men bread today and they will expect pie tomorrow.

Hay - Fever

SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA, spoil many a holiday.

RAZ - MAH

Positively stops these troubles: Sneezing, weezing, coughing, weeping eyes aren't necessary—unless you like being that way. 31.00 at your druggist's, or write Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial. Sold by H. I. Johnston

Flour Feed Binder Twine

I have on hand all the best grades of Spring Wheat and Blended Flours, also all kinds of Feeds. Try our Oat Middlings.

I still have a large shipment of Binder Twine at the old price—Gilt Edge, 650 ft. 21c; Gold Leaf, 600 ft. 20c.

Just received a fresh carload of Cement. Get our prices before buying.

Now is the time to paint that old roof with Liquid Adamite. Stops leaks on all kinds of roofs. Sold by the barrel or gallon.

I am expecting a carload of Salt this week. Come and get it off the car. It will be much cheaper.

BRUCE McCALLUM
GLENCOE
Phones—House 83w, Store 8

DEAN'S DAIRY COLUMN

Three Big Questions Answered for Milk Dealers.

Should I Sell Milk or Cream?—Should Cows Be Fed on Turnips?—How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Should I sell milk or cream? This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in large amount is great, then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the return from cream and live stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended.

Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other system. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from \$250 to \$300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with \$100 to \$150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condenser, we see what a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.

But this plan robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children—of needed milk supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash in order to have better and more live stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming.—H. H. D.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear word purveyors on city markets, say to farm creamers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnip cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these milking cows, they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root is used in the stable, and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking, and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow mangels, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer. "Safety First" is a good motto on a dairy farm.—H. H. D.

How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid in the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree for unpasteurized cream butter. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tubs or boxes. If unpasteurized wood-packing is used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean, cotton cloth, then tie heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold-storage. Sometimes a salt paper is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

STONES KEEP THEIR SECRET

Restoration of Stonehenge Has Revealed Nothing New of Interest to the Antiquarian.

The restoration of Stonehenge has revealed fresh evidence as to the original building of the famous circle. There are indications that the entire monument was surrounded by a circle of at least 30 stones, not one of which remains today.

The office of works, in conjunction with the society of antiquaries, is overhauling the monument, replacing the fallen stones and exploring the site. Excavations have revealed sockets for a number of stones that are no longer in existence, but history cannot account for their absence.

During the excavations a number of human bones, chisels and flint bones were found, also many articles of more modern origin, scraps of Roman remains, potters and farthings of varying date even up to the present time. The places where these coins were found are a problem in themselves. Why, for example, should a half-penny of George III be found deeper in the earth than a farthing of James I?

A new map of the monument is to be drawn and preserved in the Antiquaries museum, but the object of the excavations, the discovery of the origin and purpose of the famous monument, is still unsolved by the recent work.—London Times.

CENTER OF HUN WAR POWER

Ruhrort, With Its Splendid River Harbor, Really the Most Important City of Germany.

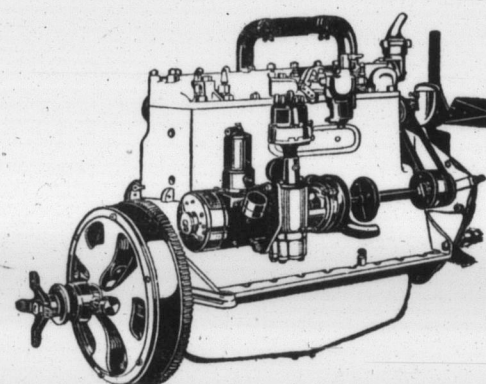
Ruhrort, which had the largest river harbor in Europe, and which included the Ruhr basin, was the power plant of Germany's former industrial machine and mighty war engine.

Between the Rhine and Ruhr is Duisburg, city of rolling mills, foundries and factories. This beehive of industry was once a university town, but the school was supplanted by factories. Duisburg is connected with the Ruhr by a canal.

Farther up the Ruhr is Witten, important not only for its steel, but also for beer, soap and chemicals. The Ruhr basin coal fields not only were important to Germany because of their heavy production, but because they alone were accessible for water transportation of ores. A canal connected Dortmund, a city of the Ruhr basin, with the Ems river, thus affording an outlet to the North sea at Emden. The Ruhr was made navigable from the time of Witten, some 35 miles, by the canal.

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Studebaker
LIGHT-SIX



-A motor resulting from three years of the most gruelling tests

ONLY after Studebaker engineers had spent three years in subjecting the LIGHT-SIX motor to the most gruelling tests, were they ready to approve its being offered to the public.

The entire LIGHT-SIX car was designed with a definite purpose, which was to build an automobile of quality construction that would perform all of the functions of a heavier car, but which could be operated at a minimum expense.

In keeping with this aim, LIGHT-SIX engineers conceived and patented the Internal Hot-Spot—an exclusive feature of the Light-Six motor, which is largely responsible for the unusually low fuel consumption of the Studebaker LIGHT-SIX.

No other automobile offers such Economy and Value as the LIGHT-SIX—See this car and ride in it before you buy.

LIGHT-SIX TOURING—NOW \$1885
Coupe-Roadster \$2385 Sedan \$2885

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont. Exclusive of Sales Tax.

ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

WM. McCALLUM

Dealer - Glencoe

This is 'a Studebaker Year

The Brass Bound Box and the Steel Safety Deposit Vault



The old-fashioned wallet and the brass bound box were no protection against fire or theft. The Safety Deposit Vaults in The Merchants Bank afford the maximum of protection. Valuable papers, jewellery and silverware are guarded against loss when placed in our care and the yearly charge for such protection is very moderate.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
Glencoe Branch, BOTHWELL BRANCH, NEWBURY BRANCH.
R. M. McPHERSON, Manager.
R. E. BEATON, Manager.
N. R. HENDERSON, Manager.

Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

Opera House - Glencoe

Saturday, July 23rd—starting 8.30 sharp

HE WHO PLAYS WITH FIRE HAS
"THE DEVIL TO PAY"
A VIVID PLAY OF SAINTS, SINNERS AND SOCIETY
By all means see this superb photodrama

HAROLD LLOYD
in HIGH AND DIZZY
The biggest comedy hit of the year

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME

Adults 37 cents Children 27 cents

SOUND INVESTMENTS Gold Bonds

Victory Bonds, due 1922 to 1927, 5% p.a., at market.
Province of Ontario, due Jan. 24, 1941, 6% p.a., to yield 6.25 p.c.
Province of British Columbia, due June 15, 1941, 6% p.a., to yield 6.40 p.c.
City of Toronto, due 1925 to 31, 6% p.a., to yield 6.25 p.c.
City of Toronto, due 1922 to 28, 6% p.a., to yield 6.20 p.c.
City of Niagara Falls, due Nov. 15, 1925, 5% p.a., to yield 6.40 p.c.
Town of Oshawa, due 1927 to 35, 6% p.a., to yield 6.50 p.c.
City of Port Arthur, due Aug. 1, 1928, 5% p.a., to yield 6.75 p.c.
City of Port William, due Aug. 1, 1927, 5% p.a., to yield 6.75 p.c.
City of Edmonton, due June, 1941, 7% p.a., to yield 7.10 p.c.
Issued by Hydro-Electric Power Commission and unconditionally guaranteed by the Province of Ontario.

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

T. R. Harrison

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

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

We Carry A Full Line

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

J. M. Anderson
Glencoe Plumber

EAT MORE BREAD BUT BE SURE YOU GET REITH'S

APPETIZING NOURISHING JUST A LITTLE BETTER

GLENCOE BAKERY

Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Deliveries from 8 to 10 Saturdays all day

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fowl, live or dressed.
Cash for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Wool.
On sale—all kinds of Canned Goods.

Methodist Church in China, Mrs. Leonard has just completed a year's furlough spent in Glencoe along with her husband and family. Mr. Leonard assists his wife in her missionary work in China, combining this with his occupation as a builder.

The many friends of T. C. Reycraft, who has been an almost helpless invalid for many months, were pleased to see him out for an automobile ride last Friday.

The Sunday schools of Glencoe will hold a union picnic at Springbank Park on Wednesday, July 27. The day has been proclaimed a civic holiday by the reeve.

The marriage took place at Rosetown, Sask., on Wednesday, July 13, of Miss Gladys McLevey, formerly of Glencoe, and E. R. Arnel of Rosetown.

Misses Marguerita Garner, Sadie McKellar and Cleo Sutton and Ernest McKellar have passed their examinations at the London Normal school, entitling them to a teacher's second-class certificate.

A business meeting of the directors of the Ekfrid Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held at Glencoe on Saturday. So far this season the company, having claims for damage by lightning.

Mr. Van Alstyne, who has the contract of decorating the Glencoe Presbyterian church, is making good progress with the work. The re-opening of the church will be held as soon as the contract is completed.

Glencoe Presbyterian choir and their friends picked up at Port Stanley on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The ride was enjoyed by all and a most fascinating time was had. It is purposed making this an annual event.

Every town, village and hamlet, blessed with a name, ought to have suitable signs bearing its name and greetings tucked up somewhere so that passing strangers would see and read them. Where are Glencoe's signs?

The date of the West Middlesex U. F. O. picnic at Glencoe has been indefinitely fixed for Wednesday, August 24. The picnic will be held in Herbert Weekes' grove and among other prominent public men to speak will be Premier Drury.

A garden party will be given by the daughters of the Empire on the Glencoe fair grounds on August 5th. The 125th Anniversary of the kind permission of Major O. L. Borden will give a band concert. For further notice see bills next week.

Pupils of Miss Sixton who were successful in passing the following examinations in connection with the Toronto Conservatory of Music: Pianoforte Junior, Miss Miriam Oxley (honors); Miss Margaret McDonald; primary, Miss Jean Munroe (honors); Harmony—Miss Margaret McDonald (honors); Miss Miriam Oxley.

Glencoe people returning from Glasgow Sunday night acted the part of Good Samaritans to a party of four young people whom they found stranded with a wrecked car on the Rodney-West Lorne road. The car had turned over at a sandy spot. Miss Bertha Timson of West Lorne had her jaw dislocated and was otherwise severely injured. The three others had a very narrow escape.

The J. W. Kedwell estate has sold the Ailsa Craig Banner to G. H. Singleton of London. The Banner has been in existence for quite a number of years and was published by the late J. W. Kedwell since 1919. Mr. Kedwell died in June last. Mr. Singleton is a thoroughly practical man and with reasonable encouragement will doubtless give the people of Ailsa Craig and vicinity a newspaper they can be proud of.

Died, on July 16th, at her home in the township of Moss, after a brief illness, Mrs. Margaret Gillies, in her 82nd year. She leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, her husband having predeceased her many years. The surviving children are Archibald Gillies of Wyndham, Ont.; Albert, Douglass Gillies and John Gillies of the township of Moss; Catherine Gillies at home and Mary Gillies of Harper Hospital, Detroit.

A number of their friends gathered at the Methodist church on Friday evening to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leonard and family, who are leaving for their home in China. During a program of music and speeches, presentations were made to the family of a quilt from Mrs. Bechill's Sunday school class and purse of money from the congregation. Dolly Treast and Thelma McCaffery made the presentation of the quilt and Mr. Currie and Mr. Twiss presented the purse.

Summer days, holiday time, so often spoiled by Hay Fever or Summer Asthma. RAZ-MAH stops both. And for Rheumatism, Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules are safe and sure. Sold by H. I. Johnston.

Little beds of flowers, little coats of paint, make a pretty homestead out of one that "ain't."

The Late Miss Saxton
Recording the death of the late Miss Saxton, the Strathroy Age-Dispatch says:—Harriet A. Saxton of Glencoe, youngest daughter of the late John E. Saxton of Caradoc township, passed away Monday evening at Strathroy Hospital. She came here a few weeks ago for treatment, following a protracted illness. Miss Saxton was the wife of the late John E. Saxton, who for the past twenty years had been a resident of Glencoe, where she was very popular and highly esteemed. In former years Miss Saxton was connected with the Strathroy Baptist church and was a valued member of the choir. She leaves a wide circle of old friends and acquaintances in this, her old home community, who will deeply regret her demise. Surviving her are two brothers, Brock of Caradoc and Russell (V.S.) of Glencoe, with whom she resided, and two sisters, Mrs. James Lyons of Forest Grove, Oregon, and Mrs. John Drake of Caradoc. The funeral, which was very largely attended, was held to Strathroy cemetery from the residence of her brother, Brock Saxton, Mt. Brydges road, Caradoc.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Richard Sinclair of London is visiting his brother, Archie Sinclair, Sidney Overton of Toronto is visiting his sister, Mrs. David Reeves.

Miss Evelyn McLachlan is visiting relatives at Fingal, Shelden and near Talbotville.

Miss Grace McLachlan returned on Monday from a pleasant visit with friends in Exeter.

Mrs. John McCallum and two little daughters of Toronto are visiting at George McCallum's.

Mrs. Eli Middlemiss of Detroit spent a week-end recently with Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Aldred.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hill and son Jack of St. Catharines spent a few days at James A. Eddie's.

Mrs. Andrew Gardiner has returned home after spending two weeks with friends in Dresden.

Mrs. Arnold Cramp and little daughter of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting the former's father, W. D. Moss.

Miss Alice Marsh and William Marsh of Toledo are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. George McBain of Winnipeg are spending a couple of weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Grant.

Wm. S. Redfern and granddaughters Pearl and Anna Redfern, Cheshamville, N. Y., are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Chas. Simpson.

On Saturday Dr. McLachlan and daughter Evelyn attended the funeral at Shelden of Albert E. McDiarmid, youngest brother of the late Mrs. McLachlan.

Mr. and Mrs. James Munroe and son Mac and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Munroe motored to Kincardine and spent the week-end with Mrs. Peter Munroe's people.

The engagement is announced of Mary Kathleen Secord of Ottawa to O. Franklin Sexsmith of Belmont, late C.E.F., the marriage to take place quietly early in August.

J. A. Blackwell is home from Northern Ontario on a visit to his mother and will leave shortly for a trip to the West before resuming charge of a station on the Canadian Northern Railway after holidaying.

Miss Wynifred Poole has returned home after visiting friends in Detroit. She and Miss Georgie Dobie of Detroit were guests for a time at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Starring, Willoughby Beach, Cleveland.

SPECIAL NOTICES

For sale, cheap—used silo, J. F. Cass, lot 2, con. 3, Ekfrid.

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

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

Good washing-machine, with new wringer, for sale. Apply M. L. Farrell.

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

A meeting of Ekfrid township council will be held on Tuesday, July 22.

Everyone loves band music. 1st Hussars play at Wardsville, Friday, July 22.

See the new feather hats for summer and early fall at Mrs. W. A. Currie's.

For sale—lot and barn on Symes street, next to post office. Apply to Mrs. Keith.

The regular meeting of the South Ekfrid U. F. O. will be held Friday evening, July 22.

Owen A. Smiley, king of entertainers. Hear him in an entirely new program at Wardsville.

Lost in Glencoe, watch chain with pocket-knife attached. Finder please leave at this office.

New white milvan and new silk sport hats just arrived at Mrs. W. A. Currie's millinery parlors.

Saws filed, furniture repaired, shoes repaired, 2 second-hand lawn mowers for sale.—Harry Vause, next to Hayter's grocery, e.o.w.

Wire-wheel buggy, good condition, and nice quiet driver, 5 years old, for sale. Come quick. Snap.—N. & A. M. Graham.

A charge of 75c a tank is made for water at the power house, and parties delivering the water will be held responsible for payment.

Miss Riggs has the Sutherland Sisters hair grower and the balance of their preparations for sale at her home near the G. T. R. tracks.

All should come to hear Wm. H. Sheppard sing. One solo is worth a whole admission fee. At Wardsville, Friday evening, July 22.

HARVESTERS FOR THE WEST
Within another week or two a little army of some forty thousand men will be speeding out to the farms on the prairies to give a hand in garnering and threshing the Western crops. The employment service of Canada regards this number as a reasonable estimate since the general expectation is for the best crop since 1915.

Notwithstanding the local existing conditions of unemployment in the prairie provinces, at least ten thousand more men should be needed in the West than were called for last year.

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

We asked the editor what a theorist was and he said it was a man who thinks he can learn to swim by sitting on a bank and watching a frog.

—Brandon Sun.

RHEUMATISM FOR OVER 16 YEARS

No Return Of The Trouble Since Taking "Fruit-a-lives"

103 CHURCH ST., MONTREAL.
"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 16 years. I consulted specialists; took medicine; used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then I began to use 'Fruit-a-lives', and in 15 days the pain was easier and the Rheumatism much better. Gradually, 'Fruit-a-lives' overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. I cordially recommend this fruit medicine to all sufferers."
F. H. McHUGH.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Arab Pagan? The daily quantity of Algerians there is a large number of the students and when they are thrown, despite the fact the French have ruled the Arabs here for nearly a century. The Arabs are desperate in manner and becoming richer. They fought for the French, and the French gave their families a certain number of centimes a day for daily maintenance while the father was in the north fighting. Since there are many children in the families and each head was used to being sustained on the centimes a day at all, the father returned home to find the family rich.

Start of the Umbrella.
As a shade from the sun the umbrella is of great antiquity. We see it in the sculptures and paintings of Egypt, and Sir Gardiner Wilkinson has engraved a delineation of an Ethiopian princess traveling in her chariot through upper Egypt to Thebes, wherein the car is furnished with a kind of umbrella fixed to a tall staff rising from the centre and in arrangement closely resembling the chaise umbrella of the present time. The discoveries at Nineveh show that the umbrella or parasol was generally carried over the king in times of peace and in war times. From a limited use of the parasol in Asia and Africa it passed into Greece and Rome as luxury. The umbrella was used in England as a luxurious sunshade early in the seventeenth century, but it was not till the eighteenth century had half elapsed before it had even begun to be used by both sexes.

Movie Sportsmen.
Movie sportsmen who stalk into the picture carrying fly rods and strings of trout, apparently so freshly caught that their tails still wiggle, are not necessarily lucky fishermen, says Popular Mechanics. Until recently, film directors who needed angling scenes in their pictures were dependent on the notoriously unreliable moods of living fish. But modern efficiency demanded a method more certain and less wasteful of time. A California picture concern therefore engaged a manufacturer and rubber to produce a string of accurately fashioned rubber trout, and an artist completed the verisimilitude by tinting the elastic fish with oils in nature's colors.

The Sphenodon.
The sphenodon, a lizard-like animal found only in New Zealand, is the only modern representative of the great reptilian order living at the close of the Carboniferous age.

Early to bed and early to rise, cut the weeds and sweat the flies, mind your business and don't tell lies, pay your debts—use enterprise, and buy from those who advertise.

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



JUST ARRIVED

THE MARATHON ENAMEL WARE, MADE IN CANADA.
Look into our south window for a complete line something different. For durability buy MARATHON WARE.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

Has satisfied thousands, and will satisfy you. It does not tangle or fall down, and it is even in size. Plymouth runs full length and ties more bundles than other brands. Prices right.

Special price on Screen Doors and Windows.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

OIL STOVES SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
PARIS GREEN
Get your season tickets now for Chautauqua July 18-19-20-21.

It's all the go to go to the

Wardsville Garden Party

on the evening of

Friday, July 22nd

Owen A. Smiley
Reader and Humorist, Toronto

Harmonic Quartette
London

Wm. H. Sheppard
Soloist, Detroit

1st Hussars Band
London

REFRESHMENT BOOTH ON GROUNDS

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

Garden Party Lighting

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

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



'Exquisite,'
WOMEN SAY.

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

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
GLENCOE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of David Watterworth, Late of the Township of Moss, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 58," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said David Watterworth, who died on or about the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1921, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Isaac Watterworth, executor of the last will and testament of the said David Watterworth, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And take notice that after the 8th day of August, A.D. 1921, the said Isaac Watterworth will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Isaac Watterworth will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for the said Executor.

Dated at Glencoe this 13th day of July, A.D. 1921.

A FULL LINE OF HAYING MACHINERY

Beatty Hay Cars and Track, Mowers, Rakes & Loaders.

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

1 Buggy, 1 Side Rake.

Terms to suit on second-hand goods.

D. M. McKELLAR
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT
GLENCOE

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Later Chapters.
Dartin, in possession of Dartigny fortune, has to pay Haverton silence money. On Stella's birthday Baxenter gives her the Dartigny locket. Stella's mother recognizes the crest it bears as the same as that on a ring handed down from Stella's great-grandmother, the long lost Sylvia Dartigny. Baxenter, his suspicions aroused, accepts Dartin's invitation to Addebury Towers.

CHAPTER XVI.—(Cont'd.)

On the journey northward Robert leant back and gazed steadily out over the flying landscape, letting his mind run at random among the facts and suspicions he had accumulated, and steeling his heart to the task before him. It was well, perhaps, for his purpose that Stella had driven down to the station to see him off; for he told himself that it was for that dainty little figure in muslin, which had waved to him until the end of the platform, that he was working. It was ends, just ends, means, surely they could so know. All the same, the young soldier wished that it had been any one but his host that he was acting against.

The journey was not a long one, a coach being attached to the mail and slipped at Barchester, and at half-past six Robert was standing on the platform of the station of the cathedral town. A sleepy station was that of Barchester, save at the arrival and departure of the London trains. It lay some half-mile outside of the town, the roofs of the houses of which Robert could see in the valley and straggling up the lower slopes of the downs. Dartin was there to greet him, and Robert felt a curious catch at his heart as he received the handclasp and looked into the laughing eyes. Surely this man was not one to weave such a web of conspiracy, the outline of which were already taking shape in the solicitor's brain—scheme even in which murder played a part!

And then he found himself in a comfortable "jingle," bowling merrily down the winding road that led to and became the High Street of Barchester. The little town looked very peaceful in the calm of the early evening. The High Street, with its irregular buildings and quaint bow-windows jutting out at unexpected angles, dipped steeply to the market place in the centre of the town. Above the red roofs the square tower of the cathedral rose up, gray and sentinel-like. It was market day, and Dartin had to thread his little vehicle among the carts of carriers and farmers as he crossed the cobble square and drove through the wide oak-timbered gateway of the Crown Hotel.

"Mr. Haverton returned?" Dartin asked the hostler who came running out from the stable to attend the horse.

"Ain't seen 'im, sir. Going to shut out, sir."

Dartin handed the reins to the man and alighted.

"No—put her on the pillar reig. Come in, Baxenter; you'll be dry after the journey. Haverton had a little shopping to do. By-the-by, you'll like Haverton—he'll join us here."

Eddie came to them a few minutes later in the low-ceilinged apartment, paneled in mellow oak, which was the pride of the "Crown," and indeed of all Barchesters. There were many a visitor to the cathedral who, much against his principles, was persuaded within the precincts of a hotel for the first time in his life by that mellow oak panelling and the great cellars of the "Crown" where he had seen the crypt of the cathedral itself and from which, rumor had it, secret passages

ran out under the market square to the old Priory opposite. A great asset to the owner of the "Crown" were its antiquities, for more often than not the visitors, being once inside, felt it incumbent upon them to partake of a glass of sherry wine—a very small one, please—and a biscuit.

In spite of Dartin's prophecy, Robert did not like Eddie Haverton. Perhaps, without knowing it, he placed him among the ranks of the enemy and approached him with something of a bias. But it was not part of his scheme to show his true feelings, and he sat behind the sturdy little mare as she took the road to Addebury Towers.

In the art of entertaining Dartin possessed a few equals. It had been his fond hope when he engaged the chef of a high-class London restaurant, that the advent of a wealthy owner to the Towers would bring around him the elite of the country side to eat his dinners and praise his wines, that in fact, Barchester society would take him up and make him and themselves very happy. It did not take him very long, however, to understand the social conditions which hem in the residents of a cathedral town, and beyond a few bachelors and a colonel of intemperate habits, men who washed down their pride with the excellent vintage of the cellar of the Towers, he possessed no friends.

He had there were a few half-pay officers with which Barchester abounded, who could they have taken a peep at the dinner-table where Dartin sat with his two guests, would have regretted that their chairs loomed indistinctly, that they prevented them showing more cordiality to the new-comer. The colonel of intemperate habits had been asked to meet Haverton and Baxenter, but his chair was vacant; doubtless the fact that it was empty, and that many members of the County Club came in from outlying districts, being accountable for the non-appearance.

The light from the candles in the arched shades shone on spotless damask and glittered in tiny points of ruby fire on the silver and cut glass. Beyond the oval table the room was shrouded in deep shadow, in which figures of the three men who had been nearly three hours over dinner hung in thin wreaths above the table, on which the tiny coffee cups and liqueur glasses showed among the litter of the desert. Conversation had become desultory, and Dartin as he extinguished his cigar, and in the dregs of his coffee cup, stifled a yawn.

"I'm afraid you fellows will find it deadly dull here. It's in the evenings that things seem to hang a bit. We've been nearly three hours over dinner, and now the lights are switched off, then—that's all there is to do in the country after dusk. When the last post has come and gone at night I feel cut off from the world until the morning."

Haverton took a sip of his Benedictine.

"There's always billiards, Dartin," said Eddie, as you say, there's always billiards; that's not a bad idea. We'll get along now and knock up a few hundreds—a three-hand game."

But Robert excused himself. He was no hand with the cue, he said; besides, he had had a hard day in town clearing up his work. If his host didn't mind, he would watch the play while he finished his cigar; after that he'd turn in.

When, half an hour later, the solicitor and Haverton warming up to their game. He was feeling very sleepy; but, once in his room, he lit a fresh cigar and sat in the dark by the open window, thinking over and piecing together what he had seen and heard since Dartin met him at Barchester station. He had added nothing tangible to his stock of facts; but, now that he was watching for them, he noticed certain manners of speech, little idioms, which pointed to Dartin being rather a native of London than a Colonial. Robert called to mind the Canadiana he had come in contact with, and decided that he had little in common with the master of Addebury Towers. The Colonial manner he had noticed when Dartin first called upon him seemed now to be entirely absent. Truly, the master of Addebury Towers had quickly adapted himself to his changed conditions.

If only Robert could find a scrap of evidence that would allow of his taking action! One little look through the drawers of that bureau in Dartin's study—one letter—one sentence from his lips.

The man by the window broke his meditations and leant suddenly forward in his chair, staring out into the night, listening. Below him, and a little to the left, a window was unshuttered and there was a sound as though someone were leaning out to breathe in the fresh air.

"That's better," he heard Haverton say. "I had no idea it was shut."

Then, to the man above, the click of the ivory balls came distinctly and the murmur of the laughter and talk of the players.

Robert felt his heart fall him as he came, at last, face to face with the thing he had set himself to do. The little stone coping which ran along outside his window called to him to avail himself of his friendly shelter and crawl along and listen to the conversation of the men in the billiard room. It was absurdly easy and the risk of detection practically did not

exist. Here to his hand was the chance he had been hoping for. Ravesdropper—it was a hateful word, but Robert was not going to fight that battle with himself all over again. He stepped out on to the little balcony and leaned over the low stone parapet.

It had rained a little while they had been at dinner, and the scented air of the garden came up to him now delightfully fresh and cool. There was no moon; from the wood across the lawn, which loomed up dimly against the star-lit sky, an owl hooted dimly. In the distance he could make out the lights of the town. Directly beneath him, Robert could distinguish the wide gravel path which circled the house; on it the light from the billiard room windows cut three squares of radiance.

The solicitor slipped off his shoes, and, keeping well in the shadows of the eaves and gables, made his way alongside the little gutter to the spot below which he had heard the unwhispering of the wine. He heard two other windows on his way, but these had their blinds closely drawn and were in darkness; they belonged, doubtless, to rooms in the large house which were not used by the present owner.

And now he had reached the position he desired and could see the top of the frames of the wide-open French windows, and, leaning as far forward as he dared, he braced himself to listen.

At first he could make out nothing definite—the click of the balls, a word here and there evidently relating to the game that was in progress, sometimes a laugh. He could smell the smoke from the men's cigars, and now and again he heard the hiss of a syphon.

As his ear became better attuned, however, he began to make out sentences, but it was not until he heard the cues being placed in the rack that he was rewarded with anything that helped the matter which was filling his mind.

Dartin and Haverton, their game ended, had evidently drawn their chairs near to the air of the open windows, and now that the sounds of the play had ceased, their voices rose distinctly to the ears of the listener on the little balcony. He heard one of the men step out on to the gravelled path, the shadow giving him warning and enabling him to dip down behind the stone coping. The man—Robert did not know which of them it was—walked up and down for a moment, possibly to see that the solicitor was in bed. How fortunate it was that he had not switched on the light in his room.

"Gone off a lot, Vivian. You used to do those long cannon shots up the table every time. Do you remember that game at the 'Asiatic' with Lieutenant Fenton?"

The men laughed at the recollection. "I'm afraid, Eddie, that I do take much interest in the game now—don't you? I'd rather have a hand at pucker—and, by the way, don't call me 'Vivian.'"

"Right, old man. I didn't think of playing cards, somehow."

Dartin laughed shortly.

"I did, Eddie," he said; "but it seemed too weird altogether—you and I—and a Baxenter!" the speaker seemed to shudder as he spoke.

There was silence for a few moments before Haverton answered.

"I told you your nerve had got rusty," he said at last. "Why can't you forget unpleasant things? Ugh!—a little shudder—'It's me for my downy couch—what?'"

Robert remained motionless till he heard the windows being closed and saw the patches on the path disappear as the lights were switched off; then in a moment he regained his room. He heard the others come up the stairs and separate with mutual wishes for good repose, then quietude settled down over the big house.

(To be continued.)

Harvest of the Sea.

North Sea fishermen handle ten thousand million fishes of all sorts and sizes, from the giant ray to the tiny whiting, every year. The twin ports of Yarmouth and Lowestoft have alone received nine hundred million herrings in one season.

One acre of the North Sea or the English Channel is capable of yielding as great a weight of food as a hundred acres of the best grass land in Sussex.

There has been quite a run on fowl farms lately, but when we consider that the cod produces eight million eggs, the domestic fowl has to take a back seat. It is estimated, however, that only one egg in ten millions lives to "grow up."

Salmon produce a thousand eggs for every pound of their weight, and though the canning factories of Western Canada and the United States are working hard all the time to supply the world's demands, the fish still run up the rivers in hundreds of thousands.

Fountain Brush Has Safety Fuse.

A feature of a fountain brush having a reservoir containing kerosene, turpentine, for cleaning purposes, is the fusible cap which melts in case of fire, and said to prevent explosion and spread of flaming fluid. A valve plunger pressed down by the forefinger admits the liquid to the bristles. The reservoir serves also as a handle. The brush is for the purpose of cleaning a variety of objects—type forms, halftones, and utensils found in the rubber-fire and electrotyping industries.

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Woman's Interests

Home "Lessons."

"By 'home lessons' I do not mean the doing of sums, the drawing of maps, and the like. There are lessons of another sort, and these have to do with the saving of life.

A fire breaks out. The loss of life by fire—of child-life especially—is great. If the little one has been taught what to do once fires would have been saved. So let mothers give now, "home lessons" to their children on the subject.

It will be observed that the lessons aim at cultivating the all-important quality of "presence of mind." With some that quality is a natural gift. Most, however, acquire it by being taught exactly what to do in an emergency.

Knowing what should be done gives one "presence of mind." A well-taught lesson in "home lessons" is, literally, "present," the head is cool, the emergency is faced without flurry or panic.

If a room is filled with smoke, teach the lesson that the first thing to do is to keep, by kneeling or lying down, as close to the floor as possible. Explain that fresh air may be found there and breathed until rescue comes. Many children, suffocated to death, would be alive now if they had been taught this simple lesson, and made to practice it.

Many children—adults, too—have been found suffocated close to a shut window. As likely as not, they had fumbled in a panic at the window-catch, failed to undo it, and so fell back, overcome. The lesson here is to show (1) how a catch is opened. Many children have no notion. Then (2) show them how a pane of glass in the window should be smashed.

This, as being a quicker method of getting air, is important. Tell them that if the room is full of smoke, they should crawl along the floor, get the poker—one should be kept in every bedroom—and hit the pane hard with a stal motion. Show them how to do it, stopping, of course, just short of an actual smash.

Then explain that the smash would probably leave jagged pieces of glass at the sides, and that these must be quickly knocked out. They must not be left in, because—make this clear—a child putting its head through the window might get a fatal gash in the neck.

In case there should be no poker, or it could not be reached, teach the alternative method. That consists in taking anything in the way of clothing—make the "anything" clear—wrapping it round the right fist, and then banging the pane out. It will be a bottom pane, of course.

Reiterate as to the danger of jagged pieces, and then teach the children that with their head through the window they must scream loudly, so that the firemen and spectators may know where they are.

Older children, trying to do their best when something catches on fire when mother is out, seize it, hold it before them, and rush to take it to the garden or yard. Teach them that this makes a draught, and that the flames would blow back on them. Then show them that burning material should be held at arm's length behind them. Sacrifice a old duster to make this lesson clear.

Finally, teach the children how to wrap a wet towel over their mouth and nose, and so pass through thick smoke to safety. In all bedrooms, even if the children wash in the bathroom, there should be towels and water. A mother's duty, that.

It will be found that children will learn the above lessons with zest, and just as "fire-drill" is frequently practiced, so should the lessons be often rehearsed.

Seasonable Recipes.

Blackberry jam that is different from that usually made requires two quarts of blackberry juice to six pounds of apples (pared and sliced) and one pound of crushed loaf sugar. Cook slowly until the apples are soft and the mixture thickens, then pour into sterilized glasses and seal with paraffin. This is wholesome, economical and has a flavor resembling jam made of damson plums.

Grape-juice punch requires two quarts of grape-juice, one quart of water, one quart of ginger ale, juice of six lemons, juice of six oranges, sugar to taste. Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and the water. Add the orange and lemon peel (sliced), and chill. When about to serve remove the fruit peel, add the other ingredients and pour over cracked ice.

Delicious fruit lemonade: To two gallons of lemonade add the juice of six large oranges, or twelve small ones, and the juice from a can of sliced pineapple. Run the sliced pineapple through a food-chopper and add it to the lemonade. Strawberries, cherries and small pieces of orange, pineapple and muskmelon can be added if desired. Pour into glasses partly filled with cracked ice and stick a sprig of mint in each glass.

Raspberry vinegar makes a refreshing drink for a hot day. To make it, put two quarts of fresh ripe berries into a porcelain vessel and pour over them a quart of vinegar. After twenty-four hours strain the berries and pour the juice over two quarts of fresh raspberries. Allow these to

stand another twenty-four hours, then strain and allow one pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Put the juice in a stone jar, cover, set the jar in a kettle of boiling water and allow to boil for one hour. Skim the juice, then bottle and seal with paraffin. To serve the vinegar, pour it over cracked ice, and dilute with water, if necessary.

To preserve butter: Place the butter in a granite or aluminum saucepan and place over a slow fire. The butter should melt slowly, allowing impurities to fall to the bottom and the scum which rises to the surface must be carefully removed. As soon as the butter has melted, the heat of the fire is increased until the butter begins to boil, the scum being continually removed and the butter stirred to prevent the impurities at the bottom from burning. When no more scum rises to the top, the boiling must be stopped, salt to taste is added and the melted butter is allowed to cool until it no longer burns the finger. The clear butter is then poured off into jars which are carefully closed, sealed with paraffin, then stored in a cool, dry place.

Juices obtained from raspberries and blackberries can be used to make a meagre supply of fruit, and if put up now can be combined with apples later. To prepare the juice, weigh the berries and add one-half as much cold water by weight. Boil in a covered kettle for ten minutes. Let stand ten minutes and strain. Bottle the juice for future use by filling fruit-jars with the juice, partly sealing the jars, and sterilizing them for sixteen minutes. Seal tightly and put to one side until apple juice is available, then combine the bottled juice with from one-third to one-half as much apple juice and follow the general directions for making jelly. The apple pulp can be combined with quince parings and cores, or with berries and made into jam. Rub the cooked quince through a sieve in order to remove seeds and hulls.

For the Picnic Basket.

Do not put anything with a strong odor into a picnic basket.

Do not include fried foods. They are difficult to digest.

Avoid putting in any food when there is the least doubt as to freshness.

Wrap each food article in waxed paper. This is hygienic and sanitary.

Use fresh paper napkins—they are attractive and cheap.

Be sure to sun and air the basket, or box, when not in use.

Thoroughly wash and dry by heat, figs and dates, before using.

Skin, separate and wrap in waxed paper oranges for the lunch basket.

Nut meats, salted, take the place of meat—most children like them.

Bananas must be thoroughly ripe, eaten slowly and well chewed.

Always allow a small amount of sweets for the lunch.

Sweets may be in the form of home-made candy, cakes or cookies.

A small bottle of milk is an ideal luncheon food.

Puzzling Letters.

People are often puzzled by the strings of letters which some men have after their names.

One of the most important classes consists of the various grades of the Orders of Knighthood. In these K. stands for Knight, C. for Companion, G. for Grand, M. for Member, and O. for Officer. Thus K.C.B. is Knight Commander of the Bath; C.M.G. is Commander of St. Michael and St. George; M.V.O. means Member of the Royal Victorian Order; while O.B.E. means Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Next we have the degrees given by Universities. Here D. means Doctor; M. Master; and B. Bachelor. D.C.L. stands for Doctor of Civil Law; M.A. for Master of Arts; and B.Sc. for Bachelor of Science.

There are several learned societies whose membership is gained by examination, or awarded for exceptional attainments. The greatest of these is the Royal Society, and the man who can add F.R.S. (Fellow of the Royal Society) to his name has received the highest honor of the scientific world. Others are the Royal College of Physicians (F.R.C.P. is Fellow; M.R.C.P. member) and the Royal College of Surgeons, which has Fellows (F.) Members (M.) and Licentiates (L.).

Milk as Glue.

Fancy using milk as glue.

The milk does not come from the cow, but from a wonderful tree called the cow-tree. But, for all that, it is quite as pleasant to drink as the milk we get from the dairy.

The tree is one of the largest to be found in the dense forests of Brazil. Its bark is deeply scored, reddish, and ragged.

Cuts are made in the trunk to allow the milk to flow, but a supply can be obtained equally well from one which has been cut down for some time.

A traveller had some of the milk drawn from dry logs which had been standing many days in the hot sun. He found it pleasant with coffee. It soon thickened to a glue, and often he saw the natives use it to cement broken crockery.

NURSES

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

Noses As Chest Protectors.

How many people know that the nose is a natural filter?

Its passages are furnished with numbers of minute hairs against which air must brush as it is breathed in. These hairs catch the tiny particles of dust and dirt which all air contains, preventing them from being carried into the delicate tissues of the throat and lungs.

When a quantity of small particles has been filtered by the nose, they set up an irritation, which causes you to sneeze and get rid of them.

The nose has another important function: it serves to warm cold air before it reaches the lungs. The air, as it is taken in through the nostrils, passes along narrow passages which are often the same temperature as the body, and as it goes its chill is taken off. The nose, then, is also a very effective chest protector.

That is why people who breathe through the nose are less liable to diseases of the chest and throat than those who breathe through the mouth. The latter take dirty, unfiltered air straight into the lungs, where its particles of dust, soot, or grit set up irritation, which paves the way for the microbes of disease. On cold days they pass quantities of unwarmed air direct to the lungs.

Meteors Blamed for Extreme Heat.

The extraordinary warm weather of the present summer is caused by an unusual downpour of meteors on the sun, increasing its radiation and effective surface temperature, in the belief of Prof. T. J. J. See, U.S. Government astronomer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

Citing the fact that unusually warm summers occur every ten or eleven years, he said that "now, for the first time, by profound researches, astronomers are able to throw some light" upon this great mystery.

"Since a mass of meteoric matter greater than our moon is falling into the sun every century," he said, "it is very improbable that the downpour proceeds at a uniform rate. If it comes down in gusts under the actions of the chief planets, Jupiter and Saturn, which are now near conjunction and are seen together in our evening sky, then we should have sudden increases of the sun's radiation just as we now witness all over the world. This is a sufficient explanation of the unprecedented hot summer."

The Blow That Told.

One didn't have to be told that he was a clumsy man with a happy disposition, an optimist from the jolly two hairs on his head to his dancing size eleven feet. His name was Nathaniel Smudge.

The proprietress of the boarding-house was showing him round.

"I think this room will do very well indeed, Mrs. Grabb; but there is just one thing," said Mr. Smudge. "What sort of a neighborhood is it?"—he crossed to the window—"For instance, what is that large building across the street?"

"Oh, that is an orphanage; but the children only play outdoors in the afternoon—they are fairly quiet," explained Mrs. Grabb.

"Very well. Now, the institution over there. What is that?"

"Oh, that is a hospital; but we seldom see the convicts, only when they are at work or playing ricket."

"I don't mind that either. Now, what is that structure up the street?"

"Why, that is a lunatic asylum; but the lunatics are quite harmless. The violent ones only occasionally escape."

"Ahem! That is, I suppose, to be expected. Even so, I will take the room. And be smiled good-humoredly as he paid the first week's rent in advance.

"Thank you!" said Mrs. Grabb, anxiously to please. "We try to make things pleasant. My little girl plays the piano, and—"

Without a word, Mr. Smudge snatched back the rent money and dashed from the house.

Popular Keyhole.

Peter was no different from other boys. Sometimes when his sister's friend would call he would entertain him in the drawing-room until Bolly came downstairs.

One night the young man asked the youngster if he ever peered through the keyhole while he and the boy's sister were in the drawing-room.

With a sudden burst of candor, Peter answered: "Oh, rather—when mother isn't there!"

Used Autos

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BEING Mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand. Breakey's Used Car Market, 408 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ISSUE No. 29—21

Hunting the Lost Mines of Lower California.

With the establishment of comparative tranquility throughout Mexican territory, the search for the "lost mines" of Lower California has been undertaken in real earnest.

One of the old mines, at least, has been located, and the interesting methods employed in working it are entirely different from those commonly used by prospectors in this country. Its location, hundreds of miles from civilization, makes necessary methods that are different from those employed where modern facilities are at hand. Yet the crude ways of the prospectors pioneering in Lower California are surprisingly complete so far as results go.

Trenches, braced with limbs of trees to prevent crumbling, were built, running laterally to the fissure containing the gold ore. The ore then could be taken from the fissure at various points, the original trenches filled in, and new ones built further along as the work progressed. In this way all the upper strata of the mine could be worked without sinking shafts and doing expensive construction work. There is enough to the mine to keep this method in operation several years; by that time it is hoped to have facilities at hand for the striking of shafts and reaching the ore that lies farther below the surface.

The ore is then shot down the side of the mountain, on slides built of logs, to the valley below, where the most interesting work begins.

A large basin is built of concrete, 3 or 10 ft. in diameter and perhaps a foot deep. In the centre of this, a large concrete block firmly supports an upright iron rod. There is also in the basin a movable block of concrete which has two similar iron rods in the top, each with a hooked end.

When sufficient ore has been accumulated beside this basin, it is filled with water, and some of the creosote rock placed inside. A long pole is slipped over the central iron rod, which serves as an axis, and under the hoops of the movable block. A burro is harnessed to the outer end of the pole and driven round the outside of the basin, the heavy rock being dragged around the basin as he does so. The result, of course, is the complete pulverizing of the ore.

Next, a quantity of quicksilver is poured into the basin. This absorbs the gold particles that have been loosened by the pulverizing process. The water is then evaporated, and the quicksilver, with its gold, remains in the bottom of the basin. The quicksilver is then scraped up, dirt washed off by panning, and the quicksilver is placed in a bucket in a bag and pressed. The quicksilver passes out of the pores of the skin, but the gold remains inside. Such of the quicksilver as remains—a very small amount—is burned out and the process is then over.

Automatic Skinning Device Quickly Removes Hides.

The uncertain and often wasteful strokes of the butcher's knife as he peels the hide from the animal are soon to be supplemented by a mechanism designed for the same purpose which is speedy and economical in operation. It comprises a motor-driven reciprocating knife, which protrudes from a mouthlike aperture at the tip of a chisel-shaped housing. This housing is inserted between the hide and the flesh. With the motor running, the knife alternately protrudes and withdraws from the housing in rapid reciprocations, and speedily parts the skin and flesh. The machine is also made with a perpendicularly disposed motor.

"Water Tennis" Appears on West Coast.

A new sport now rapidly gaining favor on the Pacific coast is known as "water tennis." It is really an adaptation of lawn tennis to the swimming pool, and is described as a great hot-weather diversion. When splashing about after the rubber ball in a shallow pond protected from the sun by surrounding foliage, all the exercise and sport of the dry-land game are derived, without the annoying heat and perspiration.

Doctor's Car Has Emergency Wireless Receiving Set.

Physicians and others who find it essential to keep in close contact with their homes when out on short motor-car trips, will be interested in the latest development of wireless telegraphy. In its application to the motor car, the tall antenna are dispensed with and taking their place is a series of four wires which run entirely around the top of the car, resembling a small wire banister. The receiving apparatus is located on top of the back-rest cushion of the rear seat. The outfit has a range of five miles and makes a very useful and modern accessory to the motor car.

Most Protestant Country.

Sweden is said to be the most Protestant country in the world. Of the population of 6,000,000 there are only 2,000 Roman Catholics, the remainder of the population belonging almost entirely to the Lutheran church.

A Tough Job.

The Vicar—"I suppose you've a large family to support, Mrs. Dempsey?"

Mrs. Dempsey—"I have, sir; and if they didn't all earn their own living I couldn't manage it."

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

U-BOAT COMMANDER HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR SINKING LLANDOVERY CASTLE

Torpedoing of Hospital Ship Was Breach of International Law — Germany's Highest Court Sentenced Criminals to Four Years' Imprisonment.

Berlin, July 18.—Sinking of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle by a German U-boat under Lieutenant-Commander Patzig, and subsequent shooting at surviving refugees in lifeboats, was a gross violation of international law and the laws of civilized warfare, was the verdict rendered by the special Senate of the German Supreme Court on Saturday.

Germany's highest court found Lieut. Dittmar and Boldt guilty as "accomplices in manslaughter." Each was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but not in a penitentiary.

The court in its verdict held that Patzig, who was in command of the U-boat, was solely responsible for torpedoing the hospital ship in violation of international law. Boldt was compelled to carry out the commands of his superior officer, it was found but when Patzig ordered the guns trained on the lifeboats filled with refugees, it was the duty of Dittmar and Boldt to have opposed the com-

mand in the most energetic manner. They should have threatened to report the action of their commander to his superiors, it is said.

The court held that in this event, Patzig would certainly have refrained from insistence on the execution of his command and the crime would have thus been prevented.

The verdict avers that the fact that the commander made no mention of the sinking in the log book and that efforts had been made to wipe out all witnesses, was conclusive proof that Patzig was aware that he had committed an act contrary to the laws of war.

This action was all the more regrettable, it said, because of the killing of defenceless shipwrecked men constituted not only a gross crime, but had sullied the honor of the German navy.

It was further ordered that Boldt be stripped of his uniform and that Dittmar be discharged from the navy. Patzig has not yet been found.



COLONIAL PREMIERS GO FOR A FLIGHT IN R.36. Photo shows a group waiting their turn to climb the mooring mast and enter the big vessel.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.86½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.83½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.80½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53c; No. 3 CW, 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 feed, 48c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 82½c; No. 4 CW, 78½c; rejected, 75½c; feed, 72½c.
All the above in store, Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.50; second pat, \$10, Toronto.
Ontario flour—\$7.40, bulk seaboard. Millfeed—Delivered. Montreal freight, bags included; bran, per ton, \$23 to \$25; shorts, per ton, \$23 to \$27; good feed flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bag.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$19; mixed, \$8 to \$10; straw, car lots, per ton, \$10.
Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25½c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 24½ to 25c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34 to 35c; triplets, 34½ to 35½c; new Siltan, 26½ to 27c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 32 to 33c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 39 to 41c; cooking, 24 to 26c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, 38 to 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.
Beans—Can, hand-picked, bus, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Honey—Old, 50 to 55c, tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-21c, tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, 21 to 22c per lb.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 40c; heavy, 20 to 30c; cooked, 58 to 62c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19½c; clear bellies, 19½c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 15½ to 16½c. Shortening, tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½c; pails, 13½ to 14c; prints, 16 to 16½c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 90c; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$45 to \$60; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$10.50 to \$11; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to



Atlantic Hero Killed. Harry G. Hawker, the first aviator to essay a flight across the Atlantic in an aeroplane, in May, 1919, was killed while flying over Hendon Field, England.

DeValera Insists on Self-Determination

London, July 17.—Eamon de Valera, Irish leader, to-day issued the following statement in reply to reports appearing in London newspapers:

"The Press gives the impression that I have been making certain compromising demands. I have made no demands but one, the only one I am entitled to make—that self-determination of the Irish nation be recognized."

Greek Offensive Developing in Four Directions

Constantinople, July 17.—The development of the Greek offensive in Asia Minor in four directions is reported.

The forces of Mustafa Kemal are said to be retreating over the whole front, but are defending their ground spiritedly and are keeping contact with the enemy.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS CANADA'S SHARE OF REPARATIONS

A despatch from London says: Canada's share of the reparations which Germany is to pay the British Empire has been fixed by the Prime Ministers' conference at \$300,000,000. Under the decision of the Supreme Allied Council, the total German reparations bill is placed at 6,500,000,000 pounds, or roughly speaking, thirty billion dollars. Of this gigantic sum, the British Empire is allotted 22 per cent, and under the decision reached on Friday, Canada is to receive 4.5 per cent. of the British total. This works out at about \$300,000,000, or in other words, it represents about one-ninth of the Canadian National debt.

Whether Germany will be able to pay the whole or any substantial part of this and if so when, is a different matter. Sir Robert Horne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who took part in the negotiations which resulted in Canada receiving a share as announced, is understood to be hopeful that the Germans are and will be in a position to pay a considerable amount, but on the other hand, a great many financial authorities hold the view that the collection of any substantial sum will be difficult if not impossible.

The division of the British share is made on the basis of casualties, pensions, expenditure and the loss of shipping by the various portions of the Empire.

University Expansion.

Tenders for a new Anatomy Building for the University of Toronto will be advertised within a few days. This is the building stipulated by the Rockefeller Foundation as a condition necessary to the granting of the endowment of one million dollars for research in medicine in the Provincial University. During the recent session of the Legislature there was a good deal of doubt whether the million-dollar endowment could be secured, but, recognizing the need for every dollar that can be obtained for the University, the Government gave its promise that the Anatomy Building would at once be proceeded with. On the strength of this promise, the Rockefeller foundation has forwarded the first quarter's installment of the annual interest of \$50,000. This money is to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge and for this purpose only. With this additional income, and a new building which has been urgently needed for years, the University of Toronto will be better equipped to produce the best physicians and surgeons that can be had. Because it is a question of the lives of the people of the country no legitimate expense can be spared in providing for medical education.

This Rockefeller endowment puts the Faculty of Medicine of the Provincial University on a satisfactory basis, but other faculties and departments are still struggling to do their work on a totally inadequate revenue. If, at the next session of the Legislature, the Ontario Government adopts the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances, the present deplorable condition of affairs can be remedied and the University of Toronto will be in a position to serve the Province as it should and as it is anxious to do. The present necessity for standing still as far as new developments are concerned is injurious both to the University and to the Province.

Your kindest friend is the alert enemy who keeps you anxious to make no mistakes.

LLOYD GEORGE AND DE VALERA CONFER IN LONDON

A despatch from London says: Premier Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera parleyed for two and a half hours in Downing Street Thursday afternoon. As a result of their preliminary conference the drive for peace between England and Ireland will be intensified.

It is stated by reliable sources that definite proposals were debated at the meeting which cannot be committed to concrete form by Lloyd George until he has again consulted with Sir James Craig.

The talk between the two leaders was conducted behind rigidly closed doors, while 5,000 Irishmen and women massed in Whitehall, sang Republican and old Irish songs. The crowd gave de Valera a tremendous reception when he arrived in a limousine with Commandant Barton and Arthur O'Brien.

In the small room adjoining the Premier's study, the couple talked without being interrupted. Then, mainly because the Premier had to attend an important banquet Thursday night, they adjourned until Friday. After the meeting both parties agreed to hand the press the following statement:

"Lloyd George and de Valera met as arranged at 4.30 Thursday afternoon at 10 Downing Street. They were alone and the conversation lasted until after 7 p.m. A free exchange of views took place and relative positions were defined. The conversations will be resumed on Friday at 11.30 a.m."

Amid cheers and the waving of Sinn Féin flags, de Valera then drove to his headquarters at the Grosvenor Hotel, where he conferred with Griffiths and Stack.

A later despatch from London says: "Two more important conferences were held on Friday in the effort of Mr. Lloyd George and the leaders of Southern and Northern Ireland to lay the foundation of a meeting of the leaders of the two countries to endeavor to reach a solution of the Irish problem."

The first conference was between Mr. Lloyd George and Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, and the second between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster. No official information as to the results attained by the conferences was issued, but it may be said that the preliminary negotiations are shaping better than any one could have dared to hope a week ago. No hitch thus far has occurred.

WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN IN BELFAST

Two Officers Are Wounded While Answering Riot Call.

A despatch from London says: While Lloyd George and de Valera were thrashing out peace matters on Thursday in London, the Ulsterites and Sinn Féiners reopened hostilities in Northern Ireland. They began a pitched battle at Belfast, which became more and more serious as the day wore on.

Margaret Walsh, a young girl, who was wounded in the head, died at six o'clock on Thursday night. District Inspector McConnell and Sgt. Taylor were wounded while answering a riot call in the Short Strand district. The firing in York Street continued for three hours. Sinn Féiners were attacked and alleged Sinn Féiners were dragged from the cars and beaten. Women and children in the east end aided the men in piling stones and loading revolvers, urging the men to "go for the enemy."

Military assistance was called for, but all efforts to quell the disturbances were unsuccessful, despite the fact that motor cars were brought into use.

Outside of Belfast, Ireland is quiet. Just before 10 o'clock the rioting had spread to the heart of the city, a fierce battle occurring in Royal Avenue and abutting streets. The police fired into the crowds. It is reported that one military officer was shot dead. William Grant, Unionist M.P. from North Belfast, was shot in the chest during the rioting. The rioting ceased like magic when the curfew rang at 10 o'clock.

30,000 BRITISH ARMY HORSES TO BE KILLED

Too Expensive to Transport Them from Mesopotamia to England.

A despatch from London says: Horse lovers throughout the country have been shocked by Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill's announcement in the House of Commons that 30,000 army horses in Mesopotamia are to be killed, because it is too expensive to bring them home. It was explained that they are mainly heavy draught horses for which there is no local use, and that they had to be fed on imported fodder. The nearest possible markets are India or Egypt, but the difficulties and cost of transportation there are said to be prohibitive.

Shipping men say it costs £40 to £50 to bring a horse from the East to England, not counting horsemen's wages.

The War Office view is that it is better for the horses to be killed humanely and scientifically than to be left in the hands of natives who would not care for them properly, and no one would suggest turning them adrift in the desert.

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COTTON CROP TOTALS 19,595,000 BALES

United States Produces 13,360,000 Bales—Egypt 1,251,000.

A despatch from Washington says: "The world cotton crop for the year 1920-21 is placed at 19,595,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, or 478 pounds net, by the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, which based its calculation on the best information available. The Bureau of the Census, Commerce Department, places the world production of commercial cotton at 19,830,000 bales of 500 pounds net, exclusive of linters."

The Department of Agriculture's figures were made up as follows: United States, 13,360,000 bales; India, 2,976,000; Egypt, 1,251,000; China, 1,000,000; Russia, 180,000; Brazil, 100,000; Mexico, 165,000; Peru, 157,000, and all other countries, 400,000.

Beaver Industry Becomes a Monopoly

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: "The discovery that a highly organized smuggling 'ring' is in existence, dealing in beaver skins, caught in this province, has led to a drastic order-in-Council at Victoria, whereby the beaver industry is practically made a Government monopoly, and any person found illegally in possession of beaver skins will be liable to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine."

15 Per Cent. Duty on Hides Entering U.S.

A despatch from Washington says: "Hides—raw, green and pickled—were thrown off the Fordney tariff free list on Friday by the House, which voted, 152 to 97, to impose an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent, to be followed by another amendment taxing all leather products, including shoes. Eight Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, which framed the bill, voted for free hides."

Every animal kept by man, except the cat, is taxed in Austria. More than \$250,000,000 was spent on newspaper advertisements in the United States last year.

RECEPTION FOR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Baron Byng Will be Formally Welcomed at Quebec.

Ottawa, July 17.—The official program for the reception of Baron Byng at Quebec has been announced. The plans include an official reception of the incoming Governor-General at King's Wharf, Quebec City, by the members of the Dominion Cabinet and other state dignitaries. The party will proceed from the wharf to the Quebec Legislative Assembly where the ceremony of the swearing in will be held along strictly official lines, and without presentation of addresses or speeches.

Following the official ceremony, Baron Byng will be entertained at luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac by the Cabinet Ministers. In the evening Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, will give an official dinner at Government House.

Report Oil Strike West of Peace River

Edmonton, Alta., July 17.—Considerable excitement was caused in the city Saturday by the report of an oil strike at Peace Coulee, where the Imperial Oil Company and other big interests have been operating. Peace Coulee is located about one hundred miles west of Peace River. The message received by the Canadian Press correspondent says that the Imperial Oil drill number one encountered a gas flow of sufficient pressure to operate the outfit several days ago, and Saturday morning oil mixture appeared at a depth of 180 feet.

TWENTY MILLIONS STARVING IN PARC HED CENTRAL RUSSIA

Prolonged Heat and Drought Have Dried Up Streams and Vegetation—People Are Fleeing in All Directions to Escape Certain Death from Famine.

Berlin, July 17.—More than 20,000,000 people, seeking to escape death by starvation, are fleeing from Central Russia in all directions, according to reports received in Russia emigrant circles here.

The advance wave of the hunger-tortured refugees is reported to have reached Petrograd and Moscow, intensifying the already bad situation in those cities.

Reports received here are to the effect that the heat and drought have been so intense and prolonged that great cracks have appeared in the earth, trees are leafless, and wells and streams are dried up.

Almost all of the cattle are said to have been slaughtered for food to prevent their death by starvation. The residents are declared to be existing on roots, bark, moss and the bark of trees. In many places whole villages, fleeing certain death by starvation,

DROUGHT AT END IN ENGLAND

Crowds Watch Rainfall, An Unusual Sight in London.

A despatch from London says: After virtually a three months' drought, which scorched grass lands and caused the burning of many acres of furze woods throughout Great Britain, rain fell in various parts of the country and London on Thursday afternoon. The unusual sight was watched by crowds in the city and in the west end. After recovering from their surprise, numbers of persons rushed indoors to spread the news, which brought out other eager watchers.

The heaviest fall occurred in the south of England and Wales where a steady three-hour downpour came just in time to save some of the crops.

SINN FEINERS MUTINY IN PRISON

Ninety Men Brought from Ireland Refuse to Work in England.

Plymouth, Eng., July 17.—Ninety Sinn Féin prisoners recently brought from Ireland to Princetown Prison, near Plymouth, mutinied Saturday. When the men were paraded Saturday morning they refused to go to work, despite the persuasions of the Governor and Deputy Governor of the prison. They finally had to be forced back to their cells by the large staff of warders.

Another slight disturbance occurred in the prison to-day, but no details have been given out.



This Week We're Going the Limit in Price Cutting



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

Most Amazing Price Reductions on all

STRAW HATS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR AND SHIRTS
All Straw Sailors, English Semit, cushion sweat, \$1.89.
Men! Where else can you buy such good shirts, \$1.29?

33 1-3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

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

What This Discount Saves You in Dollars

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

ANOTHER BIG SHIPMENT JUST OPENED OF VOILES, ORGAN-DIES AND GINGHAMS
All at cut prices.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN

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

LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS, \$1.39

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

LADIES' COMBINATIONS, 98c

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

COOL WHITE VOILE BLOUSES

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

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS

Regular up to \$2.50, for 89c.

Another Lot of CHILDREN'S DRESSES

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

E. A. MAYHEW & COMPANY

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

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

NEWBURY

Mrs. Joseph Soper and baby Jean of Toronto are visiting her sister, Mrs. Elmer Connelly.
D. J. Batsner left on Monday for Des Moines, Iowa, on a few days' trip.
Mr. and Mrs. George Dear of London spent the week-end at John T. Armstrong's.
Mrs. J. W. Hammett and son Tom and niece Theresa Miller left on Saturday for Walkerton.
Miss Mamie G. Bayne is visiting Glencoe friends.
Miss Thelma Pringley of Cairo is visiting her uncle Oliver here.
Mrs. Johnston has returned home to Vancouver after visiting her brother, G. D. Dobbyn.
Miss Mildred Pryne returned to Brantford on Saturday after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. P. Robinson.
Miss Helena Pryne of Toronto, who came with her, is remaining for some time.
Miss Mabel Chasely of West Lorne is the guest of Mrs. R. H. Moore.
Rev. C. D. Farquharson is taking his vacation, spending some time at Chatham, Port Stanley and St. George.

WARDSVILLE

Dr. Rennie, wife and four children of Portage la Prairie spent a week at Mrs. Atkinson's.
Harvey and Jim Clare are visiting at Miss McVicar's.
J. D. Morrow and wife and Dorothy of Toronto are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jim Mulligan.
Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts and Mabel of London visited Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sloan recently.
Miss Florence Martyn, who has been visiting in the village, has returned to Detroit.
Misses Mand and Violet Murphy are visiting in Dutton.
Loren and Nora Henderson have returned from a visit in Detroit.
Mrs. F. A. Gourley and daughters Lila, Ila and Eulalie of Adrian, Mich., are visiting Mrs. Jim Thomas.
The Misses Reilly of Regina, Sask., are visiting their aunt, Miss M. Aitchison.
Miss Mary Purdy of Detroit is visiting in the village.
C. D. Gillett of Detroit is visiting at Alfred Nethercott's.
Several from Wardsville attended the English church garden party in Newbury, also the social at Campbellton.
Miss Stevenson of Toronto visited last week at Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Linden's.
Mrs. Tom Henderson and children of Detroit are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson.
Miss Kathleen Hoard is visiting Miss Muriel Willis.
Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Rennie and children of Portage la Prairie spent Sunday at Alfred Nethercott's.

A Little ad. will sell it.

NORTH EKFRID

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ramey spent the week-end in London.
Mrs. Ed. Bryer of Vancouver is visiting her brother, Ben Patterson.
Mrs. Charles Roemmele and family motored to London Friday.
Mrs. Foster returned home from Detroit Tuesday.
Little Olive Down is not recovering very rapidly.
A number from this vicinity celebrated the Battle of the Boyne on the Glorious Twelfth in London.
Miss Lizzie Down returned home Tuesday from an extended trip east.
Farmers are complaining of the lightness of the hay crop. Wheat cutting is all done in this vicinity, and a fair crop is reported.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed in the church here Sunday afternoon, with a large attendance.
A few from this neighborhood motored to Port Stanley Sunday.
Mrs. Ed. Cobbin and family of Sarnia motored here Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ketchum of Dearborn, Mich., motored to Niagara Falls.
The W. M. S. will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Robert Pierce this (Thursday) afternoon.
Mr. and Mrs. George Klemm and Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald of Appin were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Webber Sunday.

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

WOODGREEN

Thomas Simpson had two calves killed by lightning in a severe electrical storm that passed over this district on Thursday.
A number from here attended Campbellton lawn social on Friday evening.
Mrs. Mary Watterworth spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simpson.
A number from here spent Sunday at Rondeau.
Mrs. J. C. Green and daughter left for visiting at Thos. Simpson's.
Miss Marie Hodges is visiting at A. Dain's.
A number from here attended the funeral of the late Richard Reycraft, held on Sunday from the Methodist church, Glencoe, to Oakland.
Miss Peters of Mount Brydges has been engaged to teach in S. S. No. 3 for the coming year.

MIDDLEMISS

Miss Linda Battin is spending her summer vacation at her home here.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Graham spent Sunday in Middlemiss.
Jim Watterworth and Russell Childs of Wardsville renewed old acquaintances at Middlemiss Sunday.
Sorry to hear that Wm. Fallick is very ill.
Miss Muriel Stevenson of Toronto is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. W. Lucas.
Carl Lucas is visiting his sister in Aylmer.

KNAPDALE

Miss Carrie McLean of Ferguson Crossing is spending a few days with her aunt, Miss Carrie Wilson.
Miss Ava Weer and James O'Hara of Wardsville spent Sunday with the former's cousins, Misses Nora and Geneva Stewart, Knapdale.
Miss Lizzie Munro of North Glencoe spent a few days recently with her grandmother, Mrs. McDonald.
Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Remover and get relief.

SHETLAND

Sorry to hear that John Gray is in the Chatham hospital with blood poisoning in his hand.
Frank Johnston, wife and children of Windsor spent Sunday at Fred Jeffery's.
James Whittington, wife and baby spent a day at Wm. Bolton's.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Marshall and Mrs. Fields of Detroit spent Sunday with Shetland friends.
The T. T. S. class of Shetland held their annual picnic on Friday at Sarnia Beach.
Bruce McLean is the guest of his uncle, Clifton Wilson.
Bessie Jeffrey spent a few days with Wardsville friends.
Miss Reta Badgley is visiting friends in London.
Lloyd Johnston spent a few days with his uncle, Fred Jeffrey.
Miss Verda Badgley has been engaged to teach in a school.
The death occurred at his home in Euphemia on Thursday, July 14, of L. Smith. Sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

DIAMONDVILLE, MOSA

Diamondville, Mosa, July 13.—Reconstruction is receiving quite an impetus in this locality. John C. Giles has shingled his house; Jas. Munroe's home has been improved by a neat yard fence and the large house covered with Artcraft roofing and siding; Mitchell Innes has treated his house to a coat of paint; Wm. Reycraft's fine new brick house is rapidly nearing completion and would be a credit to any community; George Walker has put his horse stable up on cement wall and otherwise improved his property.
James Brown is entertaining summer guests from Windsor, Toronto and other places. In company with Windsor friends Mr. and Mrs. Brown motored to St. Thomas recently.
Mr. and Mrs. Avery Gillett were London visitors on Tuesday, accompanying Newbury friends.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Munroe of Brookville on James Munroe and family Monday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parnall and daughters and friends of Newbury called at Mitchell Innes' Monday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Giles were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Giles of "The Tower".

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.

CASHMERE

Miss Clara Tunks of Pontiac is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chas. Tunks.
A number from here motored to Rondeau Park on Sunday to spend the day.
A delegation from here went to Glencoe to negotiate for hydro on the Longwoods road.
Mrs. Allen Sittler spent Monday with her son Calvin.
Mrs. J. E. Taylor and Donald and Grace of Windsor are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Patterson.
Mr. and Mrs. Earle Tunks and son spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler, Bothwell.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jeffery of Newbury spent a few days with their granddaughter, Mrs. Calvin Sittler.
Mrs. Bobbie and daughter Hazel of Bothwell spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Hugh Taylor.
Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler and son Franklin spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler, Bothwell.
Most of the haying is done in this vicinity except the second crop of alfalfa which will be ready within a few days.
The raspberry crop is about finished. The recent rains did much towards making it a bumper crop.
The wheat, oats and barley are cut and for the most part in the barn.

Keep your eye on the ad. column.

FARM COLD STORAGE

Have an Up-to-date Equipment for Family Purposes.

The Farm Refrigerator a Great Boon—You May Put the Heated Term Out of Bounds—Early After Harvest Cultivation.

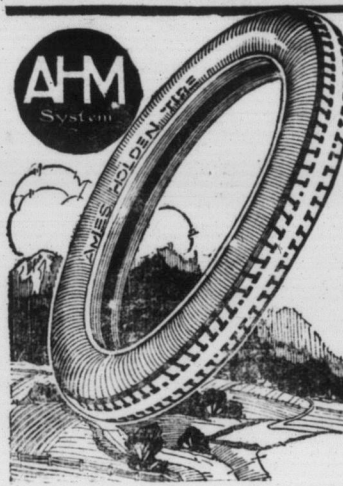
(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Cold storage practice so far has been connected with the large produce warehouses in our towns and cities. These establishments could not do successful business if their plants were not provided with large storage chambers kept cool and in other particulars suitable for the long storage of perishable products of the farm, such as eggs, butter, cheese, fruit, and so forth. Some day, probably not so far distant after all, the farmers may become sufficiently well organized to build and equip mechanical cold storage warehouses of their own, whereby they will be able to have complete control over the products of their own labor until they are disposed of to the consuming public. The extent to which individual farmers may make use of such cold storage plants on their farms is necessarily limited because the quantities of products requiring to be stored any one time are small. The exceptions are very large fruit or dairy farmers, and even in these special lines of farming it might not be a paying proposition in all cases to erect an expensive cold storage plant. Personally, I believe the problem of cold storage on the farms should be handled through co-operatively owned warehouses provided with adequate cold storage facilities.

Apart, however, from the question of a cold storage with up-to-date mechanical equipment for the farm or farmers' association as suggested above, there is the problem on almost every farm pertaining to the storage for a few days of small quantities of various foods used on the table from day to day, such as butter, meat, milk, etc. It is certainly a great saving and matter of convenience to have on the farm a small cold storage chamber or refrigerator in which to keep these very perishable articles of food in a good fresh and wholesome condition for use on the table during the warm season of the year. This is made possible by the use of ice, and as it is procurable in almost every district of this country at a reasonable cost, there is no excuse for farmers not laying by in the winter season a few tons in some cheap form of ice-house. In the summer time this ice will be found most useful for cooling the milk and cream, supplying an ice-box or refrigerator in which the butter, for example, may be kept firm, the milk and cream sweet, and the foods in good condition for the table day by day. With ice always to hand, and the best of cream available, it is possible for the housewife to make such delicious and wholesome delicacies as ice-cream, sherbets, and many delightful and cool drinks, all of which are most refreshing and stimulating to the folks on the farm in the hot and busy season of the year. In case of sickness, too, ice is sometimes a necessity. There is no doubt then about the fact that every farmer would find a supply of good ice a great advantage in many ways, whether it be stored in some bin from which it is removed as required or in some form of small ice-cold storage where it cools automatically a small refrigerator room, adjoining the ice storage room. There are several types of small ice-cold storages suitable for use on the farm. In using these small ice-cold storages, however, it must be kept in mind that the temperature cannot be maintained lower than about 40 or 45 degrees Fahrenheit scale, which of course is not low enough to keep perishable products like fresh meat longer than a few days, and the quantities of perishable articles must not be stored in a small chamber, nor too many kinds at one time. In spite of this limitation it will pay any farmer to have a supply of ice, preferably stored in a small ice-cold storage that needs no care. In a subsequent article I will deal with a few of the most common and practicable forms of small ice-cold storages for the farm.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.
Shortage of sugar need have no terrors for the sugar beet grower. A rich sweet syrup that can be used for all cooking purposes, serving as a substitute for sugar, can be made from sugar beets, according to the investigations of the Federal Department of Agriculture and chemists of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. A bushel of good beets will make from three to five quarts of syrup. The beets in the quantity mentioned should be cut into thin slices and put in a barrel or wash boiler and covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for about an hour. The water should then be drawn off and strained through a cloth into a kettle or wash boiler for evaporation. When the syrup has been sufficiently concentrated by the process of boiling it down it should be poured while hot into sterilized glass jars or tin cans and closed tight. Beets that have been stored several months can be converted into good syrup provided they were fully mature when harvested.

Why Not Start a Family Budget?
"Keeping accounts," says a Wisconsin woman, "keeps me from buying bargains I do not need and thus saves me money."
"Just that one lecture at the bank the other day on the household budget," remarked a Duluth woman, "has helped me in a lot of ways."



"Grey Sox" Tubes

Wm. McCallum
Phone 88

KILMARTIN

Burns' church, Mosa, was the centre of a large and unique gathering on Sunday last when Rev. Dr. I. H. Macdonald of Kintore, a former pastor, conducted a Gaelic service at 11 a.m. and an English service at 7.30 p.m. Miss Mary Campbell McLeod, Detroit, late of Scotland, one of the most beautiful singers who has ever visited these parts, sang both in Gaelic and English. On Monday evening the garden party conducted by F. J. Fitzgerald under the auspices of the singing class was acknowledged by all to be one of the best ever held in the vicinity. We anticipated a rare treat in Mary Campbell McLeod and were not disappointed. When she appeared in her beautiful Highland costume the crowd were completely captivated. Rev. Mr. Robertson occupied the chair and Sandy McDonald, Toronto, a Scotch comedian, provided clean humor which was heartily enjoyed by all. Solos were well rendered by Mr. Matthews of London and Mr. Morrison of Aylinton, and music was supplied by the Imperial Orchestra of London. Altogether Sunday and Monday were days long to be remembered in Kilmartin, and it is expected that this will be made an annual event.
Elizabeth and Hugh Cowan, Toronto, are holidaying at D. N. Munro's.
The deepest sympathy of the community is extended to Mrs. McIntyre, Duncan McKellar and his family in the death of Mrs. McKellar, one of our most esteemed residents.

APPIN

Glad to see some improvement going on in the park.
Dr. W. J. Stevenson called to see his former patient, Mr. Glasgow, one day last week.
Sorry to hear that Miss Gibbs is not improving very quickly.
Frank Essey spent Friday in London.
Miss Clarissa Glasgow is spending her holidays with her grandparents here.
Mrs. Chester Thornicroft and son Evan are spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Belmont.
Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Thornicroft left last week for a month's visit in the West.

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

MELBOURNE

Norman Graham, a Melbourne young man, was injured in the G. T. R. yard at London by a train such an extent that one leg had to be taken off a few inches below the knee. The remainder of the limb was badly bruised. It is not known just how badly he is hurt. The accident took place at 3 a.m., and although he was at once taken to the hospital the loss of blood left him in a weak condition.

CAIRO

Mrs. George Calhoun and children of Hamilton are visiting at Mrs. Sarah Annett's.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Randles of Wardsville spent Sunday with his brother, John Randles.
Alex. Brown and Jas. Even of London and M. D. Smith of Aberfeldy visited at the home of D. M. Smith on Sunday.
Mrs. Matthews of Windsor is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Burd.
M. L. Lee has accepted a position with R. H. Moore, Newbury.
Mrs. V. Kelso Annett is visiting at the home of G. A. Annett.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burr motored to Sarnia on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. T. A. G. Gordon.

RIVERSIDE

The half-yearly communion will be held on Sunday, 24th July, at 11 o'clock. The preparatory service will be held on Friday at 2.30. There will be no service in the Melbourne church at 11, but the usual evening service will be held at 7.30.

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