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The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922

DAILY PAPER RENEWALS
The Transcript office handles new subscriptions and renewals for the daily papers at a saving to the subscriber.

Whole No. 2636

FARM FOR SALE
One hundred acres, on lot 8, con. 4 south of the Longwoods Road in the township of Ekfrid, county of Middlesex. Good frame house, barn and other buildings; also fruit of all kinds. For further particulars apply to Henry McLellan, R. R. No. 1, Melbourne, Ont.

DR. ROSS MURRAY
CHIROPRACTOR
Corner of McKellar and Victoria Sts.
GLENCOE
Hours - 2 to 5; 7 to 8

FOR SALE
A good opportunity to purchase lot with house and stable, on O'Mara street, at reasonable price. Apply to A. B. McDonald.

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Chiropractic and Electrical Treatment
WEST LORNE

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

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

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

INSURANCE
The Great-West Life Assurance Co., stock and accident insurance—Mae M. McAlpine, Agent, Glencoe; Box 41.

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 135
Meeting at eight o'clock sharp in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building, Main street. All brethren of the Order cordially invited to attend.—B. F. Clarke, N.G. A. B. Sinclair, R.S.

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

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

H. J. JAMIESON
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE
PHONE 92 GLENCOE

District Agent
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Chas. Dean
Funeral Director
Residence, Brick House,
Corner Main St. and Apple Road
Phone 76 - GLENCOE

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

The 31st Annual Congregational Picnic

of Burns' Church, Mosa

will be held in the grove of Hugh McLachlan on

Monday, Sept. 4th

First-class Program by the Harmonic Quartette of London; Readings by Miss Ella McLean, Gold Medalist, of St. Thomas; Scottish Songs by Master Donald McRae, "The Young Harry Lauder," of Glencoe, and Music by Alvinston Band. Rev D. Robertson, chairman.

Dinner served free from 1 to 3. Program of Sports.
Admission, 35c and 25c.

Conversion of Victory Bonds

THE SERVICES of this Bank are offered free of charge to those who wish to arrange the conversion of Victory Bonds maturing on December 1, 1922, to the new five- or ten-year bonds. Application should be made as early as possible, but not later than September 30th.

The Manager of any of our Branches will be glad to furnish full particulars upon request.

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Government Taxes Extra

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Glencoe Ontario

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

GET OUR PRICES

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Planing Mill Lumber Yard Glencoe, Ont.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

A soil survey will be made of every county in Ontario, commencing in Kent county.

The total investment in motor vehicles in Ontario now amounts to over \$250,000,000.

Mayor Wilson of London has authorized the purchase of 5,000 tons of Welsh coal for the city.

Blood-poisoning, resulting from a boil on his arm, caused the death of Albert R. Crawford, cell, of St. Thomas.

The population of Windsor has increased 4,000 within the past twelve months and is now close to the 41,000 mark.

On August 24th Alvinston will vote on a by-law for the installation of a pumping station. The estimated cost is \$7,000.

Ontario sheep owners are being warned against selling their wool to traveling dealers and junk men at prices lower than the regular market prices.

The death occurred in the hospital at London on Friday of Mrs. Blanche Singar, of Wardsville, aged 57 years. Internment was made at Wardsville on Monday.

A young lady named Larue was driving a horse along the Dillon side-road in Raleigh when the horse ran into a hydro wire which had been blown down. The horse was instantly killed, but the girl was not injured.

During a recent storm, on the farm of Mr. Labute of the Creek Road near Pain Court in Dover, a young boy ten years of age was driving three horses into the stable, when a flash of lightning struck nearby. All three horses were killed but the boy escaped unhurt.

The marriage took place in the Presbyterian church at Alvinston of Orville McNally, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen McNally, to Miss Elizabeth Volma, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. McCabe. Miss Annie Patterson played the wedding march. The bridesmaid was Miss L. McCabe, of Port Huron, and Mr. T. H. of London was groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. McNally left from Glencoe on a wedding tour to eastern points.

SOME CENSUS FIGURES

According to a bulletin issued by the Chief Statistician of the Dominion, the population of Glencoe is given as 862 at the last census, taken a few months ago. The population of towns and villages in this district as given in the bulletin are as follows:

	1921	1911	Increase
Thamesville	800	807	*7
Alvinston	691	806	*115
Dresden	1321	1551	*230
Bothwell	632	690	*57
Blenheim	1565	1387	*178
Ridgetown	1855	1954	*99
Chatham	13256	10770	2486
Dutton	813	836	*23
Godfrey	2591	2823	*232
West Lorne	755	740	*15
St. Thomas	16026	14054	1972
Glencoe	862	841	*21
Newbury	237	377	*140
Wardsville	301	240	*61
Strachey	2691	2823	*132
Parkhill	1152	1289	*137
Alisa Craig	532	568	*36
Watford	1059	1092	*33
Lucan	683	709	*26

HAIL DESTROYS CROPS IN EUPHEMIA TOWNSHIP

A wind, hail and rain storm of unusual velocity visited Euphemia township, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to crops. The corn is shredded, nothing but the stalks remaining, and the buckwheat is cut off close to the ground. The rain fell in clouds and on the low land the upper part of the oats in shock was only visible. The most extensive damage was done north of the Hagerty road, and it is doubtful if any of the late grain will recuperate from the terrible pounding it received. Hundreds of young chicks were killed by the hail.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Glencoe Bowling Club will hold their second annual tournament of Scotch doubles on Wednesday, August 23. Twenty-four rinks have been invited to participate and an interesting day's sport is anticipated. Playing will start at 9 a. m. and meals will be served close to the greens. Each rink entered will play four games of twelve ends each. Three sets of valuable prizes will be competed for. The greens are in excellent condition.

DELAWARE TRIMS WALKERS

Walkers, champions of North Middlesex baseball league met Delaware, champions of West Middlesex, in the first game of the play-off at Walkers Friday night and were defeated by the score of 9 to 3. The next game will be played at Delaware on Friday, August 18, at 4 p. m.

Walkers—Fiegels, K. McCallum, E. Crowley, C. Weir, C. O'Neill, J. O. Patterson, W. McCallum, M. Walker, H. McCallum, D. Walker, J. Walker. Delaware—Ackland, W. Scott, Adair, Squires, B. Swales, C. Swales, Hammond, Parry, O. Scott, Lipsitt, Eichenberger.

Umpires—Hamilton of Glencoe; McMaster of Appleton.

Races and sports for old and young, at Newbury civic holiday celebration, August 21st.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, GLENCOE HIGH SCHOOL

Candidates are placed in five groups:

A—Those who obtained full matriculation on 12 papers.
B—Those who obtained partial matriculation on 12 papers.
C—Those who obtained Normal Entrance on 8 papers.
D—Those who obtained partial Normal Entrance.
E—Those who wrote one or more papers to complete standing.
A number after a candidate's name indicates the number of papers on which he obtained standing.

A
Helen Cameron
John Hall
R. D. McDonald
Marion Campbell
Frances Sutherland

B
J. D. Gillies, 7
Gwendolyn Goff, 7
C. Leitch, 8
Verna McCallum, 11

C
Helen Richards

D
H. Beales, 6
Jessie Currie, 7
Lillian Henderson, 7
Jean McEachren, 7

E
*Gladys Bechill, 2
*S. Gardiner, 5
*J. McArthur, 2
*P. M. McArthur, 4
*A. C. McPherson, 4
*J. H. McLachlan, 1
*J. McNabb, 6
*C. Stuart, 2

Candidates in group E marked * obtained standing on every paper written.

Helen Cameron is entitled to the Staff Medal for receiving the highest standing.

TO RESTRICT J. P.'s

Proof that the entire system of administering and maintaining the law in the County of Middlesex is to undergo complete revision was manifested at London on Tuesday when Magistrate Graydon, acting on the suggestion of Attorney-General Rayner, stated that permission given to justices of the peace to try other than by-law cases would be rescinded. The attorney-general's suggestion comes as a result of protests made at Toronto by Dr. A. C. Stevenson, M.P.P., who declares that he has been besieged with complaints that motorists are being persecuted by fee-paid county constables.

I. O. O. F. GRAVES DECORATED

Glencoe Oddfellows decorated the graves of their deceased brethren in Oakland cemetery on Sunday afternoon, placing a metal marker and spray of flowers at each grave. B. F. Clarke, noble grand of the lodge, acted as master of ceremonies and Rev. D. Robertson, of Kilmartin, conducted the memorial service. The graves of the following deceased brethren were decorated: Thomas Hopkins, Joseph Munroe, J. L. Luckham, Peter McAlpine, R. R. McKellar, Robert Canahan, Archie McEachren, J. E. Roome, M. C. Campbell, Neil McLarty, Wm. Newbigging, James Corbett, George Parrott, Dr. Walker, Dr. Dewar, James Stevenson, James Harris, George Harris, Thomas Harris, John McNeil.

FARMER FALLS TO DEATH

While working in the hayrack at the old family homestead, concession 11, Yarmouth township, Neil McCallum, of Lambeth, accidentally fell a distance of twenty-five feet to the barn floor, breaking his neck, meeting instant death. The fall was witnessed by his wife and son Archie, who were working nearby.

Mr. McCallum had been helping his son on the farm for the last six weeks and was in good health.

Born at Dorchester 66 years ago, the deceased had lived practically all his life in the district, retiring three years ago and taking up his residence at Lambeth. Besides his widow he is survived by one son, Archie, two brothers, Archie and Hugh, of Wardsville, and two sisters, Mrs. D. Purcell, of Wardsville, and Mrs. David Purcell, of St. Thomas.

VAGARIES OF THE LAW

The vagaries of the law are peculiar, at least to the lay mind. Recently in Peel county a man charged with manslaughter had furnished bonds for his appearance in court when called upon, but before the time set had committed suicide. The court took no notice of the fact of his death, but ordered that the bail of the accused be estraited and his sureties, two in number, had each to pay into court the sum of \$5,000.

In Perth county there was a paradoxical case a few years ago. A Mornington farmer charged two men with having robbed him. He had them apprehended, convicted and sentenced to a term in jail for the offence. When he made claim for the money found on their person he was informed that he would have to give proof that the money in the possession of the prisoners was actually the money taken from him, although the court had found them guilty of robbing him. This he was unable to do and consequently was unable to recover his property.

HISTORY OF A TOWNSHIP Ekfrid Centenary Celebration Brings Out Much Interesting Information

At the Ekfrid Township Centenary celebration held in Appleton on August 31st last, the outstanding points of interest in connection with the development of the municipal organization and activities of the township formed the subject of an address by Chas. M. Macfie, an ex-reeve. By request, the notes of the address have been placed in manuscript form and some additions have been made, and we have pleasure in presenting these for the benefit of our readers.

The Township of Ekfrid was surveyed in 1820 by Col. Mahlon Barwell. By act of the parliament of Upper Canada the township, with the townships of Mosa, Caradoc and Lobo, was added to London district. These are seeming incidents in the township history but suggestive of others more important.

According to rules issued from the office of the surveyor-general of the province, surveys were made. A staff of surveyors, increased from time to time as necessity required, kept in touch with immigration into the several parts of the province, and as soon as they thought the surveying of a new township would be profitable, would secure for themselves the right to survey it, receiving as remuneration therefor either a money payment or a certain percentage of the land surveyed. One of the first rules prescribed that the township should be ten miles square, and such as had a front on a navigable river or water should have a front of nine miles and a depth of twelve. This probably determined the shape and size of the original township of Ekfrid. The fact of a survey being made indicated that prior to 1820 settlement had begun in the township. Official records give no assistance in determining how early settlement began, nor do the records in the registry office give any assistance, the patents of the earliest settled portions of the township not being issued until a much later time than the date of settlement. These records do show that the lands patented to the clergy were claimed in 1823, and also that the surveyor of the township had lands patented in his name, presumably for his services, at about the same date. The Longwoods Road during the war of 1812-14 had been widened to permit the passage of artillery across the province. Settlement had been made on the River Thames at Delaware about 1797, and from this place westward, along the only road, settlement proceeded, and about the opening year of the war—1812—one Thomas Dowling is supposed to have built his shanty on the south half of lot 2 in the first range north of the Longwoods Road, close to the present westerly line of the lot. This supposition is probably correct, as the assessment roll of the township for 1827, on which Dowling's name appears as collector, the record shows a clearance of 20 acres, the largest cleared area in the township at this time. Mr. George Lee settled on the north half of lot 11 in the first range south of the Longwoods Road in 1815, having come from Kilmartin, Ireland, with some of those who immigrated under Col. Falbot's colonization scheme. Mr. McIntosh settled on the south half of lot 4 in the first range north in 1819 or 1820, and his father-in-law, Angus Campbell, and sons, John and Malcolm Campbell, also settled on the south half of lots 6 and 7 in the first range north of the Longwoods Road. John Campbell was the father of the late Angus Campbell, J.P., who resided the whole of his lifetime in the township. Mr. George Lee, father of the late Alexander, John, Donald and Duncan McLean, and of Gilbert McLean, of lot 6, south L. W. R., settled on this lot in 1824. Of the other names appearing on the assessment roll of 1827 few if any are the ancestors of present day residents of the township. The names seem to be those of U. E. Loyalists or of soldiers who settled after the war, and with the exceptions of Christopher Sparling, who later moved to near Wardsville, and Christopher Cornell, father of Gideon and Julius Cornell, all seemed to give way to the influx of settlers from Scotland, who made their way to Ekfrid between 1820 and 1850.

The abstract of the assessment roll of 1827 showed 4,312 acres of uncultivated land valued at 5 shillings per acre, and 121 acres of cultivated land at £1 per acre—total value of £1198, 8 shillings. There were 16 males under 16 years of age and 47 males over 16 years. Females under 16 numbered 23 and over 16 numbered 21—a total population of 107. The rates, to which reference will be subsequently made, totalled £7, 13s, 4 2-5d. Of this sum £4, 19s, 10 2-5d was levied for the improvement of roads and bridges, £1 for payment of salaries of members of the Legislative Assembly, and £1, 13s, 6d for the maintenance of insane asylums.

The oldest official record of minutes in existence showed the first town meeting (as the gathering of the inhabitants was called) convened at the house of George Lee in 1823. Duncan McLean was appointed town clerk and collector, and Christopher Sparling and James McIntyre assessors. (Continued on page four)

MISS MCPHAIL WAS HERE

Lady Champion of U. F. O. Addresses Gathering at Garden Party

Miss Agnes McPhail, member of parliament for Southeast Grey, was the drawing card at a garden party given by the U. F. W. O. on the grounds of Webster Bros. at Strathburn on Thursday evening.

Miss McPhail, who is a fluent speaker of attractive personality, delighted the farmers in her audience by her criticism of the methods of Parliament, especially in its three weeks of talking on the speech from the throne. She gave the C. M. A. and the C. P. R. and the Bankers' Association credit for the birth of the movement of organized farmers, as these had wielded influence contrary to the welfare of agrarian interests, she said.

After one session of the House of Commons she had reached the conclusion that the only way to get anything a party wanted from the Government was to get it by the throat and hold it by the throat until it choked up the desired legislation. In the past session of the House of Commons she believed the greatest thing the farmers had done was to have established more of an independent viewpoint in the House; the organized farmers' movement was bound to become greater.

"We are slaves indeed," she said, "slaves we are today, for we have not yet been liberated. Some people have the idea that farming is a paying proposition, but there is only one way to prove whether or not it is a success, and that is to try it. People are not running away from a gold mine, and people are leaving the farms at an alarming rate."

The Dominion is a very young country, the speaker said, with great possibilities, and it was important that her people should be developed along the right direction, but apparently such was not being done, since the population was not increasing. The problem lay in securing people an adequate return for their labors. Conditions on the farm, she said, were discouraging. During the war speeding up of production had been called for, but since then no effort has been made to obtain larger markets to enable the farmers to get an adequate return for their work.

In the early days co-operation was the byword. That old-time co-operation does not now exist on the farms. Miss McPhail suggested that rural telephones and mail delivery had helped to do away with it. Previously the farmers had to meet each other to do business. Now they stay at home and telephone.

"Those not actually engaged in farming are doing nothing else but farm the farmers," was one of the lady member's sweeping statements. The speaker referred to the decline of the two-party political system, which, she said, had been useful in the past, but had outgrown its usefulness. Its supporters must look lively, because the end is at hand. The nation had a debt of three billions, a railway nobody wanted, and other problems to face, and it was no time to criticize. People should show the true spirit of citizenship and endeavor to put the country on a better basis.

The trouble was, she said, the Conservative party was worked from Toronto, and the Liberal party from Montreal, and today the leaders placed in the field have to dance to the tune of the men at the top. The chairman for the evening was Harold Currie, of Adelaide. Music was furnished by Stone's orchestra and quartette, of Detroit. Other numbers on the program were charming solos by Miss Eerie Webster, of West Lorne, and readings given in artistic style by Miss Mayme Grant, of Glencoe. Short addresses were given by Mrs. Harold Currie, Mrs. T. W. Dykes and others. The attendance was in the neighborhood of 400.

DIED IN CALIFORNIA

The death took place on August 4 of Hugh D. McLachlan, of Long Beach, Cal., formerly of Ekfrid township. Mr. McLachlan leaves his wife and three children, Hugh John, Mabel and Pearl, all of Long Beach; also one brother and four sisters, Archie, of Glencoe; Mrs. Lachlan McKelvie and Mrs. Dan Hillman, of Mosa township; Mrs. Wm. McTaggart, of Swift Current, Sask.; and Mrs. Ed. Robins, of British Columbia.

METCALFE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Metcalfe township council was held on Monday, August 7, with all members present. A large number of orders were issued for payment of accounts.

The request of S. Brady to have the Brady drain cleaned was granted.

C. C. Henry was appointed to act as commissioner on the Moore-Munroe drain.

Council adjourned to meet on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 1 p. m.

JUNIOR SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Won Lost
Florence 8 2
Glencoe 7 3
Thamesville 4 7
Bothwell 2 8

Three snappy, sizzling ball games, including a soft-ball game at 7 p. m., for Newbury's civic holiday celebration, August 21.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA, 1922, ESTIMATED AT 320,968,000 BUSHEL

Bureau of Statistics Estimates Show Big Yield of Oats, While Barley, Rye and Hay Also Reach Huge Figures—Potato Crop Reported Good.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's wheat crop this year is estimated at 320,968,000 bushels, or slightly more than twenty million bushels larger than the final estimate of last year's crop, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This estimate is based on conditions prevailing throughout Canada at the end of last month, and is arrived at by compiling data received from crop correspondents of the Department. The estimated yield of oats is 509,759,000 bushels as compared with 426,232,900 bushels last year, and of barley, 64,881,000 bushels, as against 59,709,100 bushels in 1921. It is estimated that the yield of rye will be 37,848,000 bushels, as compared with 21,455,260 last year, and flaxseed, 4,580,000 bushels in comparison with 4,111,800 bushels in 1921. The estimated yield of potatoes, 102,974,000 bushels, is smaller than last year's final estimate, which was 107,346,000 bushels. The average yield per acre of fall wheat is estimated to be 22 1/2 bushels as against 21 1/2 bushels last year. The total yield of hay and clover is estimated at 15,545,000 tons, which is the largest on record with the exception of that for 1916, when the yield was 16,848,000 tons. Last year the total yield was only 11,366,100 tons. Of alfalfa (first cutting) the total yield is 483,000 tons as against 662,200 tons in 1921.

Conditions throughout Eastern Canada continue to be favorable, says the report.

In the Prairie Provinces good rains have fallen throughout Manitoba and prospects in this province are favorable. In Saskatchewan the crops in the southern district are generally excellent, but in the central and northern districts they have suffered considerably from drought and the yields indicated on August 1 are considerably below average. In Alberta the southern districts have received ample moisture, but prospects in the central and northern districts are poor owing to drought. British Columbia has also suffered from drought.

For the three Prairie Provinces the forecast in bushels is as follows, the figures in brackets indicating the final estimated yields of 1921:

Wheat, 297,781,000 (280,098,000); oats, 304,869,000 (284,147,500); barley, 45,473,000 (44,881,600); rye, 35,073,000 (19,109,700); flaxseed, 4,360,000 (3,945,700). For Manitoba the yields in bushels are: Wheat, 53,444,000 (50,054,000); oats, 73,028,000 (49,442,500); barley, 24,534,000 (19,681,600); rye, 4,240,000 (3,564,700); flaxseed, 611,000 (544,700). In Saskatchewan they are: Wheat, 175,100,000 (188,000,000); oats, 154,669,000 (170,513,000); barley, 10,209,000 (13,348,000); rye, 27,893,000 (13,546,000); flaxseed, 3,561,000 (3,230,000). In Alberta they are: Wheat, 69,237,000 (58,044,000); oats, 77,172,000 (64,192,000); barley, 10,730,000 (11,657,000); rye, 2,940,000 (1,999,000); flaxseed, 188,000 (171,000).

IRREGULARS LOSING IN IRISH CIVIL WAR

Nationals Took Town of Tralee—Public Buildings Prey to Flames.

Dublin, Aug. 13.—Despite the boasts of Humphrey Murphy, insurgent leader, that Tralee could hold out for three years against any force the Government sent against it, Tralee has fallen into the hands of the Nationals. The people of the town are rejoicing in the Free State victory even more than the vicarious troops.

Meanwhile the irregulars continue their policy of hit and run, according to reports from Limerick. They are now retreating toward the hills, with the Nationals following closely at their heels. Reports say demoralization is creeping into the ranks. Many officers and men are known to have abandoned the sword for the plow, but some of these are acting in the triple capacity of husbandman, road wrecker and gunman. As a result of recent National successes, telephone and telegraph service is improving in the country, and roads are being mended rapidly. Practically all County Limerick is in the hands of the Free Staters, as are the adjoining portions of Tipperary. So the ring is closing in on all sides. Cork on the south, Kerry on the west, Limerick and Tipperary on the north, and Waterford in the east.

The quick collapse of Cork city indicates the irregulars' plan no big stands in the cities, and it is expected all the towns will be in the hands of the Nationals in a few days. They are continuing their advance of Kilbarney through an exceedingly difficult country. The country is hilly, roads are treacherous and blocked, bridges have been blown up and railways damaged.

However, the Nationals hope to clear Kilbarney and the South Kerry area, where the cable stations, loss of which is interfering with trans-Atlantic communication, are stationed, in a short time.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.—Persons arriving here from Cork yesterday stated

that the Government House and other buildings in the city are burning.

Others reaching here from Queens-town reported that some official buildings in that port are on fire. The latest advice received from Cork is to the effect that, with the exception of the postal service, conditions are normal.

During the burning of the barracks and other buildings there, several of the irregular troops were entrapped and had to be rescued by means of ladders. The constant explosion of bombs and the rifle firing created terror among the residents.



LIEUT.-COL. W. G. BARKER V.C., D.S.O., M.C.

The famous aviator, who has just returned to Canada after a visit to England, says that the British plans for building a fleet of 500 aeroplanes are inadequate and that 5,000 would be a more suitable number. He says that the wars of the future will largely be decided in the air, and that the great speed of the latest types of aeroplanes is such that no non-fighter could follow them and they would be immune from gunfire.

The little toe is degenerating, owing to the shape of modern footwear, and a century or so it will disappear altogether, according to one doctor.

CENTRAL UNITED STATES SOFT COAL MINERS TO RESUME WORK

A despatch from Cleveland, O., says:—Coal operators represented here and miners of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania on Thursday agreed to make a contract permitting immediate resumption of soft coal mining in the central competitive field, named a general committee to work out the details of the contract and adjourned subject to call on the completion of the committee's work.

According to John L. Lewis, the making of an agreement with the operators represented here means that within the week 75 per cent. of the 600,000 men who have been on strike will be back at work, leaving the only idle properties those included in fields of Ohio, 15 per cent. of Western Pennsylvania, 8 per cent. of Indiana and 2 per cent. of Illinois.

In addition to this, a considerable tonnage of all four States represented here, but not actually taking part in the conference, is understood to be willing to sign contract when completed, while a large part of Illinois and Indiana, officially against any settlement that does not involve an agreement to arbitrate everything on the expiration of the contract, is declared to be wavering.

scale until April 1, and set up machinery to lay plans for the making of a scale to be effective after that date.

The conference formally organized Thursday afternoon, with Michael Gallagher, manager of the Hanna Coal interests, as chairman, counted noses and found operators representing 40,080,000 tons present and willing to sign. Of this amount, 27,000,000 tons was from this state, which has a normal production of 41,000,000 tons a year; 7,800,000 of Western Pennsylvania's 50,000,000 tons, 2,470,000 of Indiana's 30,000,000 and 1,800,000 of the 90,000,000 capacity of Illinois. In percentages this figures 62 per cent. of Ohio, 15 per cent. of Western Pennsylvania, 8 per cent. of Indiana and 2 per cent. of Illinois.

The decision to make a contract without the co-operation of the operators' organizations of Illinois and Indiana was reached after the policy committee of the miners had met. The committee decided to wait no longer for the bulk of the Indiana and Illinois operators and make an agreement with the operators here willing to resume on the basis of the old



HE ERECTED A MONUMENT THAT WILL LIVE FOREVER—Capel, British and Colonial Press

FEDERAL ADVISORY FUEL COMMISSION PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There will be a considerable shortage of anthracite, and the utmost care should be exercised to conserve anthracite supplies for use during the coldest winter months.

In a statement issued on Friday evening the Federal Advisory Fuel Commission draws attention to the fact that there is now over four months' shortage in the production of anthracite and an equal period in respect to, say, 60 per cent. of the bituminous production. The strike in the United States coal mines, it is pointed out, dated from April 1 last.

The stoppage in production, which will be five months if the mines do not resume work before September 1 cannot be undertaken in time to meet the needs of this coming winter.

The members of the committee, Charles Magrath and Fred McCourt, discussed Canada's requirements with the Washington authorities and with a number of large operators in coal and railways. They were accompanied by Major Graham Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways, representing the Minister, who was detained at Ottawa by pressure of other duties. Major Bell has been giving consideration to the requirements of Canadian rail-

ways. The statement issued by the committee is, in part, as follows: "Pending the resumption of production, the American Government has set up a Fuel Administration for the purpose of distributing the soft coal now being mined, which is treated as an emergency supply. The Fuel Administration has established priorities in the distribution of this bituminous coal, and with these priorities, as well as with conditions respecting payment and freight charges, Canadian consumers participating must comply. In this respect Canadian and American consumers are treated alike. Canadian Provincial Governments interested in this supply of emergency coal will be required to appoint a Fuel Administrator, who will pass on local requisitions, and who will be required to send them, accompanied by a guarantee by one of the chartered banks of Canada covering purchase price and rail charges to the committee at Ottawa, which will be the recognized medium of communication with the American authorities."

J. A. Ellis, Vice-Chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, has been appointed Fuel Administrator for Ontario.

Personal Liability for Fire Bill Drafted

A despatch from Vancouver says:—A draft of the proposed personal liability for fire bill was read and endorsed at the annual meeting of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals here on Thursday.

This Act, which will come into force 60 days after receiving royal assent, will be adopted by every province in the Dominion. The purpose of the Act is to enable fire departments to recover the cost of extinguishing fires from persons, who, through criminal negligence, are responsible.

"It's An Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good"

A despatch from Washington says:—Walter S. Tower, Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy, London, advised the Department of Justice on Friday, in an official cablegram, that Great Britain's entire industrial situation has been favorably influenced by the twin strikes in the United States.

The idle Welsh coal mines are resuming their activities; tens of thousands of men have secured work. Mr. Tower reported the textile and iron industries are enlivened in sympathy

PRESIDENT FAILS TO AVERT GENERAL TIE-UP OF U.S. TRANSPORTATION

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Harding's latest effort to settle the railroad shopmen's strike collapsed here to-day on the seniority issue, and the country now faces the prospect of a general transportation tie-up, with the non-striking operatives of the railroads contributing to the cause of the strikers by refusing to take out defective equipment or to work under protection of armed guards.

Efforts of the heads of the "Big Four" brotherhoods, in the role of mediators for the strikers, it was disclosed, had failed last night in a final conference with the committee of the Association of Railroad Executives, brought about, it is understood, at the suggestion of President Harding.

At that conference the brotherhood officials proposed that the issue of seniority, instead of being referred back to the Railroad Labor Board, as

President Harding suggested, be submitted to some form of outside arbitration. That was their only suggestion. It was emphatically rejected by the railroad executives, who insisted that they must stand their ground on the seniority issue, and that railroad employees, under the decision of the Railroad Labor Board, when they go on strike in defiance of the board's rulings, automatically cease to be employees of the railroads or within the jurisdiction of the board, and lose their seniority status.

President Harding was informed this morning by the Railroad Executive's Committee that last night's conference had failed, and that there appeared to be no prospect of settlement. The President is said to have expressed great regret over the unfavorable outcome, but he made no further suggestions.

British Reply to Poincare's Proposals

A despatch from Paris says:—In a note handed to the allied delegations at London on Thursday night, according to a Havas despatch from London, the British definitely outlined their attitude with regard to Premier Poincare's proposals. The plan for a 26 per cent. tax on German exports, says the despatch, is accepted by the British, as are also the proposals for seizure of the customs and the control of mines and forests, but the latter control is agreed to only conditionally upon the Germans continuing recalcitrant and maintaining their opposition to the new customs lines.

5,000 Lives Lost in Chinese Typhoon

A despatch from Hongkong believes to have lost their lives in a typhoon that swept over Swatow, 250 miles north of here, on Wednesday night. Dead bodies are floating in the harbor amid the wreckage and nearly every house in the city was damaged. The flood following the wind drove all the inhabitants from their homes.

Warehouses were demolished by the storm and their contents lost or extensively damaged. Two British steamers were swept ashore and their cargoes, it is believed, will be lost for pirates before they can be salvaged.

Swatow is a port of 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants at the mouth of the River Han, near the eastern border of the province of Kwang-tung. It is the port for the city of Chao-an-Hsien, twenty-five miles inland.

On the basis of the recently published census figures Canada's industrial production amounts annually to approximately \$400 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

DEATH OF GRIFFITH LOSS TO IRISH CAUSE

King George Sends Message of Sympathy to Widow of Sinn Fein Founder.

Dublin, Aug. 13.—The death of Arthur Griffith has had a stunning effect upon a majority of the people of Dublin, who recognized in him the greatest force behind the Anglo-Irish treaty. Prayers were said in all the Catholic Churches to-day for the repose of the soul of Mr. Griffith and there were many signs of mourning throughout the city. Numerous expressions of sympathy have been received by Mrs. Griffith, among them messages from King George, the Irish political leaders and the Irish Bishop. After tendering his sympathies the message of King George added:

"In spite of his untimely death, I pray that Ireland may soon receive the peace for which he labored."

The Irish Government has issued a statement expressing its firm determination to carry on the life work of Mr. Griffith to "the achievement which he so nearly realized."

Arthur Griffith was 50 years old and a native of Dublin.

Canada Feeding 80,000 Children in Stricken Russia

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Eighty thousand children are being fed by Canada in the famine areas of Saratov, Russia, and fifty-five Canadian kitchens are in operation in this area, forty-five of which have been established through the Canadian "Save the Children Fund" organization, and ten through British organizations with cash gifts from individuals or organizations in Canada. This information is contained in a report to the Canadian Save the Children Fund Committee from L. Webster, administrator in Russia for all British relief organizations. The report has been forwarded via Lord Weardale, chairman of the British organization, and specifically refers to the help given by the Canadian people.

Red hats are banned by many medical men as dangerous to the nerves if worn in hot sunny weather.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.20 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.16 1/2.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 78c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 65c to 58c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, 65c to 70c.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$22 to \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24 to \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Balad hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$15.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1, at outside points.
Ontario No. 3 oats—Nominal.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, 93c, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats, (bakers), \$6.50. Straights in bulk, \$6.40.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$7.30.
Cheese—New, large, 1 1/2 lb., 15c; twins, 19 to 12 1/2 lb., 20 to 24c.
Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24 1/2 lb., 25c. Extra, old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Sultans, 24c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 37 to 38c; ordinary creamery prints, 34 to 36c; No. 2 creamery, 32 to 34c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roasters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roasters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 38c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, cartons, 28 to 29c; select, 32 to 33c; cartons, 34 to 36c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$4.25; primes, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 to 13 1/2c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5 to \$4.50.
Potatoes—New Ontario, \$1.10 to \$1.25.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; smoked ribs, 28 to 31c; corned, 30c, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$4.00.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 10c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15 1/2c; prints, 17c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10 to \$11; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13 to \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12 to \$12.25; do, country points, \$12 to \$12.25.
Montreal.
Oats—No. 2 CW, 55 1/2 to 56c; No. 3 CW, 53 1/2 to 54c. Floor, Man. Spring wheat pats, firsts, \$7.80. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, \$3.20 to \$3.30. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25.
Cheese, finest creamery, 15c. Butter, choice creamery, 33 1/2 to 35c. Eggs, selected, 28 to 30c. Potatoes, per bus., car lots, 90c to \$1.25. Bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners, \$1 cwt.; calves, best lots, \$7.50; med., \$6.50; fair, pail-fed, and grassers, \$4; good lambs, \$10; med. and com., \$8 to \$9; hogs, select, \$12.50.

CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

Vancouver, B.C.—The wheat movement through the port of Vancouver for the 1921-1922 season will not cease until late in July or early in August, though there remains but a comparatively small amount to be shipped. When it is gone the government elevator will have exported 6,579,105 bushels to the United Kingdom and the Orient. This is the actual wheat shipped and does not include that lost in screening.

Calgary, Alta.—Farmers in the district east of Redlaw have decided to form the New West Irrigation District. The area in this district will be about 4,700 acres, and every effort is to be put forth to have the construction work done this summer in order that the water may be available for the land next season.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The University of Saskatchewan is to have a new department, and a course of bee husbandry will be included in the curriculum of agrarian students this fall. The university authorities have enlisted the aid of Mrs. J. H. Bayford, Wawota, Sask., who in 1921 gathered 920 pounds of honey, worth 70 cents a pound.

Winnipeg, Man.—Forty-one thousand prairie crops this year, it was announced following a meeting of representatives of the railways, western labor commissioners, and the grain trade interests. The rates of wages discussed were \$3.50 a day for harvesters and \$4 a day for threshers. The harvest excursions commenced to arrive in Winnipeg from Eastern Canada August 7, and will continue until August 25.

Montreal, Que.—Captain Tremblay and three men, of Captain Bernier's Far North Expedition, have left for The Pas, Manitoba, where they will proceed overland and join Captain Bernier, who left Quebec recently on his steamer "Arctic." The "Arctic" makes an annual trip north visiting the outlying settlements, collecting mail, administering medical aid, and distributing supplies at the various Hudson Bay and Government posts, as well as collecting furs, etc.

Sydney, N.S.—During the week ended July 21, 85,000 tons of coal were reported shipped by the Dominion Coal Company, a record quantity. The highest previous week was 80,000 tons. Of the 85,000 tons, over 31,000 were for American ports, the largest tonnage from Cape Breton to the United States in many years.

Alexander Graham Bell

Superlatives are generally out of order, but it is a justifiable superlative to call Dr. Alexander Graham Bell one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century. The test is simple. Whenever any one is illustrating some point by a brief summary of the greatest names of that century, or for that matter of this one, the list may vary, but it never fails to include Bell. When one recalls that some of these lists leave out the names of Napoleon, Darwin and Bismarck, the conclusion is irresistible.

It is worth noting, too, that Bell's greatness was achieved in the service of humanity. Everything he did—and he did much more than invent the telephone—was in the direction of making life easier and pleasanter. Sometimes he labored for special classes, such as the deaf and dumb, sometimes for the whole world, as in the case of the telephone. But whether as teacher, as inventor or what not, his profession, his vocation and even his avocation, all consisted of service to the world. This is why every list of the great must include his name. It is something to be great through service; it is more than Napoleon can claim.

The world loses a great man, but did not lose him until his work was done. It is only a few months since his health began to fail, but it was plain from that time that he would not be able to perform any more great works. He lived a full life, for he began his work as a boy of sixteen and he died at seventy-five. Such a record must look far for its fellow.

The best cure for hard luck is hard work.

Winnipeg, Man.—Wheat is being cut on Fred Bole's farm, eight miles southwest of Winnipeg, and also in the vicinity of Miami, southwest of Winnipeg. These operations are the first to be reported for the 1922 wheat harvesting season in Western Canada.

In order that a Toronto automobile company might have certain automobile parts in time to fulfil a contract to assemble cars for shipment to England, railway transportation not being quick enough under the circumstances, an aeroplane brought the parts from the State of Ohio under a rush order. It is said that this is the first time an aeroplane has been used for such a purpose in Canada.

The Canadian Government will shortly appoint a trade commissioner to report upon and investigate openings for Canadian trade in Mexico. The Order-in-Council containing the authority for the appointments says that "Mexico offers a field for organizing and extending healthy trade relations between that country and Canada."



Between Season Sale

All balances of summer merchandise on sale at great sacrifice in prices.

Not enough of any one line to mention in advertisement, in case it might be sold before you reach store, leaving the impression that we did not have the goods advertised.

There's enough different kinds of goods sacrificed to give every customer a bargain.

A Big Snap For 15 Boys

A real good suit at exactly half-price, but you must be here this week to get it at this price and must be spot cash at the price.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.



ALL IS WELL.—Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.—John 14: 1-2

The Transcript

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

Advertising.—The Transcript covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townspeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates on application.

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

Not many are missing the real worth-while entertainments of the Chautauque course now being given afternoons and evenings in the large tent on the public school grounds. Each entertainment so far has attracted a large crowd, and Monday and Tuesday nights the tent was filled to capacity. Everybody was delighted with the programs.

Frederick Green, of Cleveland, asks what does the word dollar mean? Others are puzzled as they look at the dollar being its own home. Mr. Green sends a diagram showing "what an ounce of gold will hold," in hours of skilled labor. It will buy 17 hours in America, 50 hours in England, 95 hours in Japan, 117 hours in France and 901 hours in Germany.

It will be pleasing news to the ratepayers to know that the rate of taxation for this year has been reduced to 32 mills—three mills less than last year—and this in the face of more than the average yearly expenditure for local improvements. With population on the increase, public and private improvements making headway and the taxes going down, Glencoe may be said to be more than holding its own.

Pay cash, is one of the best of slogans for a household, says an exchange. One of the best agents for filling the poor house is a charge account. Paying cash puts a constant check on buying while a charge account encourages reckless purchases. It's so easy to buy and "have it charged," but when the day of reckoning comes it is not so easy to settle the bill, and many a conscientious merchant is accused of adding to the bill simply because the customer cannot realize all his moments of past foolishness.

The Waterloo Engine Works Company will demonstrate their gasoline power fire engine in Glencoe tomorrow. On Monday next the ratepayers will vote on a by-law to raise by debentures \$2,500 to purchase a new engine and \$1,000 to construct storage tanks for water. In the event of the demonstration proving satisfactory and the by-law carrying, the engine will be shipped back to the manufacturers. There is a possibility that with new engine and water tanks, the fire underwriters will grant a better rating for Glencoe. Be that as it may, the village certainly is in need of better fire-fighting appliances.

HISTORY OF A TOWNSHIP

(Continued from page one)

ors. Roadmasters were appointed as follows:—John McIntosh, John Campbell, Wm. Sparling, Hugh McAlpine, John Galbraith, Robert Parker, James McLellan, Andrew Wilson, Malcolm Galbraith (south half 19, range 1 north), Aaron Goff, John McCallum, Alex. McIntyre, Peter McDonald, Thomas Curtis, Donald McIntaggart and Joseph Provost were wardens and John McLachlan and Robert Hudson were poundkeepers. The conclusions of the meeting are recorded as follows:—Breechy horses are not to run, peaceful horses are to be sufficiently hampered; Hogs under 40 lbs. are to be confined. The summary of the assessment roll of 1833 gives the following:—Occupied cultivated land, 13,165 acres @ \$1.20; occupied uncultivated land, 1,293 acres @ \$1.20; frame houses under two stories, 2 @ \$35—\$70; additional fireplaces, 1 @ \$5—\$10; distilleries with 1 pair of stones, 1 @ \$150—\$150; sawmills, 1 @ \$100—\$100; horses, 3 years old and upwards, 21 @ \$8—\$18; oxen, 4 years old and upwards, 114 @ \$4—\$45; milch cows, 146 @ \$3—\$4.38; young cattle, 78 @ \$1—\$78. Total assessment, \$5303.

It will be seen that about one-half of the assessment of the property was on cultivated land and personal property. Municipal taxation on personal property continued, though in a less specific form, until the beginning of this century. In the preparation of the roll the assessor had no responsibility other than to obtain the information required by law. Values were all determined by provincial statute. On the completion of the roll it was forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for the district, who made therefrom the collector's roll, levying the three rates previously referred to, viz., the general rate levied by the court of quarter sessions for bridges and roads; the rate for salaries of legislators, which continued to be imposed until 1840, and 1.8 penny per acre, which tax was retained until 1857, for the maintenance of asylums for the insane.

We cannot read the minutes of these town meetings, or acquaint ourselves with the character of the taxation and its method of levying, without seeing in these a very restricted form of self-government compared with that which exists today. We must not forget that the township or the county as governmental entities did not exist until 1850. For those who did not possess any form of self-government in the old lands, such limited opportunities as the town meeting presented may have seemed the nucleus of broader and more comprehensive forms of government in future years. But a large portion of the population of Upper Canada came from south of the border after the war of American Revolution.

The town meeting of the inhabitants was patterned after a similar institution in the American colonies. Many of the officials of the Government of Canada felt that the privileges of discussion afforded in these gatherings was abused and the colonists discussed questions that had to do with colonial as well as local affairs, and the opposition that developed to the exercise of autocratic government from across the seas took head from these town meetings in many instances. When this was the fact or not, the Government of Upper Canada gave limited powers of self-government to the people. Following the Constitutional Act of 1791, an act was passed in 1793 providing for a form of local government through quarter session courts. These courts consisted of justices of the peace appointed by the government, and to whom were delegated the powers that are now possessed by our county and township councils.

In 1798 the whole province had been divided into four districts, viz., Western, Home, Midland and Eastern. In 1798, owing to increase in population, these were readjusted and four more formed from portions of the first named and called Johnstown, Newcastle, Niagara and London. These were increased by three in a subsequent readjustment. London district, to which Ekfrid township was added, consisted of some 32 townships, constituting parts of what are now Middlesex, Elgin, Huron, Brant, Oxford and Norfolk. The courts administering local affairs in this territory levied by a warrant deemed necessary to provide for what expense they saw fit to incur in connection with gaol maintenance and public works, roads, expenses of judicial and some miscellaneous items that required their attention, the only limitation on taxation being that the whole tax should not exceed two pence on the five shilling. It can be readily seen that a court or council of 32 justices, of which but from 8 to 15 usually attended meetings, while it could readily collect taxation under the powers given, and methods employed, could not expect to know this territory with sufficient intimacy to make allotments of money for road and bridge building, and as a consequence complaints were loud and frequent.

As has before been noted, the powers of the town meeting were limited. These meetings were organized in any new township by a warrant of any two justices of the court issued to a constable of the parish or township requiring a meeting of the inhabitants in the parish church, chapel or other convenient place for the purpose of choosing and nominating the town clerk, assessor, collector, overseers of highways, poundkeepers and two town wardens. The overseers of highways determined the height and sufficiency of the fences within the township, conformably to the resolutions of the town meeting. It will thus be seen that while the recollection of certain rights of local self-government were granted, these rights were very limited indeed. The public funds available for building roads and bridges were in the hands of a few men appointed for life. Only the statute labor, of which every male inhabitant from 21 to 50 years of age was required to perform

three days, and to landowners one extra day for each £25 of assessed value of land, was available for road building. In 1836 there is a record that £7 10s was paid from the township taxation to Hugh McAlpine for three scrapers. The records also show that the overseers of highways took their duties seriously. Not only did they take declaration of office, promising faithful supervision of work under their charge, but on its completion these officials in most cases walked to Dr. Starr's residence on south half lot 7, range 1 north of the Longwoods Road, in Carleton Place, to take a declaration that the work had been done or defaulted as reported in their return.

As population increased, and with this a sense of their rights developed, it can scarcely be wondered that people should seek to assert their rights against the autocracy of the government of the day. With the increase of urban population, certain rights of self-government were passed to towns and cities in the charters granting them incorporation, but no change took place in rural municipalities until 1841. As a result of the inquiry made by Lord Durham following the rebellion of 1837, an act was passed in 1841 establishing local or municipal authorities with powers of the former were transferred. Each township having over three hundred electors had two representatives and every township had at least one. The election of the town meeting had up till this time been by show of hands; now the poll book is first introduced and each voter recorded. There was the one advantage in this institution of local representation and a more probable return to the township of a part of its taxation contributed for local improvements. But autocracy dies hard, and while there were certain powers of self-government granted the municipalities, the governor-in-council still supervised all by-laws and possessed a power of veto. The provincial government, more correctly the executive council, still retained the power to name the warden, clerk, treasurer and surveyor in each district, as an evidence of its desire to protect the people against themselves. For the eight years during which these district councils were in existence the township of Ekfrid was represented by Archibald Miller from 1842 to 1848 and by Malcolm McAlpine in 1849.

When the Act of 1841 was passed, Hon. Robert Baldwin endeavored to secure for the people the right of electing their own representatives to the councils or "municipalities," further extend their powers. In this he was unsuccessful, for the Governor and Council, led by Sir Allan McNab, strenuously opposed any extension of popular control. In 1843 Baldwin introduced a measure to provide for the "incorporation of townships, towns, counties and cities." This measure was in accord with Lord Elgin's report recommending "the establishment of municipal institutions which, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, are preferable to leaving the powers of strictly local expenditures with the provincial legislature." Baldwin's measure was defeated, not by the Assembly but by the Legislative Council. The struggle between the Baldwin-Lafontaine government and Sir Charles Metcalfe over the whole problem of responsible government.

The Baldwin government succeeded in carrying on ineffectively and was in turn succeeded in March, 1848, by the second Baldwin-Lafontaine government. Early in 1849 Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill which was defeated, but which was reintroduced in 1843. Villages were included among those to whom corporate municipal powers were given, and in 1850 was introduced the largest measure of self-government ever given. Even though local self-government was handed over to a class which had been called demagogues and rebels, and many who had come to regard themselves as the governing class saw power pass from their hands, yet the municipal machine has run with but little friction, and notwithstanding the criticisms leveled by legislators yet remains the best and most efficient governmental organization for the expression of the will of the people to be found under British institutions.

A new responsibility was placed on the people by the Municipal Act, and it might be expected that the larger powers of government granted to the municipalities would be wisely used. The township had been divided, to choose representatives for the first municipal council of the township. The first council was composed of Daniel Lockwood (ward 12), McAlpine (ward 2), George J. Smith (ward 3), Donald Seaton (ward 4) and Donald McFarlane (ward 5). The duty of the council was to devolve on the council and the first record of the minutes of this council is a motion by Daniel Lockwood, seconded by M. McAlpine, that Donald McFarlane be chosen as assessor. This was carried. Mr. Hector McFarlane, who so long served the township in various capacities, was appointed clerk of the township by this council.

In connection with the method of ward election of a council it may be said that nominations were held at a designated place in each ward on a day named. Elections were by open vote and, if any, took place in the afternoon of the following day up to a stated hour. If no vote was polled during the lapse of an hour from the polling of the last recorded vote, the poll closed automatically, and often when feeling ran high and contests were close, one or other of the sides interested took care to see that the poll did not close too long as any voters were required to be brought in from outside, for many of the ratepayers were absent at the season of elections in adjoining or more distant municipalities, earning money with which to meet

the pressing obligations of pioneer life.

The first by-law of the new corporation provided for the appointment of township officers, and was passed January 21st, 1850. As pointed out, Mr. Hector McFarlane was appointed clerk, and the following were also named to all the other important offices:—Assessors, John R. McKee and John Campbell, sr.; superintendent of schools, Rev. W. R. Sutherland; treasurer, Arch. Miller; surveyor, Benjamin L. Springer; assessors, Farquhar McDonald and James McIntyre; collector, Jonathan Miller.

By-law No. 2 is also important in making provision for the remuneration of officers, as follows:—Clerk, \$4 10s; treasurer, 2 per cent on all moneys received; superintendent of schools, 5s per day while employed, the account to be sworn to before the township reeve; collector, 4 per cent on moneys collected; assessor, 2 per cent (the by-law does not say on what the percentage is to be based but in 1851 the salary was set at \$28); surveyor, 15s per day employed; councilor, 5s per day; auditor, 5s per day. As these sums were provided in Halifax currency, at \$4 per £ or 20 cents per shilling, it can be readily seen that service was about as large a factor in the governing code of township officials as the desire to enter public life for its financial remuneration. The total levy on the township in 1850 was \$220, which included school rates, road and bridge building and improvement and incidental expenditure. £60 of this amount was set aside and appropriated to the five councilors, equally in the proportion on the roads and bridges in each of the five wards of the township. The change to use of American currency did not take place until 1858 and after that date for some time rates were struck at a rate of the required number of mills in the pound rather than in the dollar.

The election of council by the several wards, with returning officer in each, and of the reeve by the council, continued for a number of years, the first nomination called for the township as a whole not taking place until December 21, 1866, for the council of 1867. The open vote was still used, the Municipal Ballot Act not becoming effective until 1874.

During the early years of the township's incorporation the council had no regular meeting place. Meetings took place sometimes at one or other of the several taverns of the township, generally at one of those located on the Longwoods Road at Cornell's, Miller's or Smith's, and sometimes at E. C. Hill's in Ekfrid Centre, as Appleby was known in the early sixties. In 1862, however, the town hall was erected on its present site in Appleby, and since that time has continued to be the meeting place of the council.

It must not be thought that these early councils had less opportunity for service than those of today, or displayed less efficiency or less concern for the public welfare. There may have been errors in judgment. Look at some matters of internal economy we can see some things that were done as they would not have been done under modern conditions, but they were done by men who had to take the initiative in the discharge of responsibilities placed on them by new and almost revolutionary legislation; discharge these responsibilities with little or no experience of public service, and in a new country where house-making was proceeding in face of extreme hardships; and bringing to these responsibilities a large amount of common sense, no doubt energized by the new sense of proprietorship enjoyed by them. The records of council are ample proof of economy and absolute honesty in administration. It was no easy matter for the claimant, even in cases that were founded on absolute justice, to get all he had a right to expect, and the one who sought

more than he was entitled to receive might with better prospect of success run the gauntlet of a modern court than face these administrators of municipal affairs with a poor case. As an instance of the care exercised, there are records of claims for damage to sheep killed by dogs. In every case the applicant appeared in person; his sworn evidence was recorded in minutes of council, and the evidence of the inspector, appearing also in person, was recorded before any claim was paid. Sheep were not very valuable, and as we value time and effort today we would think two-thirds of a valuation of a lamb worth \$1.25 or a sheep worth \$2 would be even inadequate compensation for the time spent in proving a claim, to say nothing of compensation for property destroyed; but there are records which show claimants to have been paid 83 cents as full claim on the dog tax fund, and one instance where a ratcatcher was rewarded with 50 cents in full satisfaction of his claim, after a third appearance at council in substantiation thereof. (To be continued)

THE FARM WOOD-LOT

The farmer with a good wood-lot has no cause for worry over fuel famine that threatens the people of Ontario this winter as a result of the great strike of coal miners in the United States, but the ominous clouds ahead serve to bring him up against his own fuel problem, not so acute perhaps as that of the city householder, but one that must sooner or later be faced. The price of coal during the past two or three years has driven farmers to their wood-lots, and today inroads are being made upon the remaining bush at a rate that means an exhaustion of supplies much earlier than was anticipated. Provincial authorities have long recognized the necessity for reforestation of waste areas on a large scale, and have begun to begin in some sections, but not enough stress has been placed upon replanting of bush lots on individual farms. The Government, through its Forestry Branch, has stood ready to supply farmers free of cost with young trees for wood-lot planting, but comparatively little use has been made of this service, nor have the farmers availed themselves largely of the services of the experts of the department in getting pointers on taking care of their remaining bush.

One fact is abundantly clear, that Ontario will never again have the cheap coal of five years or so ago. Everything points to price movement upward rather than down. The existing coalfields are not inexhaustible, and as the years go by the cost of mining at constantly lower levels in the pits will increase. From time to time we hear of new discoveries of coal, but so far they have proven disappointments, and Ontario has no alternative but to depend upon the coalfields of the central eastern states. Ten or twenty years from now the coal problem will be much more acute than it is today, and the farmer who now protects himself by a little attention to the wood-lot will have good reason then for self-congratulation.

Three hundred more cars needed for the big parade to the Old Boys' Park and the celebration of Newbury's civic holiday, Aug. 21.

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

Retiring From the Shoe Business

Having decided to retire from the Shoe Business we will sell the ENTIRE STOCK AT A SACRIFICE. Everything will be sold without reserve.

Children's White Canvas, reg. \$1.75 to \$2.25, at \$1.00.
Women's White Canvas, reg. \$3.25, at \$2.00.
Running Shoes, Men's, reg. \$2.00, at \$1.50.
Running Shoes, Women's, reg. \$1.75 at \$1.20.
Women's Slippers from \$3.00 to \$6.00 at \$2.00 to \$4.50.
Men's Heavy Shoes from \$3.50 to \$4.50.
Men's Fine Shoes, \$5.50 to 7.50, at \$4.00 and \$6.50.
All other lines reduced accordingly.

C. GEORGE

J. A. RAEBURN Contractor for OIL, WATER AND GAS DRILLING

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

Don H. Love
"The Village Blacksmith"
Where You Will Eventually Deal
Main St. - Glencoe, Ont.
Everything in Horseshoeing, Repairing and General Work.

Farmers and Dairymen

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

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

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
JAMES POOLE
Best Companies; Reasonable Rates
Office at Residence, South Main St., Glencoe. Phone 31

We Carry A Full Line

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinmith Plumber

Canadian National-Grand Trunk

40,000 HARVESTERS WANTED

GOING FARE \$15 to WINNIPEG
RETURNING FARE \$20 from WINNIPEG

Plus half a cent a mile beyond to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Edmonton, Calgary, Melod and east.

GOING August 11th and 21st—Toronto, Caledon East, Beeton, Meaford, Colingwood, Penetang, Milland, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Capreol and east thereof in Ontario.
DATES August 14th and 23rd—Toronto, Inglewood and all stations south and west thereof in Ontario.

Special Trains Leave—(Standard Time)
TORONTO—(Union Station)

AUGUST 14th—12.30 noon, 6.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
AUGUST 23rd—12.30 noon, 6.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

For Times from Other Stations See Special Train Service Poster

Through Solid Trains to Winnipeg Without Change
Restaurant Cars on Special Trains—Meals and Lunches Served at Reasonable Prices. Special Cars for Women. Convertible (berth) Colonist Cars of Latest Design

For further particulars apply to nearest agent Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL REACHES DIRECT ALL IMPORTANT DISTRIBUTING CENTRES IN WESTERN CANADA

Travel the "National Way" to Winnipeg when destined to any point beyond.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Aug. 26—TORONTO—Sept. 9

PRINCE OF WALES DURBAR

Gorgeous production with all the mystery, romance and splendour of the Far East.

\$1,500,000 in new buildings and scores of other new features and attractions.

NEVER ON A BIGGER SCALE

Reduced rates on all lines of travel

JOHN G. KENT,
Managing DirectorROBT. FLEMING,
President

LOOK, Read, and Save Money!

The Transcript has arranged to handle subscriptions for The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Great National Weekly Journal, and you will save money, worry and bother by handing or mailing your renewal or new subscription to us.

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star is \$2 per year. Clubbed with The Transcript we give it for \$1.75, and assume all risks in sending.

Renew only with us for these terms.

THE TRANSCRIPT
Glencoe, Ont.

Irwin's
NOVELTY STORE

Phone 24

Best place in Glencoe to buy
STATIONERY,
SMALL WARES,
FANCY GOODS,
CROCKERY, ETC.

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and
Pictorial Review Patterns



IRWIN'S NOVELTY STORE,
GLENCOE

TAKE NOTICE THAT

1. The council of the municipal corporation of the Village of Glencoe intends to construct a granolithic sidewalk forty inches wide on the south side of Mill street from Park avenue to Main street as a local improvement, and intend to specially assess a part of the cost upon the lands abutting directly on the work.

2. The estimated cost of the work is \$300.00, of which \$150.00 is to be paid by the corporation, and the estimated special rate per foot frontage is 35c. The special assessment is to be paid in ten annual instalments.

3. Persons desiring to petition against undertaking the work must do so on or before the twelfth day of September, 1922.

Dated at Glencoe this 10th day of August, 1922.

CHARLES GEORGE, Clerk.

WATCHES
FOR MEN AND BOYS

SPECIAL VALUES

Boys' Special.....\$1.50 to \$2.50
12-size, thin model.....\$5.00
Admiral movement, gold filled case.....\$12.50
17-jewel Hamilton movement, in gold filled case.....\$24.50
Regina movement, in gold filled case.....\$18.50
Regina movement, in solid nickel case.....\$11.50

See our special values in Ladies' Bracelet Watches, gold filled case—\$12.75 to \$50.00.

G. E. DAVIDSON
Jeweler - Optician - Phone 104

TOWN AND VICINITY

A burning question—the coal situation.

The next public holiday is Labor Day—Monday, September 4th.

All high, public and separate schools reopen Tuesday, September 5th.

Henry Field, of Napier, fell from a load of sheaves and fractured an arm.

A slight frost on Tuesday night of last week was reported in some districts.

Three Glencoe rinks took part in a bowling tournament at Dutton yesterday afternoon.

A large number left from Glencoe on the harvesters' excursion to the West on Monday.

A horsepower is the amount of energy required to lift a weight of 550 pounds one foot in one second.

James Scate, a farmer near Blenheim, was gored to death by a bull which he was driving to the pasture field.

It was left to August to hand out the real sizzling summer weather this year. That the nights are cool is a consolation, however.

Glencoe juniors went to Thamesville on Wednesday last and defeated the local juniors at a game of ball, the score being 25-5.

London police claim to have evidence of several illicit liquor stills being operated in Middlesex county and in other parts of the province.

Laughton and Walker orchestra and other good program at the social at Appin, August 30. Winners, rolls, watermelon and program all for 25c.

Prominent Scotchmen of Elgin and Middlesex have formed an association and are making preparations for a picnic and Caledonian games at Port Stanley on August 23rd.

Put personality in your business by carrying a snappy, pushful advertisement in The Transcript each week. Surely you don't need to be told that "it pays to advertise."

A large staff of workmen are engaged laying new steel on the Grand Trunk from Glencoe west and have their boarding cars on the siding here. The gravel train is also busy in this vicinity.

A large reunion of the McLachlan family took place at the old homestead in Mosa on Tuesday. The occasion was also in celebration of the 94th birthday anniversary of Hugh McLachlan, who is still living on the homestead.

While D. McCallum was descending the grade just east of Alvinston his bicycle refused to cooperate with him and he was thrown violently to the ground, breaking his collar bone and suffering cuts and bruises about the face.

G. C. Squire, principal of Vanguard public school, who has been visiting for the vacation with friends in and around Glencoe, has been engaged for the third year in Vanguard and left for there on Tuesday, going by boat to Port Arthur.

The Daughters of the Empire are making preparations to begin work on the construction of the memorial hall on their grounds opposite the post office at Glencoe. It is expected that ground will be broken for the building within the next few days.

Wallacetown and West Lorne men are behind a company formed to take over a machine shop at St. Thomas and manufacture kerosene-burning farm tractors and the Lorne fire engines for villages and towns.

H. A. Carmichael, of West Lorne, is the inventor of both the tractor and fire engine.

The death occurred in Mosa township on Monday, August 14, of Mrs. Janet Munro, aged 93 years. Funeral services were held in Burns' church, Mosa, yesterday afternoon and interment was made at Kilmartin cemetery. Mrs. Munro was the widow of the late Colin Munro and was one of the honored pioneers of this section of Ontario.

At the Caledonia games in Dutton on Friday, Wm. R. Webster, Appin, was third in the 200-yard race, third in the 100-yard race and third in the running high jump. D. M. Webster, Glencoe, was first in putting the 56-lb. weight, second in putting the 14-lb. stone and second in putting the 12-lb. stone.

W. D. Moss, C. E. Davidson, James Poole, John Hayter, Rev. A. S. Whitehall, E. Mayhew, G. W. Shelnor and Charles Mawhinney motored to Chatham last Wednesday to take part in the bowling tournament.

Sixty rinks were entered and heavy rain did not stop them from playing. The Glencoe rinks would have brought back some of the prizes had they taken their rubber boots along.

In the forenoon of the same day Messrs. Moss, Mawhinney, Poole and Wilson took part in a tournament at Highgate.

On Sunday the Daughters of the Empire placed decorations in Oak-land cemetery in memory of the soldiers of Glencoe and vicinity who fell in the Great War. A Union Jack and spray of flowers were placed in their family plots for Harry Finlayson, Isaac Kuns, George Gray, Kenneth Hardie and Norman Murray, and three spaces were marked out and similarly decorated for Cecil Bechill, Gordon Newport and Jack Martin. The I. O. O. E. would be glad to hear from friends of any soldier who should be remembered in like manner in this cemetery.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Jessie Currie is visiting in London.

—Miss Elizabeth McAlpine is holidaying in Detroit.

—J. D. McAlpine, of Windsor, is holidaying at his home here.

—Miss Jean Young, of Petrolia, spent a few days last week at her home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Steer, of Seattle, Wash., spent last week at Duncan R. McAlpine's.

—Dr. Hawley, wife and family, of Detroit, are holidaying at Duncan R. McAlpine's.

—Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Harvey, of Waterloo, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Currie.

—Percy Little, of Linden, Mich., spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reycraft.

—Robert J. McAlpine, wife and baby, of Detroit, are visiting at Duncan R. McAlpine's.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. Cantwell and son Jack, of Toronto, are holidaying at J. L. Tomlinson's.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald and family visited friends at Thamesford over the week-end.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Campbell, of McGregor, Mich., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Neil McAlpine.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Young and daughters, of Canmore, Alberta, are moving to Strathroy.

—Col. Garthshore, president of the McClary Manufacturing Co., London, paid a visit in town last week.

—Mrs. Charles and daughter Kathleen, of London, are spending this week with Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre.

—Marvin Waterworth is spending a couple of weeks with his grandmother, Mrs. David Waterworth, at Wardsville.

—Miss Ethel McCracken, of London, has been spending her vacation at the home of her brother, John A. McCracken.

—Miss Marie McKay, of St. Thomas, has been spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. G. H. Parnell, McRae street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Waterworth and family attended the Ripley reunion at Government Park on Thursday last.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Leitch, of Regina, and Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Logan, of Watford, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. John E. Reycraft.

—A. D. McVicar, eldest son of Malcolm McVicar, of Mosa, left on Monday on the harvesters' excursion. His destination is Swan River, Manitoba.

—Mrs. Mary Churchill and daughter Beth and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Bone and daughters Vivian and Shirley, of London, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gould last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Basil, of Carleton Place, and Mr. and Mrs. Pochoke and little son Billy, of Harbor Beach, Mich., spent the first of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham, and the latter part of the week with other friends.

—Dr. Dixie Secord, wife and two daughters, of Onabha, Neb.; Mrs. Isabella N. Secord, Ross Secord and son, Murray, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Secord, of Mossley, spent Sunday the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Robert Clamahan, The Cottage. They left for Highgate and St. Thomas, and will then go to Niagara Falls to see the famous Laura Secord monument at Queenston Heights.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Found—sum of money. Apply to Mrs. David Currie.

Onions and cabbages for sale.—W. R. Sutherland, phone 81.

Farm for sale, 123 acres; lot 14, con. 12, Metcalf. Apply to Sam Hart, Glencoe.

Wiener, roll and watermelon social. The latest fad of the season. At Appin, August 30.

For sale—1 oak sideboard and 1 coal stove. Apply to Mrs. E. Staples, Box 16, Wardsville.

For sale—one quarter-sawn oak sideboard, practically new, in first class order. A bargain. Apply to J. D. Brown.

For sale—1 rug, 2 refrigerators, 2 coal stoves (heaters), pipes, 1 sewing machine, 2 beds and linoleum.—D. Treestain, Glencoe.

Highest price paid for cream, eggs and poultry. Phone or see George Harley, Glencoe, manager for Silverwoods, and have truck call.

Try Humphries for cooked ham, 55c lb.; also corned beef, sausage and bologna. Order your thrashing roast here and get the best.

Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing.—J. D. Brown, first door north of Transcript office; phone 63.

Harry Vause is now located in the McAlpine hotel building, fully prepared to do all kinds of repair work, cabinet making, saw filing, etc.

Taken off a verandah on Main street, south of tracks—an amber mouthpiece briar head pipe. If returned to Transcript there will be no publicity.

Plums! Plums! Bradshaws and Beauty Blues ready now, at 40c peck of \$1.50 per bushel. A few Green Gages left at \$2.—The Rush Fruit Farm; W. A. Edwards.

Seven hours jammed chock full of excitement and fun at Newbury's civic holiday celebration Aug. 21. If all tombstones are reliable, bad people must live forever.

HAS NEVER FELT
THE RHEUMATISM

Since Taking "Fruit-a-lives"
The Famous Fruit Medicine

P.O. Box 123, PARISBORO, N.S.
"I suffered with Rheumatism for five years, having it so badly at times I was unable to get up.

I tried medicines I saw advertised, and was treated by doctors but the Rheumatism always came back.

In 1916, I saw in an advertisement that "Fruit-a-lives" would stop Rheumatism and took a box, and got relief; then took "Fruit-a-lives" right along for about six months and I have never felt any Rheumatism since."

JOHN E. GUILDERSON.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

GLENCOE COUNCIL

A special meeting of the Glencoe council was held in the town hall on Thursday, August 3. All the members were present.

A communication was read from the Watrous Engine Works Co. re fire engine. It was decided to have demonstration on Friday, August 18. The council agree to pay return freight on engine should the by-law fail to carry.

It was moved by P. E. Lumley, seconded by J. A. McCracken and carried unanimously, that the council deem it desirable that a granolithic sidewalk forty inches wide be laid as a local improvement on the south side of Mill street from Park avenue to Main street.

The regular meeting of the Glencoe council was held in the town hall on Friday, August 11. Members present—Reeve McPherson, Councillors Parrott, Davidson and McCracken. The minutes of the last regular meeting and of the special meeting were read and adopted.

On motion of Davidson and McCracken the following accounts were paid:—M. L. Farrell, iron for snow plow and signs, \$2.50; Imperial Oil Co., 1 car road oil, \$649.39; George Westcott, 30 lbs. soda, \$3; Russell Newport, hauling loam, \$37; J. B. Henry, salary for July, \$100; Chas. Lucas, hauling loam, \$46; D. N. Munro, 1 hour tractor scraping street, \$2; Canada Ingot Iron Co., Guelph, culverts, \$55.18; Russell Eddie, hauling gravel, \$26; Chas. M. Cameron, gravel, \$237.60; Wm. McRae, hauling loam and water, \$80; Orville Quick, hauling loam, \$30.

The requisition from the high school for \$1,500 was received and filed.

On motion of Davidson and McCracken, the rate of assessment was struck at 32 mills on the dollar, as follows: County rate, 4 7-10 mills; debenture, 3 7-10 mills; street lighting, 5 1-10 mills; public school, 6 8-10 mills; high school, 3 2-10 mills; village, 8 5-10 mills. Total, 32 mills.

Charles George, Clerk.

Live so that when you come to die you shall not regret any of the things you have done in this life. Live so that when you come to die you shall not regret any of the things you have done in this life.

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THE CORN EAR-WORM

Most Destructive Enemy of the Corn Crop.

The Mother Moth Lays Eggs During June, July and August—Egg to Moth Cycle About Forty Days—Deep Fall Ploughing Advocated—Horse's Efficiency Depends on Rations.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The moths responsible for the egg laying that produces so many destructive worms appear in June and deposit their eggs on various food plants during June, July and August. The female moths that are attracted to corn lay their eggs on the silks.

The eggs are small yellow circular flattened discs, that hatch three or four days after being deposited. The young worms feed on the silk for a day or two and then work down into the interior of the husk tips, where they continue to feed on the silks and tender kernels at the tip of the ear, gradually working downward as they grow to maturity. When fully developed the Ear-worms leave the ear and the soil, going down about four inches to pupate. Two weeks after entering the soil the transformation is completed, the worm that went down comes up as a moth.

Egg and Moth Cycle Covers Forty Days.

The life cycle, egg to moth, is completed in about forty days. The brood that attacks the corn silks is the second brood of the season. The moths are strong fliers, and may go considerable distance from their birthplace in search of new fields. No satisfactory method of destroying the corn Ear-worm has been devised. Deep fall ploughing to destroy the last brood of the season is in part successful. If all land owners would practice a general clean up and deep ploughing of all lands in the autumn this pest would be reduced considerably. With many neglected areas scattered through the corn growing sections this insect's presence will be felt for some time.

Date of Planting a Factor in Control.

The date of corn planting is a factor of importance in escaping Ear-worm injury, with the probable date of the second brood of moths emergence, being known with fair accuracy, the planting may be done at a time to insure the corn's ears being developed beyond the green silk stage before the moths of the second brood appear. The early planted corn has suffered less injury than the late.

Deep Autumn Ploughing Recommended.

Deep autumn ploughing of all land not in crop, the cleaning up of all materials that shelter insect life, the use of early ripening varieties of corn, early planting on well prepared land at dates well calculated to miss the major portion of the egg laying moths, are ways of reducing the probable injury from Corn Ear-worm.

—L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Horse's Efficiency Depends on Ration.

One of the factors that materially affects the efficiency of the work horse especially in hot weather is the feed he receives and the manner in which he receives it. It is order that a horse may do a full day's work regularly throughout the summer months and yet maintain a presentable condition he must be fed just about to his full capacity. In order to do this and not injure his health, care and judgment must be exercised in the selection of feeds used.

The feeds best suited to form the principal components of the ration are good bright clean timothy or upland prairie hay and bright, clean, sound oats. The average horse weighing 1,500 pounds will require about 20 pounds of hay and 22 to 24 pounds of oats a day.

There is a wide variation in feed requirements of different horses of the same weight, however. Some do not have the capacity to consume and digest that much feed, and must be fed less even though as a result they cannot be expected to work so hard, while others commonly spoken of as easy feeders will keep up and do well on a little less feed than the prescribed amount. The successful teamster or feeder will study the individuality of his horses and feed accordingly.

Horses that are handled quietly and patiently will do much more work and keep in better condition on a given amount of feed than will horses that are abused and continually kept nervous and in fear of the driver.

The ration given above can be improved upon by using one feed per day of good, bright, clean alfalfa or clover hay, or by substituting bran for about 15 to 20 per cent. of the oats used. The grain feed should be replaced by a bran mash or feed of boiled barley or boiled oats on Saturday evening. The daily grain allowance should be reduced by about one-fourth on Sunday. Corn can be used in place of oats to constitute one half of the grain ration, though straight oats is conducive to slightly more satisfactory results over a long period of time.

The heavy feed of hay should of course be given at night, while the heavy feed of grain may be given at noon. Watering both before and after feeding grain is the most satisfactory method. Work horses should also have an opportunity to eat all the salt they care for.—W. H. Peters, chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota.

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Soils and Crops

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

A Live Stock Scheme.

Co-operation is not yet complete—the foothills are not all dead. There is a matter which has been brought to my attention from time to time in the past, but more vividly of recent date, which I feel calls for some publicity, says a writer in the "Michigan Farmer." Just what to say and what to leave unsaid is a question, but we will do the best we can and abide by the results. I refer to the practice of selling the services of purebred sires and collecting in advance, fees that represent several times the value of the sire. Let me explain it thus: A smooth salesman comes to you with a proposition to place a purebred registered sire in your neighborhood free of cost to you, providing you and your neighbors will pledge a sufficient number of cows to his services.

Now, you have purebred sires preached to you through the farm press, the agricultural college, and have not seen your way clear to take care of the first cost. So this new proposition looks good to you at first sight and you fall for it and spend a day or so helping the salesman to interest your neighbors. The result is, he very soon gets away with the cash or its equivalent to pay for the services of fifty, sixty, or seventy cows at \$3 each for three years, or \$9 each. The next job for the salesman is to shift his responsibility, so he very kindly offers to sell you the bull outright for a merely nominal sum, or perhaps without paying anything extra, if you will simply care for the bull and fulfill his guarantees. Ownership is sweet, so you get a bill of sale for the bull you haven't seen, at a cost apparently of only a few service fees paid in advance, and a lot of responsibility.

You may not know it, but the salesman's next move is to find the bull he has sold you so much about, so he

hunts up the man who has him to sell and buys him for the bottom dollar. He is buying him to sell again, so cannot afford any but very conservative prices, \$100, \$125, \$150, delivered. Of course, he buys the best bulls he can for the money, but the profits are of first consideration, and in this respect the sky is the limit. I recently sold a bull for \$150 and learned upon delivery that he had been sold on the above plan and that the salesman had walked out of the community with \$450 for him. A friend of mine sold a bull some months ago for \$200 and he was placed in a community only a few miles away at a cost of \$600. I saw a bull last fall, a poorer individual than either one of these. He came from Canada and I do not know what he cost the buyer, but he cost the community in which he was placed \$800. So much for the facts, now for the comments.

Any method that encourages the use of purebred sires will mean much to the community in which it is applied. These bulls will do a lot of good in their respective communities. The plan used in financing the deal is admirable and makes it easy for any community to own a good sire. But the deplorable thing about it is that any community of farmers should allow themselves to be thus duped into paying three prices—one for the bull and two to the salesman. A little community co-operation would secure the same results and save the community two-thirds of the cash. But for lack of a little initiative, a little local leadership, a little community co-operation, it pays an enormous toll and allows itself to be exploited outlandishly. Oh, will we farmers ever come out of the wilderness? Will we ever get our eyes open, or will we forever be content to hold the bag? Verily, co-operation is still an infant. The fools in our own pack are not all dead.

Poultry

On hens and chickens there are found seven species of lice, on ducks, geese and turkeys, three.

These lice stay on the fowls practically all the time. Therefore, the only effective treatments are those which are applied directly to the fowl. At present, the most economical and the most effective remedy is sodium fluoride, a white powder which can be purchased at any drug store. A little of this powder held between the thumb and forefinger and dusted among the feathers next to the skin on the head, neck, back, breast, under the wings and below the vent will keep these various kinds of lice under control. One pound of sodium fluoride is considered enough to treat one hundred fowls.

Mites are those insects which infest poultry only at night, and hide in the crevices of the roosts and nests during the day. They can best be controlled by keeping the poultry houses and roosts clean, and by spraying the roosts and nests thoroughly with crude oil, kerosene, or some heavy coal tar preparation.

McDairy

Whenever there is a variation in the butter-fat tests, the tester is usually to blame. There are, however, a number of other things which will cause a variation in the test. One of them is the Babcock test itself, which will sometimes give readings that vary one-fifth of one per cent. on the same sample of milk tested and duplicated at the same time.

The fat percentage will also change when the milk is milked out of the strippings, the richest part of the milk. Dogs chasing the cows, or the milkers using the milk stool on his cows, or permitting loud talking in the stable at milking time will also cause variations in the fat test.

Cows in heat, those that hold up part of their milk, and others that are underfed or slack in their water supply will show a variation from their normal test.

How to Use a Hoe.

Someone has said that a gardener is no better than his tools. Even if the tools themselves are all right, ignorance of their care and use may cause the loss of much time and effort. In small gardens the hoe is the principal tool. Buy a large, strong one; good width in the blade will save many strokes that are necessary when the blade is narrow and cuts but two-thirds as much at a stroke. Naturally too, a heavy head (less cleaner, more effective work because of the greater momentum of its fall).

I have used the terms "stroke" and "fall," but properly, there should be little of the chopping motion in a hoe's manipulation. The expert's style could better be called dragging—with just enough pressure to uproot the weeds, yet impose no fatiguing strain on the worker's arms. A hoe should not hump over; it is not only tiresome but unnecessary. Most novices bend far over when they have to work close around plants, but after some practice,

Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms.

Mushrooms and toadstools are included under the collective term "fungi." There is a widespread misapprehension concerning the character of the fleshy fungi. The public generally classifies them under two main divisions—edible and poisonous—the latter only being considered edible, and embracing the several varieties of the mushroom commonly exposed for sale, and found in fields during the late summer and fall. All varieties outside of these are popularly called toadstools and avoided as being poisonous. The question is frequently asked how can one distinguish a "mushroom" from a "toadstool." There are hundreds of kinds of mushrooms most of which are edible, and but a few are poisonous. It is then a question how to distinguish the edible from the poisonous species. All so-called "tests" such as peeling, discoloration of a spoon, etc., are mythical, and afford no guarantee. The best method of knowing them is to study their characteristics one by one, starting with a common variety; have this identified by one who knows it, and then continue one's studies as opportunity offers. It is strongly advised to leave severely alone all kinds about which there is any uncertainty. Many mushrooms are nauseating to some persons but prove harmless to others, while many are edible but of poor flavor, or too small to be of any use.

Unfortunately, popular works on fungi are not common, but several reliable works are available to the student who wishes to acquaint himself with the subject, as for instance: "One Thousand American Fungi," McIlwaine, Bobbs Merrill Co.; "Mushrooms—edible and otherwise," Hard, Ohio Library Co.; "Mushrooms," Atkinson, Henry Holt & Co.; "The Agaricaceae of Michigan," C. H. Kauffman, Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co.

In a short article it is not possible even to describe the commonest edible varieties such as Fairy Ring (Marasmius oreades), Shaggy Mane (Coprinus comatus), Ink Cap (Coprinus atramentarius), and the ordinary field mushroom (Agaricus campestris). The two following deadly poisonous ones are described, and should be thoroughly known before anyone over takes to eating wild mushrooms.

The Fly Agaric (Amanita muscaria). This is a very conspicuous mushroom, not resembling any other variety in the whole range of mushrooms. The cap is large, from 4 to 6 inches, rounded at first, then nearly plane; surface, when fresh, slightly viscid. Its color is subject to great variations, ranging from orange-red to yellow or almost white, the yellow color being more common. The margin of cap in mature plants is marked with radiating lines or markings. The surface is covered with thick, angular, persistent scales, and easily removed; flesh white. The gills are free, but reaching the stem. Color white rarely becoming yellow. Stem 4 to 8 inches long, shining white or pale yellowish, becoming hollow, enlarged at the base into a conspicuous bulb, marked by prominent, concentric, irregular rings. There is a ring or collar on the stem, very soft, large, white. The Fly Agaric is easily identified on account of its scaly cap, brilliantly colored; large ring, and bulbous base. It occurs along roadsides, wood-margins

and open woods, generally from June till frost.

The other deadly plant Amanita phalloides, or Death Cup, is 3 to 4 inches broad, commonly shining white or yellowish, but may be grey or brown, olive to amber. It is viscid when moist, smooth, oval, and finally extended, the margin is even, not marked; flesh white, not objectionable to taste, gills free from stem, largest at the middle, white. The stem is 3 to 5 inches long, generally hollow, white. The base of the stem is inserted in a semi-free white cup-shaped covering called a volva. It is of common occurrence from July to October, in woods, groves, and along borders of woods. It resembles something the common field mushroom, but a slight examination will disclose in the field mushroom the dark colored gills and the absence of the cup at the base of the stem. A. Phalloides is the most dangerous of all fungi and is responsible for most of the deaths resulting from eating mushrooms. Ten to fifteen hours may elapse before symptoms of poisoning may appear. No antidote has been found. A safe rule is to avoid eating all mushrooms having white gills, a ring on the stem, and a volva at the base of stem, combined in the same plant.—W. S. Odell, Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Every farmer and cattle breeder can have, and keep, his herd free of the commonest of all live stock complaints—tuberculosis. How this can be done is described in Pamphlet No. 16 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "Bovine Tuberculosis," prepared by the Health of Animals branch under the direct supervision of the Veterinary Director General. The pamphlet conveys the knowledge in the form of questions and answers. These cover particulars regarding the Accredited Herd plan, its benefits and cost, the compensation paid by the Dominion Government for animals slaughtered, an explanation of the Bang system, sanitation, the tests required, and so on; also municipal testing requirements, the object and nature of pasteurization, the Supervised Plan of Testing, testing by private practitioner with departmentally supplied tuberculin, and how swine and poultry become infected. The one great truth to be learnt from the pamphlet is that to have healthy live stock of any kind, strict regard must be paid to cleanliness, to sanitation, to ventilation, and to light.

The first thing that a government inspector will do is to look around to see that the buildings are clean and can be kept sanitary, and to locate the manure pile and ascertain where the drainage goes to. Satisfied on these points he will commence the test. To keep cabbage from bursting, pull each head just enough to break a large number of the small rootlets, but not enough to let the head fall or lean to one side. This will lessen the amount of moisture and plant-food taken into the plant and the development of the head will be slower, consequently the bursting will cease. In such cases the cabbage will remain perfect and uninjured, and this gives the gardener an extra amount of time to use the cabbage or dispose of it. Heads of cabbage about to burst, or even those showing the first split, can be kept for several weeks, without damage, by this method.

Egg Laying Contests and Their Value to the Poultry Industry

The Federal Department of Agriculture through the Experimental Farm's Branch is operating ten Egg Laying Contests at the present time. A laying contest is located in each province and the competition is restricted to residents within the province itself. The Canadian Contest is conducted on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and is open to the world.

Each contest begins November 1st and continues for 52 weeks. Ten birds constitute a pen.

Egg laying contests are valuable in that they show the relative value of different breeds of poultry to produce eggs and also show where the best strains of these breeds can be found. As the birds are all given the same care and attention and a careful record kept of the number of eggs laid by each individual in every pen one can tell the value of the strain as well as that of the individual bird within the pen. The pen that is composed of ten good producers is much more valuable from the breeding standpoint, than one that has one or two outstanding birds, some good producers and three or four poor producers.

High production coupled with uniformity throughout the pen is the ultimate object of the breeder of bred-to-lay birds and the only way to attain this end is to practice the breeding of high producers. Certificates of production are issued to birds according to merit, and by breeding these females to males of desirable breeding the egg production of the flocks should be very materially increased.

The securing of the high producing female is but the first step in this breeding work. Realizing the need of more advanced work along the line of poultry breeding the Department of Agriculture is about to undertake the work of issuing Registration certificates to birds of high production. The egg laying contests serve as a medium

Parents as Educators

Inculcating Truth in the Child—By Mary F. Scott

First! Be truthful yourself! Do not cherish the delusion that you can tell the child anything, and be believed. For you cannot!

At first the child will believe, but—after repeated misrepresentations, one will find that the thing told will be taken with a grain of salt.

As an illustration: If you have promised the child a visit to the park on a certain day, and then feel too tired, after a hard morning's work, how are you going to make him understand?

"Why, mother, you said you'd take me this afternoon," cried surprised Bobby.

"Yes, I know," impatiently, "but you will have to amuse yourself at home to-day. I'm too tired to walk that far."

A very grieved and disappointed child is left to his own devices, with a prodigious problem to be worked out

as to why his playtime hour has not been realized.

If a promise be made to a child, keep it. If, as sometimes happens, it is impossible to carry out that promise, explain carefully just why it cannot be fulfilled at that time.

Be truthful! To questions asked, I know they are legion, answer truthfully, explain carefully. It may take time away from other duties, but one will be well repaid by the contented happy spirit born in the child when the information sought is gladly given.

Trust will be fostered, also,—trust in the one who enlightens ignorance with knowledge; then will come trust in the world at large. The fountain-head of knowledge for the children is centered in you who have the shaping of these young lives in your hands.

Let truthfulness be the basic test of your capability.

The Farmer and Poultry.

The average farmer knows how much seed he sows to the acre and the value of the crop he harvests; the daily milk production of each cow and the cash returns for the milk sold to the factory; or the number of barrels of apples harvested from each tree and the different varieties in the orchard. How many farmers in Canada know how many eggs they are getting from their poultry flock, how many hens have actually laid during the year, or whether their poultry is pure-bred?

It has been said that the farmer has neither the time nor the inclination to give poultry the attention it deserves. The hen has cackled but not laid eggs, just as a horse would continue to graze and roam about if not broken to harness. The poultry has been left to the women and the children on the farm and as long as there have been sufficient eggs to take to the village store during the periods of high production to trade for merchandise, the poultry has been voted as useful but never as something to be developed as a farm asset. During the last few years the prices ruling for eggs and poultry have attracted the attention of some farmers and as a result we find in a report recently issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture the phrase most commonly used in the reports from the various counties on crop and stock production "poultry is one of the best paying things on the farm."

The mere keeping of poultry is not sufficient, however; the business must be undertaken with the same thorough and efficient management as is applied to other farming activities. It is an easy matter to produce eggs but it is not such an easy matter to produce these eggs economically. By this we mean getting maximum production from each individual hen at a minimum cost for feed. This can only be done through the systematic breeding of birds from good laying strains and the keeping of an accurate record of production, cost and revenue. There are farmers entering their flocks in the Canadian Record of Performance for Poultry and the number is increasing every year.

The average production per hen on the farms in Canada is between seven and seven dozen eggs. No hen should be kept over and fed a second season that does not lay well in its pullet year. It does not pay to keep hens merely for the purpose of cleaning up what would otherwise be wasted, unless that waste is being converted into a marketable food product.

The interesting of some of the young people around the farm in such a thing as intelligent poultry breeding will be an influence towards keeping them on the farm, and will help in the building of character.—Dominion Live Stock Branch.

Make the Fairs a Success.

It would seem that the importance and helpful possibilities of the agricultural fairs are not properly appreciated by the average farmer, else the space for exhibits would have to be enlarged and the capacity of the grounds would have to be increased in most cases. Under present conditions the good fairs are successful largely because of good management in the stimulation of exhibits as well as attendance. But if we all took the interest in these fairs which their importance and possibilities warrant, there would be no lack of either exhibits or attendance at either community, county, district or state events.

The factor which makes for the highest success of any agricultural fair is a big attendance of farmers, who study the exhibits carefully and gather a knowledge from such study and comparison which makes them better farmers, since the highest success of any fair is measured by its educational value to its patrons. Every farmer in Ontario who can possibly arrange to do so should attend at least one of the fall fairs in his district. It is an expenditure of a little time and money in a manner which can be made to return profitable cash dividends, and at the same time afford the family an enjoyable outing.

"The moon has practically no air or water," says Dr. Crommelin, of Greenwich Royal Observatory, who states that, for this reason, there can be no form of animal life there.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

How a Little Boy Rose to Musical Fame.

'Way back about the year 1770 a country blacksmith in a little place near Exeter, England, began to miss his horseshoes, which were mysteriously disappearing one or two at a time. Keeping watch, he at last discovered the guilty culprit to be a harmless little boy about six years old. Following him home, his parents were duly informed and the boy was commanded to tell what he had done with the stolen horseshoes. Leading the way to an upper room, he showed them. From the twenty or thirty he had taken he had selected eight and hung them up by strings, and these when struck lightly by a piece of iron, gave out the notes of the musical scale—the largest one gave the deepest tone, the smallest one the highest. On this crude instrument the boy had taught himself to play tunes.

The minister, Rev. Mr. Eastcott, was appealed to in the matter. No doubt he gave the little chap serious admonition on the sin of stealing, but after that he had the good sense to advise the boy's parents to give him a musical education, and so they apprenticed him to an organist in Exeter named Jackson, the same Jackson, by the way, who composed the "Te Deum in F," which has long been a favorite with many church choirs. When the boy had grown older and his apprenticeship was finished he went to London, where he wrote a great deal of music for the theatre, that is, incidental music for various plays new and old. He also wrote a great many songs which were very popular in their day. One of them, "The Boy of Biscay," is not yet quite forgotten. The boy's name was John Davy.

Better Livestock Market Prospects.

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner has directed attention to the disastrous effect the rushing of unfinished grass cattle to market has upon prices and the trade generally. Many recent reports have shown this. Market conditions in Canada show up favorably when compared with those prevailing elsewhere, and the tendency of prices downwards toward the usual autumn levels might be checked, if not completely arrested, were unfinished cattle kept either wholly or partially off the market at that season. When the situation has been particularly active, that is in April and May, a supply of unfinished grass cattle has invariably had depressing results.

Another ill-advised feature is the rushing of 75 per cent. of the lamb crop to market in September, October and November. Reference is also made to the unlimited dumping of chilled and frozen Argentine stocks on the British market. This has practically cut off the only outlet that Australia and New Zealand have, and prices have been brought to wretchedly low levels. In proof of which the comparative prices that prevailed per hundredweight on June 1, this year, are quoted as follows: Choice steers, Canada \$8, Australia \$5.30, New Zealand \$3.41. Good steers, Canada \$7.50, Australia \$4.32, New Zealand \$2.39. Choice lambs, Canada \$12 to \$19.25, Australia \$6.14, New Zealand \$5.49. Recently Queensland, Australia, sold a thousand cows of the range at \$2.09 per head, prime bullocks at \$3.89 per hundredweight and good bullocks at \$2 per hundredweight. The Branch is decidedly optimistic as to the outlook, and indicates that United States buyers are busy in Western Canada.

The hardest part of having a tooth pulled is the anticipation.

Let's not forget that petting produces more milk than milk stool manipulation.

The old pedestrian who puts on new shoes at sunrise never boasts how many miles he will go before sunset.

Farming and mining are two different things. It is all right for a miner to be a farmer if he wants to, but it is bad business for a farmer to be a miner.

Happiness the Keynote of School Music.

That school music has made greater progress than any other school subject in the past few years as far as this continent is concerned is the carefully formed opinion of a prominent educationalist who lately made this assertion in public. While there are various reasons for this, he attributes the encouraging results largely to the introduction of music appreciation as a definite study for the boys and girls in both public and high schools. The systematic teaching of music appreciation has, of course, been made comparatively easy by the use of the phonograph and the player piano.

Mr. George H. Gartlan, Director of Music in the public schools of New York, has been contributing a series of articles on "Music and Public Education" to the Musical Courier. In one of the latest of these contributions Mr. Gartlan says this: "The mission of school music is no longer to teach only the cold side, known as sight reading, but to make the whole being respond to the warmth of music as a contribution of better living. To accomplish this, music appreciation has been introduced as a part of many of our courses of study. Extra music time may have to be added to carry out this program, but educators are willing to concede that the time is well spent. A further development in music appreciation has been the carrying on of the music memory contest. The actual contest idea has been carefully subordinated to the greater instruction of the masses, and every year millions of school children all over the continent are being trained to recognize and name the melodies from the great masters. At present this development is being confined to the upper grades of the elementary school, but the time is not far distant when the plan will be generally extended to all the grades, and even the kindergarten will have its share of listening lessons. It is true that in many school systems appreciation is part of the kindergarten and primary curriculum, but no definite plans have as yet been formulated to make the subject a nation-wide accomplishment.

"The most positive change has taken place in this branch of school music. A generation ago the emphasis was placed here to make pupils expert readers. The plan fell by its own weight, because only the few ever reached the point of proficiency which warranted the strong insistence. To-day the approach to music reading is accomplished through the channel of interest. The child is first trained to do the thing as a whole before he is asked to analyze the music from a technical standpoint. Formalism still exists and will exist as long as we have educators who can only think along such lines. Music is not merely the learning of sound combinations through intervals, but it must be a complete understanding of the content of music as a whole.

"The reaction to the change in instruction has been a finer response by the pupils and teachers, a broader understanding of the subject and a greater joy in the actual school life in music. So many children left school not only unfamiliar with music but with almost an abhorrence of the subject. Happiness is the keynote, and it can be accomplished only through the great joy of doing."

School Days Ahead.

These hot, busy days are not conducive to meditation about school, neither on the part of the boys and girls who in a few weeks will be back at their books, nor on the part of the parents who pay the bills. But the days go on and if not already arranged for it is time that teachers be selected to carry on this very important work for the coming season.

In a good many districts the same teacher will be invited back for another year. We are wondering in this connection, if it would not add much to the school work of 1922-1923, and to the spirit of co-operation between parents, teacher and students, if the families making up the school district should get together and have a real surprise party for the one who is to have the supervision of the children in charge the next ten months?

Somewhat we have a feeling that such a celebration would make the school tax money go much further and would help materially in building up a community spirit. With that developed, the district will be in a position to undertake other worthwhile things.

Acting without thinking is like shooting without aiming.

Talk may sell stock in air castles, but it does not produce crops.

The farm is fortunate which has intelligent management.

We may talk about the beauty of the green fields out yonder, but somehow we are always glad to get back home.

Ever since vitamins were discovered it has been thought that of animal tissue the heart, liver and kidneys contained most of them. Recent tests show that vitamins also exist in the muscle fibre of beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, and that pork contains a good supply of them.

THE RE-MIGRATION OF CANADIANS

IN TIMES PAST DOMINION SUFFERED LOSS.

Expatriated Sons and Daughters of the Maple Leaf Invited to Return to Native Land.

It is perfectly apparent from the low rate of population increase as illustrated in the census figures just published that the Maritime provinces of Canada have not succeeded in keeping the population which the natural increase and immigration have added to it. Whilst a goodly proportion of the missing population is to be found in the Western provinces, engaged in building up another section of the Dominion and therefore in the strictest sense not lost, there remains the fact that much of this migration took place before there was a developed West for it to migrate to.

In the past years, before Canada had in any respect attained the status she occupies now or possessed the same variety of life or opportunity that is hers and her people's to-day, the close proximity of the thriving industrial regions of the New England states to the Maritimes acted as a powerfully attracting influence to the young people of those provinces and to those who felt cramped in Canada with its limited opportunity. Prosperous times in these industrial areas witnessed a wholesale exodus from the Maritimes, and in most cases the emigrants did not come back. It has been said that there are more Nova Scotians and their descendants in the New England States than the total population at home.

Always French-Canadian at Heart.

These same influences worked in a very similar manner upon the agricultural districts of Quebec province, and the proximity of such areas offering them kinds of work at good wages which Canada could not, drew the French-Canadians from the land in great numbers. They have remained there and increased. They have established little Quebecs in the midst of the Great Republic, towns and villages that are as French-Canadian in character, spirit, language and religion in every essential, as any in old French Canada. The French-Canadian of the New England states, it is claimed, is as inherently so as if he had spent his entire life in Quebec. It was with infinite regret that Canada, exerting every endeavor to build up her population, saw them go, realizing that she was powerless in her economic situation to arrest it. Canadians in the New England states have prospered exceedingly and have made their native land known through the eminence they have attained in all manner of positions. It has sometimes, in fact, been argued that had they brought into play, in their native provinces, the energy and determination which they felt was necessary for success as emigrants in a strange land, the same development might have been achieved at home.

No Justification for Further Exodus.

Be this as it may, Canada, in her then state of development, offered a limited diversity of opportunity, but the time which has elapsed since then has wrought wonderful changes, and to-day there is no justification for further exodus. In fact, Canada is warranted in encouraging her expatriated sons to return to their native country on the promise of an equality of opportunity to that they are leaving. Canada has developed to a phenomenal extent in every phase, her industries are great and expanding yearly, whilst more adequate development is taking place in her great variety of natural resources. Canada to-day has need of all her sons; a most pleasing feature of her immigration tide would be the inclusion of these lost sons driven away by circumstances.

Whilst many of the descendants of these emigrants, some of Canada are not Canadian in character or spirit and all their sympathy and loyalty is for the land of their fathers' adoption, certainly the older people have never lost their regard for Canada as the home-land which merely circumstances caused them to leave. To the French-Canadian there is ever only one real home, the province the settlers from old France first settled. It would seem only necessary to bring home to these people the transformation that Canada has undergone in recent years and to proffer an assurance of equal chance in it, to commence a migration on a substantial scale.

Canada Calls Them to Return.

The governments of Quebec and Nova Scotia are alive to the situation and have taken an advantage of a decline in New England industrial prosperity to further the claims of the mother country. In the year 1921, 543 settlers, worth in excess of \$181,000, came to Nova Scotia, though it is not possible to say what proportion of these come from across the border. In the same period, however, 802 French Canadian families returned directly from the New England states to Quebec province.

We cannot all be men of push and go; if we were there would be nobody to be pushed and nowhere to go. Lord Ernie.

TOO LITTLE BLOOD

The Cause of Nearly All Every-Day Ailments of Life.

Too little blood is what makes people look pale and sallow and feel languid. That is what makes them drag along, always tired, never real hungry, unable to digest their food, breathless after slight exertion, so that it is wearisome even to go up stairs. Doctors tell them they are anaemic—the plain English being too little blood. If you do not relish your meals, if you are easily tired and frequently despondent, and small matters irritate you, it is a sign that your blood is thin and watery, and that you are on the verge of a breakdown.

More weak, anaemic people have been made strong, energetic and cheerful by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. These pills enrich and renew every part of the body, strengthen the nerves, and bring new health and vitality. Miss Dorothy M. Ellis, Davidson, Sask., says: "I have found great benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was weak and run down and seemed to have no ambition, but after taking the pills felt restored. I shall be glad to recommend them to any sufferer."

If you are suffering from any condition due to poor, watery blood or weak nerves, begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now, and note how your health and strength will improve. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Work thou for pleasure; paint or sing or carve
The thing thou lovest, though the body starve.
Who works for glory misses oft the goal;
Who works for money coins his very soul.
Work for work's sake, then, and it will may be
That these things shall be added unto thee.
—Kenyon Cox

Surnames and Their Origin

SIDDONS
Variations—Siddons, Sidden, Siddon.
Racial Origin—Welsh.
Source—An occupation.

Here is a group of family names, the origin of which you could hardly be expected to guess, unless you are one of those comparatively few persons in the world to-day who are familiar with the Welsh language. And even then the source of these names might not be so obvious to you in view of the changed spelling.

The word is "Syddyn," and it indicates a farmer.

Like other Welsh names, it is only in the last few hundred years that it has become hereditary, for while the Welsh from the earliest period used the descriptive or occupational surname, and also the surname indicating parentage, it was really only under English influence that any of these surnames outlived the individuals bearing them, to be assumed by their children and grandchildren. In this the Welsh differed from the other representatives of the Celtic race, the Scots and the Irish, who developed real family names from clan names.

It is more than likely that the family name of Siddon developed in one or more Welsh families which had been founded by Welshmen emigrating to England.

The Tragedy of the Forest.

It was near sundown of an October day, early a contributor to Field and Stream, when two hunters heard a peculiar noise, as of a hammer striking wood, echoing through the forest. On investigating, they found a pair of large buck deer, fighting in a clearing.

The deer repeatedly launched themselves at each other, and their horns clacked with terrific force. After an unusually severe impact, the watchers gasped with astonishment to see that the horns had locked. The bucks tugged and tore; they whirled in innumerable circles; they struck at each other with their front hoofs; but they were powerless to free themselves.

The men moved into the clearing and walked to within a few yards of the combatants, but the bucks paid no heed to them and continued their struggles. For a few moments they would rest, panting heavily; then they would renew the fight. After several hours the two great animals lay down exhausted. Both were bleeding from terrible cuts that flying hoofs had inflicted. Unable to separate the animals, the hunters mercifully ended the struggle, which neither deer could have survived.

A Heartless Family.

There had been a severe thunderstorm in the night, and old Mrs. Cocker had, for a wonder, slept through it. Usually she rose, lighted her room, dressed herself and sat down in a chair, whose legs were set in glass tumbler.

Instead of being grateful that she had not been aware of the storm, the old lady was filled with wrath when she heard of it the next morning.

"I declare, I should think I was boarding instead of living amongst my own folks!" she said. "Wasn't there one of my children or grandchildren that thought enough of me to wake me? There I might have been struck by lightning in my sleep and never known what killed me!"

Unchecked.

"How did Teller get his cold?" "All the drafts in the bank go through his cage."

The only way to reform society is for each man to reform himself.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Grass That Sows Its Own Seed.

"Is there anything comparable in the structure of plants to the nervous muscular apparatus we find in animals?" In the opinion of Professor Keeble the answer should be in the affirmative. He pointed out recently that plants respond quickly to external stimulus, and that there must be some machinery whereby they effect those responses.

Professor Keeble drew attention to the far-sighted "faculty" of certain plants which make provision for the sowing of their own seeds after they themselves are dead.

It is as though the plants know that they are going to be in difficulties, and so make arrangements to overcome them. In their growth these plants create an apparatus within themselves for this special purpose.

The Russian steppe grass builds an apparatus of coiled fibre which twists and untwists according to the influence of the weather.

When the first wet day arrives the coil twists, and the barb that is at the end of the apparatus fixes it into the ground. When the dry days come the coil untwists, but is not released from the ground because the barb holds fast.

In this manner the seed is actually sown in the ground, and the propagation of the plant assured.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe.

The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Aprons.

Nurse wears an apron stiff and starched.

That seems to say, "Now you quick march!"

Cook wears a big white apron too, But hers is not so stiff and new.

It's more the soft and comfy kind, And tied with bits of tape behind.

Old Mrs. Dobbs wears one of brown, When she is busy cleaning down.

My mother when she's sewing things Wears one with pale blue ribbon strings.

Dear grandmamma who's come to stay, And knits at socks and shawls all day,

Has one with pockets in the hem, I wonder what she keeps in them?

I guess she finds them very handy, For pins and wool and sugar candy.

I want to wear an apron, too, I hate my pinafore, I do!

—F. K. Rushworth.

One of the secrets of good dressing is to consider clothes as members of a family, to remember that coats, hats, dresses, waists, shoes and stockings should be brothers and sisters. The tragedy of summer bargains is going home with a variety of odd garments, each one satisfactory in itself but bearing about the same relation to the other as a second cousin to a first wife's sister's husband.

New Life

Be free from pain. Thousands of sufferers have been relieved of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gout by New Life Remedy.

Countless grateful testimonials received during the past twenty-five years from those benefited by "New Life."

Does not contain any harmful drugs. Pleasant to take and does not upset the digestion.

One bottle for One Dollar; Six bottles for Five Dollars. Mailed direct to Customers.

New Life Remedy Company
73 West Adelaide St., Toronto
Canada

Random Remarks.

The instinct of curiosity is really at the base of a great deal of our knowledge.—Professor R. Strong.
Wooden legs do not run in families, but wooden heads do.—Dr. Bernard Hollander, the famous mental specialist.

To go to ex-prisoners for an impartial criticism of prison administration is like applying to a mouse for an impartial opinion of a cat.—Sir Basil Thomson.

In these days, when women are allowed to do everything and go everywhere, they have considerable influence which should be used for good.—Princess Louise.
If Englishmen have laughed at me, I have made them pay for it. When they were laughing I was knocking the sixpences out of their "poochie." I have saved some of them, and I have given some of them away. Scotsmen are twitted about their thrift. They are told it is a habit in Scotland. It is not, it is a gift.—Sir Harry Lauder.

His Hearing Restored.

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

All Upset.

"Ethel, can you tell us the shape of the world?" asked the teacher, encouragingly.
"Yes, miss; it's in a pretty bad shape just now," replied the precocious child, who had heard her daddy say a few things at home.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Cold Boiling Water.

The recent magnificent attempt to scale the summit of Mount Everest reopens interest in the various methods by which heights can be ascertained. The instrument which is used by the majority of mountaineers is the aneroid. This instrument has no mercury, but depends on a mechanical contraction of a thin metal plate for its method of registering the air pressure measurement.

Ordinary mercurial barometers were also carried by the Mount Everest expedition, and the readings obtained from them were used to check the figures given by the aneroid.

Another method, which might be described as an unofficial way for a party to discover their altitude above sea-level, is to determine the temperature at which water will boil. Water, owing to a curious phenomenon of the atmosphere, boils at about one degree (Fahr.) for every 590 ft. climbed.

An instrument called a hypsometer, or boiling point thermometer, registers the boiling point at any altitude reached, and therefore indirectly registers as well the height above sea-level.

The fact that the boiling point of water changes at varying altitudes, leads to many very strange situations. It is possible for the pressure of the air to be reduced by mountain climbing until the boiling point is at the same level as the freezing point.

In parts of South America there are monasteries on the mountain's sides, at heights of 10,000 to 14,000 ft., where water boils so quickly that it does not get hot enough to cook meat, potatoes, or other foods.

Fortunately, at that height human beings do not feel the urgent need for food felt at lower altitudes. During the last few days necessary for the final rush to a peak, such as Mount Everest, the mountaineers only require a little soup, chocolate, or biscuits.

Growing Umbrella Handles.

Those who are intrigued by the attractive shapes of a wooden umbrella handle and conclude that the tree simply "grew that way" will be surprised to learn that they are making a great mistake.

Cultivating an umbrella handle is a slow and tedious process, often requiring three years of the most careful attention.

At the end of the first year the young tree is cut quite short. From then on, the bark of the sprouts is cut and the wood is carved and twisted into all manner of fancy shapes and the tree, as it grows, swells and enlarges the designs. Great care must be exercised lest the tree die from interruption of the flow of sap.

After cutting, each stick is dried carefully in the sun, and then steamed in a vapor bath until it is soft and pliable.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Man Who Likes a Tree.

I like a man who likes a tree, He's so much more of a man to me; For when he sees his blossoming there, In some way, too, he wants to share. Whatever gifts his own may be, In helping others, like a tree.

For trees you know are friends indeed, They satisfy such human need; In summer shade, in winter fire, With flower and fruit meet all desire, And if a friend to man you'd be, You must befriend him like a tree.
—Charles A. Heath.

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Call at Our Store
140 Victoria Street
HEAR A MARCONI
RADIO
RECEIVING SET
Write for Booklet

COARSE SALT LANDSALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. A. CLIFF - TORONTO

American's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
12, Clay Street, Co., Inc.,
129 West 34th Street
New York, U.S.A.



Give Cuticura The Care Of Your Hair

Nothing like shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching, to keep the scalp and hair healthy. They are ideal for all toilet uses, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

Sale 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Empire, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Classified Advertisements

WANTED ALIVE: 15 CENTS A POUND. Albert Lewis, 605 Dundas West, Toronto.

WANTED, PERSONS TO GROW mushrooms for us during Fall and Winter months. Waste spaces in cellars and outhouses can be made to yield a profit of from \$15 to \$25 per week. Particulars and illustrated booklet sent for 10c stamp. Toronto Supply Co., 168 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WANTED, A FARM IN ONTARIO small Manitoba farm on part pay, balance cash. Give full particulars and lowest price. Address, M. J. Kent, Box 419, London, Ont. Real Estate Mortgage and Agreements bought.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WANTED. WE HAVE A CASH PURCHASER for a weekly newspaper in Ontario. Price must be attractive. Send full information to Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

THREASHING BELTS AND SUGAR TION hose, new and used, shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. York Belting Co., 111 York St., Toronto, Ont.

Certain flowers have their likes and dislikes. Sweet peas fade at once when put in a vase with other flowers. Mignonette, lilies-of-the-valley, and certain kinds of poppy also have no friends in the flower world.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE

Don't Endure Pain. Apply

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
The Remedy your Grandmother used to Get Rattle. On Sale Everywhere. A GOOD THING. RUB IT IN.

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

FARMER'S WIFE REGAINS HEALTH

Gives Credit to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fork River, Manitoba.—"I saw in the newspapers where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing so much good to women, and as I needed something I began to take it. I used to be very sick but I am not now. I live on a farm in the home-stead district and we have to do all our own work. I tell all the women I see what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for me. I think it saves me from going to a doctor and is the best medicine women can take."—Mrs. WM. COULTAS, Fork River, Manitoba.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for the ailments peculiar to women. It is prepared from medicinal plants, with care and accuracy. It can be taken by women of any age. Women make a serious mistake in allowing themselves to become so weak and nervous that it is well-nigh impossible for them to attend to their necessary household duties. Such symptoms as pains and irregularities, all-gone feelings, backache, headache, hot flashes, nervousness, with a general run-down condition, indicate some form of female trouble. The Vegetable Compound has brought relief to thousands of women suffering from such ailments. Let it help you.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for,

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocarbonyl-acetic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

ISSUE No. 33-722



Many people can't drink tea or coffee without punishment

If you are nervous and irritable—if you lie awake at night—if you are troubled with indigestion—try Instant Postum for ten days and note the improvement in your health.

You have nothing to lose and everything to gain. The full, rich flavor of Instant Postum makes it a most delightful, satisfying beverage, and the results of its use, instead of harmful table beverages, are a clearer head, sounder, more refreshing sleep, and a fuller, healthier enjoyment of life.

This happy, wholesome beverage gives you all the pleasure and satisfaction of your usual steaming cup of flavory delight, but exacts none of the penalties which follow the use of harmful table beverages.

At your grocer's in sealed, air-tight tins

Instant Postum
"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.



THE MAYHEW AUGUST SALES ARE BRINGING BIG BUSINESS

The values being offered are so compelling that we are enjoying the Biggest August Business in the long history of this store. The following items go on sale this week:

Ladies' Sport Coats, Tuxedo style, with pockets and narrow self belts, Special Prices this week, \$7.85.

A big shipment of Monarch Wools arrived this week, we have every wanted shade, Monarch Down 35c ball, Monarch Dove and Floss 25c ball.

Mill Ends of Flannelette, comes in plain white and stripes, good soft quality, good useful lengths, Special per yard, 19c.

Women's Knitted Vests, extra quality, with fancy yokes no sleeves, "Kumfy Cut." Do not overlook this big value, this week for 25c.

Children's Dress Material, you will need school and play dresses for the children, the lowest prices ever heard of, Serge, 38 inches wide, fast colors, per yard, 89c.

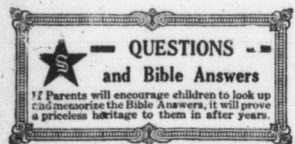
Sale Extraordinary! Men's Fall Suits. A mighty purchase from Canada's leading manufacturer offered this week. Wonderful varieties and sensational values. Reg. price to \$40.00. Your choice of entire lot, on sale this week \$24.50.

5 doz. Men's Overalls, heavy weight. Reg. price \$2.25, sale price \$1.58.

Shoes.—A whirlwind clearance of all White Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords at less than cost price.

All Summer goods must be closed out this week. Look for bargains.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.



What directions did Jesus give concerning the giving of alms?—Matt. 6: 1-4.

NEWBURY

Rev. C. D. Farquharson has resumed his work, after a pleasant vacation spent on Lake Huron, near Kincardine.

Mrs. Steele left on Tuesday for an extended visit with her daughters, near Regina.

J. A. Armstrong and his mother, of Strathroy, visited in town this week.

Maurice Barr and family, of Detroit, motored here for Sunday. Miss Jessie Fletcher returned with them.

Wm. Connelly and wife spent the week-end with their daughters in Detroit.

Monday has been proclaimed civic holiday, with a good program of sports and baseball. Let every citizen lend a hand to make this a pleasant and enjoyable day. Clean up, and make the village look its very best; put out lots of flags, decorate, and wear a smile of welcome.

A phone message to Charlie King on Monday brought news of the sudden death of Harvey Taylor at Owen Sound on Sunday. Friends here will sympathize with Mrs. Taylor. Mr. King went to Owen Sound Monday afternoon.

Miss Katie McIntyre, of St. Thomas, spent a few days at her home here last week.

Miss Bella Gray, of Detroit, visited her mother last week. Miss Gray leaves shortly for a trip through the Canadian West to Vancouver, thence to San Francisco, Los Angeles and home via Denver.

Ernest Davis, of Detroit, spent the week-end with his aunt, Mrs. Peter Hillman.

Mrs. George Johnston, of Detroit, visited at R. Haggith's and Miss Minnie Sinclair's.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield McCabe and children, of London, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Purcell and daughter Helen, of Clachan, visited their grandmother, Mrs. Yates, on Sunday.

Service will be held in Christ church on Sunday at 3 o'clock, when Rev. T. J. Charlton, of Glencoe, will preach.

Misses Lizzie Armstrong, of Louisville, Ky., and Annie Sullivan, of West Baden, Ind., visited the former's sister, Mrs. Jane Connelly, last week.

Miss Margaret G. Bayne spent the week-end in Aylmer, the guest of Miss Vena Chalk.

Miss Hattie Rozell, of Hamilton, is visiting Mrs. P. T. Galbraith.

Misses Myrtle and Eva Downie and Martha Nixon, of Aldborough, visited Miss Alberta Armstrong last week.

Mrs. Robertson and daughter Christine and sons Clark and Peter, of Comber, visited at D. Stalker's on Sunday.

The Newbury-Mosa Women's Institute will meet Thursday (today) at the home of Mrs. Watson.

Newbury Flour Mill

Gristing

Farmers, bring your wheat and have your own flour, bran and shorts back, and keep the mills at work.

Corn, rye, buckwheat and flax ground.

Gristing, not less 20 bushels of wheat.

Good milling wheat wanted. Will take wheat in exchange for flour or feed.

B. W. Williams

WARDSVILLE CASH STORE

Civic Holiday
Wednesday, Aug. 2nd

Full line of Bulk Teas
at old prices

W. H. Parnall

MELBOURNE

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church held a very successful lawn social on the parsonage lawn. After a social time was spent, a splendid program was given in the Sunday School room. Rev. Dr. Brown occupied the chair. Solos were given by Miss Ethel George and G. C. Squire, of Glencoe, and Miss Margaret Stevenson, of Melbourne; readings by Miss Marie Grant, of Glencoe, and Miss Marion Campbell, of Melbourne; and instrumentalists by Miss Pearl J. George, L.L.C.M., of Glencoe, and Mrs. A. Stevenson, A.T.C.M., of Melbourne.

The W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church held their regular meeting on Thursday last. Owing to the absence of the president, Mrs. John Elder, who is holidaying in Florida, the vice-president, Mrs. Norman Caruthers, presided. Arrangements were made to have an old-fashioned quilting bee in the near future. The hymn books that were used before the new hymn book was introduced are to be collected and sent to a mission church in the West.

Miss Mabel Griffiths, of Alberta, daughter of Berlie Griffiths, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Richards.

KNAPDALE

The hail storm that swept over these parts last week has saved the farmers some hard work picking their cucumbers and it did considerable damage to other crops.

Jim Steele, of Cairo, spent Sunday with his uncle, Dan Steele.

Miss Grace Seaton spent the week-end at her home here.

The friends of Mrs. Neil Campbell will be glad to hear that she is some better.

Mac Munroe, of North Glencoe, spent Sunday at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. McDerby.

John Hillman spent Sunday at Sam Degraw's.

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

APPIN

A union service under the auspices of the Bible Society will be held in the Methodist church Sunday night. Address by Rev. R. J. Bowen.

Mrs. M. C. Parr and little son left this week on a three weeks' vacation.

A very enjoyable time was had last Wednesday when the two Sunday Schools picnicked at Springbank.

Sorry to hear that Ernest McCallum met with a painful accident while threshing last week. While endeavoring to clean out the machine while in motion his foot got caught in the beater, necessitating several stitches.

EKFRID STATION

Misses Jean, Pearl and Marjorie Hull are spending the holidays in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Eaton and family motored to Thamesford on Sunday to visit their son Philip.

George McCallum entertained a number of his boy friends last Saturday afternoon and they all enjoyed a corn roast in the evening.

PARKDALE

Frank Campbell left for the West on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fisher spent a few days last week with friends in the border cities.

Pearl Brammer has returned to London, having spent her vacation at her home here.

George Campbell, Merlin, spent the week-end at the home of his parents here.

Miss McCracken, Glencoe, is visiting at the home of her brother Hugh.

SHOE REPAIRS WHILE YOU WAIT

Old Shoes made like new.
Quality, Durability, and Neatness
in every job guaranteed.

Let me fix your broken Harness.
Charges reasonable.

J. PARKE
Shoemaker, Newbury, Ont.
Agent for the City Laundry, St. Thomas.

NORTH EKFRID

Miss Maud Laughton, of London, is holidaying here.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Henry Pettit. There were a large number present. The afternoon was spent in quilting, and tea was served by the hostess.

Miss Lizzie Down is visiting with friends in Woodstock.

Mr. and Mrs. Oney Ramey, of Melrose, were calling on friends in this vicinity last week.

Ed Klemm and his father motored to Detroit last Saturday.

Mrs. Joseph Klemm is home after spending several months in Richmond, Mich.

We are sorry to learn that Archie Campbell is on the sick-list.

Mrs. Isaac Parrow, of Mount Brydges, is here calling on old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pettit, of St. Mary's, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roemmel.

Mrs. Irene Ramey is holidaying in London.

Mrs. Albert Perry and daughter Dorothy, of Windsor, are spending their vacation in North Ekfrid.

Mrs. Charles Nesley, of Freepoint, Ill., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Will Nichols.

SHEPHERD

Mr. Livingston and family, of Bad Axe, Mich., are visiting his aunt, Mrs. Dixon.

Miss Jean Archer returned home from Detroit on Sunday.

Russell Gray, Charles Craig, Bert Elliott, Walter Lewis and Alex. Dobbyn have gone to the West.

John Archer has returned home from Blenheim.

Morley Laing has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Fred Jeffery.

The Adult Bible Class are holding their picnic at Rondeau on Wednesday.

STRATHBURN

Frank Treastin, son of Jas. Treastin, and J. D. Simpson, son of Isaac Simpson, went to the West on the harvesters' excursion.

Annie McDonald and Mrs. Dan McLean, of Edmonton, arrived at Strathburn last week to visit friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. D. H. McRae and sister, Mrs. Allan, and Mrs. David Allan motored to St. Thomas on Sunday to see Mrs. John Webster.

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

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

NOTICE

All accounts owing to
F. L. CHARLESWORTH

must be paid at once. I have sold my hardware business and am leaving town. Don't wait until the last minute, but act promptly.

I have a 10 h.p. gasoline engine, mounted ready for sawing. A bargain at \$250.

Accounts payable at Royal Bank.

WOODGREEN

A number from here attended Shetland picnic on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Simpson and daughter Florence have returned after visiting at Florence.

Glen Henderson, small son of Roy Henderson, was accidentally run over on Saturday evening when he jumped on the running board of the car and fell off.

Miss Anna Foster, of Detroit, is visiting Miss Florence Simpson.

Mrs. L. McKibbin, of Cherry Valley, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore.

Miss Alice Harvey is visiting Miss Muriel Weekes, Glencoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waterworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lumley and Edith and Mrs. McKibbin spent Saturday at Springbank.

THINKS IT TIME FOR A CHANGE

Alvinston, Aug. 15, 1922.
To the Editor of The Transcript:

Dear Sir,—I think it is time for a change of government at Toronto. When the U.F.O. Labor Government came into power they shouted "We thank God that we are not sinful like Grits and Tories. We do not believe in rewarding our friends with political appointments." But what happened? Friends of the Government received political appointments. The U.F.O. Labor Government had a wonderful chance but it played the part of the Pharisee.

Last spring the newspapers were full of reports of several parties which were held in the Parliament Buildings on the last night of last year's session. The Attorney-General said he heard of the parties, at which a number of members were present and also some women (not their wives) and at which strong drink was taken, two months after last year's session. He advised Mr. Drury and did nothing more. The Attorney-General swore when he assumed office to administer it faithfully. Did he direct that the members who were concerned be arrested? No, he did not. But if you or anyone else had been found drinking more than 2½ per cent. on the street or in the Parliament Buildings, Mr. Raney and his dogs would soon have your person in charge. Is that justice? Is it fair to the people of Ontario? The bodies of members of parliament are no more sacred than mine or anyone else's.

Then last session the members voted themselves an extra salary. They did not consult the people as to whether they had deserved the increase or not. Most people would say that they had not. A few of the

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members voted against the increase. I mean a few of the U.F.O. members. But is it on record that they refused to accept the extra cheque? If members stand up and vote for principle why do they not practice what they preach and refuse to accept that

which they voted against? The present government is incompetent, being composed of incompetent men, and the sooner it is overthrown the better it will be for Ontario. Yours truly,
ALEC.