

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 In Canada.....\$3.00 per year
 In Foreign Countries...\$2.50 per year

The Glencoe Transcript.

MEMBER OF
**CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS
 ASSOCIATION**

Volume 50--No. 14

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921

Whole No. 2565

FARM FOR SALE
 The undersigned are authorized by the Public Trustee, Administrator of the Estate of Arthur Cook, deceased, to offer for sale by tender the following Real Estate, namely:
 The east half of the south half of the north half of lot number thirteen in the second concession of the township of Ekfrid, containing twenty-five acres more or less, subject to and reserving the right to Matthew Morrison, the present occupant of the dwelling house, to reside in same free of rent during the remainder of his natural life and to have for his own use during that time the said dwelling house and one-half acre of land. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 23rd of April. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
 For further particulars apply to **ELLIOTT & MOSS**, Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for the Public Trustee.

FARM FOR SALE
 Fifty acres—west half of the east half of the south half of lot No. 9 in the first concession in the township of Ekfrid; one and a half miles from Appin; all cleared; lots of water, and fair buildings; one mile from school. Terms easy. Apply to John Cramp, Route 4, Appin.

SUGAR BEET MACHINERY

Have just received new prices on **BET CULTIVATORS** which show a considerable reduction. Order now and be sure of early delivery.

D. M. McKELLAR
 AGENT
 MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY
 GLENCOE

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

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

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, 3072. Store, 89.

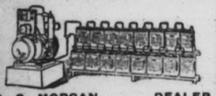
INSURANCE
 The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Co., Grand Valley, and the Great-West Life Assurance Co.—Mac. M. McAlpine, agent, Glencoe, Ont.; Box 41.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that **MABEL ALICE ALLPORT** of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Married Woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, **Charles Wilfrid Allport** of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario, Mechanic, on the ground of adultery. DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1920.

GROVER & GROVER,
 157 Bay Street,
 Solicitors for the Applicant.

DELCO-LIGHT
 The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
 The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.



M. C. MORGAN DEALER
 Kerwood, Ont.

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

YOUR INCOME TAX

CUSTOMERS and Friends of the Bank are reminded to file their Income Tax Returns for 1920 before April 30 at the office named on the form—otherwise a penalty will be incurred.

Forms may be obtained from any Post Office.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Central Garage, Glencoe

Battery Service Station

Economy

Ford car economy in first cost, in fuel cost, in maintenance cost, makes it the car for the owner of today. The secret of Ford car economy is the Ford engine, simple and powerful, using a minimum of gas and oil for a maximum of mileage. Ford car sturdiness of construction throughout gives it the endurance which assures economy of maintenance as well as of operation.

FORD PRICES:

Touring Car, \$675	Runabout, \$610
Coupe, \$1,100	Sedan, \$1,200
Chassis, \$550	Truck Chassis, \$750

\$100 extra for starter, except on Coupe and Sedan, which are equipped with starter. These prices are f.o.b. at Ford, Ont.

Snelgrove & Faulds

Ford Dealers Glencoe and Wardsville

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
 GLENCOE, ONT.

Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery



Inspection that Prevents Needless Battery Expense

YOUR storage battery is always a source of satisfaction when supervised by Prest-O-Lite Service. We prevent as well as remedy battery ailments. There comes a time in every battery's life when repairs are needed. Sometimes the cause may be traced to an outside source, such as a loose generator brush or faulty electric wiring.

Before taking the battery apart, we always make sure that the trouble, if any, is in the battery. If it is not, we locate the cause and save your battery from injury.

Our reasonable prices and expert repair work have won the confidence of a large clientele. Bring us your battery repair work, whether you have a powerful Prest-O-Lite Battery or any other make.

W. B. Mulligan

PB-180

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office



Your Spring Hat is Ready

SPRING is the "dress-up" occasion for all womanhood. It is the season of the year when a new Hat is as necessary as a new pair of shoes, a new dress or a new suit. And we've prepared our stocks for an unusually busy season. Very choice straw weaves in novel finishes and other fashionable effects trimmed and turned with a clever artistic distinction.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
 GLENCOE

FIELD CROP COMPETITION

The Moss & Ekfrid Agricultural Society will conduct the regular field crop competition as usual in fall wheat. A new form of competition, however, is available this year. This is known as the "Combined standing field and threshed grain competition." Prizes will be awarded on the basis of the combined score on crop in the field and the threshed grain, and this society is taking O.A.C. No. 72 oats as a crop.

Prizes will be awarded as follows: 1st, \$75; 2nd, \$60; 3rd, \$45; 4th, \$35; 5th, \$20; 6th, \$20; 7th, \$10. Total, \$275.
 Regulations.—1st—All competitors must sow the same kind of grain, namely, O.A.C. No. 72 oats (registered seed). 2nd—Fields must contain at least five acres; 3rd—100 bushels of threshed grain must be kept in granary to be judged in December, 1921, and which may be cleaned; 4th—All entries to be made with the secretary not later than May 15, 1921. A fee of 50¢ will be charged for each entry.

R. W. McKellar, Secretary.

Irwin's Novelty Store

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

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED

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

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
 Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

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

Buy the Good, Sturdy John Deere SUGAR BEET MACHINERY

Riding, Walking & Tractor Plows (2 to 5 bottom)

They specialize on a very low priced 2-furrow plow for the light tractor.

Full line of Farming Machinery. You should become acquainted with it. Telephone

N. & A. M. GRAHAM

Say you saw it in The Transcript.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Navigation opened at Montreal last week, the earliest in 40 years. Eggs sell at 22 1-2 cents in Saskatoon, and 15 cents in the country around.

Provincial road contracts have been let, totalling two and one-half millions.

Arrangements have been made to hold the annual Synod meeting of the Diocese of Huron in London on May 9th.

Look for defects in a person and you will always find them—but look for good points, and you will find them, too.

Seventy-five per cent of the fruit crop in the State of Oklahoma was destroyed by freezing temperatures, entailing a loss estimated at \$11,000,000.

A farmer near Parkhill found some apples in his orchard trees this spring which had wintered in the open and come through in perfectly sound condition.

A sign of the approach of the horseless age is the fact that the number in the graduating class at the Toronto veterinary college fell from 250 in 1891 to 25 last year.

More than one-half of the 1920 crop of potatoes remain in the hands of the growers of Michigan, according to the answers received to a questionnaire sent to banks in 285 towns of the state from which potatoes are shipped. Many of the farmers are feeding "spuds" and many others declare they will not ship unless prices advance.

Cultivate the old-time honest practice of returning the articles you borrow as soon as your job is completed. Take a day and gather up your neighbors' goods and don't stop until you land them at the home of the owner. When a man has to phone for the loan of his own step ladder, cross cut saw, etc., it is time ownership rights were looked up. No! of course not, you never intended keeping them, but why don't you take them back?

John Farrell of Forest has been appointed immigration officer in London for Western Ontario. It will be part of his duties to meet immigrants at the port of landing and direct them to where they can be advantageously placed. Hitherto to a large number of good men, who landed at Montreal or some other port, drifted in directions altogether unsuited to their particular qualifications, and Western Ontario was deprived of the opportunity of placing them where a genuine demand existed.

If every eligible voter in Ontario exercises his—or her—franchise at the coming referendum, voting on which takes place on April 18, approximately 1,600,000 votes will be cast. Falling on a Monday, the referendum should put an end to the long controversy as to whether women are sufficiently interested in the ballot to forsake their household duties. On this will rest the proportion of the approximately 800,000 women entitled to vote who will mark their ballot. Whether the housewife will forsake the proverbial "washday" to go to the polls to "clean up" the slate of either side of the two factions remains to be seen.

Edmonton Journal.—On August 7th, 1911, Roderick McKenzie, a pioneer settler living west of the town Peace River, started for Edmonton with a bull team. Arriving here, he spent a month in the purchase of supplies and then commenced the journey towards home, which he reached on the 1st of April. His actual travelling home can be calculated, on Sunday last at noon, the two monoplanes of the Imperial Oil company, carrying seven men and a thousand pounds of equipment, left Edmonton for Peace River, which they reached in three hours. Such changes in transportation facilities in the north having taken place in less than ten years, what may we not expect in the next ten?

EKFRID STATION

Misses Marion and Margaret Campbell visited with friends at Tait's Corners last week.

We are glad to hear that W. H. Switzer is doing nicely after undergoing an operation for a mastoid in St. Joseph's Hospital last week.

Mrs. Elsie Campbell has returned from a visit with friends at Larga.

Services will be held next Sunday evening, April 10th, at 7.30.

Miss Anna Eaton is visiting friends in Dunwich.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A meeting will be held in the town hall on Wednesday evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock, to organize a horticultural society for Glencoe. Dr. F. E. Bennett of St. Thomas, a prominent horticulturist, will address the meeting and everybody is invited to attend.

It is hoped that the citizens will turn out to this meeting in strong numbers and show their interest in so worthy an object. There is much to be done in Glencoe. One of the chief glories of the town is its trees, but they need some care. In places they want thinning out and proper pruning, and in others they are being cut down, and in many places and streets much planting requires to be done. A horticultural society can take such work in hand, can advise, and organize and build for the future, near and far off.

The work that can be done is limitless, but the very least of it will be an accomplishment worth while.

Referring in its last issue to the horticultural society recently created in Petrolia, the Topic of that town says:—"It has met with a most encouraging response from the public to which it appealed for membership, and it has gathered into its councils much of the very best citizenship the community can boast. It starts out with the prospect of being able to accomplish much useful work. It ought to prove a boon and a blessing for all time to come. It is observed that many societies as the years pass rise and all are forgotten but it is also noticeable that amongst these which live and prosper are horticultural societies. The love of flowers and trees and growing things is common to all the ages and always there will be people who will have enough interest in the beautiful in nature to take care that the horticultural and like societies will flourish. And so we may look forward to a long and useful career for the local organization."

FUNERAL OF MR. CLANAHAN

The funeral of the late Robert Clanahan took place on March 30, the service being held in the Presbyterian church and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Paton conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Mr. Garbutt and Rev. Mr. Charlton. During the service Mrs. J. A. McLachlan and Mrs. J. N. Currie sang the deceased's favorite hymn, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

The floral tributes were beautiful. Special mention might be made of the beautiful wreath from the post office staff, where Mr. Clanahan had spent so many years as postmaster.

The pallbearers were James Brown, L. McTaggart, L. Suttler, J. A. McLachlan, Neil McKellar and Fred Aldred.

Friends and relatives from a distance were James Wilson, Hamilton; J. A. McKellar, Aylmer; Harry Blackburn, London; W. T. Dockrill, Toronto, representing the C. P. R.; Robert Farquhar, Dorchester; Ross Seccord, Mossley; Harold Wellington and Miss Jean Farris, Cambridge; Mrs. Isobel Seccord, Harrietsville; Miss Katherine Paton, London. Interment was at Oakland cemetery.

CENSORING IN THE WEST

One hundred and seventy-four picture films were condemned by the censor in Alberta last year; 112 other films suffered eliminations.

The standard adopted by the four Western provinces puts under the ban pictures portraying "white slavery, unless a true moral lesson is conveyed; gruesome scenes involving bloodshed and corpses, offensive drunkenness and exploitation of notorious characters."

The censorship standard disapproves of pictures dealing with the drug habit, of scenes showing the methods of criminals in murder, house breaking, poisoning, robbery, pocket picking, lighting and throwing of bombs, use of ether, chloroform, etc., and other methods of persons employing violence against the law. The disapproval extends to pictures dealing with counterfeiting, with brutal treatment of children and of animals and with scenes dealing with ridicule of races, classes or social bodies, as well as irreverent and sacrilegious treatment of religious bodies or things held to be sacred.

Vulgarity of a "gross" kind also are disapproved, such as sometimes appear in slap-stick comedies, such as burlesquing morgues, funerals, asylums, hospitals, etc. Other things under disapproval of the censorship are bathing scenes "which pass the limit of propriety," immodest dancing, needless exhibition of women in night dresses and lingerie, and studio and other scenes which the human form is unduly exposed. Sensual kissing scenes and love-making and vampire scenes also come under the censor's frown.

H. I. Johnston, local druggist, agent for Templeton's, Limited, has free samples of Rheumatic Capsules and RAZ-MAH for Asthma, to be had for the asking.

A fourth consignment sale conducted by the Ontario Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association is being advertised in this issue to be held at Essex on Saturday, April 9.

The association has already attained for itself a good reputation for the quality of Durocs put through their sale ring. A rigid system of inspection has made certain that no inferior animals are included in this sale which furnishes an opportunity for farmers to secure good foundation stock.

GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Glencoe council was held on Tuesday, April 5th. Members present—Reeve McCracken, Councillors Parrott, Davidson and McCracken. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Parrott and Davidson a petition for cement walk on the north side of Symes street from Main street to Park avenue was received.

On motion of Messrs. Davidson and McCracken the following accounts were ordered paid:—Hugh McCracken, hauling cinders, \$2.40; Don H. Love, sharpening picks, 25¢; hump for town hall door hinge \$2; A. B. McDonald, insurance premium, town hall, \$30; C. George, first quarter salary \$43.75, hroom \$1, postage \$6; W. T. May, 10-h. tile \$1.50; James Wright & Son, supplies, town hall, \$2.30; Wm. McRae, scraping streets \$36 (county \$10, village \$26), cleaning dump ground \$4; Leonard Newport, scraping streets, \$33.60 (county \$6.80, village \$26.80); E. T. Huston, first quarter salary \$50, 11½ night's sale of tax tickets \$11; J. B. Henry, salary March 14-April 1, \$50; care of town hall Feb. 14-March 14, \$40.

The auditors, Messrs. Dickson and York, then submitted their report of the audit of the village books and accounts. The report showed that the finances of the village were in a very satisfactory condition, the net debt amounting to \$10,889.92 while the permanent assets amount to \$13,190.

On motion of Messrs. Parrott and Davidson the auditors' report was accepted, and the clerk was instructed to issue orders on the treasurer for \$20 each in favor of the auditors. The clerk was also instructed to secure 100 printed copies of report.

ACREAGE ALL SECURED

Mr. David Leitch, field man at Glencoe for the Dominion Sugar Company, received a telegram from the company on Tuesday, notifying him not to accept any more acreage for beets for the coming season, as they have already more than their requirements, some 30,000 acres.

MOSA

The Women's Institute of No. 9, Mosa, met at Miss M. Corbett's on March 31. There were fifteen members present. One new member was enrolled. Collection was \$3.25. Collection for flowers was 95¢. A donation of \$25 was given to the Blind Institute in Toronto. Mrs. McLean read a paper entitled "Value of change of air and scenery." Miss Jessie Mitchell and Miss Sarah McLachlan each sang a solo. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Thos. Henderson's on April 28.

SHIELDS SIDING

All Anderson spent Easter at his home here. Miss Drina McAlpine spent a few days with friends in Brooke. Miss Effie McCallum of Alvinston is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hugh A. McAlpine. Mrs. Wilson spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McTavish. Stanley, Kenneth and Elroy Ferguson of Sarnia spent the Easter holidays with their little cousin, Allan Purcell.

Miss Belle McAlpine has left for Cerruna to teach school. The Ferguson Crossing Needle Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Alfred Quick on Wednesday, April 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McVicar have returned from Florida, where they spent the winter.

Mrs. Stuart Nisbet and son Gordon are spending a few days at H. R. McAlpine's.

Miss Winnifred McVicar of Wilkesport visited at her home here during the holidays.

Mrs. Lorne Heatherington of Windsor is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. Mitchell.

Miss Effie McCallum and Master Willie McCallum, Alvinston, visited their aunt, Mrs. H. A. McAlpine, last week.

Miss Florence Mitchell of Detroit is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Effie Walker. The ladies of the Needle Club held a very successful pie social at S. S. No. 12 on Wednesday last week.

After a very interesting program of readings, speeches, vocal and instrumental solos, etc., the audience were invited to the basement where a bountiful repast of pie and sandwiches was partaken of. Proceeds, \$26.25.

The U. F. O. will hold their last literary evening on Friday evening, April 8. Everybody welcome.

Joe Sheppard of Bridgen called on friends here last week.

Miss Edna McKellar of Detroit visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McKellar, last week.

Miss Edith Lewis has resumed her duties as teacher at S. S. No. 8 after spending her holidays at her home in Glanworth.

A Few Definitions

Efficiency Expert — A man who brings home everything his wife told him to.

Appendix—Something which looks like a new motor car to the doctor.

Prohibition—Nobody's baby, but the bootlegger's darling.

Nothing—The stuff used to make the back of a modern evening gown.

Daylight Savings—A change in time welcomed by persons who never see the sun rise.

The Welfare of the Home

Don't Say, "Stop That!" Without Saying "You May Do This."

By DOROTHY GANFIELD FISHER.

The grandmother who had brought up seven children to vigorous, happy and well-poised maturity dropped in to see her young daughter-in-law. She was greeted by the sound of sobs and howls from behind the closed door. The young mother explained her face set hard, "Elsie has been naughty. She is being punished."

The grandmother sank into a chair, praying for wisdom. "I never punished one of mine in any such way in all my life," she advanced mildly, "and they never disobeyed me, either."

"Why, Mother Burton!" cried the young mother incredulously. "That's just impossible. What did you do when they didn't mind, when they acted as Elsie did just now? She was so naughty. You see that lovely set of Stevenson? I told her three separate times not to touch it, but she persisted in handling the backs of the books with her sticky little fingers. What else could anybody do but punish her?"

"Well," said the grandmother, "let's consider this case. I always tried to put myself in the children's place and tried to imagine why it was they wanted to do what seemed naughty, what was in it that attracted them. Let's look at that Stevenson set. Yes, isn't it a beauty, all red leather and gold lettering? Why I believe it's the bright coloring that fascinated Elsie. There's nothing wicked in liking pretty, bright things. She'd be a little duncie if she didn't. Why, if that had happened to me, I believe I'd have tried giving her something bright and shiny that she could play with."

"No, you don't understand Elsie," said the young mother, "that wouldn't work with her. It's stubbornness. You ought to have seen how angry she looked."

"Well, perhaps you got her mad," suggested the grandmother, gently. "The young mother gave a sceptical, impatient gesture. "You can try it and see for yourself."

Plant Trees in April.

As soon as young orchard trees are received from the nursery they should be unwrapped and heeled-in. Most nurserymen attach printed instructions to the package of trees. If these were carefully followed a great deal of loss would be avoided. If the trees are received in freezing weather, the bundle should not be opened at once, but should be placed in a cool, damp place to thaw out very gradually.

Heeling-in consists simply in digging a long trench and laying the trees in it in a slanting position, generally with the tops pointing south. The earth is then thrown over the roots and worked thoroughly about them, firming it well.

The details of setting trees will vary with the size of the orchard and the amount of help at hand. Some time may be saved by having the holes dug beforehand. However, the disadvantage in that lies in the drying out of the earth which comes out of the hole.

The most important thing is to set the tree firmly, to set it exactly in the right place, and to keep the roots from drying out during the process. When a number of trees are to be planted puddling is done to prevent drying of the roots. A hole about three feet in diameter and two to three feet deep is dug in a clayey spot, and enough water is poured in and mixed with earth to make a thin mud. As the trees are taken from the heeling-in trench the roots are plunged into the mud—an armful of trees at a time. The mud covers and coats the roots and prevents them from drying while they are exposed to the air during planting.

All straggling roots and broken or diseased roots should be pruned off before or after the trees are budded. Usually the whole root system is shortened one-third to set several inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. If exposed to strong winds, lean the tree slightly in the direction of the prevailing wind.

Pack the earth firmly about the roots, especially under the crown of the tree, where it is so easy to leave an air space. Be careful not to bruise and injure the roots by tramping. Put



ISSUE No. 15-21.

Starting the Garden.

A garden needs rich soil. Of course, you must use the soil you have; if it is not rich, enrich it with manure, compost or fertilizer. Only well-rotted manure should be applied in the spring. It should be applied by force plowing, and well mixed into the soil before planting the seed. Garden soil is often likely to be sour. If a mossy growth appears on the ground in the garden, test the soil to see if it is sour. The test is made by taking a half glass of soil and adding water to make a muddy solution. Into the mud put a piece of blue litmus paper which you can secure at the drug store. If the paper turns red, the soil is sour. To remedy this condition apply evenly two pounds of unbleached wood ashes to every thirty square feet. Rake this in to a depth of two inches when the seedbed is being prepared.

The distances apart of seeds in the row depend on the kind of crop. If they grow bushy, they need more room. Radish, leaf lettuce, spinach and onion seeds should be drilled in, one-fourth to one-half inch deep; onion sets should be three inches apart and one and one-half inches deep. Plant beet, carrot, parsnip, salsify, turnip, chard and kale seeds in drills one-half inch deep. Drill peas one and one-half inches deep in double rows twelve inches apart, two and one-half feet between each pair of rows. String beans should be in hills twelve to fifteen inches apart, three seeds in a hill, from one and one-half to two inches deep. Plant sweet corn in hills from two to two and one-half feet apart in rows, three seeds in a hill, two inches deep. Cover the seeds with fine, moist soil, firming it with the hoe.

Plants started indoors should be hardened off before planting in the garden. Set the boxes outdoors in mild weather to harden the plants. When transplanting leave a ball of dirt sticking to the roots. By any chance the root system is broken in removing the plants from the boxes trim away some of the larger leaves of the plants. Transplanted plants can not stand strong sunshine at first; cloudy days are best for transplanting. In bright weather place newspaper over the plants for a day or two, making tents of the papers in the shape of an inverted "V."

The Farm Woodlot.

I have seven acres of timber and I am trying to preserve it so that it will furnish a continuous supply of timber for farm use for years to come. In order to do this I must cut the timber which I use in such a manner that it will stimulate the growth of what is left standing. It is not easy work to put these ideas on paper, but a glance at what I have done would give a person an idea of my plan for conserving timber. I am working my timber lot up into groves. My timber lot is covered with small, but very tall trees. They are called second growth. They vary from a few inches to eighteen inches in diameter.

What I Learned on an English Dairy Farm

By CHARLES E. THORNE.

One of the very interesting side trips, during our stay in England, was to an 800-acre dairy farm, located in southern Hertfordshire, about 20 miles north of London, and operated by Samuel Wallace, Esq., for the production of milk for the London market.

A half-mile avenue of century-old oaks leads from the highway to a spacious and elegantly furnished dwelling, where we were met by Mr. Wallace, and conducted first to the stables, which were substantially built, and equipped with power and machinery for grinding feed, cutting roots and chaffing hay and straw.

One item of equipment that would have been found on any dairy farm of this size and character in Canada—the silo—was conspicuous for its absence. In fact, we saw very few silos in England, the reason being that our Indian corn, the greatest of all feed-producing crops, and which is better adapted to the silo than any other, cannot be grown to maturity in England, and the root crops—mangels and turnips—which largely take its place, need no silo for their preservation.

Mr. Wallace uses some imported corn for feeding, together with cottonseed and linseed oil cakes and home-grown barley and horse beans.

I could not help but wonder, however, as I travelled from south to north through the entire length of England, and saw everywhere fields of this bean, whether here might not be a combination worthy of attention as a silage crop.

The horse bean is planted in autumn, either alone or with winter oats. It is a stiff, upright plant, growing three to four feet high, and is of some service in holding up the soil. I could not help envying the British farmer the exclusive possession of this legume, which does not thrive in our climate.

With this home-grown legume, mixed with imported corn and oil cakes, and fed in connection with roots, the English dairyman is enabled to prepare a well-balanced ration of the highest effectiveness.

cut a strip of timber through the woods about two rods wide and work the timber up into firewood. Next I leave a strip of timber standing about two rods wide. I then cut another strip of timber about two rods wide parallel to the first cut-over strip. This leaves a strip of timber two rods wide between the two cut-over strips.

I am satisfied that such work stimulates the growth of what timber there is left. The large trees were taken off from the land many years ago by the early settlers. I have a red cedar grove of about two acres. The trees grew from seed produced by larger trees standing close by. The ground is covered with strips of timber where a part of the growth has been cut out for firewood. The young trees spring up by hundreds and I let them grow. I never have received one cent in payment for any tree.

All calls for Christmas trees from churches, schools, or private citizens are gladly filled. And I frequently give away small trees for ornamental purposes or windbreaks. I sometimes exact rash promises from boys who call for trees. Three boys drove into my yard inquiring for Christmas trees. I directed them to a spot where they could find some. When they returned to settle for the trees I made them this proposition: "Now," said I, "if you will agree to behave yourselves for six months and keep out of pool rooms, I will give you the trees." They seemed very much pleased with the proposal and readily accepted the terms, but I carelessly neglected to ask their names and I do not know to this day who they were. Of course, they understood the proposal as a joke, but still they may be reminded occasionally of the fact that I think pool rooms are bad places for boys.—O. A. V.

Sound Minds and Healthy Bodies.

Perhaps nothing has done so much to hasten the time when mind and body of country children will both be adequately cared for as the development of boys and girls club work. This is a phase of rural education which it is high time we put on some methodic basis. The first in importance, though many times the last to be considered, is the problem—how to decide which of the various projects concerns them most, or in other words make a careful appraisal of the relative values of knowledge.

The old method of presenting truths in the abstract has been falling out of use. Club work presents them in the concrete. Of the many changes which this work has brought about the most significant is the fact that boys and girls find the acquirement of knowledge pleasurable rather than painful. The rise of an appetite for any kind of information is evidence that the mind is ready to assimilate it; and sees the need of it for purposes of growth. The projects which bring mind and body in united action tend toward sound mental and healthy physical development.

There is no dearth of kindness in this world of ours; only in our blindness we gather thorns for flowers.—Gerald Massey.

Soils and Crops

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

How to Raise Turkeys.

The young poults must be kept growing right from the shell in order to keep them in good condition. Early in life they must be taught to come home at night; once the habit is fixed with them they will return at a regular hour. This may be done by feeding regularly in the morning and at night. If the young are being brooded by a turkey mother it may be necessary at first to hunt them up, and drive them home, but they will soon learn to return alone.

After the poults are fully feathered and have passed through the "shooting the red" period, which usually occurs at about three months of age, the young are hardy and may be allowed unlimited range at all times. As long as they can secure plenty of insects while on range, they will thrive on two meals a day.

The young must be sheltered during rain-storms, or they are likely to contract colds which quickly develop into roup or kindred ailments. They must not be allowed outdoors in the morning until the dew is off the grass, as they suffer from the slightest cold or dampness. For the same reason, the coop should have a board floor. After the poults are six weeks old, the danger of loss is practically over.

Young turkeys should be taught to roost some distance from the ground. The danger from foxes and other wild animals and rodents is ever present, especially in newly settled sections when poults are permitted to roost on a rail fence or upon the ground. In the course of several evenings the young turkeys can be induced to walk up a long pole to the higher branches of a tree, until they will do this regularly of their own accord. For half-grown turkeys a high roost in an open shed which faces the south is preferred to the closed house.

For the first twenty-four hours the newly-hatched poults should not be fed. Little and often is the rule for feeding. Cooked food is preferred to uncooked. Young turkeys sometimes have greedy appetites and can not get all the food they eat. In part this may be overcome by feeding little and often, and in part by allowing them to exercise and thus stimulate better digestion.

Feed on clean surfaces; young stock especially can not stand filth. Some poultry raisers mix a little sand in the soft food given to the young. This aids digestion. Water should be given in small shallow dishes. After turkeys are old enough to turn out on range it is a very foolish practice to stuff them with all sorts of mash, as overfeeding causes liver trouble. The best food is chiefly grain, given dry. Avoid sloppy food. They must have something green every day, and also some finely cut cooked lean meat when they are confined.

During the first week feed with sifted rolled or ground oats, cooked and crumbled, and mixed with a beaten egg. With this give milk and corn. Feed five or six times a day. During the second week put wheat and ground bone in boxes where the young can get at it. Give them three daily feeds of mixed oatmeal, wheat middlings and ground oats, all cooked together and mixed with chopped green food. Thereafter supply cooked rice, or turnips, or potatoes. Onion tops and lettuce, if chopped fine, are relished by the young.

After they are a month old they can be fed cracked corn at night. After two months of age, two meals a day will be sufficient.

Boiled eggs, fed exclusively, produce constipation. The following diet is used by some turkey raisers: Hard boiled eggs, with dandelion, lettuce or

SEEDS

Vegetable, Farm Flowers, New Improved Strains All tested, sure to grow. Send for Catalog. DUPUY & FERGUSON, 35-42 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal.

FERTILIZERS ARE PLANTFOOD

Put Heart into the Soil. Fertilizers give heart to the farm. They give more "punch" to the soil—greater power to "deliver the goods." A strong heart means biggest crops of best quality and early maturity.

How Fertilizers More than Doubled Yields on an Indiana Farm. Fertilizers added per acre in 3 years: 1/2 Corn—8 tons manure plus 200 lbs. Acid Phos. 1/2 Wheat—200 lbs. a fertilizer. Rotation: Corn, Wheat, Hay. Total expense per acre in 7 yrs. for tile, lime and fertilizer... \$ 63.00. Net value of increase per acre... \$ 230.00. (Report Purdue Exp. Station, 1920)

BE WISE AND FERTILIZE — Booklets free on request.

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau, Henry C. Bell, B.S.A., Director, 14 Manning Arcade, Toronto, Ont. 17

Care of Seed Potatoes and Preparation for Planting.

Selection—In arranging for the seed supply of tubers for one's crop, the first steps should be taken during the growing season to get the seed from healthy, vigorous, large-yielding hills. When harvesting time comes these hills should be gathered separately from the rest of the crop. The tubers should be sun dried and all showing cuts, bruises or diseases of any kind, thrown out. Such supply can then be kept for a seed area for the following season.

Where the main crop is destined for this seed trade, equally good care should be taken in the harvesting and sorting before going into winter storage. If the weather is bad at digging time, and the tubers have to be taken wet from the field, they should be spread out to dry on a barn floor or other airy place and be re-sorted before going into storage.

Storage—The best storage for maintaining vitality of seed tubers has not, so far as the writer is aware, been absolutely determined. Seed from a dry cellar with temperature ranging from 40 to 50 degrees has been equally vigorous with that from a moist cellar at a temperature of 54 to 58 degrees, though, of course, there would be great loss of bulk and weight in the former case. Potatoes kept in pits with excess of moisture and minimum of ventilation have also given vigorous plants.

When potatoes are first stored there should be free ventilation to carry off all latent heat and moisture and to reduce temperature to below 40 deg. If the floor of storage is very damp the bin had better be raised by a wooden floor. If it is dry there is nothing gained by the floor. If bins are very deep (over six feet) they had better be broken up by hollow partitions placed not more than ten feet apart; though the writer has seen a bin kept well in very large, deep bins.

The storage should be so constructed as to keep cool in the Spring. It should be possible to keep it below 40 degrees, to prevent sprouting until such time as the tubers are wanted.

Forced Sprouting—For an early crop, it is a common practice to take the seed tubers to a light room of about 60 degrees temperature by the 20th March, to give them four to six weeks to warm up and sprout. A thick green sprout not more than a half inch long is wanted. The exact gain in growth from this treatment has not been determined. In one trial at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, the difference in growth as between seed so treated and seed taken immediately from the cellar, was very slight. Plants from the sprouted seed were only from two to three days ahead of the others.

Disinfection—To kill any spores of common soil and, to some extent, Rhizoctonia, the potatoes should be treated with a disinfectant. The safest to use is formalin, at the rate of a pint to 30 gallons of water. The tubers are best lagged and then immersed for two hours.

Investigators are now trying out methods of disinfection where the use of heat and greater strength of solution will materially hasten the process of disinfection.

Cutting the Sets—Experiments have proven quite clearly that the most economical way to use seed is to cut to sets weighing not less than one ounce and not more than two ounces, with from two to three eyes to the set. Cutting by a machine or a cutting board may be economical in large commercial operations, but as when using these the size of sets and number of eyes cannot be well regulated nor elimination of internal disease carried out, the advantage of speed may not be good economy.

To make sure that no sets infected with Black Leg, Fusarium Wilt, Late Blight and other possible troubles are planted, the best procedure is, first, to throw out all cut and bruised tubers, cut a thin slice off the stem end and then discard any tubers showing discoloration. Two knives should be used, one kept standing in a can of formalin solution; immediately a discolored potato is cut, the knife used should be put in the disinfectant and the other knife taken.

As the sets dry out quickly when cut and will heat if left in piles or barrels, they should be coated with dust. Gypsum, or land plaster, is one of the best materials to use, and if from two to four quarts is spread through the barrel of seed the sets will keep cool and firm without deterioration for days and even weeks. Air-slaked lime is frequently used and sometimes rosin dust and sulphur. Lime, if not thoroughly slaked, may injure the eyes and makes the sets unpleasant to handle.

The art of wicker-weaving has been a land industry for 5,000 years.

It is wise economy to plant shelter-belts of evergreens, arbor-vitae, Norway spruce, and balsam fir, a portion of each with a sprinkling of other varieties to make a pleasant contrast.

Baked pork chops are a delightful change from frying. Wipe and trim chops and rub a bit of fat over the bottom of the pan. When smoking hot put in chops and sear on both sides. Place in a hot oven and cook until well browned—about fifteen minutes. Salt and pepper and serve with tomato catsup.

WILL MT. EVEREST BE CONQUERED?

GREATEST MOUNTAIN- EERING FEAT.

Englishmen Will Attempt to Surmount the Hidden Perils of World's Highest Peak.

The forthcoming attempt to climb to the top of Mount Everest will prove a very hazardous enterprise, for nobody knows the danger that will be encountered. Whether man will be able to climb the 29,002 feet is a very moot point.

At such altitudes, every foot that the climber mounts makes it more difficult for him to breathe, for the air becomes so rare that a man has to breathe very quickly in order to obtain the oxygen necessary to maintain life. The least little exertion makes a man pant as though he has been running a terrific race, and there is a great discomfort that in itself may bring failure to the expedition.

If it is necessary for the party to camp above the 20,000 feet level, they may find it impossible to go to sleep, for just as they are falling into a slumber they will unconsciously cease to breathe so deeply or so quickly, and this gradual cutting off of the supply of oxygen will make them gasp for air from time to time, and so prevent them sleeping.

Where Sleep may be impossible. Lack of sleep, due to this cause, will naturally rob them of vitality, and when they set out for the finish dash they may easily be too weak physically to accomplish their task successfully.

It is possible for man to survive even at such a height, however. Coxwell and Glinisher ascended in a balloon to a height of 27,000 feet, and lived to tell the tale. But it was a near thing, for one of the balloonists became unconscious, and the other barely had enough strength to pull the cord that operated the rippling-valve and let the gas escape from the balloon.

One of the finest mountaineering feats ever performed was the first ascent of the Matterhorn, in 1865, yet in the very hour of victory a grim tragedy overwhelmed the party, and swept four of them to their deaths. Again and again attempts were made to scale this forbidding peak, and each time the mountaineers were defeated.

A Haunted Peak.
The best-known guides in Switzerland frankly asserted that the Matterhorn, 14,795 feet in height, could never be scaled, and the peak had such a reputation that evil spirits were said to inhabit the top. In spite of these things, several men were determined to conquer the peak if it was humanly possible, among them being Edward Whymper, the famous Alpine climber, and one or two local guides.

Early in July, 1865, Whymper arrived at the little village of Breuil, and arranged with two guides to make another attempt on the peak. He had already tried eight times in vain; he was well aware of the difficulties and dangers. His guides, however, left him in the lurch, and he learned that they had stolen a march on him by going ahead with an Italian party.

Whymper's annoyance was very great; no other guides were available, and without guides the climb was impossible. By chance he met Lord Francis Douglas, who was accompanied by Mr. Hadow and the Rev. C. Hudson, and three guides, and eventually they arranged to make one party and try to get to the top. They set out on July 14th, and determined to try a new route, which seemed absolutely impossible from the valley, but which Whymper thought might prove a little less difficult than it looked.

Whymper was right. The difficulties seemed to vanish as they approached them, and by half-past one Whymper and one of the guides, Croz, arrived at the top together, the others following. The Matterhorn was conquered.

When the time came to descend, Whymper remained behind to put the names of the successful climbers in a bottle. He had barely tied himself up to the nearest guide and overtaken the other members of the party when the tragedy happened. He saw Hadow slip on his back, collide with Croz, whom he knocked off his feet, and then both started to slide.

The Vision in the Sky.
Whymper and the guide in front of him braced themselves for the shock as Hudson and Lord F. Douglas went flying after the other two. The shock came. The rope broke between Lord Douglas and the guide, who was clasping a rock, and the four figures slipped out of sight.

Then suddenly they all saw a most awe-inspiring sight. A great arc of light formed in the sky, and on each side of it stood a huge cross. The guides were appalled at this wonderful phenomenon, and Whymper himself was profoundly impressed.

Five days later twenty-one men from Zermatt set out to recover the bodies, but they could only find those of Croz, Hadow, and Hudson. They sought everywhere for that of Lord F. Douglas. It was in vain. They found a boot, a sleeve, a pair of gloves, and a belt belonging to the missing man, but of his body there was no trace. Another peculiar thing was that none of the other victims had their boots on; their boots were lying around them in the snow!

Coughs and colds sneezes and sniffles quickly yield to

BAUME BENGUE

The relief is most gratifying and so refreshing.

Beware of Substitutes

THE LEEMING HILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Benguet
RELIEVES PAIN

When Hens Strike.
"What's the reason hens lay nearly every day when eggs are thirty cents a dozen and refuse to do their duty when the price goes up to sixty cents?"

I asked this question of a successful poultryman.
"Because they go on strike," he answered, without smiling. "It's the truth," he continued, noting my look of incredulity. "They strike the same as we humans do, but not for more wages, of course. They strike for better food. Hens must have green food to make good layers."

"When I first entered the poultry business I noticed this same thing, and I often wondered at it. After experimenting a while, I learned the cause. It was the lack of green food that kept them from laying well in winter, so I have overcome this by having greens always at hand for feeding."

"Cabbage and beets are the best, but a variety is sometimes necessary. I have also found green-cured alfalfa or clover hay to be excellent, after it has been boiled. Sprouted oats make another good food. For the sake of variety, I often feed pumpkins to my hens. This makes them produce. Beets and cabbage must be picked before they become dry, and stored in a good cellar or buried in the ground."

I have had no trouble in getting oats to sprout, as I have a good warm cellar. I soak the oats over night in water, then I spread them on the floor of the cellar about an inch deep. They do not take long to sprout in this way, and in a short time I can begin feeding them. To get the best results with green-cured alfalfa or clover, I chop it up fine and boil it. Before feeding, I make sure that it is not moldy. Now is the time to arrange for a good supply of green food for your hens next winter."

Little Idle Ground There.
Nearly 50 per cent. of the soil in Bedfordshire, England, is under cultivation.

The actual British Army which reached France in August, 1914, comprised four infantry divisions and one cavalry division, a total combatant strength of about 60,000 men.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper
Halifax and Quebec are the only two Canadian cities that have citadels. They once were important defenses, but are now rendered obsolete by modern gunnery.

Surnames and Their Origin

ROSE
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A flower or color.

The family name of Rose, simple as it seems, is one that is full of complexities. While there is one source from which it appears reasonably certain that a very large proportion of the families which bear it can trace it, there are many other possibilities presented upon which little light can be thrown. In the case where the word is combined with another in the formation of a family name the tracing of the source is simple, though the trail leads in an opposite direction so often as to make it doubtful how often the name of Rose itself is really related to these compounds.

The one certain source of the name lies in the custom of tradesmen of the middle ages, erecting signs in front of their places of business, bearing pictures rather than words, since the bulk of the population could not read. The rose was in quite common use for this purpose, and, in the natural course of events, such tradesmen as used it often adopted Rose as a sur-

Oil on the Sea.

Piscia, which affords so important a fishery in the North Sea, was remarkably scarce in the years 1916, 1917 and 1918—so much so, indeed, that the scarcity of the species was believed to be due to some cause detrimental to fish life.

It is suggested that the cause in question may have been oil from sunken ships, which, if present in considerable quantities, would be very destructive to young "fry" swimming in schools at the surface. Whatever may have been the fact in the case, it is certain that oil only one ten-millionth of an inch thick will form a continuous film on the surface of water. Thus, as it is reckoned, all the oceans of the world might be covered with such a film by 500,000 tons of petroleum, which a fair-sized fleet of large ships could carry.

BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SPRING

The Spring is a time of anxiety to mothers who have little ones in the home. Conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will prevent colds, constipation or colic and keep baby well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Protecting the Homestead From High Winds.

In every locality there is generally some one direction, or perhaps two directions, from which the severest storms approach. It is on these sides of the buildings that the shelter-belts should be established first. On the prairies the most protection is needed from the north and west, as the prevailing winds come chiefly from these directions. The principal belt, then, should be on these exposed sides, four or five rows on the east, and south will be found quite sufficient. Many tree-planters in the West endeavor to plant their trees so that they will serve as a wind-break and at the same time provide shade for the buildings. It should be remembered that the main object for the buildings and stock, and therefore it should be established on the sides which are subjected to the prevailing winds. Later, a few standard trees, such as the ash, elm, and maple, may be planted individually near the buildings to provide shade.—Norman M. Ross, Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head.

Amir's Whim Absolute Law.
The merest whim of the Amir of Afghanistan is absolute law to his millions of subjects.

What is Canada's most important cereal crop, covering 36 per cent. of land under crop and 25 per cent. of the value of all crops.

When is the Sun Set?

Strange as it may seem, this is a point which has taken some settling. Was the actual setting when the sun's lower edge or upper edge touched the horizon?

Experience has shown how necessary it was to have the point determined beyond question. That celebrated meteorologist, Ralph Abercromby, for example, once saw the sun's crimson ball about one-third below the horizon, and it took no less than half an hour in all for it to sink its own breadth, whereas on the equator he had seen it sink the same distance in a couple of minutes.

Instances such as these have been taken into full consideration, and, fortunately, a clear understanding has now been arrived at among scientists on this important matter. At sunset, they have decided, is the moment when the upper edge of the sun reaches the horizon. At the same time, due account has to be taken of the state of the atmosphere, the height above sea-level from which the setting sun is observed, and the nature of the horizon, whether it is bounded by hills or other lofty obstructions.

A Little Wisdom.

Early rising requires early rest. It is not every couple that is a pair. The worst habit is the habit of habits.

Be wise and inquire; "they say" is a liar. "One of these days" is none of these days.

Talking comes by Nature; silence by wisdom.

He who makes a jest must be able to take one.

EXTREME MISERY DAY AND NIGHT

Follows a Breakdown of the
Nervous System.

Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of nerve troubles. Thin, pale, drawn faces, and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken and their limbs tremble; appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves, which are clamoring for better food. This new blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have a direct action on the blood, and through the blood on the nervous system. That a fair use of this medicine will bring satisfactory results is shown by the experience of Mrs. Marsh, Bass River, N.S., who says: "Following a run down condition, I became practically a nervous wreck. The doctor who was called in said the trouble was inflammation of the nerves. It grew so bad that practically had no control of my lower limbs, and had to go about with crutches. Quite aside from my suffering I had a small family and a baby in arms to care for and I became much discouraged, as I did not appear to be growing better. One evening my husband met an aged doctor on the street and told him of my condition. He asked my husband who was attending me, and when told said: 'I don't want to interfere, but why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' My husband got me a supply of these pills and after taking a few boxes I was able to go about with the use of one crutch. Continuing the use of the pills I was able to discard the other crutch as well, and was as active as ever I had been. There are many in this neighborhood who know what my condition was when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and who know what this medicine did for me, and I hope my experience may help some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Song of the Springtime.

I come, I come to valleys bare
And plant my early blossoms there.
I come on breezes warm and free
And bring the happy birds with me
To sing for you at early dawn
In orchard bare, on leafless lawn;
To build their nests beside your door
And rear their young as oft before.

I come, I come with azure skies,
And rainbows to delight your eyes.
That you may soon forget the snows
And all the winter's nameless woes,
With grasses green and blooms of gold
I carpet now the barren world.
A hundred longed-for joys I bring
To comfort you who love the spring.

Shower Bath Truck.

Equipped with water heaters and other conveniences, a shower bath motor truck has been designed for circuses and other travelling organizations.

Paper Machinery Belts.

Machinery belts have been made in Europe of braided or woven paper, built up on cores of cotton, sheet-metal or a combination of thread and wire.

NURSES

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



Not as Bad as Reported.

The principal transmits to us the original copy of this excuse for absence, brought by a pupil:

"Miss G.—James didn't have any doctor he only had measles in 2 days he was alright he made a mistake and said he had a doctor. Mrs. H.—"yours forever"

The Precédent.

A very cultured and accomplished clergyman in the South was once in the company of an illiterate person who professed to despise education and who remarked:

"I am thankful that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without learning."

"A similar event occurred in Balaam's time," was the retort.

And Very Nice, Too!

A lady who had been giving a party old her maid to put away all the refreshments that were left on the table before retiring to bed.

"The next day, on looking, the lady could not find the dainties, and called to her maid:

"Jane, what did you do with those things that I told you to put away last night?"

"Sure, mum, and yez told me to put 'em away, and I did, mum, and enjoyed 'em!"

A Nut for the Monkey.

An Italian was amongst a party of men working on a road, when a smartly-dressed young fellow in a motor-car went by slowly.

He had a young lady with him, and—to show off—he yelled out to the Italian:

"Hey, Macaroni, where your monkey?"

Quick as a flash the brawny Genoese yelled back:

"I give him a day off, mister, and I think he's taken his best girl out joy-riding in a second-hand car!"

The Immortal William.

At a dinner in England the principal guest was Kaiser Wilhelm II. According to the late Lionel Brough, some one remarked, in the course of the conversation, "As the immortal William said, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men,' at certain."

The Kaiser turned to the speaker and asked, "Did I say that? I don't remember."

When the story was repeated at tea one evening, amid the general laughter one lady said with a pitying smile:

"Of course it was his grandfather they meant."

April Voices.

Now you may hear frail voices in the air,
Making melodious answer each to each,
As shyls did of old in sylvan speech:

They are from April's children fresh and fair.
"I have just awakened," said the maid on high,
Repeating of the whisper of the breeze:
"And I," the enigma murmured,
"do beseech
Where the bee is, if he has left his lair!"

"I," the stream tinkled, "must away to be
Part of the restless and awaiting sea";
"I," the bird carolled, as it preened its breast,
Intent upon some fond approaching call,
"Look for my mate; it is Love's time to nest!"
And April smiled to hear and see them all.

The Trench of Bayonets.

The bayonets still protrude through the sod under which the soldiers stand buried. That is the striking thing about perhaps the most remarkable memorial of the war—a trench on the French front between Thiaumont and Douaumont that was occupied by the third company of the 137th Regiment. According to one story, a shell exploded on the parapet and buried the men alive as they stood. According to another story, the Germans took the trench, crumpled and shattered by shell fire, after all its defenders were either wounded or killed, and then hurriedly filled it in, and to mark the spot left the guns of the dead soldiers upright beside them.

Whichever story is true, the bayonet trench dramatically shows how heroic was the defence of Verdun. An American, Mr. George F. Hand, was so much moved at the sight that he built over the trench a monument to perpetuate the memory of the brave pollus buried below. That monument was dedicated last December with appropriate ceremonies.

North America has a white population of 100,000,000.

My Robin.

You may have your skylark
Give me my robin;
Not soaring, high in the sky—
On his nest trilling, nearby;
On his perch
By the porch,
Red-coated neighbor, sweet-throated warbler.

He has a plaintive note, far-away,
Of perfect melody,
And he sings to my heart all day!

He purloins threads
For a nest for his eggs;
He rears his family
By the door in the apple-tree.
In the orchard his lute,
Trills constant tribute,
Near the window he sings—
To my workroom he brings—
Melodious things!

First in spring
To pipe his praise hymn;
Home-keeper of the summer;
In the fall
Cheery call
Last of all!

You may have your skylark;
Give me my robin,
Not soaring far in the sky—
On his nest singing, nearby.

A Sightless Florist.

Nothing seems to come amiss, in the shape of employment, to our blinded men, says a London despatch. In poultry-farming, massage, embroidery, mat and basket-making, they have few rivals.

Perhaps the biggest triumph of this kind had been made by an ex-Guards officer, who lost his sight during the war. He owns a thriving floral business in the West End, which he personally superintends. A keen gardener before the war, he knows almost every flower that blows, and weaves really unique and beautiful color schemes into his decorations. He says he is able to "visualize" very clearly how his flowers appear to those possessing sight.

Much of this talented artist's work appears at church weddings, etc.; and, since he was once interested in architecture, and more especially in London buildings, there is scarcely a well-known meeting place where he cannot build up his flower schemes entirely unaided.

Many picturesque Society weddings have been made more beautiful by the aid of his skillful fingers.

The first visit to Canada of a member of the Royal House of Guelph was in 1787, when the Duke of Clarence came. The Duke of Kent (Queen Victoria's father) stayed in Canada three years, 1791-94, and again in 1799, as commander-in-chief at Halifax. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, visited Canada in 1860; Prince Alfred in 1861 and 1878; Prince Leopold in 1890; the Duke of York (King George V.) in 1901; and the Prince of Wales in 1919.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE.
Don't Endure Pain. Apply



The Remedy your Grandmother Used to Get Sure Relief. On Sale Everywhere. A GOOD THING. RUB IT IN.



A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

Classified Advertisements.

W OOL SPUN INTO YARN OR Blankets. Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

HELP WANTED.
LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

"Before the Swallow Dares"

The daffodils bring in the spring;
Let winter frown at will,
Here is her sign—
(It shall be mine)
A yellow daffodil.

The town was bitter with the cold;
The pane was dim with frost;
Oh, blithe and bold!
Oh, bravely gold!
The valiant color crossed.

The hurrying folk scarce stooped to heed
The year's triumphant hour,
But goldenly
It flashed on me—
All April in a flower.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Meaning of Sun Spots.

Sun spots are now thought to be a sign of the commencing debility of the dwarfed and shrunken star which we call the sun. If this idea be correct they will become more frequent and larger as ages pass, until at length our much-admired orb of day is darkened and ceases to be a worthwhile source of heat.

Astronomers and meteorologists are much interested in sun spots, and keep a constant watch on them. During the last few months they have been remarkably few and small.

It seems to have been proved that spotted areas of the sun have a lower temperature than the bright spots of the photosphere. Hence it is inferred that quite possibly the recent relative absence of sun spots may be accountable for the remarkably warm winter we have been enjoying.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Certain human expressions, such as the bristling of the teeth in rage and the bristling of the hair under the influence of extreme fear, have been put forward by scientists as proof of man's descent from animals.

DON'T DO THIS!

LEONARD EAR OIL
RELIEVES DEAFNESS and STOPS HEAD NOISES. Simply Rub it Back of the Ears and Insert in Nostrils. Proof of success will be given by the doctor. MADE IN CANADA. ANTHONY-SALES CO., Sales Agents, Toronto. A. G. Leonard, Inc., Mfrs., 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

Face Was Badly Disfigured. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"Small red pimples and black-heads befell my face and my face was badly disfigured. Some of the pimples festered while others scaled over and there were places where the pimples were in blotches. They used to itch and burn terribly. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura and I tried them. They stopped the itching and burning and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Miss V. A. Hayne, Stormont, N. S., Dec. 25, '18.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyndale, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always without soap.

"Pain's enemy" - I'll say it is!

WHEN you want quick comforting relief from any "external" pain, use Sloan's Liniment. Rubbing, bandaging, etc. Use for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and pains, sprains and strains, backache, sore muscles.



ISSUE No. 15-21.

20th Century Suits

For Dressy Young Men

For the Particular Man

Who want their Suits to fit perfectly, to be of a quality to retain color and shape, to give real value for every dollar invested.

PRICES DOWN \$10 TO \$15 ON EACH SUIT
Drop in and see the assortment. Make your selection and be a satisfied customer of this store.

SPLENDID VALUES IN BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS
Wonderful improvement in quality in all clothing for spring, with marked difference in lowering of prices.

EMPRESS SLIPPERS IN GREAT DEMAND, \$6.90

Classy style, superior quality. A real treat for the feet. Every Empress Shoe guaranteed. You take no chances.



Splendid stock of OXFORD TIES.
Splendid stock of TWO-HOLE TIE SLIPPERS.
Splendid stock of SHOES ON SPORT LAST, now in demand.
Splendid stock of SHOES, CUSHION SOLES, for comfort.
Prices all revised so that no firm in Canada can offer better values in Shoes than this store.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SERVICEABLE WORK SHOES
for solid wear. We guarantee every pair.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SERVICEABLE SHOES
Made for service and value.

AFTER HOUSE-CLEANING SUPPLIES
Carpets of the better kinds all down in price. Rugs, all sizes, 2 1/2 x 3, 3 x 3, 3 1/2 x 3, 3 3/4 x 4. Prices for our best seamless Balmoral Squares, \$17.50 to \$39.50.
Congoleum Squares, in desirable colorings, different sizes.
Linoleum for real service, \$1.25 sq. yd. A very special smooth surface quality, new spring patterns and colors, new low price, \$1.25 sq. yd. Other lines at 95c, little lighter in weight.
Wonder values in Curtains, \$2.25 to \$6.50. Brass Extension Rods, Window Shades, Extra Rollers.
Compare our Cotton values at 15c, 18c, 25c, 28c. Shirting, Cottonades, Prints, Ginghams, Galateas, all down in price.

A HOVER SUCTION SWEEPER will solve your house-cleaning problems. HOOVERS do more work and better work than any other. A demonstration will convince.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.



EDDIE POLO
IN THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE VANISHING DAGGERS
Opera House Wednesday of each week, commencing April 6

MILLIONS IN PROFITS

are being paid to the shareholders of Northern Ontario's Gold Mines.
Are you getting your share?
The experience gained in fifteen years of active connection with these mines will help you to participate in these splendid profits.

Complete information on Request
HOMER L. GIBSON & CO.
703-4-5 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

Glencoe Bakery

Have you tried a loaf of our **GENUINE MILK BREAD**

If not, have the wagon call at your door, or get it at your grocer's.

REITH
THE GLENCOE BAKER
Phone 55

CITY VERSUS THE FARM

The country districts contain many people who are not farmers, and so one need not be a farmer in order to obtain their fullest share of rural prosperity. There are a great many persons living in rural communities who do not belong to farmers' families. The villages with their stores, shops and smaller industries and business establishments get all the benefits of prosperity and stability of agriculture, and indeed the trade of the farmer is the best and most constant trade in the world. Some of the facts, therefore, which young men should look squarely in the face are these:—City opportunities may be likened to an old mine with much of the best ore gone. Wealth is already actually increasing faster in the rural districts than in the cities and men of industry and ability should be able to capture a reasonable part of this increase. The drift of population into cities has slowed down, not for sentimental reasons but rather because of the hard sledding for those who migrated to the cities. During business depression the cities suffer, worse than the rural districts; and in times of prosperity, now that the farmer produces food for three times as many outside as he formerly did, the rural districts make the bigger gains in wealth. Then young man why not go after these rural riches? If you are on the farm now stay there, if not, get there and stay while the getting is fairly good. —St. Mary's Journal.

THE CRAZE FOR BIGNESS

Although Toronto has over a half-million population and houses cannot be had for love or money, they have a Greater Toronto Association working overtime to make the city still larger. When and where is this insatiable desire for bigness to end? The world has gone mad on size. Cities of a half million work overtime to get a million people within their borders. Those of a million want two million and so on ad infinitum. It would be a thousand times better for everyone if a city of half a million, like Toronto, were broken up into ten cities of 50,000 and scattered throughout the Province. People in the smaller centres live a saner and more normal life. They are more likely to own their home, to have a little plot of ground, to have playgrounds and breathing places for the little children. They are less liable to have slums and unemployment and festering sores that come through the congregation of great masses of people in one centre. After all there is nothing that the large town or the small city has not got that a huge metropolis can give. The schools and churches are just as good. There are theatres and musical facilities. The home life is saner and normal, while working conditions are much better. Why then, this craze for bigness? Our vote goes to the smaller community! —Farmers' Sun.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 3, Ekfrid
Results of Easter examinations. Names are in order of merit.
IV.—Cassie Wiley (honors), Mary Johnson (honors), Margaret Sheires, Margaret Stevenson, Weldon Lockwood, Gilbert Stevenson, Willie Campbell, Evan Cornelle.
Sr. III.—Eva Johnson.
Jr. III.—Hetty Wayman.
Sr. II.—Jean Johnson (honors), Chester Lockwood (honors), Willie Tanner, John A. Johnson.
I.—Bert Cornelle (honors), Dorothy Campbell, Melvin Huston.
Primer.—Harold Cornelle (honors), Clare Huston.
M. McRae, Teacher.

S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid
The following is the standing of the pupils in Easter examinations on the term work.
Form IV.—Russell Campbell.
Sr. III.—John Carruthers, Clarence Eddie, Ella Leitch.
Jr. III.—Lillian Eddie, Mack Leitch, Elizabeth Crawford.
Sr. II.—Sara Crawford.
I.—Clarice Glasgow, Kenneth Eddie.
Primer.—Jean Crawford.
Jessie McAlpine, Teacher.

U. S. S. No. 16, Caradoc
Following is the report for February. The names are arranged in order of merit. Those marked with an asterisk were absent for part of the examination:
Jr. IV.—Florence Long, Kenneth Campbell, Blanche Laing, Lizzie Beattie, Clarence Long, Argyle McDugan, Laura Jeffrey, Archie McDougall.
Sr. III.—Marjorie Acton, Fay Hansford, Donald Fletcher, Eleanor McGugan.
Jr. III.—Clara Near, William Gould, Clarence Beattie.
II.—Dorothy Hiscox, Marion Campbell, Laura Collier, Marguerite Hansford, Blanche Hardy, Pearl Near, Verna Hagerty, George Jeffrey, Murray McGugan.
Sr. I.—Phyllis Bees, Margaret Dewar, Muriel Meek, Melvin Gough, Lena Himsford, Eleanor Meek, Eticille Williamson.
Jr. I.—Roy Hardy, Jack Kain, Gordon Huston, Stanley Gould.
Primer.—Jack Hansford, Leonard Loag, Archie Hagerty.
Agnes McNabb, Teacher.

S. S. No. 5, Metcalfe
Class IV.—Ewart Munroe 80, Martha Boyd 78, Jean Boyd 77, Sidney Peasey 74, Edward Peasey 72.
III.—Arceia Dewar—88, Evelyn Boyd 75, Marjorie Chambers 68, Clinton Osier 60.
II.—Verna Reilly 90, Verna Reilly 80, Lorne Osier 78, Marion Henry 78, Lucy Peasey 71, Clayton Osier 70, Archie Leitch 68, Edwin Douglas 68.
I.—Rhea Boyd 85, Margaret Peasey 80, Jean Osier 70.
Primer.—Allie Peasey, Harold Douglas.

U. S. S. No. 14, Metcalfe
Following is the report in per cent. of the Easter-examinations:
Sr. IV.—Marguerite Munro 81.
Sr. III.—Lorne Towers 69.
Jr. III.—Archie Carruthers 76, Florence Moore 70, Christopher Carruthers 70.
Sr. II.—Orville Towers 75, Charlie Towers 73, Melvin Moore 68, John Woods 68.
Sr. I. to Jr. II.—Martin Walker 84, Lloyd Munro 84, Dennis Giles 75, Bruce Moore 73.
Primer.—Ernest Moore 75, Jean Griswold, Teacher.

S. S. No. 2, Moss
Jr. IV.—The Bell 415, Jean Sherwood 371, Ruth King 370.
Sr. III.—Mary Hurdle 344, Jack Bubak 302, Clarence Leeson 167, Elmer Leeson 135.
Sr. II.—Norman Sherwood 237, Katharine Gillies 224, Jean Bain 201, Jack Reyecraft 174.
Sr. I.—Mamie Logan 143, Willie Logan 110.
Primer.—Reta Logan 13, Doris Reyecraft 10, Garnet Leeson 14, Lorna Sherwood 10, Gerald Leeson 12.
N. Farrell, Teacher.

S. S. No. 3, Moss
Following is the result in per cent. of the Easter term examinations. Those whose names are marked with an asterisk were absent from all or part of the examinations:
Sr. IV.—Elliott Whitlock 85, Fred Squire 85.
Sr. III.—Don Coyne 89, John Whitfield 81, Dora Squire 80, Blanche Whitlock 79, Jean Moore 79, Richard Fry 74, Marion Grover 74, Frank Walker 53.
Sr. II.—Mary Watterworth 97, Florence Fry 89, Helen Whitlock 88, Ross Edwards 76, Earl Harvey 72, Lewis Moore 71, Melvin Smith absent.
Sr. I.—Margaret Whitfield 79, Charlie Perrin 64, Gordon Squire 61, Clare Whitlock 49, Willard Edwards 49.

Jr. II.—Jim Squire 90, Irving Grey 86, Alex. Giles 79, Helen Eddie 78, Ethel Harvey 77, Velda Grover 67, Garnet Tunks 57, John Smith absent.
Sr. I.—Nellie Squire 94, Margaret Watterworth 85, Viola Eddie 82, Kathleen Giles 80, Madeline Watterworth absent.
Jr. I.—Mildred Winger.
Sr. Primer.—Dorothy Moore, Besie Winger.
Jr. Primer.—Willie Grover, Jim Welsh, Wilbert Fry, Joe Giles.
E. Reyecraft, Teacher.

S. S. No. 7, Moss
Report on term work. The marks given indicate the average obtained by each pupil. Those marked with an asterisk missed one or more tests.
Jr. IV.—Verna McBrayne 57, Clarence Scott 36.
Sr. III.—Florence McLean 80, Dan Armstrong 70, Jane Gates 65, Arch. Gates 60, Mary Clements 79.
Jr. III.—Velma McNaughton 86, Willie Scott 60, Margaret McVicar 64, George Turner 40, Violet Gates 56.
II.—Jessie McNaughton 77, Clinton Armstrong 63, Irene McLarty 90, Beale McVicar 88, Jean King 70, Etta Scott 64, Edith June 60, Willie Turner 5.
I.—Tommy Turner 70, Cecil Goldrick 65.
Primer.—In order of merit—Douglas June, Johnny Turner, Russell McVicar, Mae Guss.
Miss Duckworth, Teacher.

S. S. No. 9, Moss
The following is the report for the Easter examinations. Those marked with an asterisk missed an examination.
Sr. IV.—(Total 500) Hector McLean 319, Verna Henderson 317, Vera Henderson 302.
Jr. IV.—(Total 450) Catherine Mitchell 255.
III.—(Total 400) Jean Gillies 295, Johanna Mitchell 263.
II.—(Total 150) Donna Gillies 95.
I.—(Total 150) Martha Livingston 148, Alden Gillies 122, George Innes 94, Kenneth Gillies 84.
Primer.—(Total 100) John Mitchell 95, Leland Innes.
Florence M. Hick, Teacher.

S. S. No. 17, Moss
IV.—Sara McLachlin 61, Hugh McKellar 57.
III.—Lloyd Little 69, Mary McKellar 68, Zaida Munroe 62, Albert Moore 59, Mary McLachlin 56, Dougal McIntyre 39.
II.—Viola Munroe 50, Hugh Leitch 44.
I.—Kenneth McKellar 77, Harley Lease 60, Duncan Leitch 57.
Elizabeth Leitch, Teacher.

Longwood Public School
Following is the report of the Easter examinations held in the Longwood public school. Those marked with a star missed one or more examinations.
IV.—Mona Kehnings 86, Deborah Rae 82, Willie Warren 82, Mary Gallagher 76, Bernadette Dillon 71, Angela Dillon 69, Loretta Gallagher 67, Rusten Tasker 61, George Philips 56, Joe Edwards 51.
III.—Stanley Beattie 71, Vula Kellestine 70, Mildred Horne 65, Truman Edwards 61, Orville Hathaway 55, Joe Kellestine 51.
II.—Violet Kellestine 81, Byron Tasker 80, Alec Rae 77, Eva Kellestine 76, Raeford Horne 70, Emma Anderson 64, Gladys Tasker 46, Cecil Boud 40.
Sr. I.—Rhea Border 94, David Border 84, Irene Hathaway 82, Melvin Kellestine 85, Andrew McDiarmid 85, Emery Hathaway 83.
Jr. I.—Ferne Edwards 80, John Dillon 80, Campbell Rae 80, Francis Tasker 75, Carson Boud 65.
Sr. Primer.—Warren Philips 96.
Jr. Primer.—Cecil Edwards, Franklin Case, Raymond Barber.
Elda Campbell, Teacher.



A Limitless Guarantee

A guarantee that operates at any time in the life of an Ames Holden "Auto-Shoe" protects you against any and every defect in material or workmanship that may come to light.

There is no time or mileage limit on this Ames Holden "Auto-Shoe" Guarantee. It serves as bedrock for all adjustments, which are made upon it—without fuss, quibble or red tape.

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

For Sale By

Wm. McCallum M. J. McAlpine

Phone 88

GLENCOE

Phone 19w

"Grey Sox" Tubes

"Red Sox" Tubes

Bootleggers and Whiskey Smugglers are Disgracing Canada

On April 18 Abolish Importation by voting YES

Since January 1, 1920, thousands and thousands of gallons of Whiskey, Gin, Brandy and High Wines have been shipped into Ontario.

Express shipments alone for a long period averaged four to six cars per day, and have run as high as eight!

Four car loads a day means at least 19,200 quarts daily, or over 5,000,000 quarts per year. And yet the people of Ontario voted to make prohibition the permanent law!

This imported "Booze" is the stuff which enables the "Bootlegger" to carry on his illegal trade, and allows "Rum Runners" and "Whiskey Smugglers" to disgrace Canada.

Officers of the law are set at defiance.

Read what the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners says himself.

Importation Makes Law Enforcement Difficult

"After an experience in the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act covering the period from its first coming into force in September, 1916, I am in a position to state that importation is seriously hampering its effectiveness. The War Measures Act was repealed in January 1920, and the Dominion Orders-in-Council under the Act were rescinded. Heavy shipments of liquor into the province began at once. The number of cases of breach of the Ontario Temperance Act have increased in even greater proportion."—From a Statement by the Chairman of Board of License Commissioners for Ontario.

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? **NO**

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden? **YES X**

VOTE—and vote "YES"

Mark your ballot as above with an X opposite the Yes, and nothing more.

Ontario Referendum Committee 13 1/2

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between MONTREAL TORONTO DETROIT and CHICAGO

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

\$50 to \$5,000 A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

- No better life investment available
- No better security obtainable
- Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
- Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
- Not affected by trade depression
- Free from Dominion Income Tax
- No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase. Any two persons may purchase jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers. Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

This is Canada's Wireless Year!



Whether you are resident in a large city or two or three hours away, our Wireless Equipment furnishes you with endless instructive entertainment. We can supply Receiving Apparatus which will pick up signals from the most distant stations and enable you to "listen in" for wireless telephone conversations, radio plays, news bulletins, etc. Transmitters set operated directly off lamp socket and communicate with your friends a hundred miles away. Amateur Wireless brings the great world to your door. Cut out and mail this ad. to us with request for Price List. "Can't ask anything you would like to know about Amateur Wireless."

Fully Licensed under Marconi and General Electric Patents.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTER, Limited
23 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

The Secret of the Old Chateau

By DAVID WHITELAW.

(Copyright.)

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.
Vivian Renton and Eddie Haverton, modern soldiers of fortune, have been gambling with Hubert Baxenter, a prosperous attorney, in his London apartments. After their departure he at night returns to the house, murders Baxenter and hides the body on the roof. While waiting for night to come again in order to make his escape, he finds from a desk a curious old yellowed document telling of a mysterious chest left in the care of one of Baxenter's ancestors by a French nobleman, the Marquis de Dantigny, of the Chateau Chauville. The chest has been handed down from one generation of Baxenters to another and carefully guarded in the home that some day its rightful owner will be found. Renton decides to pose as the missing heir and claim the chest. He goes to France to make some useful inquiries about the Dantigny family.

CHAPTER IV Writing the Will.

It will be necessary to relieve for a few moments some of the exciting events that happened at the time of the Revolution, those strangely troubled days when the fair land of France was so deeply soaked with the blood of its own patriotic citizens. In this way the most important details of the oddly mysterious bequest entrusted to Adam Baxenter by the white-haired old aristocrat, Marquis de Dantigny, can be more fully understood.

So while Vivian is leaning back on the cushions of his carriage wondering who is to be the next to enter into the possession of the murdered man's Regent Park house and the offices in the Strand, let us listen to the song of the Revolution, shouted at the top of a tuneless and wine-laden voice, which sounded like a traveler who had but that moment climbed, straggled down from the saddle, to bite his under lip in irritation and to lead his mount into the shadow of a farm wagon which stood by the gateway leading to the stable.

There was no hostler at hand to attend to the animal; but Remy Perancourt had ridden far and the horse needed no restraining hand on his bridle, but stood there with steaming neck outstretched to nibble at a few poor ears of corn which showed at the tail-board of the cart.

Remy advanced cautiously to the wine-framed window. The song had now ceased and had given place to oath-interrupted laughter. The man in the courtyard, his body well screened against any sudden surprise from the room he was watching, availed himself of a small aperture in the blind—for it was the Spring of 1793, a time when man looked with suspicion on man, and when it were well to move warily and act with an infinite caution.

It was but a small portion of the apartment of the "Star of Navarre" that was visible, but it showed enough for Remy to draw back with a muttered curse. Seated at the head of the black oak table was a man, bearded and very dirty. On the board before him, papers and documents were mixed with the remains of a meal and with empty wine flasks.

More noteworthy still was the curious assortment of weapons spread over the person of the sinister-looking individual himself. From the pocket of the great coat which was hung over the back of his chair a small blunderbuss showed its stock; in a belt at his waist two other firearms were ready to hand, whilst a poignard and a sabre, in their nakedness, kept the other weapons company.

Remy did not need to raise his eyes from the floor to know that he was looking at the infamous Herat, the devilish scion of the Committee of General Safety, the friend and confidant of Robespierre, the wretch to whom nothing was sacred and who spared neither friends nor family so that his fatal lists be filled and Madame Guibotine be not kept waiting.

Often had he seen the armored figure of the "ferret of the Marais quarter," and he knew well the man's cowardice, how in addition to his

superfluity of weapons he never moved without a bodyguard of armed ruffians, eager and ready to do the bidding of their hideous master.

Remy could not, from his perch in the blind, see how many the man had with him now, but he judged from the sound and from the shadows that flashed at intervals across the wall and the blind that they numbered at least half a dozen, and he felt back to where his tired horse, with drooping neck, nearly stepped in the shadow of the cart.

Remy stroked the moist mane, and, holding the nostrils to prevent a possible neigh, led the poor steed back across the cobbles and through the stone archway to the street. He gave a glance behind him to see that all was quiet, then mounted and, taking the way that lay southward, left the city by the Barrier d'Artois.

The plains of Touraine stretched out gray to the horizon in a level monotony, and the little marshy lanes reflected the glory of the setting sun. Behind the horseman the towers and minarets of the city showed a delicate tracery against the evening sky and from some lofty spire a peal of bells sounded. Once free of the city, Remy had allowed the horse to slip unheeded upon the mane and was letting his horse make his own pace, whilst the risk he ran of being seen by the sentry on why it was that Herat the friend of the Terror and daily companion of Fouquier-Tinville, should be so far from Paris.

In the habit of sending out pre-consumers to spy upon the doings of the provincial tribunals, but he did not remember having heard that Blois had a tribunal. He told himself that it must be the biggest of game that could hang Herat away from the happy hunting ground of the capital, and he cursed him roundly for his presence at the "Star of Navarre."

For the last two hours Remy had been promising himself the comfort of wine and supper, a comfort not easily understood save by those who have spent twenty hours in the saddle, and his horse had doubtless, in his own way, had very similar thoughts. And now, to be forced into the remaining two miles of his journey—re-creating what he had intended to resume, re-creating in the morning—was not pleasant. Besides the little hamlet of Massey, which was his destination, he had a poor rest for travelers—and they would not be expecting him at the Chateau de Chauville until the morning. On second thought, however, Remy told himself that Herat's presence in Blois complicated matters, and his errand, which hitherto had seemed to call for no undue haste, now took on a sinister significance.

So deep in thought was he that the distance seemed covered in less time than he had imagined possible, and raising his eyes he was surprised to see the little cluster of red roofs nestling among the foliage of the chestnut trees, and which, with the church, composed the village of Massey.

The house lying back from the road and showing the sign of the "Three Lilies" was a poor enough substitute for the "Star of Navarre," but to the saddle-wearer was it at least promised rest and refreshment. As he pulled up before the low doorway some peasants, who were taking their thin wine on a bench outside, looked up curiously.

Remy Perancourt smiled grimly as he dismounted. Time was when these men would have sprung up, hat in hand, to do him service; now—well, it was the turn of the people and why should they leave their wine to hold the bridle of a stranger who, like enough, was an aristocrat and an enemy of the glorious Revolution that was to do so much for them and theirs?

There was little of the aristocrat showing in Perancourt, as, tawny-stained and dirty, he tied his horse to a ring let into the post of the door and made his way inside the house. Jacques, the landlord—whose great difficulty in these times was to restrain from addressing his guests as "monsieur" and from bowing low before them—met him in the passage.

"Er—Citizen Perancourt, is it not? You are from Paris?"

"Yes, Jacques—I beg pardon, Citizen Jacques. To-day France groans under the 'citizen' curse. Oh, I don't mind!" as the innkeeper, putting his fingers to his lips, nodded in the direction of the drinking peasants, "nothing seems to matter now. Our heads are bare to drop, however we act. Since the citizen patriots arrested the citizen king and as many of his citizen family as they could lay their citizen hands on, we citizen soldiers of August 10th have been in hiding. Faith! Citizens—I can smell them here. Give me some of your best, landlords, to take away the taste."

The traveller paused to drink the wine which his host poured out, then he added in a lower tone:

"The Marquis de Dantigny—is he at the chateau?"

"He was yesterday. You are going there, citizen? You have news of his son? He was one of those who defended the Tuilleries, was he not? Then, as Remy nodded, he spoke: "News takes long to reach here. What think you they will do with the queen with Citizen Capet?"

"For answer Remy took up a knife from the table and poking it horizontally, let it fall edge-wise on the board. He rose with a little laugh.

"As for the young seigneur, as one of the officers of the Petit Paris he is 'suspect.' It does not do for any of the defenders of the Tuilleries to show face in Paris. You and I, landlords, are who are such a sorry lot—peasants of the Revolution—have nothing to fear." Remy solemnly winked at Jacques as he spoke and finished his wine. "I can leave my horse here, I suppose—I will sleep at the chateau."

Remy Perancourt stepped out along the uneven road, turning off into a narrow track, which, threading a little wood, led to the bridge which spanned the moat of the Chateau de Chauville, the corked roofs of whose towers he had seen above a clump of poplars from the door of the inn. The mansion stood mysterious in the pale light of the evening, and seemed to white towers, ivy covered and discolored with age, showing faithfully in the placid depths of the moat, where hilly leaves made green patches on the surface and two swans seemed to hang motionless upon the water.

The man crossed the bridge and looked in at the little lodge flanked by its towers, tiny counterparts of the building itself. A sleepy servant took his message and a few moments later Remy was ushered into the great dining hall of the castle.

Dinner was over, but wine and a dish of fruit still remained upon the polished oak of the long table. A small fire had been lighted on the massive hearth and shone upon the features of

an elderly man who rose from an armchair as his visitor entered.

"Ah! Remy, I am glad to see you; but Gaspar's letter said to-morrow—I am afraid you will not find us ready." He smiled a little as he spoke. "You see, in these times we do not entertain much."

He turned and pulled a silver bell-rasp, and to the servant who answered his summons, made arrangements for the guest-chamber to be prepared and for a meal to be served at once. He mentioned Remy into a chair facing him.

"Yes, Remy, I'm glad to see you—glad, and perhaps a little frightened. One never knows what to expect in these days. You have left Gaspar well?"

"Quite, Monsieur le Marquis—and safe. Oh! he is a man to be proud of, he—and the work he is doing back there in Paris. He is in the thick of the fight, running with the hare and with the hounds, and ever helping the hares. Many a confounded prisoner has found himself at liberty through Gaspar's good offices, and Sanson has been cheated of many heads. He fights the tribunal with its own weapons, and some of its most influential members have gone to the guillotine of evidence gleaned or manufactured by Citizen Gabriel, as your son calls himself with the 'hounds.' Then there is a flock of Citizen and visits Bezon, who engraves the forged passports. You can understand, sir, how it is impossible for him to come to you. Luckily his name was published among those officers of the Petit Paris who fell on the 10th of August."

"In that his safety—so far as it is believed."

The entrance of the servant prevented further speech, and even when the meal was cleared away, the old man sat silent. Whilst his visitor had been eating the nobeman had taken from his pocket the letter he had received from his son the day before. He had read it through, and now he sat, the paper hanging limply from his fingers, gazing into the flames.

(To be continued.)



Woman's Interests

Artistic Dyeing.

Unbleached muslin has been used for many attractive articles for the household, for aprons, and for children's dresses. Probably one of the most effective means of decorating is by using dyes. The articles may or may not be made up before dyeing. In case a border is desired around the bottom of the garment, such as a kimono, child's dress, or tea jacket, it may be so dyed. An attractive color is chosen for the garment and a border of diamonds, circles or squares left the original color of the unbleached material.

This result is accomplished by first making a row of diamonds, then using a strong thread, place a running stitch around the marked line of each figure and gather it up tightly. The portion of material which is gathered up and which is to form the design is then wound very tightly, with grocery twine, beginning where the gathering thread holds it tightly, and winding nearly to the end. The cord should be wound very closely together to completely cover the material. A very small portion is left at the end, making a spot of the dyed color in the centre. The material is then dyed, and, if the winding of the cord has been done carefully, when the article is dry, and cord and drawing-thread is removed, the marked sections will be of the original color, forming a pattern on the garment as marked.

Many interesting designs may be worked out. The use of circles, diamonds and squares are most successful. This may be used for curtains, children's dresses, with pieces of unbleached muslin used for trimming. The design is improved if the figures are outlined in black. When only a few are put on the garment, as on the front of an apron or the centre of a porch pillow, they are especially pretty if an applique design is used in the centre of the figure.

Luncheon sets are made by using only one figure in the corner, in which there is placed an applique or embroidered design. The edges are sometimes blanket-stitched, cross-stitched or bound with plain material, and a running stitch put around the edge. Very pretty tea jackets are made of three yards of material cut perfectly plain with a band for the sleeves put on Japanese style. The neck and front are left unfinished until after the dyeing. A border of diamonds is marked around the bottom and after dyeing, these are blanket stitched at the edge. The sleeve bands are sometimes put on after the dyeing.

Mother's Party.
"What makes a party?" Marcia asked sternly.
"Why, the spirit, I suppose. But, Marcia Duncan, there isn't even time to get the silver out of storage."

When you think of painting

Remember that the paint for every need and protection is made by

RAMSAY'S

"The Right Paint for Paint Fight"

ASK YOUR DEALER

me. You'll see if it isn't the happiest party we ever had."

Two Egg Dishes.

Swiss Eggs—Use a pan to fit the size of the family. For each four eggs use one-half cup cream, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons grated cheese, salt, pepper. Melt the butter in the pan, being careful it does not brown. Add the cream. Heat all thoroughly. Slip the eggs in one at a time. Season to taste. Cook very gently so as not to break the form of the eggs. When the white is nearly firm, sprinkle the cheese over. Cook till done, "spoon" the eggs carefully onto slices of hot buttered toast, and soften each slice with a portion of the hot cream.

Eggs baked in potato—If the men folk need a hearty meal, serve these eggs with sliced bacon or thin slices of fried ham or dried beef fried in butter. Bake the potatoes carefully, choosing them of uniform size and smoothness. Scoop out the inside of each baked potato into a hot dish. Mash and season with cream, salt and pepper. Refill the shell, not quite full. Put a bit of butter in the little hole you have left and drop into it a whole raw egg. Return to oven until the egg is cooked.

For cleaning automobiles in garages a machine has been invented that generates steam, which is said to be more effective than gasoline, less hazardous and less expensive.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Where Conservation is Unknown.

In Canada forest fires are not popular. No Canadian would be astonished if he were reproached for starting one. Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, writing in the magazine Asia, tells a story that shows that there is at least one country in which the Canadian view of forest fires is not shared. The scene is the great hunting park at Tungling, China, the site of the Eastern Tombs, where the Manchu emperors and their royal consorts sleep in splendid mausoleums among the fragrant pines.

Forestall Colds, Chills and Influenza

Take BOVRIL

Use Bovril in your cooking. It flavours, enriches, nourishes more.

The Body-building Power of Bovril has been proved by independent scientific experiments to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

A novel machine for sewing the edges of mattresses travels around a table on which each mattress is laid.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

The balance-wheel of a watch moves more than 3,500 miles in a year.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE
FOR EVERY SURFACE

Spruce Up
Now is the time to get your home in tip-top shape. Don't neglect your furniture and woodwork. A coat of Martin-Senour will work wonders. Save the surface and you save all.

Paint Up
For the Walls and Ceilings
NEU-TONE—the valuable, sanitary paint that will take the place of lead paint. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Floors
MARTIN'S WHITE ENAMEL—The best for kitchen, bathroom, and hall. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S WINDOW GLASS PAINT—Keeps the glass clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Trim
MARTIN'S TRIM PAINT—Keeps the trim clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Siding
MARTIN'S SIDING PAINT—Keeps the siding clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Roof
MARTIN'S ROOF PAINT—Keeps the roof clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Gutters
MARTIN'S GUTTER PAINT—Keeps the gutters clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Driveway
MARTIN'S DRIVEWAY PAINT—Keeps the driveway clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Garage
MARTIN'S GARAGE PAINT—Keeps the garage clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Porch
MARTIN'S PORCH PAINT—Keeps the porch clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Deck
MARTIN'S DECK PAINT—Keeps the deck clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Fences
MARTIN'S FENCE PAINT—Keeps the fences clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Railings
MARTIN'S RAILING PAINT—Keeps the railings clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Balconies
MARTIN'S BALCONY PAINT—Keeps the balconies clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Terraces
MARTIN'S TERRACE PAINT—Keeps the terraces clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Stairs
MARTIN'S STAIR PAINT—Keeps the stairs clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Doors
MARTIN'S DOOR PAINT—Keeps the doors clean and clear. It is easy to apply and gives a beautiful finish.

For the Windows
MARTIN'S

ENTENTE NATIONS MUST PAY FULL DEBT TO UNITED STATES

Repayment of Indebtedness of Over Ten Billion Dollars is Insisted on by the Harding Government.

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government will insist that the powers associated with it in the war with Germany repay, principal and interest, their indebtedness of more than \$10,000,000,000 to this country.

This is the first flat pronouncement of the Harding Administration on the question of the allied indebtedness. It refutes permanently all reports to the effect that the new Administration might agree to cancellation.

The President let it be known following the Cabinet meeting on Friday that the question of the foreign loans had occupied a large part of the discussion and that, while the nature of the discussion was not to be made public, it could be stated as the policy of his Administration to count upon repayment of the principal and interest of the vast sums advanced by this country to the allied Governments during the war. The loans of the United States to these Governments, exclusive of interest, which has not been paid, total \$9,450,000,000, divided as follows:

United Kingdom	\$4,210,000,000
France	2,750,000,000
Italy	1,625,000,000
Russia	190,000,000

As yet the Harding Administration has gone no farther than taking the firm and final stand that the allied debt must be repaid.

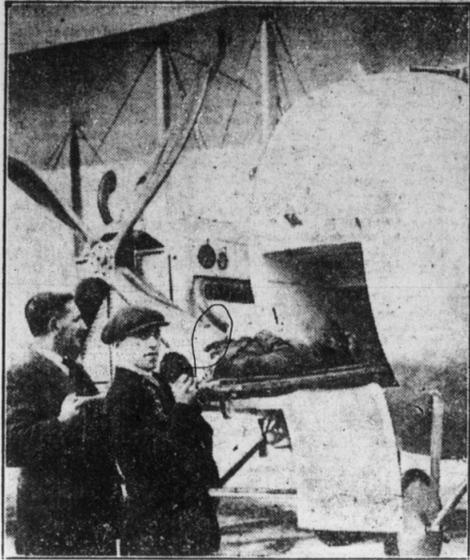
Belgium	400,000,000
Serbia and Jugoslavia	100,000,000
Other Allies	175,000,000

Accrued interest on these loans already amounts to over \$1,000,000,000, which brings the total of allied indebtedness to date up to ten and a half billions. No payments of interest have been received by the United States from any debtor Governments, except where they borrowed more from this Government for that purpose.

The Treasury Department, during the Wilson Administration, and with the approval of Congress, agreed to the deferment of interest on these debts for three years, ending in 1923. In other words, payments of interest on the debts in all probability will not begin for over two years, by which time another billion dollars in interest payments will have accrued.

By that time the total allied debt, principal and interest, will closely approximate the enormous total of \$12,000,000,000.

The Harding Administration has gone no farther than taking the firm and final stand that the allied debt must be repaid.



A FLYING AMBULANCE
This latest British aeroplane ambulance is capable of carrying four patients. The picture shows a patient being admitted to the cabin.

GERMANY AGAIN DEFILES THE ALLIES IN MOST IMPUDENT OF NOTES

After Refusing Point-Blank to Meet Allied Demand to Pay One Billion Marks Gold by March 23, Germany Also Refuses to Obey the Disarmament Orders on April First.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has again defied the allies. This time it is with regard to disarmament. Having refused point-blank to meet the allied demand to pay 1,000,000,000 marks gold by March 23, Germany replies refusing to put into effect the disarmament measures ordered to be completed by April 1.

As Berlin proposed to arbitrate the question of the amount of her payments to date to prove she owed no balance of 12,000,000,000 on the 20,000,000 marks due May 1, she now asks that the allies arbitrate the disarmament matter. That is, on all except one point—Germany refuses point-blank to disarm her fortresses on the Polish border "because of the danger from the east."

Germany, in her note, which is dated March 26, replies that she handed over all arms ready due, and that the allies' calculations were wrong by 1,000,000 rifles. For disarmament of the eastern fortresses the note says:

"The pieces of artillery conserved by Germany for the defence of the citadels are absolutely necessary and their surrender is impossible, in view of present events in the East. The same applies to the light equipment of these forts."

As for regulation of factories entitled to manufacture arms, Berlin presents a most remarkable plea. Article 63 of the treaty says:—"The manufacture of arms, munitions or any war material shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers and the number of which they retain the right to restrict."

Germany supplied the names of the factories she chose. The allies approved them, and declared that, therefore, arms could not be manufactured in other factories, of which it gave a list, including the Krupp works. Germany's new note declares the treaty gives the allies no right to forbid the manufacture of arms in all these factories, and that the allies have power to act only with regard to the factories named by the German Government as official arms manufacturing.

This is considered as perhaps the most impudent of all the impudent notes Germany has sent the allies. It is virtually a defiant trouble-maker.

BRITISH COAL MINERS DROP TOOLS AND THREATEN TO FLOOD MINES

Emergency Act Invoked to Meet Industrial Crisis—Feared That General Strike May Bring About a National Calamity.

A despatch from London says:—By a Royal proclamation issued on Thursday night Great Britain is declared to be in a "state of emergency" in view of the coal miners' strike.

This is the first time in British history that an industrial crisis has been so qualified.

The declaration of this "state of emergency" empowers the Government to apply certain special measures provided for under the act which was passed by Parliament last October, and which was introduced at the period of another mining difficulty.

The last coal strike was settled before the Emergency Act became a law, and this is its initial application. Labor leaders of all shades of opinion had protested against the bill, but it was put through Parliament, and then practically forgotten. News of its application, in fact, came as a great surprise, even to many politicians.

There are certain indications that the coal strike may develop into a general strike, a warning of which is conveyed by the summoning of a conference by the two other members of the "Labor Triple Alliance"—the railway men and the transport workers.

The coal strike alone, apart from its grave social consequences, will completely paralyze British trade and industry, but a general strike would be a national calamity at this time. Efforts for a compromise are still on foot, but no progress has so far been made toward a solution of the problem.

The coal problem is extremely difficult of solution, because while every one admits that the miners have a grievance in facing a heavy reduction in wages, no one can suggest how it may be obviated except by a Government subsidy. This seems to be out of the question.

It is also admitted that the diversion of the coal to overseas trade was due mainly at first to the exorbitant prices fixed by the coal owners, who were determined to maintain their immense profits in addition to meeting the increased wages.

Now by reason of the United States competition and the increasing restriction of the French demand because of her coal receipts from Germany, the situation demands a sacrifice, but neither the miners nor the owners are willing to face it.

The coal miners, in determining the existing wage contracts, gave notice to all mine employees, including the enginemen and pumpmen, who were the chief beneficiaries under the war wage scale, and this notice which the coal owners contend was only a formality, these workers are now threatening to accept, thus allowing the mines to be flooded and ruining the industry for an indefinite time.

Success or failure of the strike, is expected to depend upon the results of meetings of the railway and transport workers called for early next week.

A later despatch from London says:—Britain's momentous coal war has entered upon its first phase with 1,200,000 men idle. All coal production has stopped, and the Government, which has declared that a condition of "National emergency" has arisen, has placed an embargo on all coal for export.

The fatal step of ceasing to pump the mines has, however, not been taken, and several unions, comprising the bulk of the enginemen and pumpmen throughout England and Scotland, have decided to remain at work in defiance of the order of the Miners' Union. This most important decision probably is not unwelcome to any but the extremists, such as those of South Wales, as flooding the mines would cause well-nigh irreparable damage.

Among the inventions since Confederation are: Telephones, wireless telegraphy, airplanes, automobiles, tractors, gasoline engines, electric light, fireless cookers, motor boats, sulky plows, oil-propelled boats, parcel post, rural mail delivery, thermos bottles, typewriters, moving pictures.

Educational Expenditures.

Ontario spends something over twenty millions of dollars annually on its public, separate, industrial, continuation, and high schools, and its collegiate institutes. The great bulk of this amount is contributed and expended by the municipalities themselves. On university education the Province spends less than two millions of dollars; that is, less than one-tenth of the amount spent on primary and secondary education.

No one who realizes the interdependence of the various grades of education will argue that university education costs too much. "Primary, secondary, and higher education are part of one great education effort. The goal of that effort is to develop a free human being who has been prepared for the responsibility of deciding things for himself. Each division of our educational system has its share in this preparation. The same pupil may pass through all grades. The teachers of the primary schools are taught in the secondary schools by teachers who have themselves been taught in the universities. The effectiveness of university work largely depends on the excellence of the preparatory schools, and the whole tone and atmosphere of the secondary schools are created by their university-trained staffs. The character of the work in the primary schools is ultimately influenced or even determined by the ideals of the University. The interests of primary, secondary, and higher education are interdependent and interlocked. No one interest can be impaired without weakening the others; none can be improved without strengthening the others. To set the financial claims of one against the other would be to impoverish all."

FRANCE ASKS FOR COST OF ORCHARDS

Hearing Before Commission of Damage to Fruit Trees.

Paris, April 3.—At a hearing today before the Reparations Commission on land and orchard damage, France contended that it was incumbent upon Germany to pay the proportional cost of replanting orchards, which should be determined by the difference between the age of the tree when destroyed and the normal life of the tree, according to an official announcement.

Germany recognized that compensation was due for the destruction of forests to the value of the wood destroyed or carried away, and also for reforestation, provided the forest trees were of no commercial value.

The hearing is being continued, and a decision by the commission is expected shortly.

Mme. Curie to Visit United States

A despatch from Washington says:—President and Mrs. Harding will receive Mme. Curie in the White House on May 20 and present her with a gramme of radium, valued at \$100,000, in behalf of the women of the United States, who have contributed to a fund for this purpose in recognition of her scientific services, particularly in the discovery of radium.

Mme. Curie will come to the United States especially for the presentation.

Ontario Flax Used in Ulster.

A despatch from London says:—Ontario flax has become an expanding factor in the Irish flax markets. The statement made by K. Gilliat, who is proceeding to Canada shortly to look over large land options he has taken in several Provinces for growing Canadian flax species suitable for coarse fabrics. He said many of the leading Ulster houses already own considerable tracts of land in various Provinces of Canada, as well as in the other Dominions.

First Roman Catholic Viceroy of Ireland

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that Lord Edmund Talbot, uncle of the Duke of Norfolk, will succeed Lord French, as Viceroy in Ireland. He will be the first Viceroy under the new Home Rule Act and will be the first Roman Catholic ever to hold this office.

Lord Talbot has held the post of Joint Parliamentary Secretary for the Treasury for some time.

Live Bomb Claims Five Victims

A despatch from Dublin says:—A child found a bomb on Friday in the ruins of the Ross Carbery Police Barracks, the scene early on Thursday of a Sinn Fein attack, and handed it to a policeman who, seeing the pin was missing, threw it into the street. It exploded, killing two persons and seriously wounding three others. Several persons suffered minor injuries.

B.C. Liquor Act Effective on May 1

A despatch from Victoria, B.C. says:—The new Provincial Liquor Act will come into effect May 1, it is expected by Government officials here. A. M. Johnston, Deputy Attorney-General and J. H. Falconer, of Vancouver, are spoken as probable commissioners. The third will be a returned soldier, it is said.



General Debonete
French General-in-Chief, who is conducting the military operations in the occupied German territory.

140,000 JEWS PERISHED IN 1920

London Populace Protest Against the Pogroms in Central Europe.

London, April 3.—Thousands of persons attended a huge mass meeting held at Mile End Pavilion, in the East End of London, to-day and protested against Jewish pogroms in the Ukraine and other parts of Russia.

Among letters received from prominent persons unable to attend the meeting was one from Lord Wearde, who wrote: "Four has so deadened the conscience of the nations of Europe that they have not done what they ought to do—stop this wholesale massacre of Jews. It is to be regretted that England is not possessed of a Gladstone to take up the cry of persecution going on in Eastern Europe."

Lord Swaythling wrote that he hoped Great Britain would wake up and do something to stop the terrible pogroms in the Ukraine. Lord Parmore and Col. Wedgwood wrote similar letters.

Dr. Saltzman, recently returned from Central Europe, described "the horrible butchery going on against the Jews." He said 140,000 Jews were slaughtered in 528 pogroms in 1920; that the Jewish population was completely wiped out in 124 towns, while eleven towns were completely devastated.

Thousands of small children were bayoneted, while bloody scenes defied description, he said. The Jews not killed in the pogroms, he declared, were dying of starvation and misery in economic pogroms.

Thirteen epistles in all are ascribed to the Apostle Paul.

NEW VICEROY COLDLY RECEIVED BY PRESS

Talbot Appointment is Commented on Unfavorably by Dublin Papers.

Dublin, April 3.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting to-day on the appointment of Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot as Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland in succession to Viscount Pench, says it is to be claimed as a recommendation that Lord Talbot is a Catholic. The newspaper adds:

"But it is an insult to Irish intelligence to think that fact will ensure a welcome from the Irish people to this rabid Tory partisan. For fifteen years the new Viceroy has been the principal organizer of the anti-Irish forces in England."

The Freeman's Journal says it thinks the motive of the appointment of Lord Talbot was the desire of Premier Lloyd George to keep the Vatican in good humor, but officials here declare a likelier explanation is that the Viceroy is appointed for the whole of Ireland and therefore it was necessary to appoint a Catholic whose political record would render him agreeable to Ulster.

The Irish Times congratulates Lord Talbot on his courage and says: "Under happier circumstances, we should give him a hearty and unreserved welcome. Unless sanity and patriotism reform the entire situation during the present month, Lord Edmund will have a thankless and ridiculous task in summoning a Parliament which will never sit, and another which will be dissolved by the large majority of its electorate. Nevertheless, his proclamations will unloose a fresh storm of violence and anger in our distracted land."

The Irish Independent remarks that Lord Talbot is a strong Unionist. "One does not know what to expect of the new regime," the newspaper says. "One thing is certain, it cannot be worse than the last."

The Independent says it welcomes the change because it believes it will involve also the departure of Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Police Raid Sinn Fein Club in Manchester

London, April 3.—Following several daylight fires, the police of Manchester early this morning, raided the Sinn Fein Club, of Manchester. They met with armed resistance and after a pitched battle in which one was killed and another seriously wounded and three police wounded, twenty men were arrested.

In the raid materials for fire raising and plans for future fires were discovered, the police say.

HERDS OF SEALS SCATTERED BY STORM

Total Catch of Newfoundland Ships Amounts to 80,000.

St. John's, Nfld., April 3.—The catch of seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the east coast is 80,000. Owing to ice conditions the sealing ships were unable to locate the main herd until March 28, and procured the above total in two days.

The fiercest northeast blizzard in many years stripped the ice, scattering the seals, which took to the water. Many thousands of sealskins were lost and the prospects are poor for a further catch. The ships are now searching for another catch and hope to complete their loads by killing old seals.

Nine steamers are prosecuting the voyage. The sealing airplane, which was seriously delayed by engine trouble, made its first flight of 500 miles from Burwood to the icefields yesterday, but was unable to locate any seals.

"We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up in the morning."—Henry Ward Beecher.

GREEKS SUFFER DEFEAT IN TURKEY

After Nine Days' Battle They Are Retiring on Base at Brusa.

New York, April 3.—The reports from Constantinople indicate almost beyond doubt that the Greeks have met with a first-class defeat in Turkey. The flower of their field army has been beaten in front of Eskishehr, and the remnants of it have retreated more than 50 miles, for that is the distance from Eskishehr to Bilajik, which the Turks report they have recaptured. The Greeks are retiring on their main base at Brusa, which is about 50 miles north-west of Bilajik and almost 100 miles north-west of Eskishehr.

As the battle lasted nine days, the Greeks then retreated hurriedly harassed by cavalry, the losses to Constantine's army were doubtless very large. In this difficult country most of the artillery and stores must have been abandoned. The forces to the south of Eskishehr also were placed in danger, and here another retreat must prove costly.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Rugs, Curtains, Linoleums At Revised Prices

E. A. MAYHEW & CO. stand now, as always, for the very best values that intelligent buying and close margin selling can make possible. We want you to feel free to come and make value comparisons whether you have any present intention of buying or not.

Brussels Rugs 3 yds x 3 1-2 yds Value \$55.00 Revised price \$39.50	English Wilton Rugs 3 yds x 3 1-2 yds Value \$100.00 Revised price \$68.00
3 yds x 4 yds Value \$65.00 Revised price \$45.00	English Tapestry Rugs 3 yds x 3 1-2 yds Value \$45.00 Revised price \$34.50
Azminster Rugs 3 yds x 4 yds Value \$90.00 Revised price \$54.00	Glangarry Rugs 3 yds x 2 1-2 yds Price \$11.50 3 yds x 3 1-2 yds Price \$14.50 3 yds x 4 yds Price \$24.50
French Tapestry Rugs 3 yds x 3 yds Value \$35.00 Revised price \$22.50 3 yds x 4 yds Value \$40.00 Revised price \$25.00	

Window Shades and Curtain Rods of all kinds.
Great assortment of Wall Papers at very low prices.
If you are thinking of papering that room, see us before buying your paper.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Store with the Revised Prices.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921

WARDSVILLE

A meeting of the A. Y. P. A. was held Friday evening in the church basement. The president, William Tomlin, took the chair. After the regular business session a debate was given, the subject of which was "Resolved that the prohibition of the Japanese and Chinese is justifiable." The affirmative side was upheld by James O'Hara and Donald McKee, while the negative side was taken by Ava Weer and Marjorie Willis. The judges, Jean McRae and Maud Murphy, decided in favor of the negative.

Mrs. O'Hara entertained at an afternoon tea on Friday in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. York. A number of ladies were present and a very pleasant afternoon was spent. A dainty lunch was served by Mrs. O'Hara, assisted by Mrs. J. McKee, Jean and Rhea McKee, Maud Murphy and Ava Weer.

A large number from the surrounding towns were present at the dance Friday evening which was given in the town hall here. A very pleasant evening was spent. Lunch was served and the dancers danced till the small hours.

Wardsville business men have agreed to close their stores every Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, starting Wednesday, April 13th.

Mrs. J. V. Faulds gave a very enjoyable "sauce" party on Friday evening to about forty friends and visitors.

Mr. Murphy is filling the duties of assistant high school teacher during the illness and absence of Miss Dykes.

Some of the visitors of the past week are:—Mrs. York and father of Ingersoll spent a few days with Mrs. A. O'Hara.

Miss Laura McCrinnan spent the week-end with relatives here.

Misses Ila and Wattie Quigley of Essex visited Mrs. G. Cormelle.

Mrs. Calder and daughter of Beaver-ton spent a few days with Miss Aitchison.

Mrs. (Rev.) Collins and daughter Patsy have returned to Windsor, having visited Mrs. J. Mulligan.

Miss Sheppard of Windsor is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. V. Faulds.

Mrs. Gifford and Mrs. Gives of Detroit are visiting Mr. Wilson.

A union meeting was held in the Methodist church Sunday evening in which the three ministers took part. The special minister was Rev. Mr. Miller of Mt. Brydges, who gave a very interesting and instructive sermon on the referendum.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Love motored to London Saturday.

Miss Farrington returned Saturday from Woodstock to take up her school duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weer spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stewart of Knapdale.

Kenneth Price spent the week-end at his home in Bothwell.

Gordon McIntyre of Florence has started school here. He is staying with his uncle, Alex. McIntyre, until his parents move to the village. Mr. McIntyre intends starting in business here.

Mrs. Cassidy of Toronto visited Mr. and Mrs. English last week.

Miss Ava Weer spent a few days with her cousin in Knapdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and family motored to London Saturday.

Miss Agnes O'Malley has returned to her school.

Mr. Bennett of Neganuse, Mich., spent a few days with A. Storey.

A mass meeting to discuss the referendum will be held in the town hall, Wardsville, on Sunday at 11 a. m. R. E. Gregory of London will speak, and Percy Quinlan King, choir leader of the Wellington Street Methodist church, London, will sing.

NEWBURY

Mrs. Matt Armstrong spent Easter in London.

Our readers will regret to hear of the serious illness of Dr. W. F. Roome of London. His recovery will be hoped for.

Mrs. Owens left on Sunday for a visit with London and Denfield friends.

The several teachers who were home for Easter vacation have gone their several ways—some Saturday, others Sunday or Monday.

Jack Walker of London spent Easter vacation at his uncle's, Bruce Fletcher's.

Messrs. Fred, and Maxwell Dixon and Harris of Coatsworth spent Sunday with the former's sister, Mrs. Elmer Connelly.

Miss Rose Smith of London spent the week-end at John A. Smith's.

Richard Reycraft and family are spending some time with Mrs. Reycraft's father, John Telfer. They sold their farm to George Woods and as yet have not decided where to locate.

Some will say dreams never come true. They are wrong this time. Hydro in Newbury is an assured fact. Several stores and homes and the streets were aglow with light on Thursday, March 31. The workmen are to be congratulated upon their quick work for they only arrived in town on March 23 to commence the work. The grist mill is humming with hydro power and is already a busy place, filling a long-felt want. Our village appears to have taken a new lease of life.

A special collection in aid of the Chinese famine fund was taken in Knox church on Sunday, the response being \$35. This was the second taken for the same cause, the first one amounting to \$100.

A mass meeting to discuss the referendum will be held in the town hall on Sunday at 7 p. m. R. E. Gregory of London will speak and Percy Quinlan King, choir leader of the Wellington Street Methodist church, London, will sing.

NORTH EKFRID

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit entertained about thirty-five friends and neighbors Wednesday last. The evening was spent in dancing. Lunch, served by the hostess, brought to a close a very pleasant evening.

Arthur Hardy is quite ill with the mumps.

Gordon Roemmele and Miss Ina Ramey were quietly married in Appin at the manse on Wednesday, the 30th. Rev. Mr. McCulloch officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDougall entertained a few friends on Friday, April 1st. The evening was spent in dancing. Lunch was served. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The farmers are gathering in their sap buckets. Syrup making is over. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roemmele entertained a few friends on Friday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Roemmele spent the week-end in Sarnia.

William Pierce is home from Toronto. He was there attending the consolidated school convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mills of London are visiting in this vicinity.

Mrs. George Laughton of London is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ramey.

The Pettit brothers are doing a rushing business these days grinding pig feed as the chopping mill is closed owing to Mr. Graham's illness.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a valuable remedy to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessing of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

CAIRO

Miss Valma Randles returned to London on Sunday after spending her vacation under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew. Sullivan were London visitors on Monday.

Alfred Wehmann attended the trustees' and ratepayers' convention in Toronto during the week and returned on Friday.

Miss Ethel Gardiner of Glencoe is visiting her sister, Mrs. Margaret Macaulay.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch. McCready spent Thursday with Mrs. Osborne Gage.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith of Bothwell visited their aunt, Mrs. G. W. Young, during the week.

WOODGREEN

A number of relatives and friends from here attended the funeral of the late Robert Clannahan of Glencoe on Wednesday last.

Thos. O. Simpson spent a few days with friends here last week.

Mrs. Joseph Walker spent Wednesday in London.

Miss Mabel Chasely of West Lorne spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. Coyne.

Mrs. Fred Waterworth and daughter Madeline spent a few days with her mother at Knapdale.

Miss F. Simpson spent Friday with Miss E. Reycraft.

A number from here attended the dance at Wardsville Friday night.

We are glad to say the roads are in good condition again.

School re-opened Monday, with a good attendance.

A number from here attended the concert held at No. 1 school house. A good program was given and lunch was served.

KNAPDALE

The syrup weather is over for another year. Pans, buckets and spiles have been again piled away in the attic, there to rust in peace till they hear the call of another spring.

The old belief—that rain on Easter Sunday is invariably followed by seven Sundays more of rain received a severe jolt this year. Although a few dark clouds appeared in the sky at times, the weatherman showed the dry signal from 12 a. m. till 12 p. m.

Monday was the first day of the farming (don't confuse with millinery) opening for this district. It was preceded by two of the best drying days we have experienced this year.

Miss Florence Mitchell has returned to Windsor after a short holiday spent in these parts.

Mr. and Mrs. Devo McDonald of McCready spent Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McVicar have returned home after spending the winter in the sunny south.

School has re-opened after the Easter holidays. The average boy's mind will be so full of ideas on fishing and baseball that it will be some time before he can settle down to study such trivial things as "riting and rithmetic."

Gilman Goldrick is around again, after being laid up with a bad cold.

Some calm day in the near future the farmer, with all the faith and hope at his command, will sow his grass seed, trusting that nature will bless him with a little better crop than he has received for the past year.

This district intend to try their luck with sweet clover this year.

ELMSVILLE

The roads have about dried up and people are able to use their autos.

The roads have been in such a bad shape for some time that some were compelled to act on Dr. Brady's advice and take their supply of oxygen on the hoof.

Syrup making is at an end for this season, which was not a very good one for that industry.

Some of our farmers have done some sowing and many are ready to sow, the land generally being in good shape.

The cackle of the hen is much in evidence but it doesn't sound quite so musical to the farmers since eggs have taken such a decided drop. The hens undoubtedly heard the Government's cry of "Produce, produce," and are obeying orders to the best of their ability.

J. C. Alexander of London paid a short visit at McDonald's, his old home.

We understand he is going into business in the city. Many friends here wish him every success.

Jacob Stockton of Portage la Prairie, Man., is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. R. L. McAlpine and daughter Drina of Shields' Sliding spent Friday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Waterworth.

MODEL CENTRE

(S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid)

The U. F. O. held a meeting in the school house on Friday evening, April 2nd. A large crowd was in attendance and enjoyed a fine program given by the young folk. It included violin selections by Fred McGill, Archie McFarlane, Dan Leitch, John McGregor and Mr. Highwood; solos by Clarence Eddie, Dugald Munroe and Mr. Highwood; readings by Miss Mayme Grant and Mr. Highwood, duets by the Misses Grant, mouth organ selections by Milton Holman, and instrumentals by Robert Carruthers and Miss Elva Sutton. The last number on the program was a geography match, with Miss Elva Campbell and Will Graham as captains.

The former's being the winning side. At the close of the meeting the members held a business meeting, as this was the last social evening for this season.

The marriage took place in Swift Current, Sask., on March 30, of Miss Catharine J. Wawhinney, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wawhinney, formerly of Glencoe, to George Manson of that place. The young couple will make their home at Ponteix, Sask.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

MELBOURNE

The members of Anna Rebekah Lodge held their regular meeting, and at the close a social time was spent in honor of Mrs. McDonald, who is leaving to make her home in Strathroy.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan have moved into the house formerly occupied by Mrs. McDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tanner have moved into their new home which they purchased from Henry Harvey.

Archie Carruthers has sold his farm to Mr. McDonald of Christina. Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers will move to this village in a few weeks.

The play entitled "Deacon Dubbs," which was given here a few weeks ago by the young people of the village, was repeated on Thursday evening in the Woodman Hall to a well-filled house. The proceeds will be given to the public library.

Rev. Water Beach will preach in the Methodist church here next Sunday morning.

The Mission Band in connection with the Presbyterian church met on Saturday afternoon. The meeting was well attended and a good program was given.

Arthur Gough has been ill for a few days and is not improving as rapidly as his friends would wish.

Wm. Jeffery is ill and will be unable to return to his work for some time.

David Williamson is able to be out again after his serious accident.

Misses Eva and Lillian Brown have returned home after spending the Easter vacation at Belmont.

BETHEL-MACKSVILLE

Ernest Caverhill of Ilderton spent the Easter holidays at Chas. Boyd's. Percy Edwards of St. Thomas visited friends around here recently.

Fern, little daughter of James Moore, was operated on for mastoids in London a week ago and is progressing favorably.

Ted Merrick has bought the property of Bill McPhail and intends moving soon.

Harry Galbraith, county commissioner for Ekfrid, and Wm. Ebertz, county commissioner for Metcalfe, are giving good attention to No. 12 sideroad, and it is anticipated will be a conundrum to tourists to know whether or not they are on the provincial highway.

Mrs. C. C. Henry accompanied her mother, Mrs. E. Ash, on a trip to Edmonton and points west. They report of a safe arrival.

Charles Olde has added to the profits of Henry Ford by purchasing a new car.

James Towers had a bee one day last week tearing down a barn which he purchased from Albert Taylor, north of Napier, and will haul it home as soon as the roads will permit. He intends putting it on a cement foundation.

Misses Myrtle and Lila Moore of St. Thomas visited at Charles Olde's last week.

Charlie Howard and John White arrived home from England last week where they spent the winter months renewing old acquaintances. They will resume their positions at Peter McIntyre's and James Moore's.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Hogg is not improving in health.

Our local garage men will be glad to see the fine weather and good roads. This means sale of gasoline and repair work the beginning of their harvest.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

CASHMERE

Wed. Dark and Arthur Tunks were Glencoe visitors recently.

Mrs. Cyrus Smith spent Wednesday and Thursday with friends in Bothwell.

Miss Jean Tunks and brother Clifford spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Reycraft, near Glencoe.

The Willing Workers Mission Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. Hugh Taylor on Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stiler and son spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jeffery, Newbury.

The W. M. S. will meet in the church on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30.

Mrs. Allen Stiler of Bothwell visited her daughter, Mrs. Earl Tunks, on Wednesday.

Wm. Saylor has purchased a Ford car.

Mrs. Allen Stiler of Bothwell spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Saylor.

DAVISVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Watson of Pratt's Sliding spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Balls and little daughter are spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Durley.

Mrs. C. C. McNaughton and her sister Cassie spent a few days in Detroit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Symons of Melbourne spent Sunday night with her mother, Mrs. Herb Elliott.

Miss Hazel Armstrong of Newbury and Miss Bessie Jeffery of Shelton have returned to their home after spending their Easter holidays with Miss Marion Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Tomlinson have returned to their home in Port Huron.

Mrs. Nelson June of Newbury visited Davisville friends on Saturday.

PARKDALE

W. J. Martin and family have moved to their new home recently purchased from A. R. Winship.

Fred Haggitt has purchased a new Ford.

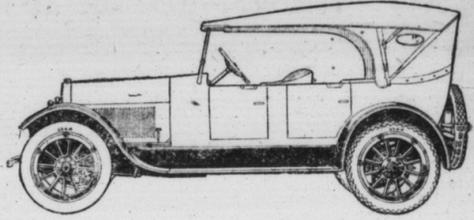
James Haggitt spent Sunday with friends in Dutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haggitt and family and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Haggitt motored to Bothwell on Sunday and spent the day with Fred Underhill.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

McLaughlin



The new McLaughlin Master Six is the undisputed leader in the touring class. The new radiator and hood and the unique body design of this model give it a racy appearance that is extremely pleasing. The smart, graceful lines, the speed, power and quick acceleration make it the favorite family car.

Ladies who drive favor the touring model of Canada's Standard Car because of its beauty, ease of control, its comfort, dependability and extreme roominess. The driver of this McLaughlin is the discriminating motorist whose choice of a car is influenced by beauty and utility.

M. J. McALPINE

Dealer

Glencoe

Dominion, Goodyear and Dunlop Tires

Inner Tubes, Fan Belts, Motor Oils, Wrenches, Tire Patching, Greases, etc.

"Barrett's Everlastic" and Slate Surface Roofing and Shingles. Get our prices.

"Westinghouse" Electrical Supplies
Toasters, Irons, Grills, Sockets, Shades, Lamps, etc. See our stock.

C. T. DOBBYN

HARDWARE

NEWBURY

Studebaker

NEW LIGHT-SIX

—only the NEW LIGHT-SIX gives you this exclusive feature

PERFECT and efficient combustion is obtained in the NEW LIGHT-SIX by the ingenious arrangement of the intake manifold and INTERNAL HOT SPOT—an exclusive Studebaker invention—conceived by Studebaker engineers.

You can have the advantage of this motor's wonderful gasoline economy and the satisfaction of its smoothness of operation only by owning a Studebaker LIGHT-SIX.

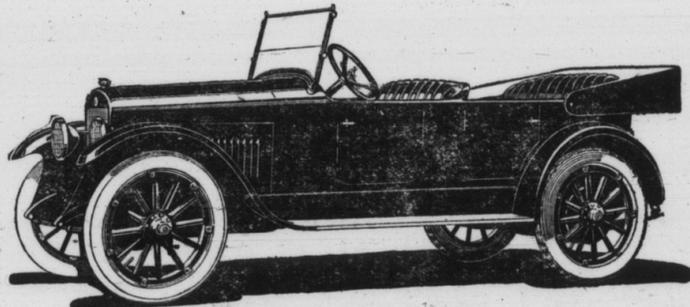
The remarkably low price of this car is due to quantity production, low overhead, small profit per car, and the fact that it is completely manufactured by Studebaker in the newest and most modern automobile plant in the world. The elimination of middle-men makes but one manufacturing profit necessary.

See this remarkable car—compare it with any other light-weight automobile on the market—and you will be convinced of the great value it represents.

Touring Car	\$2050
Laudau-Roadster	2300
Sedan	2985
Cord Tire Equipped	
f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont.	

WM. McCALLUM

Dealer, Glencoe



THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR