

SAMSON TRACTOR

We have contracted with the Samson Company for the County of Dundas, for their line of Tractors, Plows, Trucks, Etc. The General Motors owns and controls the Samson Products, this alone proves to you that there is nothing that can touch their line of goods.

We will have a Samson Tractor here for your inspection at any time after September 25th. Before you buy a Tractor of any make or kind be sure and see the Samson.

D. Melvin
Winchester - Ontario



Out For a Stroll

In one of our hand-tailored suits, fitted to perfection, and one of our top coat creations hung over your arm, you can feel that you are a well-dressed man. Not over-dressed nor under-dressed, but well-dressed. There's a difference, you see. The difference between master tailoring and mediocre tinkering.

A. E. GOODFELLOW
Winchester - Ontario.

CASSELMAN'S Store News

A Stunning Hat.



To go with a charming gown an inestimable combination for a Woman. May we supply the Hat for your costume. We have Street Hats and Dress Hats for afternoon and evening wear. We also make up hats to order and guarantee style and workmanship. We have the newest materials and a big variety of Mounts and Trimmings. Misses and Children's Hats, a specialty. Prices Moderate.

Selling Out Shoe Stock

We have decided to discontinue the Shoe Business and will sell our entire stock at greatly reduced prices.

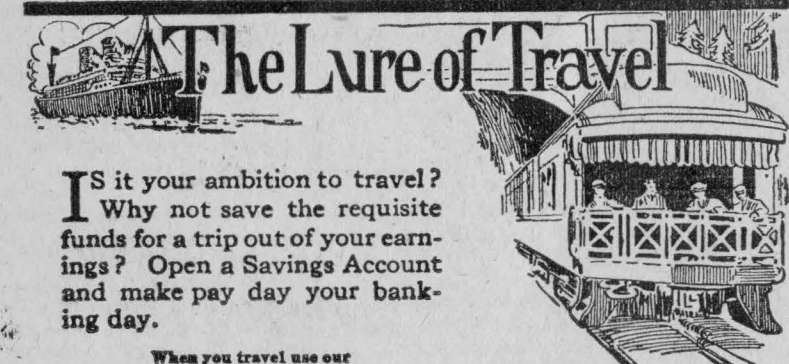
Now is the time to buy your Fall and Winter Supplies while we have all sizes in stock.

School Shoes for Big and Little Boys and Girls.

Classic Shoes for Women, Misses and Children, that fine high grade shoe with the style fit Comfort and Long Wearing Qualities which have made this shoe Famous to be put right into this price cutting sale.

Fancy Goods, Sweater Wools, Toilet Articles, Etc.

C. Lee Casselman,
Winchester, Ont.



The Lure of Travel
Is it your ambition to travel? Why not save the requisite funds for a trip out of your earnings? Open a Savings Account and make pay day your banking day.

When you travel use our Traveller's Cheques

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Winchester Branch and Safety Deposit Boxes - J. W. Flett, Manager
Metcalfe Branch - W. S. Seiber, Manager
Crysler Branch - P. W. St. Louis, Manager

Local News.

Wood and coal are both in great demand in Winchester, and none coming in.

"Doubling the sales by halving the profits." D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

Let us hope that the road to Cass Bridge will be open for public travel before the 28th of this month.

In the list of floral tributes to the late Donald W. Belanger last week, the Press omitted to mention a wreath sent by the public school.

On Monday night next, in the Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, will be held a chicken supper, to be followed by an illustrated lecture.

The High School pupils were given a half holiday yesterday in order to allow them to take in the County High School athletic sports at Morrisburg.

Watch for the Press next week. It will bring to you the solution of the high cost of living. Every merchant in Winchester will have a special message for you.

"Not how much we can sell you, but how well we may serve you,"—the store's motto. D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

American Clergyman says he is quitting the ministry because he cannot keep a seal-skin family on a muskrat income. But think of all the folk who are straining every nerve to keep their families from appearing in bare skins, says the Ottawa Citizen.

Look at the label on your paper. If you are 3 months in arrears the subscription price is \$2. If you pay before the three months the price is \$1.50. How can you earn 50c easier than by paying your subscription in advance.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Robinson, who had charge of the cement work, the sidewalks and other improvements about town have been held up for the past two weeks. Mr. Robinson is improving in health, and it is expected will soon be able to be about again.

Send for samples of Silks, Georgettes and Crepe de Chenes—for anything desired. Prompt and satisfactory service assured. D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

Notice to Advertisers

All advertisements for next week's Special Dollar Day edition must be in the Press office before Tuesday noon, 18th inst. No insertion of an advertisement after that date will be guaranteed. The sooner the copy for advt. is handed in the better attention will be given to the display.

An Onemee man wants to make his will and his conjugal and family relationships so too badly tangled up that he is writing for information and states his position thusly:

"I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father fell in love with my step-daughter and married her, my father thereby becoming my son-in-law, my step-daughter my mother, because she is my father's wife."

"My wife had a son, so he is my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he is the brother of my step-mother."

"My father's wife also had a son; he is my brother and my grandchild, for he is the son of my daughter. My wife is my grandmother, for she is my mother's mother."

"I am my wife's husband and her grandchild, and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I am my own grandfather; so what in creation am I to do?"

Address and Presentation

On Sunday evening last, representatives of the official boards of St. Paul's Church, met in the office of Mr. W. J. Fraser to say good-bye to Mr. J. S. Parker, of Mountain Township, who is retiring from the farm and taking up residence in the village of Kemptonville. The following address was read by Rev. Mr. Glassford, and the presentation made by Mr. Fraser:

As you are now about to sever your relationship of almost a lifetime with our community, and of many years with our congregation, the officials of St. Paul's Church cannot let the severance of the tie take place without expressing to you our sincere regret at your departure.

Of both church and State you have been an honored and valued member. In the community your neighborly qualities are too well known to be recounted here at any length. Sufficient indeed, is it to say that at those times of the year, when neighbors depend so much upon the other, for out-of-doors help, your cheerful and willing hands will be much missed in future days.

In St. Paul's church—as an office bearer—a similar fidelity to duty has been characteristic of your membership. On the Board of managers your counsel was marked with conscientious conviction and careful judgment.

We, therefore, have great pleasure, at the same time regretting its occasion, in presenting you with this copy of the Word of God, as an expression of our esteem and good will; and our prayer is that within the community and church at Kemptonville, the influence of Mrs. Parker and yourself will soon be of the same relative importance as it has been to us.

R. J. M. Glassford, Minister.
J. M. Eagleson, Clerk of Sessions.
W. J. Fraser, Chairman of Board.
Mr. Parker in his brief and suitable reply referred to his happy associations with St. Paul's church people, and expressed his high appreciation of the gift presented.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Effie Hamilton, beloved wife of Herbert Van Allen, who died the 19th of Oct., 1918.

Her memory is as dear to-day
At the day she passed away;
Of and off my thoughts do wander
To a grave not far away,
Where they laid our dearly loved one,
Just two years ago to-day.
—Inserted by her niece, Effie Van Allen.

Noted Speaker On World-Wide Brotherhood Coming

Rev. Dr. Gautrey is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting of citizens at Winchester, Friday evening, Oct. 22, in the Methodist Church.

The Rev. R. Moffat Gautrey is one of the leading spirits of the Brotherhood Movement with which he has been identified for many years. While in Nottingham, England, he ran a big Brotherhood in connection with the Nottingham Central Methodist Ministers, was for nearly five years President of the Nottingham and District Brotherhood Federation, and when he left Nottingham in 1912 for London, he was given a presentation and a great send off by the Brotherhood men of his town. He is now President of the biggest Brotherhood in the world, namely that at East Ham Central Hall, London, which has a membership of over 3,000 men and an average attendance of over 2,000.

In 1912, Mr. Gautrey was President of the British National Brotherhood Federation and in that year headed the Crusaders in their visit to Canada. On that occasion, Mr. Gautrey and his Crusaders were received by the Governor-General and by the Prime Minister and Members of the Government at Ottawa. On his return to England, he was made a member of the first International Brotherhood Committee. He is everywhere regarded as one of the most eloquent and enthusiastic speakers in Britain.

Rev. Mr. Cass, nephew of Mr. J. F. Cass of this town, will preach in the Methodist Church Sunday morning. In the evening Rev. Dr. Curtis, brother of the pastor, returning from the World Brotherhood Congress at Washington, is expected to preach.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. B. F. Smith next Tuesday. A report of the convention recently held in Ottawa will be given at this meeting.

Morrisburg Wins

At the Field Day Athletic Sports Competition for the High Schools of Dandaras for the Meikle Cup, held at Morrisburg yesterday, Morrisburg H. S. won the cup by two points over Winchester, with Iroquois third. The sports were witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. There were about fifty from Winchester present. The day was fine and the contest, the best yet held. Here's hoping that Winchester H. S. may come out best next year.

Golden Wedding 1870-1920

A happy event took place on Monday, Oct. 11th, when Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Beattie, of Chesterville, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage by being entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Earle. Other members of the family present were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Beattie and family, of Chesterville, and Mr. R. D. Beattie, of Iowa, the absent members being Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beattie, of Surf Inlet, B. C., and Rev. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, of Edmonton, Alta., from whom messages of congratulation were received. Other messages of good wishes came from Mrs. M. A. McConnell, of Vancouver, B. C., Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of Sawyerville, Que., Mr. and H. Dawson, of Philadelphia, and Mr. G. W. Dawson, of Iowa, besides local friends. Rev. J. K. Curtis, as master of ceremonies, presided with his usual grace, giving a short address, as also did Mr. W. J. Fisher, and Mr. Guy Erratt, after which Mr. Earle on behalf of the relatives, presented the bride and groom with a substantial purse of gold to which the groom made a suitable reply of appreciation on behalf of himself and wife, thanking their friends for their good wishes and gifts. Rev. J. K. Curtis read the marriage certificate, which had been signed by Rev. John Holmes. Miss Claire Curtis gave two pleasing recitations and the afternoon was spent in social conversation with many friends who came in to offer congratulations. Mr. Robt. Beattie, of this town, is a younger brother of Mr. D. Beattie and he, with Mrs. Beattie, was present and assisted with this happy event.

Distinctive styles, extraordinary shape, keep qualities and moderate prices have made the Northwest Garments famous. "Why a Northwest?" is not the query now but, "Where can I find the best assortment of Northwest Garments?" Bush is the biggest distributor of Northwest Coats, Suits, Skirts and Dresses in Eastern Ontario. There are reasons—his stock is enormous—his prices reasonable. D. C. Bush, Morrisburg.

Nation Valley

Dr. T. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and sons Elliott and T. A., of Hammond, N. Y., were guests recently at the home of Mrs. Lewis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Jackson attended the Bouck and Zerom nuptials on Wednesday last Mariatown.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Darling visited Dundela on Friday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Darling.

Mr. Irwin Baker visited Cornwall recently.

Mrs. Jas. Rae, attended the W. M. S. at the Springs.

Mrs. T. H. Short, of Dunbar, visited her aunt here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ross, of Winchester, were calling Saturday afternoon at the Jamieson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grey and family and Mr. Cecil Rae visited Cornwall recently guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hurst.

Mr. Laura Simser and Miss McAlister of Chesterville, were visiting in the Valley.

Mr. Garfield Darling, of Vankleek Hill, was visiting his parents here.

Mr. J. A. Bruce, of Mountain, spent the week end at her parental home in this district.

Mr. Duncan McKeracher and son, Edward, spent Saturday in the Valley.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear husband, Charles Ross Errett, who departed this life October 4th, 1918.
He is not tasting death, but sleeps
On the same holy couch where Jesus lay;
Soon to arise all glorified and blest,
When the day breaks, and the shadows flee away.
—Inserted by wife.

Personal Mention

Miss Delia Robinson spent the week-end with friends in Kemptonville.

Miss Sadie Miller, High School teacher at Kags, spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. Timmins.

Miss Gladys Bell, of Iroquois, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Anna Timmins.

Mr. J. D. Stewart, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, left this week for a few holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wintersten, of Uxbridge, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. M. Eagleson.

Rev. Mr. Glassford is in Montreal this week attending the general meeting of the Presbyterian Synod.

Mr. W. Bell, of Iroquois, and Mr. Charlie Merdley, of Williamsburg, were in town on Friday last on business.

Mrs. J. A. Bean, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Despard, of Syracuse, N. Y., for the past two weeks returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark and Mr. Connelly, all of Morrisburg, and Mr. Giles of Alabama, were guests of Miss Bessie Robinson on Sunday.

Mrs. G. E. Gordon, of Halifax, N. S., and Miss Isabella Gordon, of Morrisburg, are spending a few days the guest of Mrs. T. E. Payne and Mrs. H. W. Empey.

Miss Susie Dixon, who has been at Moose Jaw, Sask., for the past year, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Levere, and will remain in Winchester for the winter.

Messrs J. K. Mulloy and R. A. Walton, McGill students, who have been spending the summer at Point Iroquois, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Timmins over the week end.

The Press had a pleasant call from Messrs. Hambleton and Pratt, two leading citizens of Smith's Falls, on Wednesday last. They were combining business with pleasure on an automobile trip.

Toy's Hill

Sunday, Oct. 10th, was a unique day in the history of our Union Sunday School here, it being the occasion of our annual rally. The weather was ideal and 230 found our school room, which was fittingly decorated for the occasion, filled to overflowing. Upon entering, each member of the Sunday School was presented with a badge as a souvenir of the occasion. The Rally Day programme was followed in part with its responsive readings and music but was made particularly suited to our needs by the addition of a couple of choruses by the younger members of the Sunday School and a few recitations. The children certainly did their Sunday School honour in their efforts and we hope and trust that in their Sunday School work they will continue to be encouraged by the older people of the community not only by their presence on such a special occasion but also by their regular weekly attendance.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Farm, Live Stock, Feed and Machinery

Owing to ill health I will sell by Public Auction on Lot 2, Con. 3, Township of Winchester, one half mile west of Cass Bridge School house, on

Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1920.
Commencing at one o'clock, the following:

CATTLE
7 High grade Holstein Milch Cows, 5 Heifers, rising 2 years; 1 Pure Bred Holstein Bull, rising 2 years; 2 Spring Calves.

HORSES
3 head of horses; 1 Clyde Colt, rising 2 years.

MACHINERY
1 Lumber Wagon with box; 1 Milk Wagon; 1 Buggy, 1 set Scops; 1 combined hoe, drill and cultivator; 1 2 horse Cultivator; 1 set Discs; 1 Mower; 1 Horse Rake; 1 Corn Cultivator; 1 Plow; 1 Fan-Wing Mill; 1 De Laval Separator; 1 Churn; 1 set Double Harness; 1 set Single Harness; 1 Horse Fork, Rope, Fork, Car and Fullies.

FEED
About 20 tons Hay, 300 bus. Mixed Grain. Quantity of Corn in stock.
8 Shoats and about 50 hens.

The farm, consisting of 60 acres, more or less, will be offered at the same time, subject to a reserve bid.

Terms: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months' credit on approved joint notes. Five per cent. off for cash.

GEORGE TURNER, Prop.
THOS. IRVING, Auctioneer.

Buy Your

Elkay's Dye Soap
AT

Smith's Drug Store

It Cleans
While
It Colors

In twelve shades: Lavender, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Flesh, Green, Peach, Tan, Pink, Yellow, Rose, Red.

B. F. Smith
YOUR DRUGGIST

Winchester, Phone 34
Telephone orders promptly attended to.

SPECIAL IN APPLES

TO ARRIVE,

A large shipment of Choice Apples. Spies, Greenings, Baldwins, etc. in Bushel Baskets.

These Bushels are a Convenient and Popular package, and we expect a ready demand for them.

McIntosh and Wealthies by the Barrel, Bushel or Dozen. Ask for Prices.

Prices tell the tale. Quality makes the sale.

Telephone **L. FLORA**
85
Prompt Delivery.

FOR SALE
Dining Room Furniture, Chairs, Table and Couch for Sale at C. Lee Casselman's

G. A. DIXON
INSURANCE AGENT
Representing
Manufacturers Life Assurance Co.
Dominion Fire Insurance Co.
Globe Fire Insurance Co.

FOR SALE
A number of quarts of Jersey milk each morning.

Mrs. R. Rennie.

FOR SALE
A double tenement house in the Village of Winchester for sale. Apply to Geo. C. Hart.

FOR SALE
A number of little Pigs, 5 weeks old. Apply to James R. Johnston, Phone 609 R21 c R. R. No. 1, Inkerman.

FOR SALE
One Sow and nine Pigs. Also pair of Black French Mares, aged 3 and 4 years. Elzie Johnston, R. R. No. 1, Winchester Springs.

Zutoo

Stops headache
in 20 minutes
by the clock.
25c per box.

FOR SALE
A six griddle steel Maple Leaf Range, nickel trimmed; oven with heat register, copper reservoir and warming oven.
Mrs. Wm. Gardner.

Notice
I will be glad to receive and forward your newspaper subscriptions at the Post Office, Winchester.
23-25 Alex. Ross.

FOUND
A lap rug in road between Winchester and Ormond. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for advertisement.
Howard Annable.

Farm for Sale

Farm of 125 acres, gravelly loam, with a two story brick house, ten rooms, well laid out, size of house is 24 x 28 feet, deep cemented cellar, full size of house. A new, large furnace, brick kitchen, 18 x 20 feet and summer kitchen and woodshed. All have metallic roofs. Three barns and two stables with cement floors, large enough to hold 50 head of horses and cattle. Good windmill and large tank over stable, and pipes underground to carry water to all barns and stables, and a never failing well and a never failing spring in pasture. Two hundred apple trees mostly all young, just commencing to have apples on. A comfortable house for hired man and family. A large well built silo and good cistern. Located in second concession of Matilda, 1 1/2 miles from River St. Lawrence, four miles from Iroquois and six miles from Morrisburg. Within less than 1-4 mile from church and cheese and butter factory. Part cash down. Time given on balance. Possession given at once. Stock and implements can be bought with place. Cause of selling, have no sons, and ill health. Call or write

J. C. Bouck,
R. F. D. No. 1, Iroquois.

Room and Board
Apply to Mrs. Hattie Knight, Mill Street, 23-25c.

House to Rent
On Cameron Ave. Apply to S. J. McCrea, on the premises.

Farm For Sale
Fifty acres more or less, situated at Nation Valley, about half mile from schoolhouse, good dwelling, good barns, silo, hen house and other out buildings. Two good wells on premises. For particulars apply to
J. R. Johnston, Administrator,
R. R. No. 1, Inkerman,
Phone 609-R21 22-24c

Tenders Wanted

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Road Construction" will be received by the undersigned up to twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, Oct. 20th, 1920, for the construction of Water Bound Macadam, on the following sections of County Road during 1921.

Rd. No.	Section	Mileage	Yardage
2	Con. 4, 5, 6, 7, Matilda	.5	13000
26	Winchester Mountain Boundary	.4	14000
7	Williamsburg to Elma	.4	10000
7	Con. 5, Winchester Township	.1	3000
101	Monkland East	.3	10500
12	Con. 6, Osnaburck	1.25	4000
12	Con. 8, 9, Osnaburck, 1, 4, 5, Finch	.4	12000
84	Bonneville to Centre Con. 1, Rox.	.4	14000
15	Maxville West	.2	6000
17	Martintown to Kenyon Boundary	.4	10000
85	Laggon to McCrimmon	.2	8000
25	Con. 2, 3, Lancaster	.25	7000

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit or marked cheque equal to 5 per cent. of the tendered price, based on the yardage of Water Bound Macadam. Lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

County Buildings,
Cornwall, Ont.
Oct. 1st, 1920.

J. G. Cameron,
County Engineer,
United Counties of Stormont,
Dundas and Glengarry.

THE "STORE OF QUALITY"

(But Not of High Prices.)

We Lead---we never follow.

Drowning Your Cares

When a man's tired and worried and out of sorts, nothing will set him up quicker (nowadays) than a cup of delicious tea.

A Steaming cup when the weather's chill. But to make sure it will be delicious, insist upon

"EXCELSIOR" Green Tea,

OR

"GOLD STAR" Black Tea.

WE HAVE BOTH

Phone 16.

KEYES BROS.
Winchester - Ontario

HOW MUCH MILEAGE CAN YOU GET OUT OF A ROLLER TOWEL

TIME NEVER INTERFERES WITH PLEASURE, BUT IT OFTEN DOES WITH DUTY

CURRENT COMMENT.

Our Adverse Trade Balance

A great deal of alarm is exhibited in some quarters over the state of our balance of trade with the United States. As the balance of trade is made the excuse for regarding an American dollar as worth ten cents more than a Canadian dollar, it might be well to ask who benefits in the exchange? The trade figures show a "continuously growing adverse balance," according to a Toronto authority, which is "really alarming." The August figures, we are told, "are astonishing." In August our imports were \$43,000,000 more and our exports \$4,000,000 less. This means \$39,000,000 a month and a billion and a half a year, and according to the authority, "reveals a pace of buying that cannot last." But suppose it isn't buying at all? We are a new country and nation. We are being settled up and exploited by all sorts of people, and our neighbors take a shrewd interest in us. Suppose they and others consider this a good country to exploit and to settle in, and they establish branches of their business here, and they send over goods, coal, iron ore, construction materials, machinery and equipment for this purpose, it is not we, but they, who pay for this material, and when it arrives here it becomes capital, which is not likely to be moved while profit can be made upon it. People, for example, do not send over and buy motor-cars across the border. The manufacturers there send them to their branch houses here for sale, and if they send more, it is out of the turnover of their original capital invested here that they pay, and before long they start to manufacture. If United States business men as a class are willing to trust Canada to the extent of a billion and a half a year, we may be sure they are warranted in their confidence, and we should worry. It looks more like a billion and a half or so of new capital invested in the country, paying wages and distributing profits all around. Good times are here.

Investigating the Hydro Radials

At the start of the investigation of the Commission appointed to investigate the Hydro-Radial proposals, the Commission itself and Mr. Hellmuth, K.C., were careful to evince a proper neutrality and impartiality towards the Hydro officials, and practically repudiated Premier Durney's statement that delay had been caused by the failure of the Hydro Commission to answer seventeen questions. It was stated that all the information asked for was either supplied or was being supplied as quickly as it could be furnished, and the Commission exonerated the Hydro officials entirely of having caused any delay. Mr. Robertson, who was obviously hostile to the Radial proposals, represented the non-Hydro municipalities, and apparently had been instructed that something had been concealed which it was his business to uncover. He described the Hydro counsel as having "skillfully stepped around" his questions, an allegation that was at once challenged by Col. McInnes, who appeared in the Radial interests. The presence in court of certain persons who have a unique faculty for getting in wrong on public questions was an indication to the judiciary of the kind of opposition that had generated the demand for the enquiry. Various traction and allied interests are naturally opposed to the Hydro-Radial plan, but their opposition is not based on the public interest, but rests solely on their own. The idea that some critics have emphasized, that the whole scheme is in the interest of Toronto, should be seen to be fallacious from the fact that the strongest opposition comes from Toronto, and next to Toronto, from Hamilton and London. The Radial plans are, in fact, rural plans. The people most in favor of them in Toronto and other large towns are those who wish to leave these places and live in the country. There are near 600,000 people living in and near Toronto, and no city in America has less suburban service. The people have been herded together by a shortage of houses, which will not be overtaken in the next five years. Hundreds of people would move out to a more favorable to the project than earlier ones, and no one who knows anything of the conditions, and who has an open mind, would dispute for a moment the certain success of the Radial project in the areas selected. The rural municipalities were not influenced by the cities in the matter. The idea originated with them. They did not depend on the Radial Commission for their information, but procured their own data from independent sources, and they satisfied themselves with the soundness of the plans. It has suited some people to represent the rural municipalities as having swallowed proposals laid before them by interested parties, but this is an altogether erroneous view.

All in the Way It Is Done

Very few people give attention to the importance of methods in applying principles which, admirable in themselves, may utterly fail in execution on account of some defect in getting them into action. Nearly all the objections one hears to the operation of democracy, of public ownership of utilities, and even of the corporation idea itself, are due to the wrong method adopted in putting the principles involved into practice. An illustration is supplied in the election that has been going on for some months, and will continue till November, of a President of the United States, who will, even when elected, not be sure of his seat till an electoral college declares it, and who even then will not be able to take his place till the following March. The United States people think this is a fine system, even when nobody in America wants either of the candidates that have been wished on the voters. In France, recently, they found it necessary to elect a new President, the one in office having resigned on account of poor health. It did not take the French as many days as it takes the United States months to get a new President, and they got a man in that time that was satisfactory to almost 100 per cent. of the people. It is all in the way things are done. The spirit of the old constitutions, and the curbs and checks embodied in the United States constitution, belong to the eighteenth century, not to the twentieth. The designers of that constitution may have trusted the people, but only the people they trusted. There were a good many others, and they were afraid of them.

The Game for the Sake of the Game

Probably nothing but the Presidential election itself, if even that, has stirred the great American nation like the news that the national game had been made the means of deluding millions of innocent victims, and that the wild thrills with which the world championship series of baseball games were followed last year were as unwarrantable as a hopeless love for a movie heroine. The games were sold, and the greed of the purchasers, who took pains to make it plain that there is no honor among thieves, led to the divulgence of the plot. The crooked ones had bargained for \$100,000, but only received ten cents on the dollar. The man who planned the conspiracy and named the price, and who was apparently the chief actor in "throwing" the game, has been the one to turn State's evidence and who he wept and made outcry for his two little children, we can find nothing to attract our sympathies to this fallacious pathos. The whole evil arises out of a false view of sport, and this view itself probably suggests itself from our general competitive system of business, examinations, etc. As long as people are brought up to think that one's chief duty is to beat the other fellow, it is probable that the baser sort will resort to illicit means to beat him. Too frequently we have in our provincial contests evidence of the same ignorance of the real character of sport. At a recent lacrosse match in Ottawa, the home team, which should have understood the virtue of hospitality, even if it knew nothing of good sportsmanship, displayed its lack of knowledge of the game by attempting to cripple the other players instead of directing its energies to getting the ball into goal. When will our young athletes learn that it is in fine play, and not in mere winning, that credit can be gained. There would be no credit in a team of men beating a team of boys. And the boys would get no credit if, in order to win, they tried to kill some of the men. But this is the principle inspiring some of these teams that are out to win, merit or no merit. There is another reason, and that is the greed for money, fostered by gambling. We shall never have entirely clean sport while gambling is associated with it. It is this that brought about the downfall of the Chicago baseball players. The finest principle has been shown by the management of the team. The offending players were at once cashed. The determination to maintain clean sport was asserted. But the players themselves must learn to play the game for the sake of the game, and not to win either trophies or bets.

EUCLID IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The following maxims have been prepared by A. P. Garland, the English novelist:
A line is the policy that may be adopted in respect to any public matter.
A straight line is the policy that will not be so adopted.
The wrangles in the basis on an international agreement extend to infinity.
All conferences are the same conference.
A budget is that in which the income and expenditure, though reduced ever so many times, will not meet.
A wrangle is the disinclination of two Ministers who meet at a golf club.
A circle consists of a number of points on the earth's surface, at which every month Germany is forced to keep the Peace Treaty.
A pole is the straight line connecting Germany and Bolshevism.
A superman is a Minister from whom all lines radiate at a small extra charge.
If in the same street and on the same side of the street be two Government departments, each to each, and if the number of controllers, deputy controllers, assistant controllers, and chairwomen in the one be equal to the number of controllers, etc., in the other, then shall the annual public charges be equal, each to each. For, if not, let one be the greater, then the other will have shown a slight tendency to economy—which is absurd.

Good Reading

Did you ever stop to think that the advertisements of the home merchants in this newspaper make it a BETTER newspaper?

Well, it does. Advertising teaches PROGRESS, ECONOMY—and CONFIDENCE.

It teaches progress in keeping you abreast of the times, of all that is new and desirable in foods, clothing, homes, supplies, and comforts of all kinds.

It teaches economy through informing you where the best prices may be had—because economy is not only in the mere saving of money but also in the intelligent spending of it.

It teaches confidence through the knowledge gained in knowing you live as other folks live; enjoy the things they enjoy—that you have the same advantages.

The text book of our worldly comforts is written in the terse lines of our merchandising advertisements—AND IT'S WELL WORTH READING.

If we read the advertisements we soon realize that they can work to our advantage just as much as to the merchant with something to sell.

Then the HOME-SPENT DOLLAR starts its peppy journey amongst we home folks—every one of whom has the development and growth of this community at heart.



THE BRAIN BOX.

CONDUCTED BY E. GUNN RAMSAY.

Registered According to the Copyright Act.

ON LOOKING AHEAD INSTEAD OF BACK.

"Don't watch the step behind you. It's the one in front that counts. The fellow at the bottom knows 'tis true."

The winner in life's climbing keeps his head up as he mounts.

He's the one who has the grit to dare and do."

How are you holding out nowadays? Are you keeping your head up?

There are troubles and rumors of unrest and other inevitable happenings caused by the changing conditions of the past six years. Perhaps the air of these things has even reached into your own particular corner.

In your business, in your work, on your farm, at home, you feel the effect of the world changes and you begin to look back regretfully over other years that seemed more peaceful, more prosperous.

It is just as well to look back sometimes, but not continually.

Looking backward will never help you to make more of to-day. It is to-day you have to face and to deal with. It is only the material of to-day that lies under your hand for you to work with. Yesterday's fabric has gone and whether you made good use of it or ill, there is no recalling it. No amount of longing or regret will bring it again, and if you stop to waste time upon past things—before you know it to-day also will pass swiftly from you and your part of its work be incomplete.

Don't look back then. Don't look aside. Look ahead. See what is waiting to be done, the things that

only you can do, the things which if you fail to do them, may never be complete.

Do not be turned aside from your plan from doing your best, by envy of some one else.

There is always another fellow who has something better—a better position, greater reward, more riches, bigger opportunities.

So you think, as you look around, and the foolish and short sighted who fail to keep their heads "up" are led aside from giving their best to their work by envy, envy of the lot of another.

They so covet what he has that they neglect to appreciate the good things that are their own.

Never mind the other fellow's position any more than you mind the things of yesterday.

It is possible that if you knew everything about his position, you would find he had his own troubles. He may be envying you your freedom from worry.

This power to keep one's head up, to look ahead instead of back, to make the very best of the material you have to-day whatever it may be, will bring you more quickly to the goal of your ambition than any coveting of another's place.

Make your own place and never mind about the fortune of others. A humble position that one man makes by his own work and efforts is of far greater value to him in strength of will power and character than all the riches of one who has inherited his position from another.

Never mind about the yesterdays then, make a scaling ladder of your regrets and cease to envy others. Make your own life and work, that you may be proud of it, for you are the kind of man Canada needs.

THE MAGIC CARPET.

Visits to New Worlds.

LIVONIA.

Livonia, the third of the Baltic provinces before the great war, is perhaps the most progressive of the group. It is bounded on the north by Estonia, on the west by the Gulf of Riga, on the south by Courland and the lower Dvina, and on the east by the Vitebsk and the Pskov governments. Linguistically the boundaries would extend still further west where a large portion of the people are Letts. Livonia covers an area of 18,169 square miles. The surface is broken up by three plateaux, the most westerly forming what is known as the Livonian Switzerland. A considerable portion of the coast is sandy soil. Forests cover about two-fifths of the entire area, and it is only recently that any attempts have been made to drain these portions. The Western Dvina is the most important river and does a large part of the Livonian trade. All the rivers of Livonia are navigable and are used for timber rafting. The Gulf of Riga has less ice than the Gulf of Finland. The Liva who gave their name to Livonia are not a popular race. They are now hardly distinguishable from the Letts with whom they are classified for linguistic purposes. More than half the total population of the Baltic States is in Livonia. The history of Livonia is bound up with the history of the other two Baltic provinces until the Russian seizure. In Livonia there has been a strong feeling of antagonism between the Germans and the Russians and both have tried to develop the nationalism of the country. When the Baltic provinces were incorporated with Russia in 1721 the whole population belonged to the Lutheran Church. With the government of the

Czar came the rule of the Orthodox Russian Church. The cleavage became more marked with the passing of the years, and in 1886 mixed marriages between Lutherans and members of the Orthodox Church were prohibited. Rye is the chief farming crop of the country and there is some valuable fishing from the Gulf of Riga. Livonia contains the great industrial city of Riga, which before the war had a population of nearly 600,000 souls. Pernau, also in Livonia, contains 70 per cent. of the factory hands of the Baltic provinces.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Figures from The Insurance Press, a New York publication, estimate life insurance distribution in Canada and the United States for 1919 at \$1,842,500,000. The largest amount of insurance on a single life paid during 1919 was that carried by the late Henry C. Frick of New York and Pittsburgh, being \$400,000. The fourth largest policy was \$334,000, held by the late John Lennox, of Hamilton, Ont. Three other Canadian names appear in the list of largest insurances paid during the year, being as follows: James Alexander Carcross, \$100,168; William Hyslop, Toronto, \$65,000; and George Robinson, London, \$64,081.

First on the list of Canadian cities showing the greatest amount of insurance paid in 1919 is Montreal, with \$2,276,000. Toronto comes second with \$1,533,000, and Hamilton third with \$620,000. Other cities ranking high are: Vancouver, \$504,000; Winnipeg, \$482,000; Ottawa, \$313,000; Quebec, \$233,000; Halifax, \$230,000; St. John, \$109,000; Edmonton, \$169,000, and Calgary, \$167,000.

Devil fish weighing up to 200 pounds are sometimes caught by the Japanese.

More than 90 per cent of the alcohol and alcoholic drinks made in the Philippines is derived from palm tree juices.

Battered Old Diary Tells Story of Experiences in Red River Expedition.

Much battered and torn, its pages yellowed with age, and the pencilled story of adventures of 50 years ago almost obliterated by the hand of Time, a little leather-covered diary, the property of Thomas Barr, Renfrew county, Ontario, was brought into the Winnipeg Free Press office recently. Mr. Barr's diary contains the record of his experiences while serving as a member of Wolsley's Red River expedition, which left Toronto May 5, 1870, with the purpose in view of carrying British law and order into the then almost unknown country where Winnipeg, the metropolis of the West, now stands, but which was then ravaged by Louis Riel's rebel Metis bands.

Mr. Barr, who was but a boy of 22, when he set out to seek his fortune on the romantic quest into the western land, is now 72, but hale and hearty as ever. In fact, he still works his 400-acre farm in Renfrew county. He is the father of nine children, seven of them living in Renfrew, and two in Manitoba. His eldest son, David M. Barr, to whom he sent the little diary, lives at 221 Polson avenue, Winnipeg, and another son, Alex., resides in Nisaga, Man.

Tells Concise Story.

The little, torn, soiled diary is a remarkably concise and unemotional account of the journeyings of the Red River party. Mr. Barr had charge of the boats which were used in the expedition, and this task, to judge from the diary, was no light one. For instance, on Friday, May 20, just fifteen days out of Toronto, while sailing up Georgian Bay, the adventurers "met a boat stuck on a rock. Took till Saturday noon to get her off." The entries in Mr. Barr's book are quite devoid of any expressions of emotion, but his state of mind can be pretty well guessed by a little "reading between the lines." There is a restless, dissatisfied air about his eloquently brief note a week after meeting the "boat stuck on a rock," when he writes, "Lay anchored at Dawson wharf all day, doing nothing." The now popular business of "doing nothing" did not in the least appeal to the young voyagers of the Red River expedition.

They didn't worry about street car fares in those days, and some of the "portaging" tramps were fairly good-sized walks. One day, they "walked 11 miles to Kaminitiquia river, took dinner, then walked 5 miles further to the Mattawa river. Walked on 11 miles further to Sunshine Creek, and pitched our tents." The writer does not say what happened as soon as the tents were pitched, but after a walk of 26 miles, it is a pretty safe guess that nobody in that party needed rocking to sleep.

Builds Roads and Bridges. Building bridges and "bridging mud holes" formed the interesting oc-

cupation of several days after that. Widening out and straightening roads also took considerable time and energy. While engaged in this work, one day it rained very heavily, with the result, considered by the terse chronicler as worthy of note, that "we did not work more than seven hours all day." Apparently, the unendurable sin of working more than eight hours a day was not then included in the category of crime.

Then things began to get exciting, and the expedition, so far peaceful, began to assume a more military aspect. On Tuesday, June 21, "the two gangs separated, and soldiers arrived." Mr. Barr's party stayed around Oskandaga, building up the bridge, turning roads and constructing permanent camps and stables. More than a week was put in by him "loading boats on wagons at Oskandaga river." Then, on Saturday, July 23, "the last company of volunteers arrived here at Oskandaga. Four men arrived from Port Garry."

Days of alternate sailing and portaging followed, the party portaging 16 times between Oskandaga and Fort Frances. On Thursday, Sept. 1, they arrived at the mouth of the Red river, and two days later, landed at Fort Garry. At this point, the recorder triumphantly makes note of the fact that they are "now 1,831 miles from Toronto." Here too, the diary stops abruptly, nothing else being included in its pages excepting a few notes on the return journey, which was undertaken almost immediately on account of the fact that the rebels had disappeared upon the arrival of Wolsley's forces.

Has Daily Record.

The diary is a plain, straight, record of each day's work. It makes no moan about the tremendous difficulties and dangers which must have been encountered upon the long, toilsome journey by a round-about route, from east of Toronto to Fort Garry. It mentions not the disagreeableness of the decidedly unenviable business of "travelling and portaging under heavy loads, spanning rivers, making roads passable, and encountering, in the hot summer, through the wilderness, the plague of mosquitoes and other insects," which is noted in R. G. MacBeth's "Story of Manitoba." It is worthy of note, that while travelling through a country which must have been infested with those little insect plagues which usually cause more grumbling among fighting men than the enemy's bullets, Mr. Barr never even mentions them. Although Riel and his gang of rebels disappeared immediately upon the arrival of Wolsley and his men, the heroism of the eastern boys who bravely undertook that long, long journey to save the little British settlement in the far West, which has grown to such mighty proportions since those days, should never be forgotten.

ADVICE TO GIRLS

By Rosalind

Registered According to the Copyright Act

Dear Girls:

"All the world loves a lover"—somebody said, and surely no lovers were ever more widely read and loved than the Evangeline and Gabriel.

Longfellow immortalized Evangeline in verse, and now an Acadian sculptor has perpetuated her in bronze. On July 29 Lady Burnham, wife of Viscount Burnham, unveiled the statue of Evangeline at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia. The statue, which weighs two tons, stands in Evangeline Memorial Park, not far from a row of Acadian willows which are said to be more than 180 years old. The park covers the site of the Acadian village from which Evangeline's people were deported in 1755. Viscount Burnham is President of the Imperial Press Conference.

Before the unveiling Dr. George B. Cutten, President of Acadia University, referring to the expulsion of the Acadians, said:

"Some may ask if the poem 'Evangeline' accords with historical fact. Of course it does not! But poetry is always truer than history, and sculpture than biography. Poetry touches the unseen and eternal, history the seen and the temporal. Sculpture is the snapshot of a heart-beat, biography the distorted account of real events. Of course Evangeline is true! And as we look at the statue to-day the appeal to the heart is real and lasting."

"Did Evangeline live? Evangeline did live and still lives. This statue represents the longing of a deported people for the old home, one last lingering look at the beloved scene before leaving it forever."

"Times have changed. To-day the gentle hand of an English lady will unveil the statue of a French peasant girl. No longer are the French our enemies, but in the late conflict our drumbeats and heartbeats kept time."

There was an Acadian girl, the prototype of Evangeline, but her real name is unknown. It was Longfellow who called her Evangeline and her lover Gabriel.

Fair was she and young, when in hope began the long journey; Faded was she and old, when in disappointment it ended.

The story was brought to Nathaniel Hawthorne's attention in 1838 by a minister who heard it related by a Nova Scotia woman. When the story was related to Longfellow, he said to Hawthorne: "If you really do not want the incident for a story, let me have it for a poem." Hawthorne consented, and nine years later "Evangeline" was completed and published. The Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia

is one of the oldest settled sections in North America. In 1605, three years before Quebec was founded by Champlain, the Sieur de Monts and Champlain entered the Bay of Fundy and discovered Digby Gut, a great break in North Mountain, through which they entered Annapolis Basin, at the northern end of which de Monts founded Port Royal, now known as Annapolis Royal.

Port Royal shared honors with Quebec as the leading city of New France, and was besieged thirteen times by the British, hostile Indians, and French Canadians. When it was ceded to Great Britain in 1713, Indians and French repeatedly attacked the old fort, which to-day is a picturesque park under the protection of the Dominion Parks Commission. Acadia included all of Nova Scotia, part of New Brunswick and the northern part of Maine. The Acadians of Annapolis Royal, Grand Pre and other towns repeatedly declined to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and finally between six and seven thousand of them were forcibly deported by Massachusetts militia in 1755.

Evangeline Memorial Park at Grand Pre covers fourteen acres and is surrounded by a rustic fence of old Norman design. A Norman gateway gives entrance to the park, in which are the old Acadian willows, "Evangeline's well," and a large stone cross marking the site of the Acadian Cemetery.

The sculptured Evangeline from her pedestal gazes over the meadows of Grand Pre and Minas Basin, where her people were placed upon the ships that scattered them at various points along the Atlantic coast.

One of de Monts's retainers was Louis Hebert, whose descendants dyked and reclaimed the marsh lands of Minas Basin and shared in the Acadian tragedy. Philippe Hebert, a descendant of Louis, was a son of a habitant farmer of Quebec who studied art in Paris, became Canada's greatest sculptor and embodied his vision of Evangeline in a small model of burnt clay. He died before he could complete the bronze statue he contemplated, and his son, Henri Hebert, completed the statue.

ROSALIND.

The name "harmattan" has been given to a dry, hot wind which periodically blows from the interior of Africa toward the Atlantic during December, January, and February. Often within an hour after the harmattan begins to blow green grass in its course is dry enough to burn.

In the far Arctic, summer brings a spell of continual sunshine, heat and myriads of insects, and there, for a matter of 10 or 12 weeks, bird life is more plentiful than anywhere else on earth.

OWNER NEEDS TO KNOW MORE ABOUT TIRES

Five Principal Parts Are Outlined for the Motorists

The average motorist knows considerably more about dozens of parts in his car than he does about his tires, even though a tire has only five principal parts. These are: the carcass, the tread, the bead, the sidewall and the breaker strip.

The carcass is made of layers or piles of fabric impregnated with rubber. Fabric is used to give the casing tensile strength, while the rubber holds it together and gives it wearing qualities.

The bead gives shape to the tire and anchors it to the rim. In the clincher tire, this bead is made of elastic rubber, as it must stretch in order to get the tire on the rim. In the straight side tire, the bead is made of a wire cable imbedded in hard rubber, as the rim may be slit to mount the tire. Here there is no need of stretching.

The sidewall is the light rubber covering on the sides of the tire as far as the tread. Its purpose is to protect the carcass from injury by the elements.

The breaker strip supplies the maximum amount of resiliency between the tread and the carcass. It is just under the tread and is made of web-woven fabric imbedded in cushion gum. It firmly rivets tread and carcass.

The tread is the running surface of the tire. It is made of heavy rubber carefully compounded according to Miller tire men, to give maximum wearing qualities. A design is moulded in the tread for traction purposes.

CONSERVATION OF CASCARA BARK

Commission of Conservation Takes Action to Secure Measures Necessary to Maintain Supply

The attention of the Commission of Conservation has been called to the increasing difficulty of securing sufficient cascara, or barberry, bark to meet the demand for medicinal purposes. Until recently, practically all of the cascara used on this continent came from the Pacific States, but, as a result of waste and ruthless exploitation, this region has been practically exhausted and attention is being turned to British Columbia as a possible source of supply.

Though this species of tree, or shrub, is confined to the valleys in the southern coastal portions of the province, there is a considerable amount available, and if thoroughly and properly harvested, it could be made the basis of a permanently profitable industry. Though there is a ready market for cascara bark, through lack of knowledge of its value, large quantities of cascara are destroyed in logging and clearing operations. At present, the Japanese seem to monopolize the industry in British Columbia.

One large Canadian drug company alone uses about twenty tons annually for its own use in addition to a large foreign trade.

The cascara tree reproduces prolifically by seeds or by sprouts from the stump, if the trunk is cut, but the prevailing method of stripping the bark from the standing tree results in the death of the whole tree. The berries are carried by birds and, if protected patches of trees were established, they would serve as distributing centres for natural reproduction. Attempts to grow the tree under cultural conditions have not met with much success.

In order that this industry may be developed on a permanently productive basis, the Commission of Conservation has secured the services of Prof. John Davidson of the University of British Columbia, in preparing a bulletin on the subject, which will give a full description of the tree and its habits, method of collecting the bark, and measures necessary for maintaining the supply.

WORLD'S OLDEST SCHOOL.

When children, puppies and kittens indulge in play they are doing more than merely amusing themselves. They are really, though they do not know it, going to school. Nature's school—and are practising the things they will have to do later on. A kitten plays with a cork or reel of cotton, and in doing so learns to pounce upon a mouse. Young wolves pretend to fight and chase each other because in after life they will have to pursue their prey and fight for their lives. Puppies do the same things for the same reasons, though in the case of dogs the necessity has ceased. Monkeys amuse themselves by swinging and jumping from one branch to another and thus learn to escape from their hereditary enemy, the tree snake. Boys' games are really mimic battles and survival of the fittest. Football, for example, is only a sham fight between two tribes, as are all games in which sides are taken. It is, however, a curious fact that man-like dogs and other domesticated animals—really practises for a life that is thousands of years behind him. This would seem to prove that we are not quite so civilized as we imagine ourselves to be!

Italy claims to rank next to the United States in the production of motion pictures, its 82 companies turning out about 64,000,000 meters of films annually.

All Aren't Golfers Who Are in the Hole---Says the Creditor

One Wonders Where the Ex-Kaiser is Getting All the Wood He's Chopping

Delicious in the Cup.

"SALADA" TEA

has no equal for quality and flavour.

If you have not tried Salada, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

WOULD FORCE YOUNG MEN TO STAY ON FARMS

Quebec Minister of Agriculture Has Scheme to Equalize Conditions of Labor By Prohibition of Strikes

Compulsory retention of young men on the farm and the prohibition of strikes were points of Hon. J. E. Caron's address at the opening of the Ottawa Exhibition last week. In addition to Mr. Caron's address, agricultural exhibitors heard Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who in a strong speech emphasized the place agriculture had in the life of the Dominion.

How to Do It. Mr. Caron had a scheme to keep young men on the farms by preventing them joining Labor Unions unless they had technical training. He would also prohibit strikes, and have a special tribunal for the hearing of every kind of industrial conflict.

His main theme was the tendency of young men to seek shorter hours and more money in the cities. Sound prosperity could not be hoped for if industrial development was made at the expense of agricultural progress.

Must Restore Balance.

"The equilibrium between the revenue of the farmer and the industrial worker is upset, and it will have to be adjusted again if we want to see our agricultural situation on a par with industrial activity," he said. "All the fine things said about the advantages, pleasures, and stability of country life will be of no avail if we are not able to equalize the revenue of a hard-working farmer with the earnings of Union workers. A change of sentiment and policy is needed at once if we want to escape the serious condition which the depopulation of the country and the over-population of the towns are going to bring. Urban centres are fast becoming top-heavy, and more than one ship has capsized from the passengers crowding all on one side."

What Farmers Need.

"I grant it is almost impossible to lower the scale of wages in towns, but we should have better compromise among the expert workers and less holidaying during hours of work. Any farmer's son, handy with tools, can be admitted as a Labor Union member, and, though he is not qualified for any trade in particular, employees will have to give him work and pay union wages."

"This brings young farmers to industrial centres. The system lowers production and increases the costs of everything. If we could create labor competencies and authorize the exercise of the different trades only by those industrial workers having a certificate of competency from our technical schools, we could close at once one of the large avenues through which young country men are coming to towns."

Should Prohibit Strikes.

"I am aware of the serious objections which could be made to this proposition, insofar as the limited number of competent industrial workers would bring another raise of salaries, against which the public should be protected, but we could settle this question by the organization of a special tribunal for the speedy hearing of every kind of industrial conflict. Strikes should be prohibited by law, as detrimental to production as well as to the welfare of the worker."

"I think if this were fairly put to patrons and industrial workers they would give assent. They would have more protection, and some competition would be eliminated."

All Would Benefit.

"More farmers would be kept on the land. Industrial workers would profit by the stable conditions; they could rely on more permanent employment; their credit would increase by the prohibition of strikes, and their claims would be promptly settled."

"I am not blind to the fact that this would not meet with the favor of Labor organizers. Their calling would suffer. But I think the whole country and workers could spare with advantage most of the interested activity of those groups."

Mr. Doherty spoke of Ontario's industrial development. Farmers knew the value of industrial development. But the basic industry of the province and of the Dominion was agriculture. The two billion dollars' worth was produced every year was only a fraction of what might be produced. The financial prosperity of the country depended upon agricultural production.

Ontario's Proud Record.

Ontario had been blessed with wonderful crops this year. There was a 20 per cent. increase in fall wheat, of which 18,000,000 bushels was produced. Barley amounted to 16,000,000

bushels, and oats to 128,000,000, which was 60 per cent. more than last year, and was the second largest in the history of the province.

Getting Fine Men.

Mr. Doherty outlined the immigration policy of his department, and said that he expected that a number of young farmers of a superior type would come out from England in the spring as a result of Dr. Creelman's mission overseas. The 200 who had already come had gone on farms to learn how it was done in this country, and later they would buy farms for themselves. The department had not had a single complaint about them. An energetic system of immigration was being worked out.

The importance of live stock was urged, the Minister claiming that it paid better than good crops. The department wanted to establish grading of butter and meat as far as possible. It was the intention to spend as much money as could be spared upon improving live stock in provincial institutions. These would be allowed to exhibit only animals bred by themselves.

ABOUT CANADA.

One of the hardest fought battles in the war between the United States and Britain, beginning in 1812, was that at Lacolle Mills. The mill was occupied by Major Hancock with about 340 men of various units. It was a stone structure, two storeys in height, with a wooden shingle roof and situated on the Lacolle River about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth. It had been made a fairly good fort by filling in the windows with heavy squared timbers with loop holes for the discharge of the muskets. A bridge that crossed the river a little below the mill led to a small house which had been converted into a blockhouse and surrounded by a log wall. On every side of the mill the land was cleared so that there was no cover for an enemy, while a heavy snow made movements difficult.

Against this place General Wilkinson advanced but his march was a hard one for trees and other obstacles had been placed in his way and he was harassed by a deadly fire from an unseen foe. When he did reach the mill plenty of time had been given the defenders to prepare for the fight. A terrific fire was opened from the Americans as soon as their front appeared in the clearing. It was not until the invaders had suffered considerable loss that they succeeded in placing three cannon in position to fire on the mill-fort. Hancock made a gallant attempt to carry the three guns by a furious assault, but the supporting forces were too strong and he was compelled to retire within the mill again. A second charge met with no better results. Then a couple of war sloops fired into the invaders from a position they had taken up where the ice permitted them that March day to reach.

Then the mill fire ceased because all the powder had been used. But the Americans had suffered terribly in the fight, and the ceasing of the fire seemed to the invaders a trick to lure them into greater losses. So with the British ammunition exhausted the Americans withdrew from the field with a loss of 154 men against about 63 on the victors' side.

MEDICINE FOR THE SOIL.

Farmers are fast learning to be doctors. Not that they are attempting to prescribe for themselves and their families, but they are giving medicine to their lands in the shape of plant foods of all kinds.

Everything that grows in the soil needs food. Unless this food is supplied in a natural way by crop rotation, the soil becomes sick and refuses to perform at its best. Even crop rotation does not put back what the farmer takes away from the soil and the losses are supplied by applications of different kinds of fertilizer, depending on the soil's needs.

Experiments conducted by the state agricultural colleges and at the experiment stations have developed some wonderful facts about soil feeding. This information is available to every farmer. Those who do not avail themselves of the knowledge that is obtainable without any cost are not doing themselves or their farms justice.

"Black Beauty," the famous classic known to readers in every language all over the world, is being filmed by Vitagraph.

Every effort is being made to have Anna Sewell's appealing story made into a special production of a caliber that will make it occupy an outstanding position among the big special film offerings of the coming season.

David Smith, whose artistry in his powerful production of James Oliver Curwood's novel, "The Courage of Marge O'Doone," establishing among the leaders of his profession, is directing "Black Beauty."



PROSPERITY FOR FARMER, PROSPERITY FOR ALL.

By Dr. William M. Jardine.

It is to the interests of business men everywhere to see that economic conditions are made such that the farmers will receive their just share of the wealth which they produce, not only from the standpoint of an insured supply of foodstuffs for the nation, but from the standpoint of increased business for them. Farmers are large buyers of manufactured goods. They would be much larger buyers if they had the money. If in the next 10 years it were possible to make the business of farming profitable enough to permit the installation of modern lighting, heating, water and sewage systems in three-fourths of the farm homes, the addition of power machinery to the farm equipment of a similar number for use in plowing, threshing, silage making, wood cutting, running the milking machine and the family washing machine; and permit half again as many farmers to purchase automobiles as have them now—what a boom it would mean for the manufactures of electrical goods, tractors, furnaces, plumbing supplies, milking machines, electric irons, and automobiles! Demands for manufactured goods mean work for labor at good wages. Prosperity for the farmer means prosperity for the whole country.

Fattening and Marketing Poultry

Naturally fat fowls sell better than lean ones, and we should use particular care to see that they are in promising condition before marketing if we expect a fair profit. No special appliances are necessary. Simply place the fowls in clean, dry quarters. They should not have too much space but enough not to be cramped and to be able to take a little exercise, which is essential in fattening. Keep fresh, clean water before them at all times, and give them all the wheat or oats they will eat in the morning and all the whole corn they will clean up in the afternoon. A light feed of corn meal and middlings, mixed, may be fed about the middle of the day. This is not absolutely necessary but it will hasten somewhat the process of putting on weight. A good supply of coarse gravel or grit, cracked china, and so forth, must be kept before them constantly. By this method of feeding, a fowl can be fattened ready for market in ten to twelve days.

Ducks are fattened more easily and quickly than other poultry if they are properly fed and handled. Here is an excellent fattening ration: Corn meal, wheat bran, middlings and crushed oats in equal parts. To this add about four per cent of coarse sand or grit and mix together. Give them all they will eat up clean of this mixture three times a day if you are in a hurry to force them along, but if you haven't the time to do that give them the mash as often as convenient and keep dry grain feed before them in boxes all ways.

See that they have before them at all times an ample supply of clean drinking water. Do not give them too much freedom; they do not require so much exercise as other fowls; in fact, they fatten faster in rather close quarters.

To secure the highest returns one must keep posted on the best methods, prices, seasons and times to market the products in question. Sell nothing but the fresh, large, clean eggs, which always command the highest price. See that chickens are put in neat and attractive boxes.—W. H. H.

ANTIQUE RUG-MAKING.

It will, perhaps, be news to some that quite a lucrative trade is done in the manufacture of "genuine antique" rugs and carpets, the appearance of old age in this case being got by an entirely novel process. The makers of Oriental rugs, finding that there is a better sale and bigger prices to be got for goods which have an atmosphere of antiquity, have adopted the rough and ready "converting" process of placing their rugs outside their houses in the roadway. On these the passer-by is not only allowed, but is invited to tread, and in Baghdad and elsewhere one may often see the rugs acquiring their "antiquity" in the filth and litter of narrow streets and alleys, ground beneath the tramp of men and beasts. It is a strange taste that prefers a rug "matured" under such insanitary conditions to one fresh from the loom.

Whenever a large town in the British Isles changes its source of water supply, a sample is taken by the tea-blenders, in order that the right blend of tea may be made to suit that particular water.

The finest emeralds known are owned by the Rajah of Patiala. He has a turban ornament 10 inches long and set with diamonds. The lower edge is fringed with large, pear-shaped emeralds, which are almost priceless.

Racing a Cold Engine Is No Sign Of A Good Driver; Far From It

Advisable to Warm Up Engine Slowly and Replenish Motor Oil

A gasoline motor is essentially a heat engine because it derives its power by converting fuel into heat. That is why a motor operates more efficiently when it is warm and why many motorists make a practice of racing their motors when first starting them. They want their engines to become warm quickly for satisfactory operations.

In the speeding up of a cold motor there are two points that should be considered:

1. Because the engine is cold a richer and better gasoline mixture is needed for winter driving than at ordinary temperatures.

2. Because alcohol is added to the water in the cooling system to prevent the radiator from freezing, cylinder walls naturally tend to become intensely cold.

So the combination of these two conditions necessarily requires cautious handling of the motor in cold weather. Several things might happen as the result of too much haste in preparing the motor for efficient operation.

First, let us see what actually takes place in a motor when it is started on a cold day. Because low temperatures greatly reduce the volatilization of present-day gasoline, it is necessary to send an extra rich mixture of gasoline into the cylinder chambers.

Now, when this mixture rushes into the cylinders, portions of it strike the cold walls and immediately condense or return to the liquid form. The gasoline naturally runs down the cylinder walls, washes out the oil between the pistons and cylinder walls and finally weakens the lubricating qualities of the oil in the lower half of the crank case.

After several explosions in the cylinder chamber, the rich gasoline mixture firing above the pistons creates an intense heat on the heads of the pistons. And the pistons expand much faster than the cylinder walls, which are kept cold by the alcohol and water.

With the oil washed out from between the pistons and walls and with the pistons expanding faster than the walls, the increased friction might cause the pistons to score the cylinders if the motor is raced on starting. It is even possible for the pistons to cease or stick to the cylinder walls.

So it is advisable to warm up the motor slowly and to drain off and replenish the motor oil more frequently in winter than in summer. Taking an additional minute or two in preparing the engine for cold weather driving is the mark of a good motorist.

WHAT IS A CHAUFFEUR?

The first man to dub a motor driver a "chauffeur" must have had a sense of humor, for the word has no connection at all with motoring, but means literally "one who makes things warm." (The word is, of course, French.) The name was applied to a band of criminals who infested France in the 18th century, and carried on in much the same way as do the villains in our modern film serials. They wore masks, dressed themselves in fantastic costumes, and sometimes blackened their faces. Stealing money and valuables was their chief object, and to make their victims distrustful of the police, they used all sorts of horrible tortures. It was from one of these tortures—that of binding a person and toasting his feet at a roaring fire—that they got the name "chauffeur."

BLIND GIRL'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Miss Sadie Isaacs, Shoreditch, London, England, 19 years of age, is the first blind girl to pass the London matriculation examination, writing and reading, by Braille system. She has been blind since she was eight years of age. After learning Braille for three years she was accepted at the Central Foundation School, where she has won many distinctions and prizes including a Dickens Fellowship prize.

NAPOLEON FAILED TO MAKE PRUSSIA KEEP ITS PROMISE

"Limited Army" of 42,000 Grew to 271,000 in Five Years

The London Times, in an article dealing with German army plans, recalls that Napoleon, after he overran middle Europe, imposed upon Prussia the obligation not to maintain an army of more than 42,000 men and not to raise an exceptional force of militia, or of citizen guards, or any force of a kind to increase the regular army. Prussia pledged herself to observe these conditions (September 8, 1808), and immediately set to work to evade them. Everybody knows the success with which she did so. Scharnhorst and Gneisenau invented the scheme, and Hardenberg and the king supported it underhand, while openly they loaded Napoleon with fulsome assurances of fidelity and devotion. In 1813-14, after a course of lying and dissimulation by Frederick William and his chancellor, which moves even Treitschke to disgust, Prussia put in to the field 271,000 men—one in every seventeen of her inhabitants. The "militarists" had kept the word of promise to the ear, but had seemed to limit the army to 42,000, but they had passed through its ranks for a short period of intensive training in successive drafts the whole population of military age. The regular army, with its veteran officers and non-commissioned officers, was the school of the "People in Arms" during the truce and its nucleus when summoned to war.

There is the fullest evidence that ever since they recovered from the first shock of the armistice, German soldiers and German statesmen have been repeating these tactics. Some they scarcely trouble to conceal. New formations under a half-dozen names were immediately enrolled. Their character was unmistakable. They were troops, and some of them picked troops, with organization, discipline, arms and equipment, fitted for war, and for nothing but war. In response to Allied complaints, some of these forces have been ostensibly dissolved. Their names have been changed, but in substance the most effective have been preserved. The most formidable of them, the so-called "Security Police," has not even changed its title. It is a real corps d'elite, composed of veterans, armed to the teeth, equipped with artillery, and even, it is said, with airplanes. It has just been employed to "intern" Polish troops which have crossed the frontier—remarks able work for mere civilian police, as the German Government declares this Sicherheits-polizei to be. The treaty, as modified in favor of Germany, limits its regular army to 200,000, to be reduced to 100,000 by January 1, 1921. Nominally she has reduced it to the 200,000, but in fact she is using it, exactly as Prussia used the royal army after Jena, as a mill through which she is passing the material for a huge conscript army. The officers do not conceal that the creation of such an army is their purpose. Attempts at concealment from competent observers would be hopeless. The whole machinery for conscription remains intact to belie them.

Conscription in Force.

Germany, it is true, has pledged her oath and her honor not to maintain a conscript army. She has undertaken to substitute for it a long-service voluntary army. She is not keeping her word; that is all. She says she cannot get recruits for long service—not recruits to feed an army of 100,000 of a population of 60,000,000, of whose military spirit every historian boasts. So she has not repealed her conscription law. It is still in force, and every German of military age is still bound to serve under its provisions. They are serving. There is no difficulty about getting recruits. They are being passed through the mill of the Reichswehr of the German democratic republic precisely as the Krumpers were passed through the mill of the royal Prussian army of the Hohenzollerns in preparation for 1813. Each batch of recruits is kept with the colors for a few weeks, and then sent home to make room for the next. They are sent home, but their addresses are carefully registered. A high proportion of the veteran regulars demobilized are not even sent home. They are transferred from the ranks of the Reichswehr to the sham police forces or to other organizations under a civilian disguise, from which they can be immediately called up. On paper, indeed, the whole military population can be called up almost as expeditiously as in August, 1914. The old lists and indexes have been preserved and brought up to date. Up to and including last year's class, the system is complete. Special care, as the noted months ago, is devoted to the retention of non-commissioned officers and members of the technical services. Neither can be improvised both are indispensable for the projected conscript army. The N.C.O.'s are necessary to give the finishing touches to the Krumpers; the technicians to handle their special weapons and instruments, from heavy guns and aircraft to field telegraphs and poison gases.

But far more eloquent than all the rest of Germany's intention to defy the treaty and restore her army on pre-war lines is its projected formation. It is from no mere desire to have a second 100,000 in the ranks that her soldiers are pressing so eagerly to have the numbers of the Reichswehr fixed at 200,000. It is because 200,000 can be distributed into 17 divisions, and by the plans already in partial operation, the 17 divisions can be readily expanded into as many army corps. With 200,000 Reichswehr distributed into 17 divisions on the

GOOD REASON FOR REMOVING JACKET

Daintiness of New Fall Blouses Is the Strongest Argument

There is the best sort of propaganda afoot to get women out of the habit of keeping on their jackets. Just a glimpse at the new fall blouses will quickly tell that they are the best sort of an argument for the removal of coats.

Blouses have undergone a complete metamorphosis. They are offered in styles that are legion and ranging from the smartly tailored blouse made of crepe satin, to such blouses as look as though they were woven by the most expert and ingenious spider who ever modeled himself a lacey abode. There are also silky laces of the blonde, Margot and Bohemian meshes that are in high favor.

It has become the pleasing custom to trim the under-bodice, the lace veiling and, of course, softening the motif. Bright metal galleons are used with stunning results on some models, this applied to crepe foundation or to an underlayer of chiffon. Rather elaborate effects result from the use of beaded net veiled with lace. French dressmakers find crepe satin much to their liking, but on this side of the Atlantic it has been used sparingly excepting for hats. Its polished surface is a bit hard, but if used under a transparent material it has the effect of making the figure more slender. Crepe ribbon is smart also for bindings.

Autumnal Colorings.

With brown suits and brown coats of course blouses that will harmonize with these many shades are in demand. The woodsy brown of the oakleaf in autumn, and green tones, to say nothing of the russet ones, make a color box that is a delight to the brown-eyed, and a perfect haven of happiness to the Auburn haired girl. While there is a penchant for suit blouses there is a strong inclination to vary the color scheme by introducing a new note in the blouse. One of the loveliest of the out of the ordinary combinations noted was an autumn-leaf brown satin meteor embroidered in grey.

It is curious the way grey intrudes itself into the color scheme this season. There are not so many all grey blouses, or all grey hats or frocks as there are grey afterthoughts—in shoes, stockings, and gloves, in veils, and even pocketbooks, to say nothing of embroideries and furs.

While brown furs occupy the place of honor, there are grey ones galore, headed with chinchilla and taking in Australian opossum, wolf, grey fox, kimmer and slinks, not to mention grey caracul.

Old territorial basis, the skeleton of the pre-war German army will be complete—with the exception, of course, of the contingents furnished by the lost provinces and by the districts at present in Allied occupation.

Old Army Preserved.

This is what the distribution of the Reichswehr is to be, according to the German Note to the Allies at San Remo. There are to be 12 divisions and five "reinforced brigades"—which is only another name for divisions; in other words, the cadres of 17 territorial army corps are to be preserved. The preservation of the cadres of the old army from top to bottom is the supreme object of the German "militarists," and it is in order to facilitate the attainment of this object at the top that they are so extremely anxious to keep the numbers of the Reichswehr at 200,000. At the bottom, so far as possible, the battalions of the Republican Reichswehr with the remnants of the old Imperial army. The old regimental and squadron numbers are retained, and so are the old uniforms.

Every soldier knows what these figures mean in preserving the traditional spirit among troops, and that spirit in the Reichswehr remains the spirit of "Prussian militarism"—the very temper which the ex-Emperor boasted that he and his ancestors had fostered, and in which he gratefully acknowledged, he and his House had ever found their chief support. The danger caused by Germany's persistent resistance to disarmament has naturally appealed to the public more strongly than that caused by her equally persistent effort to reform, or rather to conserve, the essential frame of the Prusso-German military and "militarist" system. The danger of her retention of great numbers of guns and rifles is more obvious to the layman than the more subtle but more formidable danger lurking behind her petition for a regular army of 200,000 men.

But while armaments have excited attention and present numbers have been noticed, the cardinal feature in the whole scheme of the Great General Staff has been generally overlooked. To that feature material is but a supplement and the 200,000 but a means. The reconstruction of the old Prusso-German conscript and "militarist" army is the object. It may be attained without the existing guns and rifles. It cannot be attained, on the present plan, without the 17 territorial brigades and for these brigades the 200,000 men are indispensable. Latet anguis in herba. That is the secret.

Fifty thousand Indians from all parts of Mexico recently completed their week of homage to their patron saint, the Virgin of Guadalupe, and their pilgrimage to the shrine of the Virgin, a pilgrimage which is regarded as sacred a journey as ever was made by Mohammedans to Mecca.

Among the Hindus enormous sums are spent on cremation of the richer classes in sandalwood.

The Winchester Press.

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J. H. ROSS, Editor and Publisher.

Monday—Thanksgiving Day.

Are you thankful? Will you truly give thanks?

How will you show you are thankful? Will you show it by having a good time?

Will Winchester, as a community, do anything to commemorate that great day that brought peace to the world.

Rev. Ben Spence, the Temperance Alliance man, being now a married man, he will now learn how to keep quiet while others are talking.

The glorious weather of the past few weeks has enabled the farmers to clean up their crops of grain and roots, and tidy up their premises; it has enabled town people to clean up their gardens and back yards and prepare for the winter.

A despatch to the daily papers say that King Victor Emanuel of Italy has canceled the college education of his son and has ordered him to learn a useful trade. If more parents would follow the example of King Victor Emanuel, this would be a much better world, and fewer sons breaking the hearts of their mothers.

There must be a wonderful fascination for a flight in the air when so many persons are willing to pay a dollar a minute for a ten minute flight in an aeroplane. The Central Canadian says that an aeroplane spent a week in Carleton Place and found from six to a dozen passengers a day who were willing to pay \$10 each for ten minutes in the air.

If you are ambitious to win in life's race, Think not of your ease or pour rest; The things that count most will come only to those Who enter the contest with zest.

If the British Empire had kept out of the war the invading Huns would never have been turned back at the Marne. Germany would to-day be astride the world like a colossus, and the United States would have been left unaided to grapple with the monster. For what they did in saving the world from being dominated by Prussianism the British Nations indulge in no vain glorious boasts, but they do protest against the bombastic talk from those who did not enter the war until the eleventh hour, and who were thus put into a position to reap where they had not sown.—Exchange.

What is to be become of the young lads who are befogging their brains, stunting their growth, and laying the foundations for a rickety, rotten future, by the excessive use of cigarettes. There are many boys right here in Winchester, who have not yet passed the age of 15 years who are smoking cigarettes whenever they get the chance, and in most cases the parents know nothing of it. Some of the young lads attending the public and high schools here are smoking cigarettes on the sly. Unless they are taken in hand before it is too late, the future of those young lads is not hard to predict. To-day large employers of labor refuse to engage the man who drinks intoxicating liquor, or the boy who smokes cigarettes. The boy about a store or office who smokes cigarettes is not only a nuisance, but a continual menace, for by his carelessness, he may be the means of setting fire to the place. In the opinion of the Press the cigarette is as great a danger to young lads as the saloon ever was.

The value of the school fair to the rural parts of the province cannot be gainsaid. There, is perhaps, no factor in the education of the children of the farm which will have a greater tendency to induce them to follow in their fathers' footsteps and stay on the land. Canada is crying out for more and more farmers, and during the past few years, rural depopulation has been the cause of much anxiety amongst agriculturalists. The school fair has as its primary object the creating of interest amongst the children in the matter of raising crops and live stock, and to judge by the showing made at the various County events, a large measure of success has attended the project. The children have taken up the work with so much enthusiasm that competition has been keen in every event, and the authorities behind the movement are more than satisfied with the results achieved.

Any fool knows what he would do were he in your place.

Being beautiful is an accomplishment that is difficult to accomplish.

Married women who know how to manage husbands seldom give their plans away.

Peaches were selling last week at St. Catharines at 60c a bushel, and apples at 50c a bushel.

The number of half grown girls one sees wearing rouge these days makes one wonder just how many mothers ought to get a good spanking, remarks one of our exchanges.

Silks and jewellery imported in the past fiscal year were double in value the imports of the previous year. All of which goes to show that Canada is very prosperous, and that the people are becoming more and more extravagant. Thrift is a good thing, but common-sense economy in preparing for the lean years to come is better. There are indications that the lean years are not far away.

There are still people—though much fewer than there were—who send to Toronto for their supplies, even for groceries in some cases. But they must be people for the most part, who do not read the newspapers, and have so far failed to learn that the day of the city store, as a bargain centre, is done. Goods in nearly every line, possibly in every line without exception, can be bought for as little or for less money, and with greater satisfaction, in the small towns of the Province than in the big centres of population.

Too often we have a Talking Christianity rather than an Acting Christianity.—Kingston Standard. True, alas, too true, and it may be as truly said that too often we have a talking criticism, rather than a fair criticism. We do not mean to reflect unfavorably on the Standard's statement, because we know it is true, but what we desire to say is that while it is easy to talk christianity without acting it, it is much easier to pull down or hinder by unfair criticism than it is to build up and promote by timely encouragement. The talking christian and the chronic fault-finder are both dangerous as well as a great nuisance.

A purse of \$75,000 was put up at Windsor a few days ago on a horse race. The sum of \$20,000 was paid in Toronto in admission to hear Caruso sing one night. A purse of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 was put up not very long ago to two prize fighters. No end of money for sports and amusements, but hundreds of people are compelled to live in crowded apartments, or unsanitary tumble-down shacks because money is not available to erect more houses for those in need. Canada spent millions of dollars last year in non-essential luxuries, and yet thousands of people will suffer during the coming winter because they cannot afford to pay the price for coal, wood and warm clothing. If socialism and bolshevism is finding recruits in Canada and the United States, it is because of the foolish and criminal extravagance of many of those who have wealth.

Prof. F. W. Langford told his hearers in Bowmanville that the church needs many more leaders in its various departments. Yes, it does, truly. So does every other organization, municipality, community, city, town and village, for real, verile, live-wire, aggressive leaders are regrettably scarce. What is the reason? A motto over our table reads: "Remember, the world steps aside for the man who knows where he is going." It is safe to say that Canada has a million young men and big boys just arriving at the age of 21 years who do not know where they are going in the choice of an occupation. Their homes, the public schools and high schools have failed to "establish their goings" and they are "drifting on the turbulent sea of life." Where are they going to land? If these young people go on as too many of them are now doing, spending their spare time in quest of pleasure, and their money for that which profiteth them nothing, the only safe haven for them is the poor house, unless they drop into a less honorable and respectable place in the meantime. Young folks, think this question over.—Bowmanville News.

Thanksgiving

Next Monday has been set apart apart by Royal Proclamation as a day of National Thanksgiving.

Unfortunately it is left to the individual disposition or inclination to determine whether it be so observed.

There is no official program. There is no municipal or community organization whereby the people may meet and in union of spirit, in unison of heart, pour out their thanksgiving to an Almighty Providence for blessings received.

There was a time when the churches used to unite in a thanksgiving service, and a spirit of thankfulness was stimulated by having pointed out the many Divine blessings for which the people should show a thankful feeling.

Canadians, more perhaps than any other people in the world, have untold reasons for thankfulness for the year 1920. They are evident on every hand. How are we accepting and treating them? Is it in gratitude and humility, or is it in shameful extravagance and pleasure seeking.

Real thanksgiving means self-giving. Let us show our thankfulness to Almighty God, not only by our words, but by our deeds. Let us bring the blessing to our own hearts by the sacrifice we make in bestowing a blessing on others.

The Irish Stew

The New York Globe recently published an article by a United States observer who traveled freely around Ireland. He said: "It is easier to get land in Ireland than in Canada, and your produce sells for more. Why is Ireland in rags and 'Canada in furs? Why is Belgium, after 'four years of Government, a hustling 'little ant hill, while Ireland, after four 'years of profit and prayer, has nothing 'but curses for England, and complaints 'to God? Without a doubt Ireland is 'the best governed country in the world, 'at the present time. If the Sinn Fein 'murders happened in Cripple Creek 'there would be some Colorado Irish who 'wouldn't need to fast, to find a 'bumping 'off' ground." The British are sick of 'the Irish stew, and would do anything 'within reason to get rid of the pot of 'trouble, but what can be done with the 'Sinn Fein assassins? If these mad extremists had half of the sense of the Scotch, or the stolidity of the English, a settlement could be made that would give them self-government, with full control over everything in Nationalist Ireland, except the army and navy. It is time that the outside world recognized that the Nationalist section of Ireland is insanely obsessed with one idea, and that is hatred of British connection, which is the strongest factor in the lives of the Ulster loyalists.

No driver of an automobile has a right to assume that he has the right of way of the streets. No decent self-respecting driver will make a person jump to get out of his way by the honking of his horn. The pedestrian by law has the first right of the street, but the law wouldn't be of much use to the pedestrian if he was crippled or killed, but it would deal with the driver of the automobile.

A negro mammy had a family of boys so well behaved that one day her mistress asked: "Sally, how did you raise your boys so well?" "Ah'll tell yo', missus," answered Sally. "Ah raise dem boys with a barrel stave, an' ah raise 'em frequent." The negro mammy's system is the good old one, and its more frequent practice in this day would have a whole-some effect.

The Sinn Fein Meeting

A mass meeting to protest against the Sinn Fein Conference announced to be held in Ottawa shortly, was held in that city on Monday night, and a resolution was passed asking the Minister of Justice to prohibit the Conference. If the Conference is not prohibited a counter demonstration will be held in protest. Rev. Wesley Megaw, of Ottawa, who has frequently preached in Winchester, in addressing the meeting said:

"We want nothing of that sort in Canada, but it has come to us unasked and it affects us in a measure, for Lindsay Crawford has said that with Ireland a republic the next step will be to separate Canada from the Empire. That is treasonable. Lindsay Crawford has also said England ruled by the sword. That is a lie, for if England ruled by the sword instead of by justice, MacSwiney would not be alive to-day. If the men who go about the country insulting the motherland and the British flag said half as much in the United States against the United States or the Stars and Stripes they would be filling traitors' graves or be in Sing Sing prison. The trouble has been England had not ruled Ireland by the sword, but has been too grandmotherly with her, too kind in her treatment of these rebels, these men whom Lloyd George rightly calls 'a gang of assassins.'"

"He is a liar who says Ireland is not free," continued Rev. Mr. Megaw. "He is a liar who compares Ireland with Armenia, and he knows he lies." He went on as the hall resounded with applause. "The Sinn Fein themselves have declared Ireland a republic and proclaimed a president; they claim to beat war with Britain. Then let us take them at their word and treat them as enemies. In such a case their Self Determination League has no right to meet in the Capital of the Dominion to try to give financial, material and moral support to the country at war with the Empire. Are we going to stand for it. We should protest."

ECZEMA You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It relieves at once and gradually heals the skin. Sample box Dr. Chase's Ointment free if you mention this paper and send 2c. stamp for postage. See a box; all dealers or Edmansons, Sales & Co., Limited, Toronto.

FOR SALE

- 1 Pair Grade Holstein Cows, due to freshen in December, excellent value, each \$125.00
- 1 Pure-bred Ayshire Cow, registered \$150.00
- 1 Clyde Colt, 2 years old, a beauty \$75.00
- 1 Hackney Mare Colt, 2 yrs., splendid action \$75.00
- 1 Cheap Work Mare, weighs about 1200 lbs. \$75.00
- 1 Steel Tired Auto Seat Buggy, new \$165.00
- 1 Auto Seat Rubber Tired Buggy, nearly new \$100.00
- 1 Lumber Waggon in fair condition \$40.00
- 1 Sixty foot endless Goodyear Rubber Belt, 6 inches wide, only used a few days \$45.00
- 1 Express Waggon, 1 ton capacity \$75.00
- 1 Set Rubber Trimmed Single Harness almost new \$30.00
- 1 Two Furrow Plow with 3 horse eveners \$25.00

Lannin's Garage

Winchester - Ontario

The West-End Grocery.

We are now in a position to serve our customers with up to date Groceries. Here are a few lines:
Campbell's Soups 20c
Clover Leaf Salmon 50c
Pork & Beans 20c, 25c and 30c per can.
Tomatoes, Corn and Peas 20c per can.
Clark's Ketchup 30c.
Sweet and Sour Pickles, Olives, Canned Fruit, Jams and Jellies and everything in the grocery line. Give us a trial order and we will guarantee Satisfaction.
PROMPT DELIVERY PHONE 37

W. J. HOLMES

MAIN STREET - WINCHESTER, ONT.



We Could Sell Them For New Tires
Because they look and run like new, but they're only old tires vulcanized by us. It isn't looks that counts in tires, however, but actual road service, and this is where our vulcanizing plays an important part in saving you money.
C. DEEKS.
Phone 124, Winchester, Ont.

THE BIG STORE

Golden Jubilee Year.

Shop At Home

Nearly every day we have direct proof that it pays to shop in Winchester. Just last week we had three cases of Winchester ladies who made the rounds of the Ottawa dry goods stores looking for special lines and finally found just what they were looking for at the Big Store, Winchester. The Moral is, "Give your home store first chance."

Furs

Our fall purchases of furs are all in and opened up. We feel proud of the showing and we are sure you will agree with us that we never had a better or more up-to-date lot to offer. Ladies Fur Sets, Muff and Collar, Black Dog Skin \$25.00

- Natural Wolf \$30.00
 - Brown Wolf \$35.00
 - Badger \$35.00
 - Coon Skin \$35.00
 - Prairie Fox \$40.00
 - Black Fox \$50.00
 - Columbia Sable \$55.00
 - Red Fox 35 and \$40.00
 - Grey Goat \$15.00
 - Canadian Beaver \$80.00
 - Alaska Sable \$100.00
- Separate Muffs and Collars from \$2.00 up.

Fur Coats

- Men's Coon Coats \$250, \$275 and \$300
- Men's Black Dog Skin Coats \$55.00
- Men's Alaska Beaver Coats \$55.00
- Men's Imitation Buffalo Coats \$28.00

Ladies Coats

- Ladies Rat Coats \$140, \$150
- Ladies Marmot Coats, \$160, \$175
- Ladies Hudson Seal Coats \$250
- Ladies Plush Coats.

Boy's Overcoats

We start in with Boy's Overcoats suitable for boys from 5 years up. Then we have a range for youths, another for big boys, and still another for young men, up-to-date patterns and good values in all these lines.

Men's Overcoats

One of our specials is a man's heavy Ulster in either single or double breast, well lined and well made at \$30

China Room

One of the attractive sections these days is the China Room. We have a great showing of Nippon China, Fancy Glass Ware, Lamps and Jardinieres.

A. SWEET & CO.



"My Back Is So Bad"

PAINS in the small of the back, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the limbs all tell of defective kidneys.

Poisons are being left in the blood which cause pains and aches.

The kidneys, liver and bowels must be aroused to action by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is no time for delay when the kidneys go wrong, for such developments as hardening of the arteries and Bright's disease are the natural result.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Get Your SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Everything required by Public and High School Pupils Waterman Fountain Pens A full line

J. G. Challies

"The Book Store."

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Opposite the Beach Furniture Store. We develop films and print pictures, finish in 1 day.

Wong Mai.

SINCE 1870
SHILOH
30 DROPS COUGHS

Gathering the corn into the silo is the order of the day in this section.

The Women's Institute met at Mrs. Adam Carley's on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Wesley Smith read a paper on "Child Training and the Story Hour For Children."

Wood is scarce and coal is more scarce. Our fuel supply man will need to be up and doing.

Miss McPhail of Russell, a graduate of McMaster, Toronto, has been engaged as High School assistant.

We are afraid Thanksgiving turkeys are going to be scarce.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

Mr. Thos. Ennis has returned home after a lengthy visit with friends at Vermont and Montreal.

The Misses Tillie Coons and M. Jamieson, of Winchester, spent over Sunday with Mrs. L. Boyd.

Miss Teresa Briggs, of Hainsville, is engaged with Mr. J. D. Boyce in his grocery.

Miss Ethel Todd is engaged with Mr. M. J. Clelland in the Post Office.

Mr. Earl Mulholland is laid up with blood poison at present.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Major and baby are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. Suffel at Iroquois.

Mr. G. Gilroy has returned home after spending some time at Brockville.

Miss Lula Hunter spent some time with her brother below Montreal. She was accompanied home by Mrs. A. Hunter and children.

Miss B. Elliott spent the latter part of the week at her home at Winchester.

We are sorry to report Mr. C. Millar on the sick list at present.

The many friends of Mr. Melvin Locke are pleased to learn that he is improving after having his ankle broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Locke have returned to their home at Morrisburg after attending the funeral of the former's father, Mr. Joseph Locke.

Mr. David Berry spent Saturday at Morrisburg.

The many friends of little Nelda Murdock, only child of Mr. and Mrs. John Murdock, are sorry to learn that a horse ran away with her last Thursday throwing her from the rig. She is in a very serious condition, having received a fractured skull, also a blood vessel burst in her head.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cook, of Ventnor, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ennis.

Mr. J. Smith spent the latter part of the week at his home in Winchester.

The Misses Lillian, Dorothy and Ernest Boyd Sundayed with the Misses Henderson of Mountain Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boyce and Miss Teresa Briggs Sundayed at Cardinal and Hainsville.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Boyd were down to Winchester Sunday.

Mrs. Robt. Murdock is spending some time at Hubert.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS

Mrs. Roy Weaver and family are visiting friends in this vicinity before leaving for their home in Richville, U. S.

Mrs. M. McIntosh and Mr. and Mrs. Loucks attended the wedding of Miss Zeron at Morrisburg on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaver and children, of Avonmore, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. A. Wagar, who has been visiting Mrs. A. McIntosh and Mary, returned to her home at Morrisburg on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Davidson drove to Mountain Station to see Mr. Sam Larue. Mr. Larue is very low.

Mr. Emerson Faulkner and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Russell, visited at Mr. Wm. Robinson's home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Webb was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Weaver, of Winchester.

Mr. T. Medaugh, from Brockville, arrived home on Monday to see his father who is much improved from a bad attack of heart trouble.

Mrs. C. Robinson and son, Dalton, spent Sunday at Russell.

The W. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church, held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. W. Bolton on Thursday and it was largely attended.

The little child adopted by Mr. and Mrs. M. Casselman died on Thursday. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Hall of Williamsburg at the home on Saturday. Mr. D. Barclay and Mrs. O. Webb sang "Looking this Way" very sweetly. Interment was made in Maple Ridge cemetery.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist Church was held at the home of Mrs. Jennie Davidson on Tuesday.

Mrs. Annie McEwen, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. O. Casselman, has gone to Burwick for a few months' visit among friends.

Mrs. Orren Casselman spent one day last week with Mrs. Frank Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hill, from Bouck's Hill and family, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Medaugh and Mr. and Mrs. E. Medaugh spent Monday evening at Winchester at the home of Mr. J. Medaugh who is much improved. Mr. Medaugh has been very low with heart trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Casselman and son and daughter, from Burwick, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Orren Casselman.

Mr. Thos. Bell is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. George Myers motored to Chesterville on Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. How has organized a teacher's training class, to be held every Tuesday evening.

12,000 Applications to Sell Insurance.

Under the new provincial act regulating insurance agents, which went into effect on October 1, 12,000 applications for licenses to sell risks have been received by the Ontario Government. Only regularly authorized insurance agents may sell insurance after the end of this month, and the new act provides a penalty of \$200 for a breach of the law. Heretofore a number of lawyers have been doing insurance business as a side issue to their law practice. According to the new act the individual partners or employees of insurance firms must each have a license in order to issue notices. A separate license is required for each kind of insurance—life, accident and fire insurance.

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"O hear us when we cry to Thee For those in peril on the sea!"

Have you ever been at sea in a storm and seen the clouds lowering, the wind rising and the waves running mountains high, decks treacherous and the crew anxious? Unless you have, you cannot imagine its awful majesty, or the courage it calls up and the spirit it commands in men.

Many Canadians Have Never Seen the Sea—

Yet the sea is Canada's World-Trade highway. The sea and the Merchant Sailors make us prosperous.

But the Merchant Seaman's life is hard and perilous. He wages continuous battle against the forces of nature. The real sailor is not the deck steward or attendant on comfortable ocean liners. His ship is no floating palace. His voyage no pleasure trip.

The Real Sailor's Ship is the Tramp Steamer—

or Windjammer, beating against gales—decks awash—sleep a stranger for days and nights on end. Frozen in winter, dodging icebergs in spring, groping through fogs off treacherous banks, beating round the Horn, fighting through typhoons, or becalmed in the Yellow Sea. Tough going all the way.

Death Always Hovers Over the Wheel—

Is it any wonder, then, that the Navy League wants to make life comfortable for our sailors when ashore? After all, Canada is their home; and the home, while they are here, of the sailors of other lands. The Navy League endows, maintains or assists in maintaining every Sailor's Home, Institute and Welfare Society in Canada. And every dollar subscribed for the maintenance of these Homes and Institutes will be money well invested, and redound to our national prosperity.

The Sea is Our Heritage and Our Strength—

In proportion as we develop this Sea-Conscious Spirit so shall we advance in world civilization and trade. We can only develop our Sea-Conscious Spirit, by making life more endurable to Canadian Sailors. And it is for this purpose that a portion of the Navy League's Fund is set aside. To carry on its work next year, the Navy League must have \$760,000. This money must be raised next week. It is not a large amount and borne in proportion from Coast to Coast it must surely be subscribed.

The Navy League of Canada SAILORS' WEEK CAMPAIGN October 18—23. Dominion Objective \$760,000.

The work of the Navy League is—

to enlighten people upon the importance of the sea; so that Canadian products may be shipped, through Canadian ports, in Canadian ships, officered and manned by trained Canadians.

to encourage and to undertake the training of Canadian lads to man Canada's Navy and Mercantile Marine.

to formulate a fundamentally sound policy for the training of our present sea-faring population, to meet an emergency, so that Canadian overseas commerce will be adequately protected.

to support facilities for making the Sailor's life ashore endurable.

to provide for dependents of those who died to protect Canada, Nationally, Imperially and Commercially.

These objects can only be achieved through an organization representative of public responsibility and outside party politics.

Deposits by Mail

If you cannot conveniently visit our office we shall be glad to receive your deposits and conduct your banking business by mail.

Deposits received by mail will be promptly acknowledged, and all other business will receive immediate and careful attention.

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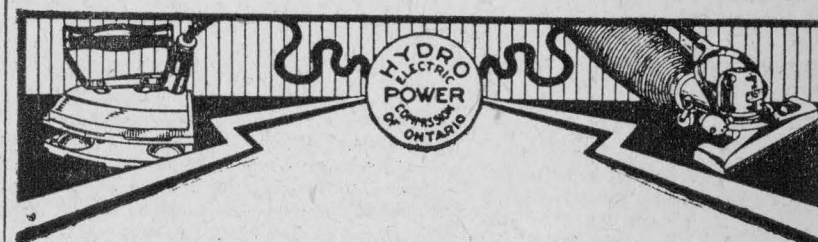
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WINCHESTER, ONT.



WINCHESTER

Hydro Electric System

At present there is one Electric service to each four persons living in the village of Winchester. How about you? Are you one of those who are enjoying the use of electricity, or are you waiting to be the last man to wire up your house?

The Hydro Shop has been kept open, and the people of Winchester have had every opportunity of getting their houses wired at very reasonable rates. Most of the people have taken advantage of the opportunity. The time is near at hand when it will be no longer advisable to keep a large stock of wiring material on hand, and when material is purchased in small quantities the prices will be higher. Our advice to all those who have not equipped their homes with electricity is to think the matter over seriously and have it done while the doing is good. Get your order in now for wiring during the fall house cleaning time.

T. O. VANBRIGER, Supt.



Feed Grain

We have just unloaded a car of feed grain as follows:

CORN

Compton's Early
Longfellow
M 8 Rolled
North Dakota
Leaming
White Cap
Wisconsin

OATS

O. A. C. No. 72
Sensation
20th Century
And Others

Our prices and quality as usual will be right and it will pay you to call before buying.

Beach @ Reveler

Distance Lends Enchantment --- When Collectors Are Concer ned

To a Pessimist Fall Is Nothing More Than a Harbinger of Winter

BY
AUNT
JUNE

Our Boys and Girls Corner

Registered According to the Copyright Act.

DEDICATED TO
EVERY BOY
AND GIRL IN
CANADA

My dear Boys and Girls:
I have just been talking to a jolly little Scout named David. He is an English Scout, who is carrying out so well the big idea of "Service"—helping others.

David said: "Aunt June do you always feel like helping and doing the right thing all the time?"

This question led us to have a chat about the two persons in every one of us. I felt bound to tell David that I did not always feel unselfish; for to be a helper and give service to others, one must be unselfish, and I think all of us know that there are times when we feel just a little bit selfish or when our other self wants to be the leader.

Did you ever think that there are two selves inside every one of us?—a true, good, kind, gentle self that wants to be the very best boy or the very best girl and do splendid things for others, and another self which says, "Oh, don't bother."

Sometimes Mr. First Self is in charge and everything goes well. We get on with lessons at school, please those at home by acts of kindness, and make everyone think "what a pleasant, happy boy or girl that is," and—then, Mr. First Self gets a little tired, perhaps, and thinks he will go to sleep—and this is where Mr. Second Self, who is selfish and slow and untidy, and careless, wakes up to take charge, and oh! what a change! The happy, helpful boy or girl that everyone was so proud of seems to have vanished.

Now, it is not only in boys and girls and just "Aunts" that this happens, but in all kinds of big men and women. Everyone has these two selves, but some have looked so sharply after Mr. Second Self that they have almost succeeded in keeping him asleep all the time, which is the best place for such a troublesome person. I think, don't you?

The people who make Mr. Second (selfish) Self go to sleep and keep quiet are those who grow up to fill the best positions in the world, positions of trust over others. No one, you see, could properly look after other people unless he could first look after himself. So here is something for us to remember, as Helpers. We must learn to make our best self obey us. "No," when we feel that he wants to rule.

Will you think of this sometimes?

Our Fall Flowers

Last week I promised to tell you the names of some varieties of golden rod to be found in Canada.

Early golden rod is one of the most common. The flowers of this kind grow in long-shaped clusters, and the plant when fully grown is about four feet in height. You can tell it by the smooth pointed leaves, notched at the end of stem.

Rough stemmed golden rod grows to a much greater height, in some places being as tall as a man or over, that is as much as six or seven feet. The flowers are more spready than other varieties, and the leaves and stalks are hairy and rough to the touch as the name suggests.

Showy golden rod is somewhat like the Canada in shape, but larger. The leaves are quite different, being broad at the bottom of stem and narrower at the top.

Lance-leaved golden rod is entirely different to any of the other varieties. The flowers are smaller and not so vivid in coloring, being more yellow than golden, and growing in tight bunches, round rather than long in shape.

So you see, here are five varieties, each of them having some different feature in shape of leaves, flowers, or stem to distinguish them. It would be an interesting plan for you to see how many of them you can find and name.

Our Mail

A big welcome to the following new members of our "League of Service": Bessie Burwell, Cobden; Adeline Somerville, Shawville; Ruby Lake, Maberly; Ila M. Batchelor, Proton.

Proton Station.

Dear Aunt June:

I would like to join your Helpers' League of Service. I wash the dishes, sweep the floors, make the beds, wash the separator, help to feed the calves and gather eggs. I have signed the pledge. I am enclosing a three-cent stamp for a badge, which I would like to receive. I am 12 years old.

ILA M. BATCHELOR.

Ila, dear, a badge is going to you by the very first mail out of Toronto. You certainly are a real little helper. There was something you did not tell me in your letter but which I read between the lines, which is, that your school teacher has a good little helper. Now, how did I find that out? Because your letter was so well and

PLEDGE.

For Young Helpers' League of Service.

"Do a little kindness to someone every day."

Scatter rays of sunshine all along the way."

I pledge myself in the service of my King and Country to DO MY BEST IN MY DAILY WORK, wherever it may be, to help others wherever possible, and to endeavor in every way to make myself A GOOD CITIZEN.

Date

Name

Age

Address

neatly written and so well punctuated. Perhaps some day you'll be writing stories for your paper.

Dundalk.

Dear Aunt June:
I was very much pleased when I got my badge. The school fair was on Thursday last. I got prizes, two seconds, two thirds and one fourth. I like my teacher. I wear my badge every day.

MARY E. RUSSELL.

What were your prizes for, Mary? You forget to tell us. You are a good Helper. Other little boys and girls will see your badge and will want one too. Tell them to write to Aunt June at 515 Manning Chambers, Toronto, enclosing the pledge in the paper, and we will send them a badge.

Maberly.

Dear Aunt June:
I want to join your Helpers League. I help my mother every day.

RUBY LAKE.

If every little Helper would just do as you do, Ruby, they would be fine. Every one should help his or her mother every day. Your badge was sent to you.

Fletcher.

Dear Aunt June:
I thought I would write again and thank you for the badge, which I received about two weeks ago. I should have written sooner; but I suppose it is all right. I am going to school now.

My potatoes are good. We only grow enough for our own use. We are plowing the ground for fall wheat. I soon will be time to pick the apples. We have spies and snows, russets, Baldwin and King apples.

ARCHIE BALL.

Your fall wheat is in and up by this time, Archie. I planted a lot and hope for a good crop next year. We grow Abundant. What kind do you? We also have lots of potatoes. We grew Green Mountain and Irish Cobblers. We have hundreds of bags of them to sell. And we are shipping turnips, too. We are picking our apples now and packing them in boxes. Isn't it great fun?

Shawville, Que.

Dear Aunt June:
I wish to receive a badge, please. I go to school every day. When I come

home I go for the cows, gather eggs, and sometimes I milk. We always get one day off for the fair. I am 11 years old.

ADELINE SOMERVILLE.

You're a pretty smart girl to milk cows, Adeline. My Helpers just stand around and watch me milk; but they like to feed the cows and to call them by their pet names. We have some whose names are so long that the Helpers can't remember them, and they have to read the names on the registration papers. I'll tell you about them some day. You have your badge by this time.

Cobden.

Dear Aunt June:
I would like to join your League. I have cut out the pledge, and am sending it along with a three-cent stamp. I am going to tell you what I did to help last week. I helped with the dishes, swept the floor, made the beds and milked.

BESSIE BURWELL.

Welcome to our League, Bessie. We are always glad to hear from new Helpers, and we want all our Helpers to keep writing to us. Let us know what you think of the name, and all the news you can think of.

Cordova Mines.

Dear Aunt June:
It is quite a while since I wrote to you. I have been very busy this last week. I fed the calf, fed the pig, fed the hens and chickens, picked up potatoes, picked apples, washed dishes, made beds, went after the cows, got the meals, watered the plants, swept the floors, went down to the store for mother, and went to Sunday school and church on Sunday. I received my badge and like it fine. I got George's too. He thinks a lot of it. He's very busy picking up corn for father. I pull weeds for the calf and carry water for the horse. I have a lame shoulder too. I got it cracked some time ago and it bothers me yet, so you see I don't have much time to play.

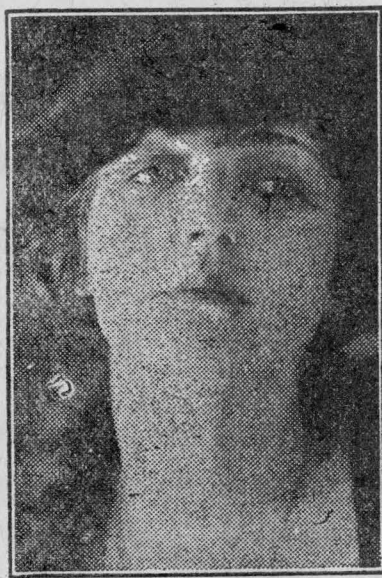
ROBERTA GRAHAM.

We're glad to hear from you again, Roberta. Don't do so much work that you will tire yourself out. Glad you liked your button and that George did, too. Tell us something about your Sunday school and your teacher.

We have a lot more letters, but they will have to wait till next week, because we haven't got room to put them all in. We are glad to hear from every one of our Helpers. Anyone wishing to join the Helpers' League must fill in his or her name and address and age in the pledge, cut it out and send it, with a three-cent stamp, to Aunt June, 515 Manning Chambers, Toronto. You must remember to put in the stamp because we have to post the button back to you and have to pay for it as well.

We welcome every boy and girl, and want hundreds and hundreds of them. Some day we will start a plan by which the helpers will be able to write to each other as well as to us. Please keep up your letters. I enjoy hearing from every one of you, and send loving greetings across the sea to every boy and girl.

AUNT JUNE.



NAOMI CHILDERS • Golden Repertory Player

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS BEGINS HIS MINISTRY.

Printed Text—Matt. 4: 12-25.

Golden Text—"Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." (Matt. 4: 17).

Historical Setting.

Time.—A. D. 28. Place.—Capernaum.

Daily Readings.

Monday, October 11.—Teaching, Preaching, Healing (Matt. 4: 12-25). Tuesday, October 12.—The Draught of Fishes (Luke 5: 1-11). Wednesday, October 13.—A New Teaching (Mark 1: 21-28). Thursday, October 14.—Follow me (Mark 10: 17-22). Friday, October 15.—Partakers of the Divine Nature (2 Pet. 1: 1-11). Saturday, October 16.—A Life of Service (1 Thess. 5: 12-24). Sunday, October 17.—Faith and Works (Jas. 2: 14-26).

Comments.

Verse 12. In Matthew this lesson immediately follows the last, but between the two occurred the events recorded by John in the first five chapters. John's imprisonment is found in Mark 6: 17, 18 and Luke 3: 19, 20.

Verse 13. While preaching a sermon foretelling the salvation of the Gentiles, Jesus was driven from Nazareth by a mob. Capernaum was in its day an important city on the sea.

Verse 14. The whole of this prophecy is found in Isa. 8: 11-13: 6. Verses 15, 16. The historical reference of the prophecy was the invasion of Tigris-land, whom Ahaz called to assist him (2 Kings 15: 29). Prophetically, it referred to the Gentiles.

Verse 17. Matthew's record is arranged to follow three beginnings: the beginning of Jesus' earth-life (Matt. 1: 1), the beginning of His Galilean ministry (Matt. 4: 17) and the beginning of the end (Matt. 16: 21).

Verse 18. Peter and Andrew had become disciples over a year before (John 1: 40-42), but had returned to their business of fishing.

Verse 19. This was a call to these disciples to leave their boats and go with Him as students and helpers in His ministry.

Verse 20. That they immediately dropped everything and followed Him shows that they had been more or less in touch with Him and had been thinking about it.

Verse 21. The apostles were linked up in pairs, and there seemed to have been three groups of four that were associated together. The mother of James and John was Salome (Mark 1: 20, John 18: 15; Matt. 27: 55, 56).

Verse 22. They did not leave their father unprotected for (Mark 1: 20). They probably left with his consent.

Verse 23. The Jewish synagogue furnished both a place and an audience for the new gospel. Healing diseased bodies brought Jesus into touch with diseased souls.

Verse 24. Galilee is connected with Damascus by trade, rather than Jerusalem, and the news would spread in that direction.

Verse 25. Decapolis was a region of ten cities in the northeastern part of Palestine.

It is not difficult to see the fact that, without seeking to be sensational, Jesus was pursuing the best possible course to give His cause wide publicity.

Illustrated Truth.

Christ preached repentance before he preached the Sermon on the Mount (v. 17).

Illustration.—The overseer of a small mine found that his new gang of workmen, made up mostly of foreigners, were hard to deal with, because he could not make himself understood. One morning he found them working away from the unworked vein instead of toward it. He sent for a man who could speak the language of the laborers and asked him to deal with them. "There are a number of things about mining they need to learn," he said, "but that can come later. The first thing to do is to call them off from the exhausted end of the mine and get them started in the right direction."

Topics for Research and Discussion.

I. Jesus Goes to Capernaum (vs. 12-15). 1. What occurred between the last lesson and this? 2. Why had Jesus left Nazareth? 3. Describe Capernaum.

II. Jesus Calls Simon and Andrew (vs. 16-20). 4. Why did Jesus call such humble men? 5. What was His purpose in gathering these men about Him? 6. What did Jesus mean by "fishers of men"? 7. Why did the fishermen leave their nets so readily?

III. Jesus Calls James and John (vs. 21-25). 8. Who were these four men? 9. Why were the apostles grouped about Jesus? 10. What was the general purpose of Jesus' miracles, 11. Why did the news spread?

Foolish Francesca

By Olive Wadley

The youth leaned against the door behind her, his serious eyes alert, his big mouth smiling; and Frankie sang on. A crowd had collected by the time she had finished. Mme. Kain waved them imperiously away with her white-gloved hand.

"You may go," she said kindly. "It is over." Then she turned to Frankie. "Wait I cannot now," she explained. "But you must come to me this evening at the Ritz Hotel. Any one will show you up. Say you are expected. Auf wiedersehen."

The car rolled off, and Frankie found herself staring in a bewildered way at the loafers staring back at her. She turned and fled downstairs. The whole tea shop, including Miss King, was assembled at the foot of the steps.

"Well, I am blown," Gladys said in a whisper. "I say, Frankie, you are going!"

"I shall be soon," Frankie returned. "You wait."

CHAPTER XVI.

In the Diva's Drawing Room.

The time seemed to drag by until Shepherd's Bush with the news, and necessary dressing, and the hasty swallowing of dinner took up more than an hour. It was past nine o'clock when a bus deposited Frankie at the marble steps of the Ritz.

She went up them, remembering as she did so the steps of the hotel in Paris where Kit Winton had shown her exactly how mean a man can be, and entered the hall.

Once again countless servants seemed to be waiting about and beautiful women were talking together; but this time Frankie felt no sense of miserable ostracism and forlornness. She went up to one of the silk-stockinged footmen and asked him to announce her to Mme. Schubert Kain.

He led her majestically to a seat, passed away, and returned with a page who held out a silver salver to Frankie.

"I haven't a card," she explained. "Please say Francesca Trent has called by appointment."

"Oh, appointment?" the page repeated. "Oh, I see, miss, please wait one moment."

He sped away and came back in a few minutes, breathing audibly, and requested Francesca. "To step this way, please."

She stepped, and followed him into a noiseless elevator which rose one story and then stopped.

"Madame's suite is to the right, miss," the page boy said. "This way, please."

A footman was standing outside a high carved door. At a murmur from the page he flung it open, walked through a small passage, knocked, and swung open a second door.

"Miss Francesca Trent," he announced sonorously.

Frankie halted nervously by the door. The room looked immense and crammed with flowers and people. Then Mme. Schubert Kain came forward impressively, a very delectable vision in white and black chiffon and pearls.

Every one seemed to follow her with their eyes, and then the eyes, it seemed to Frankie, all seemed to fasten on her.

She began to be conscious of the best frock which was not evening at all, and not in its first youth either, and the hat, which if it looked smart, betrayed its Edward Road origin at the same time.

Frankie flushed, and at that moment a kind, soft, warm hand took hers, and she saw the great singer really smile for the first time, the small, dark eyes twinkling gaily and the whole face softened.

"You say to yourself, 'What a menagerie!' is it not so? 'And I am a lamb in the midst of wolves!' But it is not so, we have all begun once, and I, whom you look at, was once burning charcoal in a forest in Bavaria."

She made the announcement in much the same way as an ordinary person might mention that the day is warm, or their cold better.

Frankie was drawn forward into the throng. Two men, both as she considered old, were very nice to her and talked to her about the diva. One wore a broad, blue ribbon across his shirt, she noticed, and the other had a sort of collection of things on bits of different colored ribbon hanging round his neck, and quite, in Frankie's opinion, spoiling the appearance of his tie and shirt.

Then a woman came up and began to talk. Frankie was not gauche, neither was she shy, and she talked well; at least, she talked interestingly on any subject any one wanted to discuss with her. All the while she knew her moment was coming.

It came, however, quite unexpectedly. Someone, afterward Frankie saw it was the shock-headed youth, struck a sonorous chord on the piano, and in an instant the big, chattering room was silent, and the guests, by unspoken consent, faced their hostess.

Mme. Schubert Kain beamed on them.

"Later I sing," she announced in a deep tranquil voice. "For now, a new friend of mine will sing."

Frankie knew then that the moment had come; a phrase beat hard in her throat and her mouth felt dry.

"You all know the song," Mme. Kain went on, "but I do not think any of you have ever heard it sung quite as I heard it this afternoon."

She laughed a little, and beckoned to Frankie, who went to her.

"Fritz will play for you," she said in a kindly voice. "Courage, forget all but that you sing."

Fritz stood up for an instant and said: "Toi'si's Good-by." Then he sat down and played the opening notes.

Frankie sang the first words, and suddenly the big door opened and a tall man came in very quickly. He went straight to Mme. Schubert Kain and kissed her hand.

Frankie had flushed scarlet, the interruption was discourteous, almost, under the circumstances, brutal, she felt. She could hear the newcomer's voice say:

"I knew it wasn't you singing, Elena. I should have knelt on the doormat if it had been and have stopped breathing. But I know your voice among a thousand, and I wanted to see you, so I came straight in. Who was singing?"

He half turned and looked indifferently at Frankie. She saw his face; it was very virile, good-looking, and in some odd way compelling. She felt she hated him for that casual glance.

"Who was singing?" it seemed to ask. "Oh, no one, some new shabby little find of the diva's, no one to count. I can barge into her songs without dreaming of an apology."

"Leon, you are impayable, but such a dear one can't be angry with you," Mme. Kain said, patting the big man's arm. "Now be good and listen to my wonderchild."

"Another?" he questioned.

She laid her gloved hand for a second against his lips and then made a sign to Fritz.

Frankie was so angry by this time that she wanted to refuse to sing, to be violently rude to the man, and to rush from the room. Instead, she sang, and sang with all the feeling and force she possessed.

The song was hackneyed, she was rather plain and a nonentity—but she had her voice, appealing, passionate, despairing, filled the vast place.

When she had finished there was absolute silence for a minute, then that real genuine clapping which means generous appreciation.

Impulsively the big man started forward. He towered over Frankie.

"By Jove, you are a wonderchild," he said, smiling down upon her.

"I suppose it was because you thought I was too young to matter now, by coming in as you did when I was singing," she flamed out.

He threw back his head and laughed. She saw his square chin and the glint of his white teeth beneath the small fair mustache.

"Dear elderly lady, I crave your forgiveness," he said.

Frankie, without answering him, deliberately turned her back upon him and began to talk to Fritz. His pale face was illumined, he began a stammering, incoherent outpouring of praise.

"A voice, such a voice, himisch, marvelous, wundervoll, such depth, such clearness, so rein und doch tief—"

"I can't understand," Frankie said, but I do thank you. I can sing, can't I?"

Mme. Schubert Kain who had come up behind, heard the words.

"I will make you a great opera singer, wonderchild," she said quite seriously. "You must come to me."

Behind her the big fair man stood, smiling tolerantly at Frankie, as one smiles at a fractious child. She felt she loathed him.

"I don't understand," she faltered in reply to the singer. Mme. Kain drew her aside with generous gesture, and in quick, jerky sentences she explained Frankie's future.

"Come to me; money does not matter; if God gives you a voice, nothing matters but that voice. Your life belongs to me. You have a voice so good that I tremble for it, for the teaching, lest a single note should be hurt."

"So you must be with me, that I can watch and see. Six months' training you must have in Paris, in Berlin, perhaps. When can you come?"

The true artistic temperament expresses its claims things no sane being ever dreams of approaching. To Mme. Schubert Kain Francesca's possible refusal did not exist. Francesca had a voice, oh, bien, it must be brought out, given to the world, and at its best; and since the best would need the tuition of a genius, it must be cultivated under her own immediate care.

That was all!

It was quite simple. She herself was the daughter of a charcoal burner, and Tenetris, greatest of tenors, had discovered her and exploited her.

(To Be Continued.)

In Philadelphia the position of traffic policeman is open only to men who are six feet or more in height. Such positions are so much sought after that many applicants who fall short of the required height by only a small fraction of an inch are tempted to cheat a little by rising on their heels.

An ingenious application of electricity is now used to circumvent this trick, and any attempt to register a fraudulent measurement is disclosed at once. The applicant, as he stands upon the platform under the slide rule, sets his feet upon two metal plates that are normally a trifle above the platform. They are just large enough to be covered by a man's heels, and when the candidate stands with his heels on the floor the plates are so depressed that they make a contact and form a circuit that lights a lamp overhead. As long as the man stands with both heels on the ground the lamp stays lighted, but the moment he raises either heel the smallest part of an inch the contact is broken and the lamp goes out. So does he.

The motion picture industry is certain to feel the effects of the higher railroad rates, which will increase the cost of film shipments, possibly in the form of a slight increase of admission rates.

GREAT GRASS-HOPPERS THAT CAPTURE MICE

Congo Region, Central Africa, Has Monstrous and Strong Insects

In the Congo region of Central Africa there is a kind of grasshopper, huge in size, that is said to catch mice.

There are in South America giant grasshoppers that have a wing-spread of more than nine inches. As might be imagined, they are very powerful long distance flyers.

Some grasshoppers are among the most beautiful insects in the world, with wings resembling in beauty and delicacy of hues the petals of flowers—rose-pink, sky-blue, and otherwise tinted, with many variations.

Nowadays the grasshoppers of the West are not allowed to go to waste. Destroyed in vast multitudes by the horse-pushed kerosene pan called a "hopperdozer," they are sun-dried, gathered with rakes, shoveled into carts and pressed by machine into solid bricks, which fetch a high price for poultry feed.

Grasshoppers are to be recommended as food to anybody who is afflicted by the H. C. of L. They contain much fat and are exceedingly nutritious. In many parts of the world they are eaten by human beings and esteemed a delicacy. They were good enough for John the Baptist, so why not for you?

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Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady--But Brunettes Are Just As Troublesome

Henry Ford Sends Joy Rattling Around the World

The Quiet Observer

Dry Weather, Hard Plowing

Dry weather made hard plowing in September, but towards the end of the month the weather broke. The fine weather was favorable for fruit—some thought too favorable. Peaches were given away in many quarters and apples were a drug. This was chiefly for lack of labor and scarcity of containers. The high price of sugar spoiled the market for that commodity, though reductions began to be made when it was seen to be too late. People are learning to do without. They were compelled during the war, and now it is voluntary. Cattle marketing is said to be slow, and fear is expressed that too much fear has been sold. The fall wheat that was sown early looks very promising, but the later sowings have not had enough moisture to make progress. Flax has been a tremendous crop and insures big returns.

Costly Ships, High Freight

When the United States Congress discovered that its shipping tonnage was becoming the greatest in the world it decided to adopt measures which would, as was believed, secure all the freight of the ocean for United States vessels. It passed an act calling on the President to denounce all the treaties with other nations that would interfere with the new program of favoring in every way by changes, by tariffs and otherwise, such U. S. shipping. President Wilson has accepted the act insofar as it provides for domestic measures, but he has declined to interfere with the treaties which are outside the jurisdiction of Congress. But it is a huge task to fight the whole world, and the United States finds that it is no more possible to monopolize shipping than Kaiser Wilhelm found it possible to monopolize power. Actual costs of ship-building enter into the rates eventually charged for freight, and as British vessels cost \$100 a ton and United States vessels up to \$400 the cheaper vessel eventually gets the freight. A ship-building firm in Toronto recently ceased operations, because the high rate of wages demanded rendered it impossible to build ships at a competing price. In competition with the whole world many things have to be considered besides the national boundary line. That is why co-operation may be found advantageous.

The New Bankruptcy Act

It appears that the new Bankruptcy Act does not commend itself to the lawyers as much as it does to the portion of the public who feel that some time they may stand in need of it. Lawyers are more familiar with it. The old Act was a mess of confusion. The new Act makes it much easier for a honest debtor to get his discharge and correspondingly it increases the difficulties for a fraudulent one. Provision is also made against any possible dishonesty on the part of a trustee and therefore fully-qualified trustees have authority to act under the new legislation. Only a very few have so far availed themselves of it and some officials have expressed doubt of its practicability.

Weak Will and Low Morality

Whatever may be thought of Prohibition and the O. T. A., by those who have been unable to convince themselves that free traffic in alcohol and its dilutions is undesirable, those who are concerned with the social effect have no doubt about the excellent results of the restrictive legislation. The physique and stamina of those who formerly were subjected to alcoholic influence have been immensely benefited, and it has been noted that the confirmed drunk has almost disappeared. In another direction the effect is to raise the standard of intelligence among those formerly besotted with liquor. It is not too much to suppose that the moral standard necessarily rises in a community where the intellectual forces are thus set free. A fairly high morality is quite consistent with the moderate consumption of liquor. The highest morality always involves an absolute measure of the drunkard. The disappearance of the drunkard would, therefore, presuppose a rise in moral standards, other things being equal. But this is not always a possible condition. There are other channels of self-indulgence, and self-indulgence of any description weakens the will, and consequently lowers the moral standard by sifting the desires and passions of a dominating influence. The whole problem of morality turns on the strength of the will coupled with the aims or ideals the individual has in view. He may have high aims and from weakness of will be unable to concentrate on their realization. Freed from influences that weaken his will he may very quickly exhibit elevation of character. Any habit, therefore, whether liquor, or tobacco, or any other drug, that tends to weaken the will, so that the individual is unable to resist the appetite, is merely a symptom of the general moral weakness which would prevent the resistance of the individual under temptation. Until this is understood we are likely to concern ourselves with the symptoms rather than the disease itself. Temperate habits, a satisfactory environment, new objectives in life, steady work, are factors that soon root out bad habits, strengthen the will and establish a higher standard of moral purpose.

Our Voluntary Empire

Viscount Cave's last speech in Canada was given to the Empire Club of Toronto on "The Meaning of Empire To-day." His own point of view, he said, was one of sympathy with the old philosopher on whose tomb was inscribed, "I died learning." Some people haggled at the word Empire. The Romans sent their legions and the Spaniards their ships to crush and plunder and exploit; Austria and Napoleon had thrust at power; William the Second, forsaking the old spirit centered at Weimar, sought a parvenue Empire of self-styled supermen and striking for World-power, and the end of the world was at hand. Lord Cave commended Seeley's "Expansion of England" as an exposition of British growth. Territory had been acquired in war, but war had not been for that purpose. The acquisition of Cape Colony, for example, was an incident of the war with the Dutch, British and the Dutch, the end of the world was at hand. The end of the Great War the call everywhere was for the British soldier to make settlements. He did his work efficiently and with good temper, and wanted nothing for himself but to get home again as fast as he could. It was absurd to speak of Great Britain owning Australia or any of the Sister Nations of the Empire. In South Africa those who were the chief and most gallant opponents of Great Britain now held the highest offices in the territory where that war was waged. The greater the autonomy, the greater the loyalty. This constellation of nations in union was what was called the British Empire. Lord Cave spoke of the Imperial Conference, and hoped that what had been the Imperial War Cabinet would hereafter be known as the Imperial Cabinet in which the Statesmen of the Empire might meet for mutual information and advice, remaining free as to action. He hoped to be forgiven as an Englishman for saying that at this time and until Canada hurried up with its population, the capital must be in the Old Country where population was densest. To weaken the links that bound the Dominions together would indeed be a treachery to the race. In 1920 the British Empire meant not conquest nor possession. Its foundation was the spirit of sturdy independence coupled with fair consideration for others, and liberty.

Labor Versus the Soviet

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has taken occasion once more to repudiate any idea of sympathy between the five million men of his organization and the revolutionary aims of the Soviet in Russia. He recognizes that "The International Federation of Trades Unions takes a position of anarchistic hostility to all governments without discrimination." Moreover, in view of recent developments in England, which the threatened coal strike has brought out, Mr. Gompers declares: "The British Labor party also turns its back on the democratic parliament system which England has evolved by seven centuries of struggle." This appears to be inspired by the payment of Russian gold to The London Herald, which was afterwards said not to have been recognized by the Labor party. The gold being returned. But the association left a taint of which Mr. Gompers is quick to wash his hands. He has no use for the Soviet in any shape or form. Such action as was contemplated in the British coal strike simply meant the decay, more or less rapid, of British supremacy. No more vital blow could be given her industries, her shipping, her national being, than a suspension of coal deliveries upon which the industry of the British Islands mainly depends.

Well Meant, Ill Timed

Efforts to create friendly feeling between the English-speaking peoples of the world, when directed towards the United States are translated there by Irish and Germans of the baser sort into a "secret" conspiracy to bring the United States into the British Empire. Those who are familiar with the school training, the Fourth of July traditions, and the habits of thought generally of the people who rave about the Stars and Stripes, will be more amused than surprised to hear that a meeting got up in New York in honor of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and attended by English delegates was broken up by a mob of "patriots," a Mrs. Gertrude Corliss, president of "The American Pickets," asserting as a reason that her organization had "there is a plot to make the United States a part of the British Empire and that this Sulgrave Institution is a party to it." Some women are not greatly gifted with reason, and Mrs. Corliss is evidently not among those who think deeply. We shall hear next that Canada contemplates an immediate conquest of the United States by force of arms, and the pity of it is that there are people quite capable of believing such nonsense.

The attempt to cultivate friendly sentiment in the United States by a Presidential election going on, all the many varieties of Congressmen turned loose, Irish and German patriots set to biliousness, and baseball showing signs of degeneracy; was certainly ill-

timed. Under the influence of the war there are multitudes of sensible Americans who need no conversion to amicable relations, and when they have revised all their school-books in the interest of historical accuracy and reared another generation or so there will be fewer Mrs. Corlisses about.

Thoughtful Use of the Ballot

Frederick George Scott, poet, military chaplain, canon, publicist and humanitarian, gave the Canadian Club of Toronto a rousing address on the serious things coming before Canada in its young nationhood at a recent luncheon. He had remembered going with his father as a small boy to hear the salute fired at McGill College on July 1, 1867, and half a century later he found himself celebrating Dominion Day, in 1917, with the Canadian troops at Villiers du Bois. They fired no salute, but all along the lines their guns poured forth their death-dealing missiles to the enemy. He contrasted the earlier period, when the sense of national life had just begun to stir, with the conditions existing when, in the year of victory on July 1, 1918, at St. Pol Road, the masses had played "O Canada," and the pride of being a citizen of Canada welled up in every heart. The very vigor and strength of their young life militated against the reflection that was necessary to a proper understanding of the responsibilities of the individual citizen. He was too apt to cast his vote and leave the government of the country to professional politicians.

The problems of citizenship he ranged under three heads: The duty of the State to the individual, the home and to the Empire. The trust of a nation were not its physical resources but the mind and character of its people. Mines and water power were all very well, but we must dig into the minds of the people, and our sources of power must be tapped in their moral development. Every accession to the population should be guarded religiously. Many parents were wholly unqualified for so responsible a charge. The inspection of the health of children at public schools offered an opportunity to improve the efficiency of the race, but parents themselves often opposed what they considered the interference of officials. There should be examination of each child of the state of its teeth, throat, nasal passages, and as to weight and growth. But mind training was the chief factor in education. No class should have a monopoly of brains. Three great men of the war, General Robertson, Lord Rothermere and Premier Lloyd George, had all sprung from a class which formerly would have been denied education. He included moral and religious influences under this head. The brain of a child was the source of power, but mere secular education was not enough in itself, but would be ruled by the State eventually as a practical blunder, he thought. The "brotherhood of man with man" was founded on the brotherhood of man with God. He touched on the unlovely and unhealthy homes of city life and contrasted Mrs. Barnett's Hampstead Garden suburb, with its air and light, and above, press with a very hot iron then wash with strong carbolic soap and water, or with alum water. Then thoroughly clean the whole rug.

MUSICAL ROCKS.

Musical sounds are more of less common, but musical rocks, as far as is known, exist only in one place, in Pennsylvania, about forty miles from Philadelphia. They are of a uniform dark brown color, showing unmistakable traces of iron, and new collectors either miss or, liking as most rocks do, neither do any wild plants or weeds grow near them, nor will any ivy grow over them. When struck with a hammer or other metallic instrument they respond with a clear resonant note like a bell. A musician after a little practice is able to produce the notes of the scale on them in a manner similar to the xylophone. When small rocks are carried away and struck elsewhere they refuse to ring, and this fact leads many to believe that the ground underneath the rocks is formed like a huge sounding board, while the loose masses of granite have been cunningly arranged by the hand of nature to refract sound in such a way as to produce the ringing notes.

WHY WE EAT SALADS.

The importance of acquiring a sufficiency of vitamins in everyday food has been abundantly made clear. The need for fresh raw foods is due to the fact that the anti-scorbutic vitamin is sensitive to heat and very easily destroyed. It is soluble in water, therefore the practice of leaving salads in water for an hour or so to crisp the leaves is a mistaken one. In eating raw vegetables it is always wise to select them as young and fresh as possible. The carrot is very reasonable, and rare among roots—is the possessor of all the vitamins. It is most digestible when quite small.

In proportion to its size a bee is 30 times as strong as a horse.

POEMS

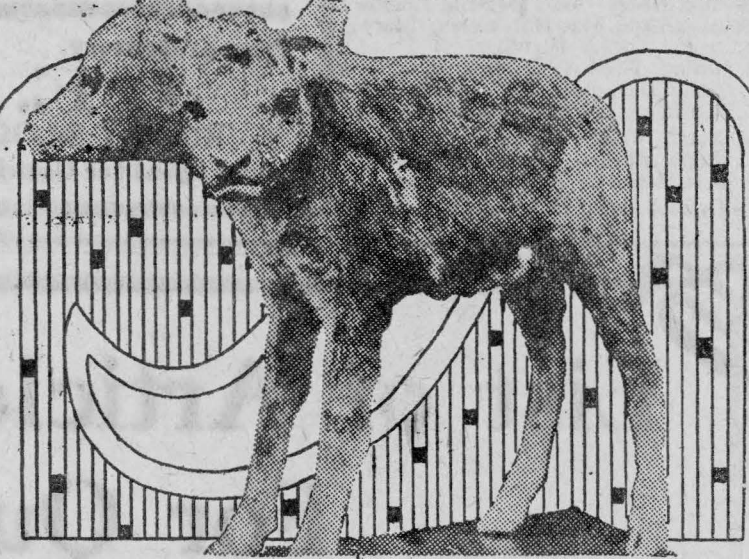
NOCTURNE.

Up to her chamber window,
A slight wire trellis goes,
And up this Romeo ladder
Clambers a bold white rose.
I lounge in the flex shadows,
I see the lady lean,
Unclasping her silken girdle,
The curtain folds between.

She smiles on her white rose lover,
She reaches out her hand
And helps him in at the window—
I see it where I stand!
To her scarlet lip she holds him,
And kisses him many a time—
Ah, me! it was he that won her
Because he dared to climb.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

MOVIES CLOSE DOOR OF MUSEUM OF FREAKS



The museum of freaks has lost all of its appeal in this day of moving picture activities. For instance—what little boy or girl will not get a thrill from seeing this two-headed calf—born on the farm of J. B. Battle, of Nichols, S. C.? It was perfect in every way except for the two heads. It was photographed at Washington, where it was being stuffed and mounted.

Helps for the Housewife

IF PAINT DRIES ON BRUSHES.

Boil the brush in water to which a little lye has been added. Washing powder or soap can be used but the process will take much longer. Care must be taken that the boiling water is no deeper than the length of the bristles, as the setting may be affected. But as lye is injurious to bristles this method must only be used very occasionally.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

There is a reason for our eating butter with our bread. It is a rational combination. The bread is deficient in fat, which the butter supplies. To serve up butter or egg-sauce with white fish is a sensible proceeding, because white fish is wanting in fat; while salmon, herring, and the like, rich in fat, do not require such a sauce.

REMOVING MILDEW.

Cut common soap into small pieces, add a little water to it and set it on the fire until dissolved and the consistency of cream. Stir in common salt and cover the mildewed fabric with the mixture. Expose to the sun for some hours and then wash off. Two applications will be sure to do the work.

MOTHS IN CARPET.

If moths have attacked carpet or rug treat the affected part thus: lay a wet cloth below, and above, press with a very hot iron then wash with strong carbolic soap and water, or with alum water. Then thoroughly clean the whole rug.

MIXING MUSTARD.

When mixing mustard, add a salt-spoonful of salt and the same quantity of sugar, and mix with boiling water. It will be found to keep moist much longer, and have a better taste.

CAKE HINT.

The confectioner's cake has a rich brown top because he sprinkles a little fine white sugar over it before it goes into the oven.

Woolens can be made moth-proof with a solution of a pound of alum and a quart of water.

WRAPPING-PAPER AT HAND.

Save wrapping paper and twine that comes to you on parcels and set rich. So it is said. What to do with these troublesome and useful commodities is a small household problem. One way of keeping them, tidily and at hand, is to tack to the back of the kitchen door a flat cotton bag, the width of the door, and forming a pocket. Into this paper folded flat is slipped a string bag, on the same principle is placed, nearby, a pair of scissors on a nail or tucked under a little strap of tape.

CARE OF LEATHER FURNITURE.

To clean leather furniture add a lit-

tle vinegar to tepid water and wash the leather with a clean cloth. Wipe dry, then to polish apply the following preparation: Whites of two eggs, beaten slightly but not stiff, and mixed with two teaspoonfuls of turpentine. Rub with a clean dry cloth. Another method is to use with a mixture of two parts of linseed oil and one of the best vinegar. Then polish with a piece of soft silk, and finally with camels hair.

TO CLEAN WINDOW SHADES.

To remove dust, finger-marks and so on from light-colored window shades, rub them gently with a soft cloth dipped in the following solution: one pint of hot water to which three tablespoonfuls of benzine have been added. Wring out the cloth before using. Dry by wiping with a clean, soft towel. Do the work away from fire, as benzine is highly inflammable.

French Carrot Soup.

Boil four to six small carrots, previously scraped, in just enough water to cover, until very tender, mash through a sieve and add to water in which cooked (there should be very little left). Meantime cook one-half cupful of very small peas in just enough water to cover and keep hot. Add carrot pulp to one quart of very rich milk in the double boiler, thicken with two level tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter melted together, cook a few minutes after it has thickened and whip with egg beater. Add salt to taste, half a teaspoonful of sugar, a dash of cayenne, a grate of nutmeg, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika, and lastly the peas. Serve at once. The soup may be made thinner or thicker as preferred by increasing or diminishing the amount of flour. Toast strips go well with this soup.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream.

Soften half a package of gelatin in half a cup of cold water and dissolve in half a cup of hot strawberry syrup; add one cup of strawberries pressed through a sieve, three-fourths a cup of sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then let chill on ice and water. When the mixture begins to thicken, fold in one cup and one-half of cream beaten firm—mold and serve cold.

Mustard Pickles.

Use six or eight green tomatoes, one head cabbage, six large onions, two heads celery, and two red peppers cut fine. Put these in a preserving kettle and nearly cover them with white wine vinegar. Boil fifteen minutes and add two pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls salt, one cup flour, one teaspoon tumeric, two tablespoonfuls mustard mixed with a small quantity of water. Boil for ten minutes and bottle.

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A Little of Everything

ORIGIN OF COFFEE.

The plant known as the "coffee arabica" is indigenous to Abyssinia. An ancient manuscript of the fifteenth century states that the use of coffee for drinking was known and practiced from time immemorial. There is a legend ascribing the discovery of its beneficial properties to a flock of sheep, wandering in the mountains, which browsed on the bright leaves of the coffee plant and immediately became elated and sleepless at night. Observing their exhilaration, the shepherds tried the leaf, too. In the prolonged religious services of the Mohammedans, which lasted days and nights on end, coffee was early used as a sort of devotional antispasmodic to keep the worshippers awake and keyed to the correct pitch of Oriental devoutness. In spite of the fact that its use was prohibited in the Koran except for religious ceremonies, it became the national beverage of Arabia, as widely used as tea in China.

POLLEN THIEVES.

In those public gardens where there are orchid-houses, a class of thieves who are most mischievous, and also very difficult to catch, are frequently busy. These are the "pollen pinchers," as they are termed by the attendant, such pinches. They lurk about inside the orchid-houses, pretending to be studying intently the various varieties. Then, when the attendant's back is turned, they deftly pinch between the finger and thumb a small quantity of pollen from the blossom of some rare species, and transfer it to a lightly-stoppered test tube, or a small but wide-mouthed bottle carried in the vest pocket. Just a morsel of golden dust! That is all. But from this the orchid-grower who thoroughly understands his business—and, needless to say, most pollen pinchers do understand it—is able to change and propagate plants that may eventually bring him in hundreds of pounds.

MOVIES AND SWEETS.

Most people who are fond of cinema and sweets mix the two pleasures indiscriminately. It has been discovered lately that there is the right kind of sweetness for every film. Those who indulge in chocolate bon-bons while a Pauline Frederick tragedy is being screened, do not derive complete satisfaction from them. There is only one thing for tragedy, and that is a good stiff caramel, which gives the jaws something to grasp in a tense moment and supports the nervous tissues during the strain. The caramel, on the other hand, is quite unsuitable for Charlie Chaplin comedies, during which the mouth opens for laughter at frequent intervals. This is where the easily-dissolved chocolate comes into its own. The consumption of an acid drop in the course of a drama of a sentimental type would be quite out of time with the picture. A tender love scene demands something particularly sweet—the fondant, for example. The detective or spy drama, with its sensational episodes, requires a lot of concentration, and the cinema-goer will experience a great deal of relief if he chews a hard gum or sucks a toffee while witnessing them.

MANSIONS OF MUD.

In order to solve the housing problem, a builder at Los Angeles is putting up 200 attractive mud houses. He is copying the idea from the ancients and South American natives, who used to build their houses of wet soil, mixed with straw, cast in moulds of required size, and left in the sun to dry. Generally speaking, any earth with a clay base, that makes it cohesive when watered, can be used for the purpose. The straw in the mud serves a purpose similar to that of steel reinforcement in concrete. The mud mansions built scores of years ago by the Mexicans are to-day in splendid condition, although somewhat damp and insanitary. These faults, however, are being remedied. The builder makes these claims for the houses now under construction: That they are everlasting, meaning that the occupants will never know the annoyance or expense of the usual repair bills. That they are sound-proof, so that howling winds, rattling roofs, or other noises will not be heard within. That they are non-conductive and fireproof, cool in summer and warm in winter.

DIMENSIONS OF A FILM FACE.

Because a girl is pretty and can act, it does not follow that she has a good film face. The perfect camera face is the one which comes nearest the measurements and proportions standardized by photographic experts. The lines of the chin, it seems, must form an obtuse angle, when looked at squarely. And the distance from the point of the chin to the base of the nose must equal the distance from the tip. The distance from ear to ear over the top of the head must equal the distance from the apex of the chin to the crown of the head. The mouth when in a smile should never be more than a fifth larger than the mouth in repose, while the distance from the point of the chin to the eyes should be exactly equal to the distance from the eyes to the crown of the head. The top of the ears should be even with the eyebrows, and the ear itself should be so situated that a line drawn from the top of the head straight downward would indicate exactly where the ear joins.

To keep out drafts but admit light, a celluloid window shade has been invented, a stock in the bottom being inserted in grooves in a window frame to prevent it from curling.

All the odors of cooking are carried off into a chimney from a range invented in Paris which is enclosed with glass doors on the principle of the chemist's draft closet.

AIM TO PRESERVE LACE INDUSTRY

Belgian Lace Makers Found National League—Artistic Character Threatened

The lace makers of Belgium have just founded a national lace league, the purpose of which is to revive the industry whose universal renown and artistic character are threatened. Since hand made lace is so very modish just now, it is interesting to know that efforts are being made to preserve the industry, and it is interesting to recall the history of hand lace making from its beginning to the present time.

The lace industry in Belgium dates back about four hundred years, and has varied little in form since its origin. At first, lace was made by the grandes dames and in convents only. Then it spread, until in the sixteenth century it attained its apogee in the Netherlands, and later Charles Quint ordered that lace making be taught in the schools. Flanders was soon the principal centre for the work, and in 1560 Barbe Utman had a colony of Flemish women sent to Saxony, while in 1582 the lace makers participated in a body during the entry of the Duke d'Anjou at Lille, then a Flemish city.

The vogue for lace, soon became so widespread that the burgo-master of Ghent published in 1590 an edict prohibiting needy young women from making lace because the bourgeoisie needed servants. As might be expected this restrictive measure failed.

The work of Flemish lace makers was always honored at the court of France, and the lace frills of the courtiers of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. were invariably executed by Flemish female workers. In 1660 Colbert founded a royal lace factory, and had brought to Paris thirty Venetian and two hundred Flemish lace workers.

Ypres began the production of Valenciennes lace in 1665, and Malines, one of the most sought after points, was also created around that date. The so-called English point was, from its origin, exclusively of Belgian manufacture.

Under False Name.

England having prohibited the importation of lace, the merchants of that country succeeded in having brought to the continent Flemish lace sold under the name of English point. English firms, wishing to satisfy at all cost the desire of their elegant clientele for Flanders point, had recourse to all sorts of ruses. For example, one day English excise-men seized on the coast a coffin whose corpse had been replaced by a sack with an enormous quantity of lace.

France, too, was one of Belgium's principal customers, although at various times this country also took measures to prevent the entry of Belgian lace. Under the Directorate, Malines point and Brussels point enjoyed unusual favor. Madame Recamier contributing to a large extent by launching the mode of using Flanders lace on finery.

Machines Deal Blow.

Machines finally dealt a severe blow to the industry, but in recent years there seems to be a tendency toward a revival. There are not nearly as many lace makers in Belgium as there were, however, and the lace-making industry there is undoubtedly menaced. It is necessary to infuse it with new life by first ameliorating the condition of workers who, were they well paid, would stay in the lace-making industry. An artistic character should be given to the teaching, too, returning finally to the ancient models which were the glory of Belgian lace making in the past. Unless these steps are taken the Belgian lace-making trade may practically die out.

STORY 3,000 YEARS OLD.

The oldest work of fiction is the "Tale of Two Brothers," written over three thousand years ago by the Egyptian to King Merneptah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus. The story was written for the amusement of the King's son, who afterwards reigned as Seti the Second. He has signed his name in two places on the manuscript, and these are probably the only surviving autographs of a King of Egypt. The "Tale of Two Brothers" is written on nineteen sheets of papyrus. In a bold hieratic hand. It was purchased in 1857 by the British Museum from a Mme. d'Orbine.

The average car owner hates the job of cleaning the springs, and yet this ought to be carried out regularly. A handy brush that makes the work easy may be made by fastening three small scrubbing brushes together, one at the bottom, and two at the sides, with the bristles facing in. With this brush the bottom and sides of the spring can be cleaned at one time.



RALPH BUSHMAN—Golden Pictures

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 G. W. HALL.
 Both these favorite remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.
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NOTICE

The Counties' Council of these United Counties will meet at the Council Chambers, Court House, Cornwall, on Monday, 18th October A. D., 1920, at 8 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment from June Session.

Adrian I. Macdonell
 Counsellor Clerk.
 Cornwall, Sept. 25th, 1920.

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I had a bruised knee. It was swollen as big as my two hands and it was filled with puss. The doctor said it would have to be tapped to take the lump down. Mr. Stamp's Liniment cured it in three days.

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 Address John Stamp, Winchester Springs, Ont.

Cut out this advt. and send to any of your friends who may be suffering pain. Photos enlarged in five different kinds of work.

JOHN STAMP,
 Winchester Springs, Ont.

WHITTEKER THE OPTICIAN

WILL BE AT
 Winchester, Monday Nov. 8
 Cheserville, Tuesday Nov. 9

Garden Contest.

Winchester Township.

The Rural School Fair of Winchester Township, which was held at Maple Ridge on September 18th, was quite a successful event. We had a splendid attendance and although it threatened rain in the afternoon, fortunately remained fine. The exhibits in the tent were a creditable showing indeed, and the school parade was an interesting feature. Maple Ridge Fair was easily the best in Greater Dundas as regards live stock, some fine colts and calves being exhibited by the pupils. School Section number 6 Maple Ridge is again first in the standing of schools in the Competition, they having made a very fine showing this year. I would like to congratulate them upon their repeated success. However, I would like to make an appeal that some of the other schools beat Maple Ridge because we do not know where in the world we will get all the cups to supply their needs. In speaking of the success of the School Fair, we must not forget to tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Samuel Fulton for giving us the privilege to hold our Fair on his farm.
 Just a word about the Home Garden Contest. The garden of Miss Bogart, which won first place was the best Home garden in the competitions embracing greater Dundas. Miss Vera Haggerty won 2nd prize and Miss Mary Russell, Mountain, 3rd prize.

The following are the Prize Winners.
 Draft Colt—Oliver Derby, Ogle Hollister.
 Carriage or Roadster Colt—Ernest Allison
 Charlie Cross.
 Holstein Calf—Arthur Hutt, Aura Hutt, Charlie Cross.
 Ayrshire Calf—Harry Cassidy, Wm. Smith
 Charlie Cross.
 Cockerel—Wm. Smith, Chas. Loughridge,
 Harry Hutchinson, Florence Jackson,
 Dalton Steinburg, Laura Bell.
 Pullet—Chas. Loughridge, Willie Smith,
 Dalton Steinburg, Laura Bell.
 Trio—Florence Jackson, Glen Baker, Wm
 Smith, Harry Hutchinson, Helen Merkle-
 ley, Hildred Durant.
 Pair Birds—Mary Cassidy, Ola Smith,
 Harry Hutchinson.
 Pair—Ralph Jarvis, Mac Hutchinson,
 Winnifred Bogart, Ewart Carkner,
 Beverly Jackson.
 Sheaf Wheat—Ranny Paul, Ewart Cark-
 ner, Harold Smith.
 Quart Threshed Wheat—Ewart Carkner,
 Flossie Merkle, Hugh Fetterly.
 Gallon Barley—Flossie Merkle, A. Hutt.
 Sheaf Barley—Harry Cassidy, Lorne
 Macsellus, James Brooks.
 Quart Threshed Barley—Lorne Macsellus,
 Calvin Wagner.
 Gal. Oats—Aura Hutt, Harold Smith
 Lorne Macsellus.
 Sheaf Oats—Albert Smith, Hugh McCon-
 nell, Grant Pickering, Howard Shet-
 tleton.
 Quart Threshed Oats—Arthur Baker.
 Quart Threshed Field Peas—Wesley
 Loughridge, Harry Hutchinson, Harry
 Cassidy, Lorne Macsellus.
 Quart Threshed Peas—Ronald Fulton,
 Hugh McConnell.
 Peck Green Mountain Potatoes—Charlie
 Cross, Helen Beckett, Pauline Froats,
 Luella Barclay.
 6 Irish Cobbler Potatoes—Earl Casselman
 Hilda Jackson, Murray Steinburg,
 Murray Rae, Grant Pickering, Earl
 Gordon, Luella Swerdfeiger.

Single Irish Cobbler Potato—Robert Allison,
 Hilda Jackson, Murray Steinburg
 Eva Coons.
 6 Mangels—Lawrence Helmer, Wm. Smith
 Wesley Loughridge, Luella Barkley.
 Single Mangel—Lawrence Helmer, Willie
 Smith, Wesley Loughridge.
 6 Turnips—Lorne Bell, Oliver Derby.
 Single Turnip—Oliver Derby, Lorne Bell.
 Pint Shelled Garden Peas—Lillian Mc-
 Closkey, Mary Cassidy, Keitha
 Loughridge, Harry Cassidy.
 Pint Shelled Peas—Winnifred Bogart.

6 ears Golden Bantam Corn—Grant Pick-
 ering, Eva Swerdfeiger, Myrtle Cassidy
 Ronald Fulton, Harold Durant, James
 Shaver, Edwin Forward.
 Single ear Golden Bantam Corn—Myrtle
 Cassidy, Mollie Dwyer, Ronald Fult-
 on, Edwin Forward.

6 ears Salzers North Dakota Corn—Arth-
 ur Hutt, Robert Allison.
 6 Carrots—Nona Loucks, Stanley Smith,
 Luella Barkley, Eleanor Smith, Ella
 Jackson, Molly Dwyer, Donald Gor-
 don.

Single Carrot—Stanley Smith, Nona
 Loucks, Eldred Algate, Luella Barkley
 5 Beets—Luella Sullivan, Annie Holmes,
 Hilda Jackson, Florence Whittaker,
 Mary Cassidy, Marguerite Stobo,
 Minnie Grey.

Single Beet—Annie Holmes, Hilda Jack-
 son, Jean Faulkner, Minnie Grey.
 6 Onions—Helen Forward, Ola Smith, Ida
 Summers, Murray Ball.
 Single Onion—Winnifred, Bogart, Helen
 Forward, Ola Smith, Ida Summers.

6 Parsnips—Raymond Knight, Ferguson
 Froats, Hildred Durant, Ogle Hollist-
 er, Wilfred Macsellus, Mabel Helmer,
 Eileen Allan.

Single Parsnip—Florence Jackson, Eileen
 Allan, Winnifred Bogart, Mabel Hel-
 mer.

McIntosh Apples—Ronald Fulton, Arthur
 Hutt, Florence Jackson, Nona Loucks
 Carman Swerdfeiger.
 Wealthy Apples—Edna Whittaker, James
 Shaver, Ronald Fulton, Earl Gordon,
 Willie Smith.

Duchess Apples—Florence Jackson, Hil-
 dred Durant, Earl Gordon, Charlie
 Loughridge, Dalton Steinburg.
 Collection of Apples—Stanley Smith, Wil-
 lie Smith, Murray Steinburg.

Bouquet Asters—Mabel Forrester, Helen
 Merkle, Mollie Dwyer, Hilda Jack-
 son, Marguerite Shaver.
 Bouquet Phlox—Helen Forward, Eva
 Swerdfeiger, Ola Smith.

Vase Cut Flowers—Mary Cassidy, Eva
 Coons, Ellsvert Summers, Florence
 Jackson, Mabel Forrester.
 Ginger Snaps—Mary Cassidy, Pearl Grey
 Myrtle Casselman, Ida Summers, Ma-
 bel Forrester.

Graham Muffins—Pearl Gray, Mary Cas-
 sidy, Myrtle Cassidy, Margaret Car-
 lyle, Buella McVeigh.
 Loaf Bread—Minnie Grey, Ida Summers,
 Margaret Carlyle, Myrtle Cassidy,
 Mary Cassidy.

Apple Pie—Lillian McCloskey, Dorothy
 Gordon, Clara Paul, Mary Cassidy,
 Helen Merkle.
 Patching—Minnie Grey, Mary Cassidy,
 Keitha Loughridge, Annie Holmes,
 Mabel Forrester.

Dust Cap—Mary Cassidy, Pearl Grey,
 Doris Wagner.
 Doll's Apron—Buella McVeigh, Pearl
 Grey, Mabel Forrester, Mary Cassidy
 Hilda Jackson.

Darning—Mary Cassidy, Myrtle Cassidy
 Buella, McVeigh, Gladys Summers,
 Pearl Patterson.
 Landscape—Sparling Summers, Mary
 Cassidy.

Display Paintings—School Section No. 6
 Map—Ma y Cassidy, Craman Swrdfeiger
 Mac Hutchinson, Kathleen Survet.
 Model Farm Gate—Murray Steinburg,
 Harry Cassidy, Wesley Loughridge,
 Carman Swerdfeiger, James Shaver.

Nail Box—Harold Smith, Murray, Stein-
 burg, Ronald Fulton, Lorne Macsellus
 Carman Swerdfeiger.
 Grit Hopper—Harry Cassidy, Lorne Mar-
 cellus.

Rolling Pin—Morton Macsellus, Carman
 Swerdfeiger, Lorne Macsellus.
 Col. Paper Models—Jean Martin, Anna
 Martin, Myrtle Farmiloe, Harold Al-
 lison, Melburn McLeod.

Collection Insects—Lorne Macsellus, H.
 McConnell, Mary Cassidy, Murray
 Coulthart.
 Collection Weeds—Anna Martin, Charlie
 Loughridge, Mac Hutchinson, Mary
 Cassidy, George Forrester.

Col. Noxious Weed Seeds—Charlie Cross,
 Lorne Macsellus, Roy James, Eva
 Swerdfeiger, Charlie Loughridge.
 Col. Native Woods—Carman Swerdfeiger,
 Ralph Allison, Charlie Loughridge,
 Lora Summers, Hume McConnell.
 Col. Grasses—Wesley Loughridge, Mac

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