

FARMER MOORE HAS GAINED 37 POUNDS

All Troubles Overcome by Taking Tanlac—Had Suffered Eight Years.

"I suffered for eight long years before I found a medicine that would do me any good, but since taking Tanlac I have gained exactly thirty-seven pounds, and all my troubles have been completely overcome," said John N. Moore, a well-known and prosperous farmer who lives on R.F.D. No. 4, Empire, Ill., while in Shorthouse's drug store in Bloomington the other day.

"When I commenced taking Tanlac," he continued, "I had reached the point where I couldn't do any work at all, and was forced to hire a hand to take my place on the farm. I had suffered so much and so long with stomach trouble I was just about down and out so far as health and strength was concerned. During all these years my appetite was very poor, and what little I did eat would cause me worlds of suffering. Gas would form on my stomach so bad that I could hardly get my breath, and I would have the worst sort of cramping spells. I finally got to where I was hardly ever able to retain what I ate, and would actually get nauseated every time I looked at anything to eat. I had fallen off so much, and was so low in health that all my friends were talking about the awful condition I was in. I was very nervous all the time and never knew what a good night's sleep was.

"I heard about Tanlac then, and I thought I would give it a trial. Well, sir, my friends and neighbors are talking differently now. They are asking me what in the world I have been taking to make such a big improvement in my condition, and it just does my heart good to tell them that Tanlac did it. It is wonderful the way I have gained in weight and strength. I can go to the field now and do as much hard work as any hand on the farm. My stomach seems to be in perfect condition, and I never have indigestion, and am not bothered with gas forming after meals. I have the best appetite I ever had in my life, and can eat just anything I want. I am free from all that nervousness, too, and I sleep just like a boy every night. Tanlac has done all that for me, and I am as well and hearty now as I ever was in my life, and as long as I live I will pass the good word along to others who suffer as I did."

Tanlac is sold in Kingston by A. P. Chown, in Plevna by Gilbert Oatler, in Batterssea by C. S. Clark, in Fernleish by Ervin Martin, in Ardook by M. J. Scullion, in Sharbot Lake by W. Y. Cannon.—Adv't.

Hair Often Ruined By Careless Washing

If you want to keep your hair looking its best, be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified coconut oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

THOMAS COPLEY Telephone 987

Wanting anything done in the carpentry line. Estimates given on all kinds of repairs and new work; also hardwood floors of all kinds. All orders will receive prompt attention. Shop 25 Queen Street.

A woman's hat may be off her head and still be on her mind.

Draw on Your Customers

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

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The best mortgage investment offering to-day. A limited amount. Ask us for further information.

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Conquest of the Air

CHRONOLOGY of the various flights through the air and the improvement in the machines, are as follows:—

- 1500—Baptiste Dante made glider flights near Lake Trasimene, Italy.
- 1500—Leonardo da Vinci sketched a parachute, an ornithopter and a helicopter.
- 1742—Marquis de Bacquerville, using imitation flapping wings, flew from his house on the Seine to Garden of Tuilleries.
- 1781—Karl Meerwein of Baden computed the area of a spindle-shaped man-supporting surface from proportions of bird weight and wing surface. One attempt by Meerwein was unsuccessful.
- 1809—Sir George Cayley built a glider of 300-foot wing surface which skimmed the ground and sailed from hills-tops.
- 1812—Henson patented a monoplane to be driven by a steam engine. It had a wing span of 140 feet.
- 1855—Capt. Le Bris made a partial successful flight with his glider.
- 1871—M. A. Penaud built a toy model which flew 131 feet in the Garden of the Tuilleries.
- 1877—William Kress made a model fitted with two propellers and double control.
- 1890—Clement Ader, near Grets, France, experimented with a monoplane driven by a 40 horsepower motor.
- 1891—Lillenthal began experimental flights with monoplane gliders near Berlin.
- 1893—Moratto Philippe constructed multiplane airplane, with wings superimposed, after the principle of Wenham.
- 1894—Sir Hiram Maxim built a three-man carrying machine with propellers operated by a 360 horse-power engine. Machine was wrecked.
- 1895—Percy S. Pilcher built monoplane gliders which operated successfully.
- 1896—Prof. S. P. Langley's steam-driven toy monoplane model flew over the Potomac successfully for over 3,000 feet, at from 20 to 25 miles an hour.
- 1900—Wilbur and Orville Wright experimented with gliders with arched surfaces and adjustable rudder in front.
- 1903—Wright brothers' machine, weighing 750 pounds, flew at speed of 30 to 35 miles per hour for period of 12 seconds.
- 1903—Wright brothers flew for a distance of 24 miles in 35 minutes.
- 1906—Santos Dumont made the first officially recorded European flight, leaving the ground for a distance of 36 feet at the rate of 25 miles per hour. In another flight he remained in the air 21 seconds and flew a distance of 700 feet, winning prize offered by French Aero Club.
- 1907—Delagrang demonstrated a Voisin biplane, and Henry Farman, an Englishman, flew a Voisin over 2,500 feet in 52.5 seconds in a straight line.
- 1908—Henry Farman made a complete circuit of about a mile in one and one-half minutes. Delagrang flew at Milan in a Voisin machine, covering a distance of 10 1/2 miles in 16 minutes. Glenn H. Curtis flew his "June Bug" at the rate of 39 miles per hour. Orville Wright made official flights at the Camp of Avours. Farman made first cross-country flight from Chalons to Rheims, a distance of 16 miles, in 20 minutes. Orville Wright made flight of two hours and 19 minutes' duration, with passenger.
- 1909—Capt. Spelterini, an Italian officer, explored the Alps in neighborhood of Mount Blanc. Bleriot crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in 37 minutes. Henry Farman broke the world's record for distance. Paulhan broke the

world's record for altitude, attaining a height of 970 feet.

1910—Paulhan surpassed Latham by climbing 4,163 feet. Sommer established a record in flight with three passengers. Labrousse set distance record for the year of 352 miles.

1911—Curtiss successfully rose from the water. McCurdy flew from Key West to shore off Havana. Prier flew from London to Paris, 290 miles, without a stop.

1912—Fowler flew across American continent, 2,232 miles. Garron set altitude for year of 18,480 feet at Tunis.

1913—Prevoet established speed record of 126.59 miles per hour. Pagoud made the first voluntary loop-the-loop in Bleriot monoplane.

1916—Curtiss tri-plan flying boat made successful trial flights in England.

1914-15—Aviation developed to its highest degree during war.

1919—American N.C. seaplanes flew to Azores and then to Lisbon. Harry G. Hawker attempted flight from Newfoundland to Ireland. British airplanes flew from England to India.

NEW ABBEY BELLS.

Symbolic Chimes Will Be Heard at Westminster.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, visited Whitechapel recently to take part in the ceremony of the casting of the first of the new bells for Westminster Abbey.

A donor who remains anonymous, has arranged for a general restoration of the Westminster Abbey bells, and in the process of refitting the peal it has been discovered that the casting of four new bells will be necessary. For this purpose the metal of one old bell will be used but the other three are to be made from entirely new metal, and it was for the purpose of witnessing the casting of the first of these that their Majesties and the princess went to Whitechapel. They were attended by Major Reginald Seymour, and were received by representatives of the casting firm, Bishop Ryle (Dean of Westminster), Mrs. Ryle, Mr. Knapp-Flisher, (Receiver-General of the Abbey), and Mrs. Knapp-Flisher. The works were visited in their normal condition, and all ceremony was dispensed with.

The foundry honored by the royal visit was that of Messrs. Mears & Stainbank in the Whitechapel road. These founders have had a continuous existence in Whitechapel since 1570 (and the present premises have been occupied since 1748. Their Majesties examined with much interest the remains of a bell which was cast at the works in 1594 for Staplehurst, in Kent, and which was sent back for recasting in 1822, 18 years later. Pieces of metal were shown upon which the name and trade mark of the original head of the foundry, one Robert Bott, were cast, and it was pointed out that the present day productions had exactly similar markings except for the necessary alteration of initials. In answer to an inquiry by the King it was stated that there was now no Mears and no Stainbank, although the old name was retained. In one part of the works there were displayed a couple of bells which were reputed to have been rung from a London steeple in celebration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

The restored peal may properly be termed Westminster Abbey's peace bells, and one of the new bells named "Pax." The bell of which the royal visitors were to witness the casting is to replace one which will be preserved by the Abbey authorities as a relic of peace.

When the royal party arrived all was in readiness for the casting ceremony, and they took their stand in the centre of the foundry surrounded by the workmen. A mould made from a mixture of loam and fireclay, was placed in position and over it was lowered the outer casing into which the molten metal was to be poured. Four crucibles filled with bell metal were ready for the operation, and when the contents had been carefully skimmed to remove all impurities, the liquid metal was poured into the receiver. The Queen and Princess Mary had expressed a wish to take some actual part in casting, and for their benefit two small moulds had been prepared near to that for the great bell and taking ladies of the same metal they filled their moulds, each casting one bell. These small bells when finished will be sent to her Majesty and to her Royal Highness as mementoes of their visit.

The King's Peace Bell bears the inscription, "The Lord of Hosts is with us." Another of the four new bells is to be named "Truth," and will be inscribed "There is none other that fighteth for us." The treble or smallest bell will be named "Faith," and its inscription is to be "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory." The fourth bell, to be named "Pax," will be recast from an existing Abbey bell as already stated.

Their Majesties were asked to permit a photograph of themselves to be taken with the bell as a foreground, and when they had taken their positions the King remarked: "But we are not to be here alone. The workmen are much more important than we are, seeing that they have made the bell." Some of the principal workmen then joined the group, but the Queen noticing that others were left out beckoned to some, and asked that all might be included.

As the King and Queen left the spot where the Peace Bell had been cast they noticed a number of small bells suspended on a sort of screen, and a workman, taking a beater, played upon these a number of musical selections.

The Long-winded Scot.
Two Rhinelanders — not from choice but from necessity — were having an argument about the music — and musicians — of their native lands.

"Talk about your long playing," said Pat. "Why, your countrymen wouldn't get a look in with us! I know a fellow who played 'Kathleen Mavourneen' on the piano for several hours."

Said Sandy: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself for talking about nothing. Sure, I know a lad that played 'Scotland For Ever' on the pipes."

We Own and Offer:

\$1,750,000

Canadian Woollens, Limited

(Incorporated under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies Act.)

7% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares

The Preferred Shares are redeemable in full at par July 1st, 1941, or in full or in part at any prior date, after July 1st, 1922, either by drawings at 110 or in the open market at a price not in excess of 110. The Preferred dividend accumulates from 15th July, 1919, and will be payable quarterly 1st days of January, April, July and October. A sinking fund of 2 per cent. per year on the Preferred Share issue will be established commencing 1st July, 1921. Said Preference Shares are issued upon the condition that the Company covenants that no Mortgages, Bonds or Debentures will be issued by it having priority over the said Preference Shares excepting with the sanction of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the said Preference Shares for the time being issued and outstanding. It will thus be seen that the Preference Shares are practically the equivalent of First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Canadian Woollens, Limited

Owms and operates

The Auburn Woollen Company, Limited, of Peterboro' Established 1819
The Standard Woollen Mills Co. of Toronto, Limited Established 1884
Bonner-Worth Company, Limited, Peterboro Established 1911

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, PETERBORO', CANADA.

Bankers—Bank of Montreal.
Transf. Agents—National Trust Co., Limited, Toronto and Montreal
Solicitors—Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION

7% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares, par value \$100	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Ordinary Shares, par value \$100	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000

EARNINGS

Combined earnings of the three Companies for the past five and a half years (January 1st, 1914, to 30th June, 1919, inclusive), after making full allowance for depreciation, have averaged \$30,821.85, which is over 2 1/4 times the amount of dividend on the Preferred Shares; or over twice the amount of dividends on the Preferred Shares and the Sinking Fund, or over 9% on the Ordinary Shares after providing for both dividend on the Preferred Shares and the Sinking Fund.

The figures given are records of achievement under present conditions, and are not estimates of possibilities.

DIRECTORS:

The following are the Directors of the Company:

I. BONNER, Paris
General Manager, Penmans, Limited

A. O. DAWSON, Montreal
Vice-President and Managing Director
Canadian Cottons, Limited

J. B. FERGUSON, Toronto
Ferguson & Ormsby

W. K. GEORGE, Toronto
Director, Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited

F. B. HAYES, Toronto
President and General Manager
Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co., Limited

G. D. FERRY, Toronto
General Manager, Great North-Western Telegraph Co.
Vice-President, Barrymore Cloth Co., Limited

F. R. SWEENEY, Toronto
President, Zimmermann-Reliance, Limited
Knit Goods Manufacturers

The personnel of the Directorates is notable as being largely composed of competent and practical men who have had experience in textile and other industries.

The General Manager of the company is Mr. Edgar Worth, who has made such a success of the Bonner-Worth Company of Peterboro'. He is a man of wide experience and proven ability, and the Company considers itself particularly fortunate in securing his services.

The average annual sales of the combined companies for the past five years have been \$2,764,999. At present they are at the rate of \$4,550,000 per annum.

All three mills are working to capacity, and are unable to accept more than a portion of the orders which are being offered to them at the present time.

The combination of these three mills gives the Company a range and diversity of products, which will insure most economical arrangements for manufacture and sale.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

as Certified to by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Fixed Assets—	ASSETS.	Amount
Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment at the depreciated value, as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, as at June, 1919		\$1,244,996.16
Current Assets—		
Inventories of raw materials and supplies at cost and work in progress and finished goods at estimated cost, as certified to by responsible officials of the companies		\$1,036,988.43
Accounts receivable		442,175.17
Cash and Victory Bonds (including cash received from the proceeds of Preferred Stock issued)		184,058.61
Investments at book values		16,040.00
Other assets		12,995.13
		1,691,542.24
		\$2,936,538.50
LIABILITIES.		
City of Peterboro' mortgage, without interest, on Bonner-Worth properties		\$ 6,000.00
Bank loans and overdrafts		12,027.88
Advances other than Bank Loans		142,339.31
Accounts payable and accrued Liabilities		195,469.48
Approximate provision for Government Taxes to December 31st, 1918		320,347.11
		618,283.78
Total Net Assets		\$2,318,254.72

SYNOPSIS OF APPRAISAL MADE BY CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY, JULY 5TH.

Present value of fixed assets as at June 19th, based on reproduction under existing market condition, after deducting all depreciations for wear and tear and other reasons
 \$1,244,996.16 |

Replacement value, new
 1,623,579.73 |

Price \$100 Per Share

Carrying 25% Bonus in Ordinary Shares

Payable—10% on application, 90% on delivery of the interim certificates.

Where fractions arise in distribution of bonus in Ordinary Shares such fractions will be adjusted in cash on the basis of \$30 per share.

Interim certificates will be issued by the National Trust Company pending delivery of definitive share certificates. Application will be made in due course to list the Preferred and Ordinary Shares on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

The foregoing statements and figures are based upon information obtained from reliable sources, and which, while in no way guaranteed, are correct to the best of our knowledge, and furnish the basis upon which we have purchased the above issue.

FERGUSON & ORMSBY
Investment Bankers
159 Bay Street, Toronto

HANSON BROS.
Investment Bankers
160 St. James Street, Montreal

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Limited
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BROOMS—BROOMS

Good, strong Brooms—regular 85c. On sale70c.
200 tins PORK & BEANS—regular 12 1/2c. On sale10c.
300 tins PUMPKIN10c. tin

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