

GOVERNOR-GENERAL TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AT HISTORIC QUEBEC

Their Excellencies Lord Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng Accompanied by Throgs in Streets of Ancient City.

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He said: "I venture to hope that I shall receive from all citizens of Canada the same sympathy and confidence that was given so ungrudgingly by those gallant Canadians with whom I had the honor of serving during the war."

"Since then we find ourselves in altered circumstances; then, as soldiers, we were doing our best to defend the Commonwealth—now, as citizens, we shall strive to maintain and advance it. To that end we of the British Commonwealth will believe that the interests of no class, no party, no nation, may override the common interests of all."

"We shall, I hope, bring to the duties of peace the comradeship forged in the war. I shall indeed be happy if I can rely on the support of all Canadians in the same way that I relied on the cordial co-operation of those men that Canada sent to represent her in the days of stress."

In the installation having taken their allotted places, there was a short pause, broken by the announcement that the Governor-General had arrived. His Excellency and Lady Byng entered the chamber preceded by representatives of the militia, air force, and navy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and aides de camp to the Governor-General. After the Governor-General had taken his stand on a dais, Mrs. Meighen presented Lady Byng with a bouquet of white roses. Lord Byng's commission as Governor-General was then read by his military secretary, Capt. O. P. C. Balfour. His Excellency immediately afterwards taking the oath of allegiance to the King and swearing to "well and truly" exercise his office as Governor-General and subscribing his name in the oath book. He was next landed the great seal of Canada by Thomas Mulvey, under-Secretary of State, which, according to custom, he handed back to Mr. Mulvey "for safe keeping." The proclamation of the Governor-General's swearing in ordering the Government of the Dominion to continue was ready, and after His Excellency had signed it it was sealed with his privy seal. The ceremony ended with the playing of the National Anthem by the band in attendance.

The installation ceremonies completed a salute of nineteen guns from the citadel shook the building. There was for a moment or two after they had been fired a solemn and tense silence, testifying to the effect upon the gathering of the dramatic episode in the country's history which had just been enacted.

Women in Europe outnumber men by fifteen millions.

"Over Here" an all-Canadian spectacle, will be the feature at the Canadian National Exhibition. The scene will show the Rockies, Halifax and the grain fields and will be 800 feet long.

DOMINION NEWS IN BRIEF

Dawson, Y.T.—Plans are under way here for the construction by Yukon and Federal authorities, of a network of highways, which will greatly enhance development in the north country. It is planned to join the Alaskan and Yukon road systems at an early date. Investigations are being made by the Government for the construction of a five hundred mile road from Camp Mayo to the Fort Norman oil fields, following an old Indian trail.

Vancouver, B.C.—It is predicted that the movement of Canadian wheat to Europe, via the Port of Vancouver and the Panama Canal, will be at least forty cargoes during the winter season of 1921-22.

Edmonton, Alta.—With harvest still a week distant, Clark Bros. of Bremner pulled samples of Marquis wheat over four and a half feet in length. The heads are long and much of the grain fully formed. The estimated yield of this field is forty-five bushels per acre. Rye in this district is yielding forty bushels to the acre.

Regina, Sask.—Four dollars a day will be the standard harvest wage in Western Canada this year, according to an announcement by the Provincial Employment Bureau. Labor officials from the four western provinces recently met in Winnipeg, when this subject was discussed.

Winnipeg, Man.—Nearly \$5,000,000 is the total of new incorporations in the Province of Manitoba during the past week. Among the new companies incorporated were the following: Radium Holding Company, \$75,000; Winnipeg Building Investment Co., \$100,000; Winnipeg Old England Bee Co., Ltd., \$40,000; Winnipeg Victory Account Corporation, Ltd., \$200,000; Winnipeg International Tractor Co., \$1,000,000; Parlee & Co., \$100,000; Winnipeg and Peerless Grocers, \$100,000; Winnipeg.

Ottawa, Ont.—The apple crop throughout the Dominion, though seriously affected by recent drought, is still likely to average better than last

Comradeship of War in Days of Peace

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Nellie McClung
The famous author, who was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. A new novel from her pen will soon be published.

Decrease in British Trade.

A despatch from London says:—Some remarkable figures, showing the falling off of British trade, are published by the Treasury. The July imports were £80,757,174, compared with £163,120,786 in July of last year. The exports were £43,172,399, compared with £137,451,904. For seven months this year the imports were £582,248,608, compared with £1,195,819,250 in the corresponding period of 1920, and the exports were £412,067,426, compared with £774,918,788. Much of this decrease is attributed to the coal strike, and there is evidence that trade is now on the mend.

There were 1,152,000 people at the Canadian National Exhibition last year.

League to Deal With Silesian Matter

A despatch from London says:—The climax finally came on Friday in the sensational deadlock in the Supreme Council between Premier Lloyd George and Briand on the Silesian question. In order to save the face of the French, Lloyd George consented to refer the Silesian quarrel to the League of Nations. The League will be convened early in September to give effect to the British viewpoint. London holds Lloyd George's firm attitude at Paris as another diplomatic victory for the "Little Entente," which will strengthen his prestige at home and abroad.

The Canadian National Exhibition prize list this year totals \$85,000, practically all for agriculture.

DE VALERA REJECTS PEACE TERMS OFFERED BY LLOYD GEORGE

A despatch from London says:—The London Daily Express learns that the Sinn Féin reply was received by Premier Lloyd George in Paris Thursday, and was regarded by him as a rejection of his peace terms. This information was obtained upon the Premier's return to London Friday night.

It is declared that the extremists are proving too much for De Valera, and that the tendency of the Sinn Féin to swing back to the demand for complete independence is impairing the continuance of the negotiations.

The Premier has received Austen Chamberlain, leader of the House of Commons, who is the only person be-

DELEGATES FROM FAR-FLUNG EMPIRE ASSEMBLE IN TEACHERS' PARLIAMENT

Rural Migrations Destroy Traditions, Says President of Ontario Agricultural College.

A despatch from Toronto says:—It seemed a fitting thing that the great parliament of teacher delegates meeting under the name of the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations, and coming from all parts of the British Empire, should have assembled in the Legislative Assembly Chamber at the Provincial Parliament Buildings. Where are wont to sit the representatives of Ontario constituencies are sitting teachers of the youth from Britain and all the great British Dominions and many of the colonies.

Instead of the member for a part of Ontario rising in his place, there rose a delegate who said he was from South Africa, from New Zealand, from India, or from Britain. Teacher problems were discussed from the point of view of men and women from all over the world. Nor did it detract from the impressiveness of the scene or the tone of the debate that half the delegates and the speakers were women.

"Our educational and social ideals have declared that overall do not go with dignity and respectability, and that education is a means of escape from labor," said Prof. J. B. Reynolds, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, in an address delivered at the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations.

He went on to say that the unsettled condition of rural life in Canada was due to the social stigma that had been cast upon farm labor.

"Farms have changed hands, and thus a means for continuing good farming practice has been wanting. There have been no traditions possible with a shifting farm occupancy. Whole families have moved from country to town, and there has been a similar want of rural social tradition. With this lack of permanency has followed lack of incentive for farm improvement and for the ad-

tion of household conveniences. Thus rural utilities and rural improvement and rural beautification lag behind. Country schools have not kept pace with town schools, and country churches are dying of inanition.

"These facts are mentioned as constituting the real problem of agricultural education. Each new generation of farmers has to be taught the principles of good farming, with little aid from a farming tradition. Each new rural generation has to be taught to live in the country with little aid from a rural social tradition. But in spite of all, if Canada is to maintain a stable and durable civilization, there must be maintained on the farms the best known practice, and conditions of living in the country must be maintained satisfactory to those who are intelligent enough to farm well, and generous enough to live well, and public-spirited enough to maintain unexhausted the soil's store of fertility."

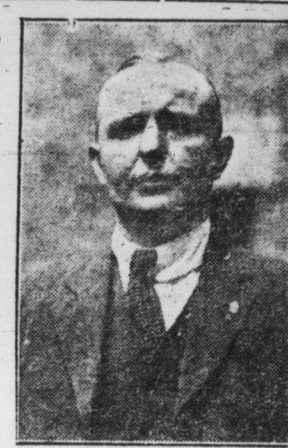
Prof. Reynolds said that a developing industrialism had become a formidable rival to the farmer in the labor market. "So much so, that at the present time there is no economic basis of wages in any industry except in farming. On the farm, the tendency is to pay what a man can earn. In industrialism, to date, the tendency is to pay what organized labor may demand, and, by means of economic privileges not shared by agriculture, to pass on the costs of production to the consumer. Such conditions demand of the farmer business ability and economic knowledge not required in Canada forty years ago."

When Lord Byng opens the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 27, he will be following the precedent set by every Governor-General since Dufferin.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.80 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.76 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.67 1/2.
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 50c; No. 3 CW, 48c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 2 feed, 45c.
Manitoba hay—No. 3 CW, 70 1/2c; No. 4 CW, 70 1/2c; rejected, 70 1/2c; 69 1/2c.
All the above in store Port William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c; nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50c to 52c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 Winter, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 1 commercial, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 spring, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malting, 69c to 72c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.15.
Manitoba flour—First patis, \$10.50; second patis, \$10.70.
Ontario flour—\$6.00 to \$7.00, old crop.
Milled—Delivered, Montreal.
Freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.
Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$25; No. 2, \$24; mixed, \$22.
Cheese—New, large, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 34 to 35c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2c; new Stilton, 27 to 28c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 40 to 42c; cooking, 23 to 25c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 40c; turkeys, 60c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43c; selects, 46 to 47c; cartons, 47 to 48c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Honey—No. 20-30 lbs. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 60 to 65c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21c; cured bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.

Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 49c; Flor, Man. spring wheat patis, firsts, \$10; strong bakers', \$9.80. Rolled oats, \$3.25 to \$3.35. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$28.25 to \$29.25.
Butter, choice creamery, 40 to 41c; seconds, 38 to 39c. Eggs, fresh, 44 to 46c; selected, 43 to 44c; No. 1 stock, 36 to 38c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3 to \$3.25.
Light steers and heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.; Good fleshy bulls, dairy type, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt; light, common ones, \$2.50; canners, \$1 per cwt.; cutters and med. cows, \$2 to \$4.
Best lambs, \$8; com. and med., \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, \$2 to \$3.
Milk-fed calves, \$6.50 to \$7.50; com. drinkers and grassers, \$2.50 to \$3.50.
Hogs, select, \$14; light spring hogs, \$12 to \$13; heavies and roughs, \$10 to \$11.
Drought in Belgium
Broken by Rainfall
A despatch from Brussels says:—Rain fell throughout the greater part of Belgium during Wednesday night, relieving the drought of several months past which has been complete except for a few showers.
The grain crops, with the exception of oats, are reported excellent, despite the deficiency in summer moisture, but the shortage of forage has compelled the butchering of much live stock.



R. B. Maxwell
Dominion President of the G.W.V.A., was chosen by that Association to present Lord Byng with a gold badge and a scroll of honorary membership on his arrival at Ottawa.

Strong Enough to Endure Pin Pricks.

There are men who are brave enough and strong enough to lie down on the operating table and undergo a major operation without a word of complaint, but who lose themselves absolutely under the pin-pricks of every-day life.

There is no greater sign of weakness than to lie down vanquished when things on the farm do not go just as we would like to have them go; and there is no more sure indication of real strength of manhood than to be able to stand up against these petty slings and arrows of fortune.

And yet, many a man misses wearing a crown of success just because he knuckles under to the constant jabbing of the pin of annoyance over little things, all unimportant in themselves, but part and parcel of the day's work.

Many a man will lift like a hero all day out in the field and come in at night to find fault with the hired man, because he has not done this or that, and to send his sharp, bitter thing which sends his wife and little ones away with a quivering lip.

This kind of thing is farming in the best sense of the word does not consist altogether in the bushels of wheat or corn we grow or the number of tons of hay we cut. Deeper than any of these things, and never to be reckoned up in figures, is the heart life of the farmer. Character counts; and this is graven deep in the soul by all we do and say and think. Surgical operation or amputation all have their bearing. Weeding overalls like a man will bring a man a crown just as surely as wearing the garb like a knave will cause the king to forfeit his sceptre.

The Need and Value of Work.

It is entitled "Business Man's Prayer," but in these days when farmers are business men, fully as much as those who live and work in cities, it is appropriate for town and countryman alike:

"Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen cents are a pound, and 100 cents one dollar. Help me to live so that I can be down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and untroubled by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain."

"Grant that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and that in earning it I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong."

"Defend me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholly skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own."

"Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with the children."

"And when come the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps, and the crunching of wheels out in front, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple—'Here lies a man.'"

There is no royal road to wealth, either along country lanes or city pavements, unless we toil and sweat. In an orgy of extravagance, a great many people have forgotten or ignored this fact. They are beginning to pay the piper now. If ever there were a time when the world needed to work and to love its work, that time is now.

Canada Nickel Centre.
Over 85 per cent. of the world's nickel is produced in Canada.

Good Disease Fighters.
Good food, sunshine and fresh air are mighty fighters against disease.

Canadian National Exhibition
grounds comprise 264 acres and extend for about a mile along the waterfront.

Magnetic storms manifest themselves by their effect on electrical apparatus and are visible as the aurora borealis. Because such storms frequently coincide with sun spots, it is believed that the atmosphere of the earth is in some way ionized by the sun. The sun spots are believed to shoot huge charges of electrons into space as a shotgun discharges shot. When the earth gets into the path of such a bombardment we have auroral displays and other magnetic disturbances.

