

30 JUN. 1921

Canadian Citizenship

"He Shall Have Dominion Also From Sea to Sea and From the Rivers to the Ends of the Earth."—Psalm 72: 8.

By the Rev. Henry P. Charters.

The story is told that Sir Leonard Tilley, who later became Finance Minister of Canada, and also Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, happened to read this 72nd Psalm one morning at his hotel in Quebec in the course of his daily devotion before going out to attend a meeting of the Confederation Conference, of which he was a member. There had been many fruitless attempts on the part of the delegates to agree upon a name for the proposed confederation. As Mr. Tilley read the eighth verse of the Psalm he thought immediately struck him—here is an appropriate name for our country, "a dominion that reaches from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth." The story has it that when he submitted the idea which had thus occurred to him, to his colleagues of the conference, the appropriateness of the name Dominion of Canada was acknowledged by all the assembled Fathers of Confederation and the name of our country was practically decided upon.

Canada celebrates this year the fifty-fourth anniversary of her confederation as a dominion. The years that have passed since the scattered provinces and territories were knit together have seen many changes. There have been periods when development was hardly perceptible, and again there have been years when the country has advanced by leaps and bounds along the road of material prosperity. For long years our material growth testified to the world that we were working under such free British institutions that the individual had an opportunity to attain a competence with greater ease to himself than was possible in almost any other country under the sun. The result was that our growth in the years since the consummation of confederation was phenomenal.

From a material standpoint Canada is a dominion which stretches from sea to sea—the Atlantic to the Pacific—and from the rivers—the mighty St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers—to the ends of the earth—the polar regions. But the name of our glorious heritage should be more to us than a material name. Our duty, and especially at this time, is to make Canada a country in which God shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth. To bring this about it is necessary for every individual citizen as an integral part of the great commonwealth to build up in Canada a Christian citizenship.

Christian Citizenship should include in the individual INTELLIGENCE and RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE. No man who does not possess in some measure such qualification can benefit the nation of which he is a member.

INTELLIGENCE is particularly necessary where there is so much equality as there is in Canada—that no man need despair of attaining the highest honors. We have a noble system of education but not intended nor specially adapted to afford the higher forms of knowledge which Christian citizenship demands. The intelligence of which I speak is only to be gained by experience and study. If, as in many lands, people had little or no interest in the selection of their rulers and but little acquaintance with social ethics, but demanded such intelligence would be unwise, as it would be unnecessary. But our case is vastly different. Every citizen of this country may, without the smallest difficulty, gain such an amount of knowledge as will make him an independent agent in every matter that concerns the commonwealth. We do not believe in this land that ignorance is a virtue, but we do believe that knowledge and intelligence are the birth-right of every class and that wherever they are general there will be the greatest amount of individual happiness, the firmest government and the most righteous laws.

It is admitted that there never was a time when knowledge was more generally diffused than at the present. At the same time those who are conversant with the literary tastes of the day declare that there never was a period when there was less demand for the more solid and thoughtful production of genius than there is now. Were there a demand for serial publications at all proportioned to the citizenship of the nation there would be little cause of regret. But large masses of our population have no knowledge but what comes to them second-hand.

In such a country as ours where books are so cheap and the channels of information are so abundant and free, and where there are so many inducements to rise to the superior positions in society, it is a shame for any man to be satisfied with the mere nothings of the world. No man need call another master as regards the more common subjects that demand attention, and he who values intelligence so poorly as to put forth no efforts to obtain it or goes about the streets gathering up the crumbs of commonplace conversation is unworthy to exercise the privileges of citizenship or obtain any honor within the gifts of his fellow men.

Christian citizenship should also include religious principle.

If a man is not guided by principle in his business, men cease to put any confidence in anything he says or does. It is just so in public life—principle, stern and unbending, must control every act that has for its object the social and civil welfare of our fellow men. Where there is no principle there is no stability of character. A man actuated by principle is not imposed upon, flattered or coaxed into doubtful positions by the false representations of designing men. You are always sure where you find such a man and you honor him for his consistency and straightforward conduct, though it should be opposed to your views and at variance with your creed.

Our acts as citizens, next to our acts as Christians, are matters of serious importance. Church membership we regard as a solemn transaction between the Soul and its Maker. We invest it with a responsibility which every thinking man acknowledges to be just. But we look upon actions affecting a nation in a very different light. And yet that difference is not so great after all. The same sincerity, the same honest convictions, the same purity of motive should be apparent in one case as in the other. A man is responsible at the Bar of God, not simply for his religious profession, but for the whole of his life, and where he suppresses the convictions of conscience for the maxims of policy he renders himself amenable to a higher than human jurisdiction. There is no act of intelligent man so significant in its results as to be beneath the notice of the Almighty, and just as the acts he engages in are far-reaching and comprehensive in their sweep, embracing the destinies of coming generations and affecting the glory of God in the kingdoms of the world, do they carry with them an importance and momentousness that can scarcely be realized or weighed. When we render an account of our stewardship there will be not only a classification of specific acts but a scrutiny of motives, a laying bare of secret springs of action and a revealing of hidden thoughts.

If we had such citizens what a nation would be developed within the next century. What a power would this land exercise in controlling the acts of other nations, what silent but omnipotent influence would be felt wherever her name was mentioned. If we had such citizens what senators, what legislators, what magistrates would represent us in our places of honor. Nor is there any true panacea for the social and political evils which afflict us, in common with other countries, but a raising of the entire social structure. It is not by this or that government, it is not by a mere change of political leaders nor the conflict of party that true national greatness can be achieved, but by the prevalence of religious principle among the inhabitants, by the spread of the Bible truth and by well-filled churches. A standing army is good and useful in its place; armies and arsenals and fleets of warships may give external prestige and grandeur to a nation, but the best defence that any country can possess is an enlightened, moral and law-abiding citizenship, a free and complete system of education as to meet the just demands of every faith and every rank and condition of life. "Happy is the people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

Next to the duty we owe to the Church of Christ are our obligations to the nation—obligations which increase and rise in importance in proportion as we enlarge our conception of the land in which we live. Let us then, at the present important juncture in our country's history, realize the responsibilities and act as Christian men who intend to give her such a name and standing as shall exalt our land in the eyes of the world and start her in a new career of usefulness and honor. While we love and pray for the prosperity of other kingdoms, the welfare of this land of our birth or our adoption must be the first wish of every patriot.

The Guard of the Eastern Gate.



Halifax sits on her throne by the sea
In the might of her pride—
Invincible, terrible, beautiful is she
With a sword at her side.

To right and left of her, battlements rear
And fortresses frown,
While she sits on her throne without
Favor or fear,
With her cannon as crown.

Coast guard and sentinel, watch of the weal
Of a nation she keeps;
But her hand is encased in a gauntlet
Of steel
And her thunder but sleeps.



His Majesty King George V who inaugurated the Northern Parliament on June 22. This is the first Irish Parliament to sit in 121 years.

There are 300 consuls and vice-consuls in Canada.

Canada's crop of 1920 of 1,187,259,050 bushels was the highest on record and above the average in quality as well as in quantity.

Canada in comparison with nine of the world's industrial nations, is first in extent, second in the aggregate of its hydraulic power, third in the matter of railways, sixth in the total production of iron in its natural state and in the business of export, and eighth in population.

The Colors

What is the blue on our flag, boys?
The waves of the boundless sea,
Where our vessels ride in their timeless pride
And the feet of the winds are free;
From the sun and smiles of the coral isles
To the ice of the South and North,
With dauntless tread through tempest dread
The guardian ships go forth.

What is the white on our flag, boys?
The honor of our land,
Which burns in our sight like a beacon light
And stands while the hills shall stand;
Yea, dearer than fame is our land's great name,
And we fight wherever we be,
For the mothers and wives that pray for the lives
Of the brave hearts over the sea.

What is the red on our flag, boys?
The blood of our heroes slain,
On the burning sands, in the wild waste lands
And the froth of the purple main;
And it cries to God from the crimsoned sod
And the crest of the waves uprolled
That He send us men to fight again
As our fathers fought of old.

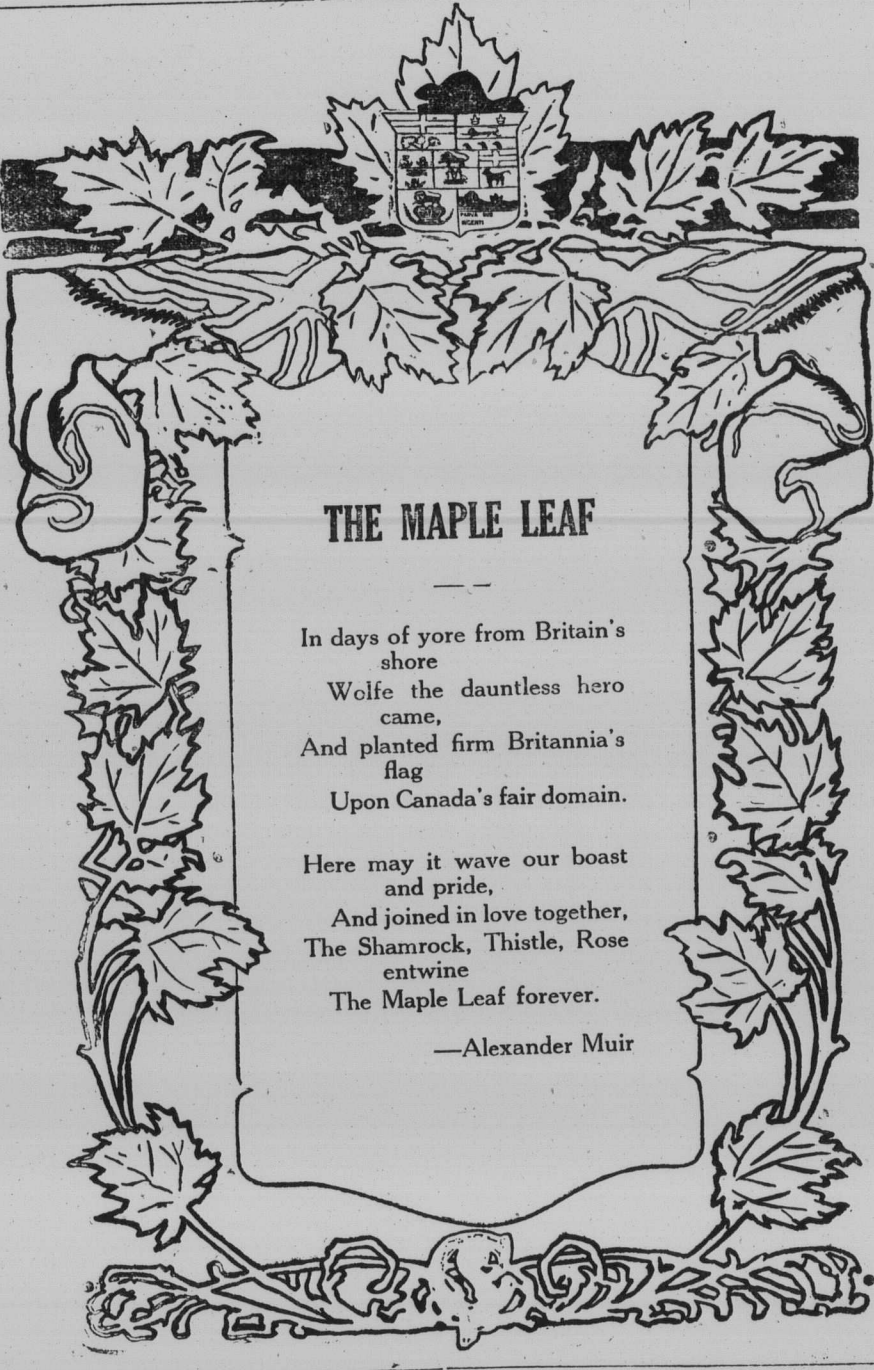
We'll stand by the dear old flag, boys,
Whatever be said or done,
Though the shot comes fast, as we face the blast,
And the foe be ten to one;
Though our only reward be the thrust of a sword
And a bullet in heart or brain,
What matters one gone if the flag floats on
And Britain be Lord of the main.
—Frederick George Scott.



Her Majesty Queen Mary took part in the notable ceremonies in Belfast at the opening of Parliament.

Lord Byng is Canada's 120th Governor-General, 1834-1921.

Arctic Canada has 640 species of flowering plants and three times as many non-flowering species, per Stenanson.



THE MAPLE LEAF

In days of yore from Britain's shore
Wolfe the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag
Upon Canada's fair domain.

Here may it wave our boast and pride,
And joined in love together,
The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose
The Maple Leaf forever.

—Alexander Muir

The Wide Dominion

Who Will Be Its Shakespeare?—From the Great Lakes to the Hidden North—Keeping the Peace Under the Aurora.

By Frederick Niven

Many times now I have travelled the length of it, and have wandered up and down through a considerable portion of the depth of it upon various occasions; and here I sit down again, in its extreme west, to rest a spell after my last journey through it, to meditate on the thousands of miles I have come, and let my memory play with the collected pictures.

Some foolish fellow of the Yellow Press, that Press that does upon the shrill, the high-pitched, the superlative phrase, is sure to rise up one day and ask for "the greatest Canadian writer" to tell it all.

Consider what has to be told—of the Newfoundland banks, fished by Elizabethan fishermen, and by fishers from France centuries ago, when the great continent behind them was but a Land Unknown; of the Gaelic-speaking folk of a patch of Nova Scotia; of Acadia, a little world apart; the Annapolis Valley and its apple-blossom;

of the Labrador and the Moravian; of the old-world towns of the province of Quebec; of the Quebec hinterland and the habitant; of the butt-end of Ontario down toward the Great Lakes, and its hard-working farmers; of that other Ontario, northward, by Muskoka and beyond, where the farms thin out and an apparent laziness begins.

That "greatest writer" would have to tell also of the Ontario that becomes definitely north, where the little stores are stocked with mosquito-net and snowshoes, with rifles and fishing-rods, steel traps and Mackinaw coats, the Ontario of the birch-bark canoes and the shining, tawny yellow Peterboro canoes, that one learns to love as one loves a fine living thing; of that land beyond, the land of quiet, and blue and ochre distance; where the glint of a wet paddie, across the wind-blushed lake, alone announces another human being

there; of the trails that are only for portaging the canoe from one waterway to another, trails different from any other trail on the continent, the brush close to the ground, but cropped away about five or six feet up, for the passage of a man carrying a canoe, overturned, on his back.

Does this develop into an inventory? The inventory is inevitable. The catalogue is only dipped into. Away north, far beyond, are the lonely posts of Hudson's Bay with all their strange history, blend of the sophisticated far from home and of the barbaric; and beyond again are Chesterfield Inlet and Coronation Gulf, where whalers from Dundee lie ice-bound the winter through, and a lone patrol of mounted police (mounted only in name there), for the sake of the Eskimos and humanity and civilization in general, keeps the peace beneath the Aurora.

It can't all be put in one book. In a little article, like a string of beads, it may be suggested. Beyond, to west, are lumbermen again, as in New Brunswick, and prospectors looking for oil, and Indians trapping; and south of them are the Great Plains, once dotted with buffalo herds, more recently with the long-horned steers, and now with the grain elevators. The car goes everywhere, even

where there are no roads, bobbing up and down over the swells of that part of the earth as a boat careers in a billowy sea. There the front of the great wall of the Rockies takes the sunrise every day like a mirror flashing; and the ways of life again change, the speech of the people changes yet again, the phrases of common talk are drawn, yet again, from other employ.

And it is all Canada. The sign of the maple leaf is still their sign; but westward away is the Yellow Head Pass from Yonge Street, Toronto. Through the mountains are clusters of studs in bands of sandy rivers and men washing for gold with sluice and long-handled shovel, or with hydraulic apparatus like a fireman's hose; and a little way on, over another range of peaks, under the glaciers of which the big grizzlies and the little conies live, there is no sand at all, but gold in the white quartz, silver and lead sparkling in the chunks of gubera, or copper with its dull glint in amalgams made through the ages.

And up the rivers from the west come the salmon in their season. To tell of them is to run the risk of being ranked with Maundeville or even with Munchausen. Would they believe on Tweedside, or on Speyside, tales of rivers where the "salmon" run in such wise that the rivers seem to be almost as much of fish as of water, and the Indians half wade in water, half slide about on the slippery fish, and toss them out on to the banks? Over smoky fires they hang them to prepare the store of winter food. Every year the caribou's hoofs with renewed activity.

Everywhere, over all, through the balsam woods, or in "the land of little sticks," on the level plains, the rolling plains, or down the linked waterways, even in the cities, there is a sense of the bigness of the land. It almost appals the voyager through the desolate beauty of the North Shore (Superior); at the call of a loon breaking the silence awe fills the heart there; it quickens the pulse through Southern Alberta, especially if some great show of Nature be foot, such as that of the tumbleweed in the south-west wind—bush after bush blown away, brittle, from its stem, bobbing from horizon to horizon with an effect as of loping coyote packs.

Always there is this sense of vastness, by lake and plain and on into the mountains where electric storms, when little rain follows, set the woods alight so that one whole range is as a bonfire, and still on to where the great, luscious peaches grow, in the Okanagan.

There I have sat down to rest, and recall my journey of the last six months. These are the pictures from which I meditate, and I know what lies beyond, westward still: the lumber camps, the sound of the axe in the high woods of the Coast Ranges, the warning call of "Timber!" and then the dull thud.

The logs go down to the mills that send up their white feathers of steam along the inlet sides in clearings among pines and firs, and circular saws come up at a pull of the lever through slots in the moving platforms that carry the logs along, and then "buzz!" the shrill sound breaks out, mounts to a scream, dies away to a hum.

Let no one foolishly ask, "When will the Shakespeare of Canada rise to tell the tale of it all?" It will take a thousand voices from a thousand parts to tell of it all. Only after they are dead many, many years, may someone lump together the work of them all, and inform the credulous that it was the work of one, and make him a bugbear to all future Canadians telling the tale or singing the song of their own corner of the vast land. That is the only way to get "the greatest writer" out of the wide dominion.—The World's Work.

Canada has 3,296 Eskimos and 105,993 Indians.

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J. P. PHELAN

Druggist Mildmay

The "cattle embargo" seems to be
the leading political question of the
day.

If a man is ignorant he may learn,
but if he knows too much there is
no hope for him.

The Owen Sound Sun-Times wants
to know why it is that those on the
Rural Routes should have their mail
delivered as usual on holidays while
those in the cities shouldn't have
even half service?

E. L. Elford of Ottawa advocates
the substitution of the hen for the
beaver as emblematically Canadian,
urging that the beaver is becoming
extinct. He has not yet proposed
that the dandelion replace the maple
leaf.

Chicago reformers are out against
the short skirt with a new argument.
The claim is that, while short skirts
lessen danger of accidents to women
they increase accidents to men. The
men are so interested that they don't
look where they're going.

The militia training camp just con-
cluded at London has been unique in
several respects. It is the first since
the war. It is the first held since
prohibition of the sale of liquor. It
is the initial camp following reorgani-
zation of all the militia units, and the
majority of officers training with the
Middlesex, Bruce and Huron regiment
had been appointed from among those
who served overseas. In addition a
most encouraging number of N.C.O.'s
and men who did their bit in France
attended this camp. It is highly un-
likely that the militiamen's pay was
any attraction, and equally obvious
that they were not specially in need
of the primary training called for by
the syllabus for a nine-day camp.
All the more credit, therefore, is due
these officers and men in supplying
such an excellent framework for the
battalion organizations. The camp
has settled the question as to whether
or not rural battalions could ever
again be got out to camp in training
strength. Although restricted by the
department to 65 per cent. of their
enrolled strength, the three regiments
which went down brought approxima-
tely the number which used to come
so camp in pre-war days, and had the
usual number of units been gathered
together, the camp would have been
about the size of pre-war days.

LAW SUITS FOLLOW RACES

The Ripley races on Thursday last
were productive of some five law
suits, all of them being laid by In-
spector White of Walkerton. Of
these, Russell Fischer, barber, of
Kincardine, will appear in Lucknow
today before Magistrate Tolton of
Walkerton on the charge of being in-
toxicated at the meet, while David
Johnston, implement agent of Ripley,
will appear before the same court on
a charge of using abusive language
to License Inspector Pellow of Go-
derich.—Times.

ADDED BURDEN FOR THE TOWN

Ontario municipalities, not separ-
ated for municipal purposes, will be
out hundreds of thousands of dollars
that they counted upon, as a result
of the ruling received by the Ontario
Highway Department from the Fed-
eral Commissioner of Highways in
respect to the payment of Provincial
highway construction in unseparated
towns. Various municipalities in the
Province, in discussing the matter
with the Provincial officials had been
given to understand as the minister
and his officials understood, that on
section of Provincial highways run-
ning through these towns the Pro-
vince would contribute 40 per cent and
the Dominion 40 per cent, leaving 20
per cent to the municipalities—the
same apportionment cost as is made
for rural sections.

When the matter came down to a
"definite stage, however, Ottawa" ob-
jected and the Ontario Highways De-
partment now has a ruling that the
Federal grant will not apply on any
road constructed within the town lim-
its. The Province, of course cannot
contribute more to construction with-
in the town limits than outside so
that the municipalities will have to
shoulder the extra 40 per cent. The
difference, according to Hon. Mr.
Biggs, will be a very large sum in
the aggregate, and will impose a
heavy added burden on the municipa-
lities, which, in addition to paying
60 per cent. of the cost of the width
of the Provincial Highway, will also
have to carry by local improvement
of general rates the cost of the extra
width necessary for municipal street
traffic.

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**HYDRO DAM AT EUGENIA
TURNED INTO FISH HATCHERY**

The Ontario Government has taken
over the artificial lake at Eugenia
Falls, created by Hydro-electric de-
velopment, as a trout hatchery, and
thus bringing woe to multitudes of
anglers and netters.

The hydro dam, more than half a
mile wide created a lake of 1500
acres, with a fifty acre island in the
centre. It formed a splendid hatch-
ery, and trout by the thousands could
easily be caught. People came in
motors and rigs for scores of miles
about, and canoes and rafts went out
after dark to catch the finny beauties.

It was clear that unless something
was done, the hordes of fishermen
would clean out the lake, and the
hydro put on a watchman for the
protection of the fish. But he had
a hard time of it, and so had the re-
sulting commission, what with the re-
quests of members of parliament,
friends and relatives, that they be al-
lowed just one day's fishing. And
so in desperation, the Ontario Govern-
ment was asked to declare to the
lake to be a government hatchery.
This has been done, notices are now
prominently displayed warning the
public that fishing is prohibited, and
the anglers will have to go up or down
stream hereafter.

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Ontario goes dry on the morning
of July 16th, not on the morning
of the eighteenth as previously announ-
ced. It is provided that prohibition
shall come into effect thirty-one days
from the issue of the order-in-council.
The order is dated June 18th.

He was hopelessly in love and
floundering. "There are sermons in
stones," he said apropos of nothing.
"Yes, especially in solitaires," she
added hopefully.

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Rio Coffee 5 lbs. for \$1.00
Pink Salmon 5 tins for \$1.00
Carnation Milk 6 cans for \$1.00
Cornflakes 8 for \$1.00
Oatmeal 22 lbs for \$1.00
Black Tea 2 1/2 lbs. for \$1.00
Green Tea 2 lbs. for \$1.00
Mixed Tea 2 lbs. for \$1.00
Canned Corn 8 for \$1.00
Canned Peas 8 for \$1.00
Pork & Beans 8 for \$1.00
Chocolate Bars 24 for \$1.00
Spearmint Gum 30 for \$1.00
Wyandotte Cleanser 13 tins for \$1.00
Bonnie Bright 13 tins for \$1.00
Drudge 13 tins for \$1.00

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Royal Yeast 2 for 10c
Wrigley's Gum 3 for 10c
Chocolate Bars 3 for 10c
Cigars 4 for 25c
Cigarettes 7 for 25c
Cut Tobacco 2 for 25c
MacDonald Tobacco 8 plugs for \$1.30
Cow Brand Soda 2 for 10c
Brunswick Sardines 4 for 25c
Porridge Wheat 2 for 25c

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15c Toilet Soap
15c Starch
30c Catsup
15c Mustard
15c Icing
All for \$1.00

BARGAIN NO. 2
40c Coffee
55c Tea, Mixed
15c Tapioca
10c Chocolate Bars
10c Gum
20c Laundry Soap
All for \$1.00

BARGAIN NO. 3
25c Cocoa
15c Icing
15c Jello
10c Almond
20c Pepper
20c Jelly Powders
15c Soda
30c Crisco
All for \$1.00

BARGAIN NO. 4
35c Oatmeal
50c Baking Powder
30c can Pumpkin
20c Hand Cleaner
15c Ammonia
15c Tartarine
All for \$1.00

BARGAIN NO. 5
30c can Plums
30c Catsup
35c can Spaghetti
35c Pork & Beans
35c Tomato Soup
15c Bottle Catsup
All for \$1.00

BARGAIN NO. 6
50c Tea
35c Coge
25c Oatmeal
25c Rice
15c Tapioca
All for \$1.00

BARGAIN NO. 7
30c Poultry Food
30c Stock Food
30c Lice Killer
30c Chick Food
30c ZZenoleum
All for \$1.00

BARGAIN NO. 8
40c pc. Oatmeal
30c Cornflakes
20c Triscuits
20c Puffed Wheat
20c Scotch Bran
25c Barley
All for \$1.00

PLAIN & FIGURED VOILES
Regular \$1.25 to \$1.75
Special \$1.00 per yard

MEN'S ODD PANTS
33 1-3 OFF SELLING PRICE

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LADIES READY TO WEAR HATS
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MEN'S BRACES & TIES
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MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00
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20 SUITS (made to order) AT SPECIAL VALUES FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
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MEN'S READY-MADE SUITS
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BOYS' SUIT VALUES
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Regular \$15.00 Special \$9.50
Regular \$10.00 Special \$6.25

DRESS GOODS
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Special \$1.00 per yard

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5 yds for - - 1.00

Towelling
7 yds for - - 1.00

Gingham
3 1-2 yds for - 1.00

Black Duck
2 1-2 yds for - 1.00

Galatea
3 1-2 yds for - 1.00

Prints, 5 yds for \$1

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Regular \$1.75 to \$2.25 Special \$1.45

MEN'S WORK SOCKS
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BOYS' LINEN COLLARS
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ONE DOLLAR OFF REGULAR PRICE IN MEN'S FINE SHIRTS OVER \$3.00 RETAIL

LINOLEUM (4 yds wide)
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\$1.50 a yard.

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Regular \$35.00 for \$26.00
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With Every
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we will give 100 lbs of
High Patent Manitoba
Flour for 5.25

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GENERAL MERCHANTS - MILD MAY

With Every
\$5 Purchase
We will give 5 lbs of Steel
Cut, Queen Brand Coffee
for \$2.00

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Gem of the Highway**

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**The Spirit of Youth in a
Motor Car**

Truly, the Columbia Six seems alive with the spirit of eternal youth.

If you think this statement is a wild flight of fancy of some poetically inclined copy-writer, ride in a Columbia Six—just once. Step on the accelerator, and you will experience a joyous thrill of life and action.

Then put it through some heart-breaking test—through sand, mud, or up in a mountain, and you will find in it strength, power, and the never-say-die spirit of youth—a spirit that will make it your friend for life.

E. T. BURNS, Chepstowe

Exclusive agent for Bruce County for Columbia Six
Motor Cars, all models

Demonstration can be given any where in Bruce County.

BOY KILLED AT SCHOOL

To see her only son leave for school after the noon hour, in particularly good spirits because he had taken a full one hundred per cent. on a test examination in the morning and then to have his lifeless body brought back home in less than three hours was the terrible experience which fell to the lot of Mrs. Jas. Holloway on Monday afternoon. His father was at the time working some miles from town in Peel Township

and when the accident happened a car was sent for him at once and he was brought back to the home which had been so suddenly and irreparably saddened since his departure in the morning. Menna, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, a bright boy of twelve years of age, was playing baseball on the school campus during the afternoon recess period. He was running from first to second base when the boy at the bat drove the ball down the field with a heavy strike.

It struck the unfortunate boy over the heart and he fell to the ground. He was carried under a tree, where he expired in about five minutes. Dr. Allan was sent for, but life was extinct long before he arrived. Principal Rogers and his assistants did everything possible to resuscitate the little fellow but he never revived. The fatality is one of the saddest in the town's history, and words cannot too strongly express the sympathy felt for Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and their little daughter, now their only surviving child, in the great bereavement they have sustained. Menna was a particularly bright and attractive boy who was a general favorite with his schoolmate and companions.—Arthur Enterprise.

OIL PROSPECT AT FLESHERTON

Some people may think because nothing has been said recently about the oil prospects at Flesherton that work on the well here has ceased, but such is not the case. Work is still proceeding on clearing out the bridging brought about by shooting the well, and this will soon be accomplished. As it nears the bottom about 2300 feet, oil indications are becoming stronger and stronger. The result will soon be known.—Flesherton Advance.

JEFFERSON'S DECALOGUE

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

It has been officially announced that the new Governor-General of Canada, who will succeed the Duke of Devonshire, is Lord Byng of Vimy. General Lord Byng was created first Baron of Vimy in 1919, and his title will link his name forever to that of the Canadian Corps. He is 58 year old and the seventh son of the Earl of Strathford. He served in the Sudan Expedition, in the South African War, and in the Great War was appointed in 1919 to the command of the Canadian Corps. It was while he was in command that the Canadian attack on Vimy was planned and successfully carried out, the Canadian Corps attacking in a front of 8,000 yards, penetrating the enemy's position to a depth of six miles, capturing 7,000 prisoners and 67 guns, and taking and holding the strongest position on the British front. Now the General comes to act as His Majesty's representative amongst the Canadian people, and we think we can assure him the heartiest of welcomes.

CAR SMASHED.

Mr. Armstrong of Markdale apparently a green driver, started a Ford car at the park on Wednesday and started down Gordon street with the gas down as far as it could go. The car got going so fast he could not take his hand off the wheel to turn off the gas, when he hit the crossing at Clinton street he fairly leaped in the air clean across the street and when the car made its landing one of the hind wheels completely collapsed, every spoke broke out, the tire remaining good on the rim. The car then, with the speed it still had, kept on until it struck the weigh scales. Mr. Thos. Kirkland's horse was just missed by a hair as he was driving towards the station when the car came fleeing past. Mr. Dougald Ferguson was sitting at the weigh scales wanting to weigh some coal and the car took for its landing place just a few feet from him. The front end was smashed in and had to be towed to Mr. Brown's garage, where it remained for a day to get put in running order again.—Teewater News.

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FARM PROPERTIES, THRESHING MACHINES and REGISTERED STOCK at lower rates than other companies are charging.

This company has just closed a very successful year of business and is in a sound condition, managed by careful business men and ranks as one of the best companies doing business in Ontario.

With almost 3,400 policies in force Dec. 31, 1920, and assets available \$254,755.94, of which amount \$18,030.85 is in cash bonds and the total amount of insurance in force \$9,087,167.00

Being a local company managed honestly, it merits the patronage of all intending insurers, and with the company's honest reputation for promptness in investigating losses and paying for them as soon as possible, and with our low rates it would be to your advantage to consult the manager at the Head Office, or our local agent, James Vollick, Mildmay.

Don't Invite a Burglar



to steal your money, by keeping it in the house. It costs nothing to deposit money in The Merchants Bank where it is safe from loss. More than this, the Bank will pay you interest for taking care of it. Why risk losing money by fire or theft, when a Savings Account in this Bank will protect it?

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Soils and Crops

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

How I Remodeled My Old Poultry House.

When I bought my farm in Southern Ontario it contained only one poultry house of the semi-monitor type. It was built of matched lumber on a stone foundation, and had an open front.

We could find no serious fault with the outside of the house. But the interior was not modern. It was not arranged for the satisfactory management of poultry. The roosts were nailed to the walls of the house. This furnished an ideal breeding place for mites, and when the roosts were pried out we found plenty of them. They hung in clusters beneath the roosts. We painted the old roosting poles with kerosene, then added the roosts to the kindling-wood pile, to make destruction doubly sure.

The house contained no dropping boards, which made the condition of the floor bad, and reduced the scratching area. So we built a dropping platform of smooth lumber along the back wall of the house. Roosts were made by planing the upper edges of two-by-three pieces until they were rounded and smooth. These roosts were then nailed in sections of three boards each, and each section was hinged to the back wall of the house. A hook placed in the middle of each section permitted the roosts to be raised easily, and hooked to the ceiling when the dropping boards were down. It also made it easier to spray the roosts on the underside, where red mites are not likely to appear.

The nests were boxes tightly nailed to the wall. Now, I have found by experience that nests must be loose, so they can be taken outside the house for emptying, followed by sunning and spraying. Nests that are tightly fastened to the wall form breeding places for mites and lice.

I find also that open nests may lead to the egg-eating habit. In winter the birds may scratch in the litter of the nests after eggs have been laid. Eggs kicked against the side of the nest are apt to be broken and then eaten. Open nests also become unclean from the hens roosting upon them at night, or sitting on the edge during the day. In remodeling my house I built the nests in portable sections. If the top of a section slopes sufficiently, the birds will not roost upon it. If the top does not have enough slope it pays to stretch a strip of poultry wire above the nests in such a manner that the hens cannot roost there.

Poultry nests must be so built that the eggs will be clean. An egg that is washed loses the film provided by nature to help keep it fresh. Dirty eggs look very bad, and the producer with a select trade cannot include them in filling orders. If the nests are slightly darkened and the nesting litter kept clean, the eggs will be clean with the chalky freshness which customers expect when they pay a premium for fresh eggs.

I find that a small wooden table is useful in a poultry house. It should hold the water pail and a crock or two of sour milk. Then litter cannot be scratched into the water and milk, making them a possible source of disease.

If there is no time to build hoppers, the grit and oyster shells can be placed in earthen crocks on this low platform. I find that hoppers are best, however, as they hold a larger supply and need filling less often. Hoppers for dry mash can easily be made of small packing boxes. Sketch the outline of the proposed hopper on the sides of the box. Then saw out the box to conform with the sketch, and use the material removed to board up the front of the hopper. Make a sort of lip in front so that the hens cannot waste it on the floor.

In remodeling my house I found that the curtains were hinged to the top of the windows so they could be pulled back and hooked to the ceiling. I also found that the hens had been roosting on the curtain frames, making them dirty and infesting them with mites. I took these curtains out and burned them. The new curtains

are of the roll type. They are seldom used except during the two or three severe storms that come from the south every winter. Very heavy storms from other directions do not cause the snow to blow into the house and consequently the curtains do not have to be lowered.

I find that there are many poultry houses which do not give good service because of faulty equipment. The actual needs are so small in that respect that it pays to build the necessary portable equipment. Then reap the steady reward for your work, which is bound to come if you have a laying strain of hens and feed them properly.

Tip Burn of Potatoes.

A trouble which is widely distributed and very prevalent in some seasons, and to which the name "Tip Burn" has been given, is to be found among our potato crops. This trouble takes the form of a gradual burning and drying-up of the leaves of the plants, often commencing at a comparatively early stage in their growth and, in many cases, if allowed to go unchecked, slowly but surely involving the whole of the plants so that they die down a considerable time before the tubers are fully developed.

The appearance of this trouble in the fields is often mistaken by growers for Late Blight. There is, however, a marked distinction between the two, for Late Blight may commence by attacking any part of the plants—leaves and stems alike—has a dark, water-soaked appearance and, in its early stages, is damp to the touch, while Tip Burn invariably commences at the margin or tips of the leaves and has a decidedly dry appearance and touch with the exception of after rain. It also appears much earlier in the season than Late Blight has ever been recorded and does not cause the death of the plants so rapidly. Nor has it ever proven so destructive as Late Blight, although evidence has been obtained that in seasons when it is severe and where no effort is made to check, a considerable reduction in the yield of marketable tubers, due to the premature death of the plants from this cause, may result.

Investigators of this trouble are not yet in agreement as to the cause. The observations of some have led to the belief that a period of hot, dry weather during the growing season causes the leaves to throw off moisture more rapidly than it can be furnished by the plant, the result being the appearance of Tip Burn. This theory seems, however, to be disputed by the fact that the trouble is not found in the hot regions of the Western States where the temperature often becomes excessive and the air is especially dry.

More recent investigations of the leaves probably follows the depredations of sucking insects. These investigations are not yet complete, but enough evidence has been produced to serve as a warning to potato growers to keep these insect pests thoroughly under control in an endeavor to avoid Tip Burn.

We have found in our experimental work with potatoes that Bordeaux mixture will to a large extent control this trouble. In 1918, when it was extremely prevalent, we had several plots to which, for the purposes of experiment, Bordeaux mixture was not applied. These plots suffered from a severe attack of Tip Burn and the plants were all killed down by the second week in August, while other plots on the same land, and to which, for the control of Late Blight, Bordeaux mixture was regularly and thoroughly applied, suffered to a very slight extent only, the plants remaining green until frost came. Bordeaux mixture acts as a repellent to the Leaf Hopper, as well as a protection to the plants. Many other cases, in addition to that referred to, have come to our attention, bearing evidence that regular and thorough spraying with this mixture will reduce to a minimum the ravages of Tip Burn.

Grow Perennials.

July is an ideal time to sow the seeds of such hardy plants as pinks, columbines, perennial larkspurs, fox-gloves, pansies, sweet-williams, Shasta daisies, and many others. These will make a nice growth in the fall seed bed, and will bloom at the regular time next spring. The clumps will not be quite so large as those from seeds sown in May, but the May-sown plants will not bloom the first year, so there is not much gained by planting them. You can plant the fall-sown plants somewhat thicker, and in transplanting have more chance to cut out inferior plants.

Most of these plants like a loose mellow loam that will not pack or mold is ideal. Sow the seeds in rows. Do not crowd the rows. The seeds should be covered not over a quarter to half an inch, and kept moist until up, which will take ten days or two weeks for most of the common varieties. Some are slower to germinate and older seeds are slower than fresh

ones. Thin the plants in the rows if too thick, but a half-inch space will serve until transplanting time, except for such strong growers as hollyhocks.

The seed bed should be well cultivated to give the little plants a chance to make a good growth. As cold weather draws near, let them get pretty dry to harden them up. Water the bed well before giving protection, if it is not already moist. This mulch can be any coarse material, but tree leaves are probably best. Straw free from fine chaff will serve, or coarse hay. Anything that will pack will shut off too much air. A good water-tight roof should be placed over all. The bed should be high enough to secure good drainage. With the packing kept dry, there is little danger of winter-killing. I have kept them by turning an empty box over them, making the bottom of the box tight so it would shed the water.

A little care will make your plants thrive, and they will reward you with abundant bloom next spring and summer.

Improved Seed.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Seed Branch, works in active co-operation with the provinces in the matter of improving grain and field seeds. Money is provided to pay prizes in standing field crop competitions, at seed fairs and provincial seeds exhibitions, and in combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions. The last named is a recent introduction. It has two distinct phases, the first consisting of a standing field crop competition and the second of threshed and cleaned seed in which the seed produced from the fields of the first phase is judged in the granary of the competitor. The competitions must have at least fifteen entries in each, and the foundation seed used must be of approved origin. The minimum quantities of cleaned seed that competitors must be prepared to submit to qualify for awards are: wheat, barley, peas, buckwheat and corn each 100 bushels, oats 200 bushels, field beans 25 bushels, clovers and timothy 15 bushels, and potatoes 150 bushels. The awards, except in the case of potatoes, are made on a basis of 65 per cent. on the bin score and 35 per cent. on the field score. In the case of potatoes the method is reversed, the award being based on 35 per cent. on the bin score and 65 per cent. on the field score. All agricultural associations are eligible to conduct these competitions, provided the association entering does not conduct a field crop competition in the same season with the same kind of crop. To the prize money under subvention agreement the Dominion subscribes \$200 in each instance and the province \$100.

North America has a white population of 109,000,000.

Tub Hats for the Kiddies.

Simply adorable are the little summer hats for the kiddies made of white pique. What child would not love one especially if it were decorated on the upper brim with a row of tiny quacking ducks or chirping chickens? This is a splendid way for Mother to use up the odd pieces of white pique or rep. The hats are simple to make. They fit the head well and are decidedly practical.

To make the brim cut two circular pieces of pique, each 12 inches in diameter. In the centre of each of these circles cut another circle 6 inches in diameter. The inner circle may vary according to the child's head-size. (It will be best to cut paper patterns first.)

Turn the right sides of the brim together and baste and stitch the outer edges taking a 1/4-inch seam. Turn the brim, baste the outer edge, and stitch again on the edge.

The crown is made from a circular piece of pique, 10 inches in diameter. Face the crown and fasten to the brim with tiny buttons and buttonholes.

The quacking ducks around the upper front edge of the brim are embroidered in outline stitch. Six-strand embroidery cotton in Copenhagen blue is used for the ducks and yellow floss for the bills and eyes. Brim is embroidered before it is attached to the crown.

There are two ways of getting a better cow. One is to put one's hand into his pocket—deep, in these days—and pay for her; the other is to grow her. The last way is the best, the first the quickest. Raise a cow and you understand her and she knows you. You make a better team, and team work in the dairy is what counts.

Better Lawns Make Better Homes

There are many mistakes made in the establishment of lawns and in their subsequent management. In order to make a good lawn the soil must be fairly fertile or it is necessary that it be made so by proper fertilization. The regular use of suitable fertilizers is also necessary.

The best time to insure a good soil for a lawn is at the time when the excavating and the grading are done. Frequently a good site that is naturally fertile is made unproductive or undesirable by covering it over with sub-soil taken from another location, that is, from basements or sections that are moved in grading. Not infrequently building rubbish, ashes, cinders, cans and other debris are covered with a thin layer of soil, the result being a very unsatisfactory product of desirable grasses. A very good rule to follow is, keep at least six inches of rich soil on the surface. This six inches or more of soil should be fine in texture or a loam or clay loam material, inasmuch as they are the best for the production of most all grasses that are grown on lawns. They dry out less quickly and retain added fertilizers to much better advantage than do the sandy soils.

Where drainage conditions are not good they should be corrected by the laying of tile at proper depths with suitable outlets. If the subsoil is very heavy or impervious the surface soil is likely to hold too much water or become waterlogged, resulting in an unsatisfactory growth of grasses.

If, on the other hand, the sub-soil is very porous or sandy, the lawn must be watered very frequently and fertilized more often than if it is heavy in texture. In the establishment of a lawn, if it is available, a generous application of well-decayed or rotted stable manure is desirable. This should be worked well into the soil, the application consisting of about four hundred to eight hundred pounds per square rod. The use of well-rotted manure is advantageous because there is much less danger of the introduction of undesirable weed seeds, some of which may prove objectionable later on.

After the manure has been applied either hydrated lime at the rate of about fifteen pounds per square rod or air-slaked lime, or finely pulverized limestone at the rate of about twenty pounds per square rod or dried marl at the rate of about twenty-five pounds per square rod should be added to the soil, and worked into it when the land is prepared for seeding. In addition it is advisable to apply four pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate per square rod.

When the seed-bed has been extremely finely pulverized and leveled down the seeding may be made. As a general rule the Kentucky bluegrass makes the most popular and most successful grass, forming an excellent turf. Some seed a mixture of grasses, however, such as the bluegrass and the English or Italian rye grass. Where three parts of the bluegrass and one part of the English rye grass is used in the mixture, about half a pound is usually seeded on a square rod. A mixture of bluegrass and white clover is also a very popular one. Precautions should be taken in all cases to obtain grasses whose percentages of germination are high. In some instances mixtures of low percentages are placed on the market.

Following the establishment of the lawn for best results it should be carefully tended and not neglected. A very good rule to follow is to never permit the lawn grass to go to seed, inasmuch as this tends to cause it to deteriorate, and result in a poor or unsatisfactory lawn. A point that is fre-

quently overlooked is that the new land should be permitted to pass into the winter with a considerable growth; in other words, it should not be mowed very closely in the fall. This is done in order to protect the young grass roots during the winter.

Many of the most successful lawns are rolled. Especially is this desirable in the case of a new lawn. This is done to compact the soil and cause the grass roots to take a firm hold. Frequently the grass roots are loosened by the freezing and thawing during the winter season and rolling is necessary to overcome this condition. In other instances angle worms leave the lawn in a roughened condition and the rolling overcomes this.

Mistakes are sometimes made in watering lawns. It is better to thoroughly soak the soil by laying the hose on the ground and permitting the water to flow freely on one part for an hour or so, and then move it to another place. The sprinkling method is satisfactory if continued long enough, but frequently this is not done. The soil dries out with the exception of the very shallow layer at the surface.

Only surface applications of fertilizers to establish lawns are made. Where stable manure is used it should be applied very early in the spring. In some instances mistakes are made by applying fresh manure in too large quantities, there being too much soluble material added for the grass, the result being either the killing out of the grass, commonly spoken of as burning out, or a decided setback to it. If fresh manure only is available it should be applied very uniformly over the surface at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five pounds per square rod. As previously stated, however, the rotted manure is better on account of less danger of the introduction of some of the troublesome weeds. The manure should be carefully removed from the lawn shortly after the grass begins to grow in the spring. Where the manure is not made use of top-dressings of nitrate of soda at the time growth begins may be used at the rate of from one-quarter to one pound per square rod. Precaution should be taken to spread it uniformly over the surface and when the grass is not moist, or when the dew is not on it; otherwise, the leaves of the grass may be burned or injured by the nitrate. Subsequent applications of similar quantities may be made as the lawn demands it. In some instances the nitrate of soda is dissolved in water and sprinkled on the lawn; usually, however, this is not necessary.

Ammonium sulphate should not be applied to lawns that are growing bluegrass or white clover inasmuch as it will cause them to disappear and other less desirable ones may come in. It should not be overlooked, however, that if the soil is limed about every four years, top-dressings of ammonium sulphate without lime drives out the injurious effect to these plants. Investigations on the use of ammonium sulphate and sodium nitrate on lawns over a period of twenty years or more show conclusively that the use of ammonium sulphate without lime drives out the bluegrass and clover, as well as several other grasses, and also a number of troublesome weeds that may come into the lawn. If one is desirous of growing such grasses as the red-top, bent grasses and some of the fescues, the ammonium sulphate should be used and the soil left acid.

Acid phosphate should be applied to the lawn about every two years at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre, although finely ground limestone as a carrier of phosphorus may be used about twice at the rate of five pounds per square rod.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

JULY 3.

The Early Life of Saul. Acts 21: 39; 22: 3, 28; 2 Tim. 3: 14, 15; Duet. 6: 4-8. Golden Text—Hebrews 3: 7, 8.

Connecting Links—For the Sunday-school teacher and Bible class student the best helps for the study of the life and work of the great apostle will be found in the available commentaries on the Acts and Epistles. I would recommend also the following: Bosworth's Studies in the Acts and Epistles (arranged for daily reading), Patterson Smyth's Life and Letters of St. Paul, Stalker's life of Paul, R. D. Shaw's The Pauline Epistles, Ramsay's St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen, and Lake's The Earlier Epistles of Paul.

Next to our Lord Himself the greatest and most outstanding figure of the New Testament is that of Paul. A thorough-going Jew, of a strict Jewish family, an ardent patriot, a lover of his people and of their ancient faith, a man of quick impulses and zeal for the cause which he had at heart, indomitably persevering, and yet with a deeply affectionate and generous nature, he attracts and holds our attention from the first. The first three lessons of our present series show him to us as the Jew and Pharisee, the lessons that follow, as the Christian preacher and teacher, traveller and missionary.

It was Paul who first saw clearly the significance of the gospel message for the whole world, and not for the Jews and Jewish proselytes only. It was he who conceived the noble ambition to be an apostle to the Gentiles, called of God to that great task. From the narrowest of Jewish circles he stepped forth as the leader of a great international movement of the truth and good will. His ambition was truly imperial, being nothing less than to win the empire of the world for his crucified Master, to break down race barriers, and to build a temple of humanity, in the midst of which God, by His spirit, would dwell. Christianity might have become the religion of a Jewish sect; Paul made it what Jesus had declared it would be, a world-conquering force.

Acts 21: 29. A Jew of Tarsus. We are fortunate in having, both in Luke's history in the book of Acts, and in several of the Epistles, definite statements about Paul's earlier life. Here Luke tells us (chaps. 21 and 22) of Paul's return to Jerusalem after his third great missionary journey, and of the riot which was stirred up against him by bigoted and narrow-minded Jews, who hated him for his preaching a gospel of salvation to other nations, and for declaring that the Gentiles would share with the Jews the future glory of the Kingdom of God. Paul was rescued from the mob by the captain of the Roman troops which held the castle, or citadel, of Jerusalem, and was afterward permitted by him to address the captain's inquiry as to who and what he was he made the answer of this verse.

Tarsus, the city of his birth, was the chief city of the province of Cilicia, in Asia Minor. Paul's family must have belonged to a colony of Jews which had settled there and he held by inheritance the rights and privileges of a free citizen of the Roman empire. He must have been familiar with the Greek language from his childhood. In the schools and in the university he must have become acquainted with Greek and Roman literature, and with the philosophy and poetry both of the east and the west. The university of Tarsus, indeed, the two other great seats of learning of that age, Athens and Alexandria, and was reckoned superior to them in love of learning by Strabo, a well-known ancient writer. Tarsus received students from all parts of the world, and sent teachers abroad to many lands. From Tarsus Paul went to continue his studies in Jerusalem under the great Jewish scholar, Gamaliel, and so became an accomplished scholar both in Greek and Hebrew.

Acts 22: 3. According to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers. Of the Jewish scholars and teachers Gamaliel was one of the greatest. He was grandson of Hillel, founder of one of the two Rabbinical schools which had an extraordinary influence over the minds of the people in the time of Christ. That he was also a man of tolerant and liberal views appears from the story told of him in Acts 5: 34-40. Under his teaching Paul studied the books which now form our Old Testament, and in particular the ancient laws, which the Jewish doctors had sought to adapt to the needs of their own time in what has come to be known as the Mishna, the central and oldest part of the Talmud. From this school of Gamaliel Paul (or Saul, as he was then called) was taken to become an officer of the supreme council of the Jews, the Sanhedrin.

22: 28. Free born. Paul's father must, therefore, have also been a Roman citizen. The Romans were masters of all the lands about the Mediterranean Sea, and of large parts of Europe and western Asia and northern Africa. The privileges enjoyed by those who had the rights of citizenship were very great, and Paul found afterward in his travels, when in difficult and dangerous places, that he could rely upon protection from Roman officers and magistrates. His Greek learning gave him approach to the people of many lands, and his Roman citizenship gave him protection in his great missionary work.

2 Timothy 3: 14-15. From a child. It was near the end of Paul's life, and while in a Roman prison that he wrote this letter to his younger and dearly beloved friend Timothy. Timothy, like Paul, had been born and brought up in Asia Minor. His home was in Lystra (Acts 16: 1); his mother was a Jewess, his father a Greek. His childhood, no doubt, had been like that of Paul, and by a good mother he had been carefully taught in the holy scriptures. The Old Testament stories, poetry, and prophecy were familiar to him, and Paul urges him to continue in those things which he had thus learned, and which were able to make wise unto salvation, not in themselves, but through the faith of Christ. What Paul says here about his friend may very well reflect the lessons of his own childhood, and we do not need to doubt the genuine and sincere piety of those simple Jewish homes, which was fed upon the sublime and pure teachings of the Old Testament.

Deut. 6: 4-9. Thou shalt teach them. In the time of Christ and ever since, in devout Jewish homes, a sincere effort has been made to keep this command. These words are repeated morning and evening. The law and the prophets and the psalms are diligently read. It would be strange indeed if the Jews did not thus learn much that is good, and as a matter of fact there has been developed in many hearts and homes a real faith in God, and a sincere desire to do good. We, who have received the inestimable gift of the knowledge of Christ, should seek to know and to understand better the people from whose homes came both Christ and Paul.

Application. There may be men who, as we are sometimes told, are beyond church influence, but there are few with whom the church has not had its opportunity. Abel the worshipper and Cain the murderer; Moses the man of God and Pharaoh the oppressor; Elijah the prophet and Ahab the idolater; Miriam the prophetess and Jezabel the serpent; Nero the incarnate demon and Paul the apostle; Wesley the evangelist and Voltaire the napper; Chalmers the savior and Napoleon the destroyer—all these men were children once. In their cradles there slumbered the energy which afterwards went forth for blasting or for blessing the world.

Why Cool Air is Bracing.

Every one knows the bracing effect of a walk on a windy day. Now the secret of this feeling of vigor has been explained in a report issued by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, which has been making experiments in factories throughout England, says a London despatch.

It is pointed out that a cool skin encourages exercise, stimulates deeper breathing, increases circulation and aids digestion. The physical properties of air benefit the body, and when one battles with a sharp autumn wind it is the "air bath" that gives the feeling of vigor with which all are familiar.

Factory owners and theatre and moving picture proprietors are advised that for the most beneficial results

their rooms should be cool, rather than hot; dry, rather than damp, with a diversity in temperature and a brisk air movement.

The committee also states that the color of clothing worn has a marked effect on body temperature, darker clothing being warmer, irrespective of material.

WOOL

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CANADIAN FENCE

A Good Fence to buy for Sale by Hardware Dealers

The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

COAL STRIKE ENDS BY GIVING MINERS SHARE IN INDUSTRY'S PROFITS

Eighty-Eight Days' Stoppage of Mining Resulted in Gradual Crippling of Manufacturing Plants of the United Kingdom—Government Subsidy of £10,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—Britain's great coal strike, one of the most protracted and costly to the nation in modern times, was settled on Tuesday at a conference of the Government, the mine owners and the miners. Unless there is some hitch it is expected that a number of mines will begin operations on Monday. But it will be many weeks before enough coal will be available for some of the big industrial plants to get under way, or before the railroads can resume anything like their normal service.

Broadly speaking, the miners have given up their demand for a national pool and nationalization. The mine owners, on the other hand, forego their determination to cut wages in the drastic manner which originally brought about the strike, and which, in some cases, amounted to 45 per cent. reductions. The Government is expected to grant \$50,000,000 subsidy. After allowing for stand clearances

on the industry the 83 per cent. remaining proceeds shall go to the miners as a first charge and 17 per cent. to the owners.

For the first time there has been definitely established the principle of a share for the workers in the profits of the industry. It is also the first occasion on which profits-sharing has been established on a national scale. The miners have agreed to accept a cut of two shillings per shift in July, two shillings six pence in August and two shillings in September. The new permanent agreement will run from October, 1921, to December 31, 1922.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to British industrial life during the 88 days of the strike, but it has been colossal, and its ramifications have been felt in every walk of life. Although the recovery of industry may be protracted, the announcement of the settlement has had an immediate psychological effect on the country at large.

DeVALERA CANNOT GO TO LONDON

Acceptance of Invitation to Conference is Impossible, He Says.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The proposal of Mr. Lloyd George for a conference in London on the Irish question between representatives of the British and Northern Ireland and the Irish Government is impossible in its present form.

Declaration is made by Eamonn Dwyer, the Irish Republican leader, that Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, cannot meet Mr. de Valera in a preliminary conference.



General Sir Neville Macready. The commander of the British troops in Ireland is reported to be preparing for more vigorous repressive action if the proposed conference between Ulster and Sinn Fein leaders does not succeed.

Southern Parliament Meets in Dublin

A despatch from Dublin says:—The opening of the Southern Parliament on Tuesday afternoon lasted less than ten minutes. The function was purely a formal one, called to satisfy the statutory conditions of the Home Rule Act.

Lord Chief Justice Moloney and Charles O'Connor, Master of Rolls, represented the Viceroy and read the proclamation summoning the assembly. Only a few members were present. These included four Imperialist members of the Senate from Trinity College and fifteen others selected to that body. Nearly all the members of the Lower House are Sinn Feiners. They ignored the summons to attend. There was little public interest in the inauguration of the Parliament.

After the inauguration Parliament adjourned until July 12.

Green flies, the pest of the gardener, reproduce very rapidly, nine generations being possible in sixteen weeks.

SHACKLETON STARTS IN AUGUST ON NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition in 1907-09—which reached within 97 miles of the South Pole—and also the Antarctic expedition in 1914-16, will be the leader on a new voyage of discovery, covering 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the Southern Atlantic, the Pacific and Antarctic Seas. He will sail from the port of London at the end of August in a 200-ton ship, the "Quest," which is being specially rigged, named "The Quest." It will have with him a small picked staff, including six companions of former Polar expeditions.

The expedition, which will be called the Shackleton-Rowett Oceanographical and Antarctic Expedition, will be financed by John Queller Rowett, of Agriculture Research, and Frederick Becker, a well-known paper manufacturer. "The Quest" will be equipped for every branch of scientific research. She will carry a complete hydrographical survey and soundings, and will touch at various little-known islands, where the flora and fauna and geographical structure will be studied and photographed. A specially constructed seaplane will be taken, and air currents will be charted.

Canada from

Dawson, Y.T.—Silver ore valued at more than \$500,000 reached here recently. It was the first 230 tons from the Keno Hill camp, which was producing last year in promising style. There is a total of 2,500 tons valued at nearly \$750,000 waiting shipment at Mayo Landing. A new find at Keno is reported, and it is said to be of the richest ore found there. The ore is said to be tetrahedrite.

Victoria, B.C.—Federal and provincial government reports show that British Columbia contains approximately half of the saw-timber of Canada. The total value of the forest products of the province for the year 1920 was \$92,628,807, as against \$70,285,094 for the previous year. The value of the lumber cut advanced by nearly sixteen millions, while the increase in the value of pulp and paper amounted to over nine millions.

Edmonton, Alta.—Carrying banking accommodation for the first time into the northern oil district, the Union Bank of Canada will open a branch at Fort Smith, in latitude sixty degrees north. It is not to be expected that the Fort Smith Branch of the Union Bank can become a profitable venture, particularly in its initial stages, but it is characteristic of Canadian banking that the banker should accompany the forerunner of civilization and development in any movement tending towards national progress.

Regina, Sask.—The establishment of a municipal air harbor is now all but an accomplished fact, and of two sites submitted by the city to the Canadian Air Force Association, the association selected one comprising about one hundred acres. All that remains to complete arrangements is the receiving and erection of the Besenou hangar, which has been reserved for Regina by the Canadian Air Board.

Winnipeg, Man.—A pulp berth, consisting of 718 square miles of pulp and timber lands, just east of Lake Winnipeg, has been awarded to J. D. McArthur, representing the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co. Under the agreement, a pulp and paper mill, to cost at least \$1,000,000, must be constructed within three years. The company proposes to construct a two-machine mill

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

high-grade paper to the best advantage.

St. John, N.B.—The twelve lumber mills and two pulp mills owned and operated by the Fraser Co., Ltd., are operating at full capacity, as well as all the sawmills. The daily output of the company's plants amounts to approximately 230 tons of pulp and 1,200,000 feet of long lumber, as well as shingles, laths and boxwoods.

Sydney, N.S.—At least one million tons of Cape Breton coal will be shipped to the Montreal market this summer, according to Alex. Dick, general sales manager, Dominion Coal Co. This company has already shipped to Montreal this year, by water, 150,000 tons, or as much as was sent up the St. Lawrence during the whole of 1920.

St. John's, Nfld.—It is understood that Spain has increased the import duty on salted codfish from Norway to the extent of two dollars per quintal in retaliation of the Norwegian Prohibition Act, which prevents the importation of wine from Spain. This will create a stimulus to the Newfoundland cod market.

Canada's War Veterans Receive Pay at Par

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Militia Department will still continue to exchange at par, pay and allowances received by soldiers in English currency although the conditions surrounding the privilege have been made much more stringent. It was considered that it would have been unfair to soldiers who might still be paid in English money to cancel the privilege. Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, said on Wednesday.

Orphan Takes 4,000-Mile Journey

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Her baggage consisting of two trunks, dealing with her father's war record, three-year-old Winnifred Josephine McKinley passed through here on Tuesday on the C.P.R. transcontinental train en route to her uncle's home in Swift Current, Sask. From her far-away home in Glasgow, Scotland, to the Canadian West, over 4,000 miles, the little orphan has only the kindly directions of train and steamship officials to guide her.

Make Your Own Violin.

Take two tin cans, attach them to the opposite ends of a piece of wood, and run a D or A violin string from one can to the other.

The cans will supply the resonance that is furnished usually by the body of the violin. Of course, the range will not be as great as when four strings are used, but if you use either of the medium-toned strings, you will be able to play almost any tune.

In the Southern States of America it is a common thing for people to make rough musical instruments. At harvest festivals in Georgia, one or more days are set apart for contests at which people, many from remote mountain regions, play these homemade contrivances for prizes, singly or in groups.

UNITED STATES RAISES TARIFF WALL

STILL HIGHER IN NEW BILL

Principle of Protection is Restored—New Bill Lessens Import Duty on Wheat—Duty Raised on Other Farm Products.

A despatch from Washington says:—The new Republican Tariff Bill restoring the principle of protection to the American industry and completely reversing the Underwood-Simmons tariff, nearly eight years on the statute books, was introduced in the House on Tuesday by Representative Ford of Michigan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Some features of the Permanent Tariff Bill of particular interest to Canada follow:

The duty on wheat, which was 35 cents per bushel in the Emergency Tariff Law, is reduced to 25 cents, which was the Payne-Aldrich rate. Canadian wheat came in free under the Underwood Act.

The duty of 15 cents per bushel on corn in the Emergency Act, which was the same as the Payne-Aldrich Law, is retained, corn having been on the free list in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of two cents per

pound on fresh beef and veal, which is the same as in the Emergency Law. Butter is given a duty of eight cents per pound, which is an increase from the rate of six cents in both the Emergency Law and the Payne-Aldrich Law, and from the rate of two and one-half cents in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of six cents per dozen on eggs, as compared with five cents in the Payne-Aldrich Law. Onions are given a duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds, as against 20 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in the Underwood Act and 40 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in both the Payne-Aldrich and the Emergency Acts.

The duty on potatoes is made 42 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds in the Payne-Aldrich Law and 25 cents per bushel in the Emergency Law. Potatoes were on the free list in the Underwood Law. Increased duties are provided for olives and almonds at the request of California growers.



Welcomed French Mission. Hon. C. H. Doherty, acting Premier, met the French Mission to Canada and extended its members a hearty welcome to this country.

SEND WOOL TO EUROPE IN FUTURE

Duty Imposed by the United States Prevents Canadian Export.

A despatch from Washington says:—Canadian wool, which forms one of the chief exports of the Dominion to the United States, probably will be sent to Europe in future, owing to the recent duty imposed by the Emergency Tariff Act on wool shipments, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The United States hitherto has been the outlet for approximately half of the Canadian clip.

Extremely low prices are being paid for wool at country points in Canada, the report adds, and it is said that large quantities of raw wool are being sold at from six to twelve cents a pound. The highest price paid for the best wool is approximately 33 cents.

Canadian wool interests will be obliged to find other markets for an exportable surplus amounting to about 7,500,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. of the whole wool clip, it is stated.

There is sufficient power in one gram of radium to raise a battleship of 28,000 tons, one hundred feet in the air.

Evidence Enough.

"Katie," said the fashionable mother, with a frown, "you've been giving the children molasses candy again."

"Why, ma'am, do they look sick?" asked the nurse, alarmed.

"No," but every door-knob in the house does."

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.83%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.70%.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48%; No. 3 CW, 45%; extra No. 1 feed, 45%; No. 1 feed, 43%; No. 2 feed, 42%.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75%; No. 4 CW, 70%; rejected, 65%; feed, 64%.

All the above in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.57, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.43 to \$1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freight outside.

Cheese—New, large, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; twins, 19 to 20c; triplets, 19 1/2 to 21 1/2; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; new Stilton, 21 to 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 32 to 33c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Molasses sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 38 to 39c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19 1/2; clear bellies, 19 1/2.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11 1/2; tubs, 11 1/2 to 12c; pails 12 to 12 1/2; prints, 14 to 14 1/2.

Good heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$3; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$3 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$1 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$8 to \$8.50; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12; do, weighed off currs, \$12.25; do, f.o.b., \$11.25; do, country points, \$11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 62c; No. 3, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22. Cheese, finest easterns, 16 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 to 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c. Eggs, selected, 40c. Hogs, \$6.50 to \$13; calves, \$3 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$8, and common cattle, \$1 to \$4.

Ulster's Parliament.

Friends of Ireland on both sides of the ocean are glad that the opening of the Ulster Parliament, attended by the King and Queen, was accomplished without mishap. There was no note of defiance in the solemn proceedings. The address of the King breathed no spirit of bitterness or anger. He was in the right in declaring that the English-speaking world desires nothing more heartily than a cessation of the strife that has rent the Emerald Isle and set the hand of brother against brother these many mournful years.

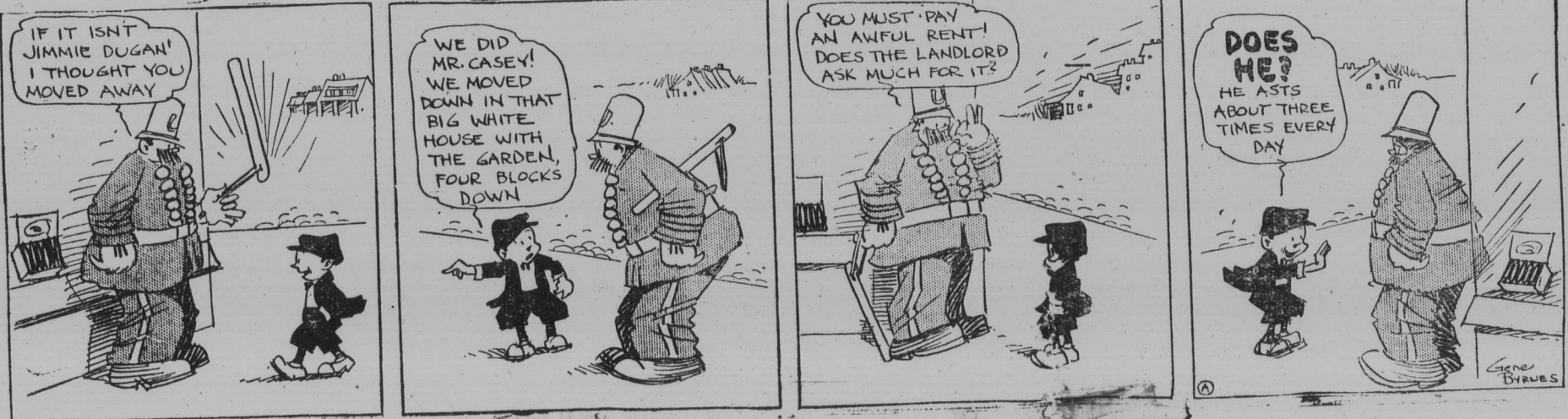
The Ulster Parliament is not created to vaunt a superiority of political condition or to monopolize official favor for the loyalists. It stands as a beacon to the day of amity and true concord among Irishmen of every creed and faction. It stands as a symbol of the hope of unity.



Lord Morris of Newfoundland, appeared before the Cattle Embargo Commission and advocated the raising of the cattle embargo.

Walrus-hunters paint their boats white to resemble cakes of ice.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



30 JUN
1921

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Buy your Twine this month.
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We have a very interesting price for
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New Perfection and Florence Co-oil Stoves

FOR SUMMER COOKING THESE STOVES ARE A REAL NECESSITY. GUARANTEED TO BAKE AND COOK PERFECTLY. TWO AND THREE BURNER STOVES IN STOCK

Compressed Air Sprayers,
Hand Sprayers and
Watering cans, all sizes

Pure Par's Green and
Arsenate of Lead

Mag-o-Tite—Bug Death



NEW CAR, JOHN?
NIX, 1915! REFINISHED
HER MYSELF WITH
EFFECTO
FINISHES

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

Cattle prices held barely steady in a sluggish trade at the Union Stock Yards yesterday. The receipts were decidedly light, but despite this the trade continued dull. The quality of the offerings failed to attract the buyers, but the abattoirs were also reported as having their coolers pretty well filled. Several hundred head of cattle bought last week were not killed on account of the hot weather and this was a factor against heavy buying.

Fair to good butchers sold about steady but the thin common grassers were almost impossible to sell. About 200 head of this class of animal had been held over from last week. The packers in the early trading were picking out the best of poor offering and an odd load of fair quality butchers were found. Cows were in fair demand and bulls held steady. There was no movement of stockers and feeders.

Word received from England stated that heavy cattle were bringing around 13 pence per pound, which was considerably lower than has recently been paid. Reports of a drought in the Old Country are not encouraging.

The demand for hogs weakened yesterday and the price became easier. Outsiders were not buying and the big packers did not appear to want many. Values broke about 50 cents per hundred, sales of selects on fed and watered basis being made from \$11.50 to \$11.75.

Veal also met a poor demand. A few tops brought \$8 and \$8.50 in a drabgy trade. The lamb trade was better, however, at slightly improved prices. A few extra choice lots brought \$13.50, sales generally running from \$12 to \$13.50. Ewes sold from \$2 to \$3.50. The sheep trade was very slow.

It is a good rule now, and will be a good rule for some-time to come, to stick to your employment as long as it will stick to you.

Strenuous living costs, increased admission, higher tax rates and unemployment do not appear to affect the attendance at circuses and shows.

Under the Adolescent Act which comes into effect on Sept. 1st every boy or girl under 16 years of age must be at school or else have a government certificate permitting him or her to be at work for special reasons.

The grasshopper plague which threatened serious damage to crops in Southern Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, has been checked by the discovery of a poison bait—a combination of bran, sawdust, arsenic, molasses and salt, or fruit.

Judge Klein has received word from the Attorney-General's Department that by an order-in-council, which comes into effect on July 1st, the Province is to be divided into twenty-one judicial districts of which the Counties of Grey and Bruce will be District No. 7. Under the new arrangement it is understood that there will be no new appointment when the second judge in any county dies or retires from office.

We were impressed with the statement of one of our readers who said: "We have too much frivolous talk. We speak lightly of our neighbors without cause. We injure by gesture and innuendo. Our conduct in this respect is harmful and hurtful to others. Watch out that it does not recoil on our own heads." The truth of these statements will dawn upon all of us. We talk too much without giving thought to what we say or the consequences that will follow. Guard well thy speech.

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

FORMOSA SEPARATE SCHOOL

Form V Jr.—M. Dentinger, E. Schnurr, M. Schnurr.
Form IV Jr.—C. Heisz, E. Weiss, A. Schill, M. Schnurr, B. Bruder, D. Weiss, O. Ditner.

Form III Sr.—M. Tiede, L. Opperman, I. Schnurr, R. Schill, G. Weishar, B. Dentinger, I. Vogt, E. Oberle A. Gutscher.

Form II Sr.—E. Schnurr, E. Oberle, R. Duerrer, E. Dentinger, M. Schnurr, E. Tiede, H. Kuntz, O. Heisz, C. Weber, B. Schill, W. Kuntz L. Voisin, H. Strauss, L. Weber, R. Weiler, J. Gutscher, A. Hihn.

Form I Sr.—E. Weishar, M. Rettinger, L. Zettel, T. Batte, B. Montag M. Weiss, L. Meyer, S. Albrecht, M. Rettinger, A. Weber, H. Kuntz, E. Rettinger, J. Kraemer.

Form II Jr.—C. Beingessner, C. Rettinger, J. Schill, H. Zettel, C. Kraemer, B. Weiler, A. Ditner, L. Strauss, C. Kuntz, C. Weber, I. Gutscher.

Form I Sr.—I. Oberle, A. Schnurr, M. Weiler, O. Noll, L. Dentinger, C. Tiede, J. Kuntz, F. Beninger, E. Waechter, M. Meyer, W. Heisz, H. Albrecht, A. Kuntz.

Form I Jr.—P. Heisz, F. Strauss, N. Ditner, M. Rich, M. Zimmer, A. Weber, N. Meyer, W. Zettel, I. Meyer, W. Schill, L. Montag, E. Weiss, J. Beninger.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Mr. Leo Buhlman of Windsor is home on a visit to his parents.

Mr. Robert Morrison, commercial traveler of New York, is here on a visit to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrison.

Rev. Father Hinsperger of Kentucky, had charge of the services in the Sacred Heart Church here during the past week.

Ontario is to go dry officially on the 19th but we suspect there is going to be a wet trail through many a cellar for some time to come yet.

Mr. Edward Meyer of Formosa was married at Walkerton yesterday to Miss Annie Forsyth of Greenock. The ceremony took place in the Walkerton R. C. Church.

Campmeetings Well Attended.

The Evangelical Campmeeting Services which opened on Thursday evening, and continued until Monday were well attended. As time passes, this event is being regarded more and more as an Evangelical Old Boys and Girls' Re-union, and many were present from all over Western Ontario, Michigan and other places in the U. S. Bishop Seeger's sermons on Sunday were a treat, and several thousand persons listened to him in the morning and afternoon. Many of the ministers of the district assisted in the services.

A certain man died and his wife had for him a church funeral. The minister told what a great and good man he had been. The reverend gentleman was so eulogistic that the widow finally turned to her little boy and said, "Danny, is there any other corpse in the church besides your father?"

The War Memorial Committee of the Paisley town council have decided to erect a monument in the market square in memory of the men of that town who fell in France and Flanders. The monument is to be of grey granite, and to stand fifteen feet high. The total cost of the monument to be \$280.

S. SIDERSON Mildmay

I buy Wool, Hides, Poultry Rags, Rubber and Metal and pay the highest prices. Call up Bell Phone 38, and I will call on you. Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

Special July Clearings

Prices have come down on many lines of Dry Goods. Read carefully the list below, many lines are only one half the price of last year. Note the values in Ladies Coats and Suits.

Northway Garments



Ladies Fine All Wool Serge Coats, latest models, colors Navy and Black, regular price \$25 for \$15.00

Ladies Donigal Tweed Coats, made with the English sleeve, size 36 and 40, regular price \$20 for \$12.00

Ladies Suits, all wool, fine serge, correct styles, well made, and only best of lining used. Regular prices \$25 to \$50 Yours For Half Price

Factory Cotton, reg 30c to 60c for 15c, 20c and 25c

Best Indigo Shirtings now going at 25c, 30c and 35c

White Saxony Flannelette at 20c, 25c and 35c

Striped Flannelettes, 36 inches wide at 25c, 30c and 35c

Peabody Overalls and Smocks at per garment
Mens and Boys Caps, regular \$1.25 to \$2.00, Your Choice 75c

Real Bargains

Embroidery Flouncing, large and small patterns
27 inches wide, reg price 50c for 25c

36 inch wide Serge, colors Prune, Wine, Brown, Grey and Black, regular price \$2 for \$1.25

Extra Fine Quality of all wool Serge, colors Black, Navy, Wine, Plum, Nigger, Steel, reg 4 50 for \$3.00

Flowered Voiles to clear at 75c yd.



This Store will Be Closed Every Thursday Afternoon During The Summer Months

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Special Bargains

Special Bargains will be given for Ten Days starting Thursday, July 7, and ending, Saturday, July 16

Bonnie Bright, Drudge and Wyandotte Cleansers.

Reg. 15c tin; Special... 7 for 50c

Lion Brand Baking Powder

Reg 35c tumbler; Special 2 for 25c

Sweet Heart Talcum Powder

Reg 25c a tin; Special... 3 for 25c

Canned Catsup, Gold Medal Brand

Reg. 30c a tin; Special... 2 for 30c

Water Sets.

Reg. \$3.75 a set; Special \$2.49 a set

Pork & Beans, (large tin)

Reg. 30c; Special... 2 for 30c

Canned Peas and Corn

Reg 25c & 30c; Special... 4 for 50c

Laundry Soap.

Reg. 12 1/2c cake; Special 3 for 25c

Palmolive Soap

Reg 15c; Special... 3 for 29c

With every \$25 purchase we will give FREE 50 lbs of Pastry Flour

Rio Coffee.

Special... 4 lbs for \$1.00

Black Tea... 2 lbs for 90c

Green Tea... 2 lbs for 90c

Mixed Tea... 2 lbs for 90c

Flannelettes (1 yd. wide)

Special... 23c yd.

Dress Goods

Going at Half Price.

Men's Grey Socks

Reg. 40c & 50c; Special for 45c

Linoleum (4 yds wide)

Special... 48c a yard

Feed Corn

Going at 80c a bushel, only in large quantities.

Salt Special

500 lbs for \$3.25

1000 lbs for \$6.50

WEILER BROS.