

28 Jul. 1921

FIRST DRAFT OF PEACE PROPOSAL NOT ACCEPTABLE TO IRELAND

Further Parleys Will Follow Consultation Between the Irish Chiefs in Dublin—Broad Measure of Independence Granted by British Government but Three Principals Insisted Upon.

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George's written offer to de Valera on Thursday was more than Sinn Fein expected in some respects. It was unacceptable, however, because it fails to concede what the Sinn Fein claim are three vital principles, according to information obtained Thursday night.

The British Cabinet authorized the granting of a broad measure of domestic independence, but the offer fell short of de Valera's demands because: 1. The financial contribution to the British Exchequer to facilitate the liquidation of the war business is retained, though it is less than the \$90,000,000 required under the Home Rule Act.

The countess Markiewicz, now in Mount Joy jail, will also be present provided her release from prison is granted. If this secret conference agrees to a resumption of the London parleys the same delegation will return next week.

the correspondent is informed, however, is absolutely inaccurate. When de Valera told Lloyd George Thursday morning that the proposals did not furnish a basis for further conference, the British Premier pressed him to remain in London for further parleys.

De Valera, however, preferred to return to Dublin for a new consultation with all the leaders of the Sinn Fein. There will be no full meeting of the Dail Eireann, but the President will confer with Michael Collins, J. J. O'Kelly, Richard Mulcahey, Professor MacNeill and Cahill Brugha, who with Austin Stack, Commandant Barton and Arthur Griffith, represent the whole thinking and acting force of Sinn Fein.

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KING AND QUEEN GAVE GARDEN PARTY

Their Majesties Shake Hands With 4,000 People at Palace.

A despatch from London says:—King George and Queen Mary gave a garden party on Thursday at Buckingham Palace to some 4,000 guests.

The spacious lawns presented a brilliant scene. All the members of the Royal family were present. The function was attended by the various foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Dominion Premiers, Indian notables, members of the Government, and others.

King George and Queen Mary shook hands with some 2,000 of their guests. The lawn party was to some extent a substitute for the Courts which the King and Queen were unable to hold this year, and the informal presentations were equivalent to the usual presentations at Court.

The gowns worn by the women were rather more subdued than those seen at Ascot and the Henley regatta. Most of the skirts were longer than those lately considered fashionable.

FAMINE AND DISEASE SWEEP S. RUSSIA

Appeal for Aid Sent to All the Nations of the World.

A despatch from Paris says:—An appeal addressed to all nations in the world asking that they organize to provide immediate aid for "millions of Russians now suffering from famine in the region of the Volga River and territory to the southwest," has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Russian Constituent Assembly.

The appeal says that within this territory, which is greater than that of France and Germany combined, millions of Russians are facing starvation while their Government is totally unable to render assistance of any kind.

Latest reports from this region reaching the committee say that epidemic diseases are rapidly getting beyond control, and that if relief is not immediately provided another serious European menace is imminent.

Building of Capital Ships to Continue

A despatch from London says:—The British Government will proceed with the policy of replacing capital ships. This policy is necessarily not affected by the success or failure of the forthcoming Washington conference, Lloyd George told the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon.

Further questioned, the Premier said that, assuming the Washington conference would be a complete success, he did not think that would remove the obligation which the Government is under to build new ships.

Fordney Bill Receives Large Vote

A Despatch from Washington Says:—The Fordney Tariff Bill was Passed by the House on Thursday by Almost a Straight Party Vote, After Two Weeks of Debate.

The vote was 289 to 127. It now goes to the Senate. Final action in the House came after four separate votes on Thursday on five preferential amendments. On these ballots oil and asphalt were retained on the free list. The proposed embargo on dyestuffs was stricken out, and hides and long staple cotton were restored to the free list.



Hon. Lionel H. Clarke, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, who is absent from his official duties owing to illness. His physician has prescribed absolute rest indefinitely.

Invents Steam Engine for Dirigible Ship

A despatch from London says:—According to a report in aviation circles, a steam engine has been devised for dirigibles. It consists of a heavy oil internal combustion steam generator with ordinary double acting steam engines, all of which can be housed within the main part of the airship, instead of in separate gondolas.

Capt. W. P. Durnall, inventor of the new system, claims to be able to effect a reduction of the air resistance and the consequent elimination of outside motor gondolas, at the same time his engines being able to work at an altitude at which heretofore there has been serious interference with the ordinary internal combustion motor.

Germany will have record crops of both wheat and rye. While even this great harvest will not produce sufficient to supply the needs of the population, the crops, however, are so extraordinarily good that Germany's imports of cereals will be greatly lessened thereby.



WHERE GREEK CONFRONTS TURK. This map shows where the fighting has been going on in Asia Minor between the Turk Nationalists and the Greeks. The latter have started a new offensive.

WONDERFUL APPARATUS TAKES PLACE OF NATURAL ARMS

A despatch from London says:—A remarkable piece of apparatus which supplies arms to anyone who lacks those members, was demonstrated at the annual conference of the British Medical Association at Newcastle on Wednesday. The demonstrator was an armless man who incidentally had lost an eye. He sat at a table, and by levers worked with his feet, he operated a mechanical pair of arms which, it seemed, were made of lead piping.

With these arms the armless man fed himself and enjoyed the meal. He used knife, fork, spoon, cup and napkin with ease and grace. Then he picked up a cigarette, raised it to his lips and lit it. He cut out a paper pattern with scissors and wrote his name with a pencil.

This new mechanism is regarded as the greatest triumph of ingenuity in the art which is now called Prosthetic.

A New University Course.

Town-planning, or "city surgery," is the latest extension course arranged by the University of Toronto. This course is offered during the two weeks, January 9th to 21st, 1922, and will be both intensive and comprehensive. It has been initiated by Professor Adrian Berrington of the Department of Architecture who is an expert as well as an enthusiast in the subject of municipal improvement. Professors J. A. Dale, R. M. MacIver, W. M. Treadgold, and probably others, will co-operate; and such subjects as housing and zoning, the satellite city, road, rail and waterways, self-control, vital statistics, the biology and the anatomy of towns, economic aspects of housing and town-planning, housing and health, education and recreation, maps and map reading, roads and pavements, will be dealt with.

In the present stage of Canada's development the expert in town and city planning is urgently needed. Town-planning commissions and civic guilds are at work in many towns and cities. Here is the opportunity for the acquirement of the necessary technical knowledge. Municipal authorities will not be slow to see that some of their employes take advantage of the offer of the Provincial University. The course is, it is hoped, the first of a series of such annual courses and, perhaps, of a permanent and regular curriculum in this important subject.

Service to the public is the great principle of the University of Toronto. It has something of value to offer to every citizen in city, town, or rural district. Anyone interested will

be placed on the University's mailing list, on request, and will receive the various bulletins and announcements outlining new developments from time to time. Write the Director of University Extension.

An Anglo-American Song.

It is quite a remarkable fact in these days, says an English newspaper, when we are all hoping for a still closer friendship between the United States and Britain, that the national anthem of the States, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," is sung to the same tune as "God Save Our Gracious King."

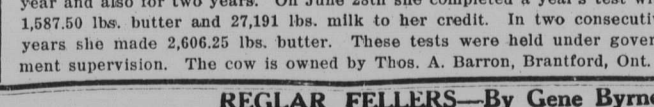
But, although this is a fact, it has not the significance of the origin of that song which reaches the heart of every English-speaking man and woman, "Home, Sweet Home."

The miraculous thing is that it was written by an American, John Howard Payne, and composed by an Englishman, Sir Henry Bishop; yet words and music might have grown together in the garden of some beautiful soul to produce so lovely a flower of song.

There is another striking thing about this song—the man who wrote the words never had a home to call his own, in a sense. He was a wanderer on the earth, a rolling stone.

"Home, Sweet Home" is truly the national anthem of the English-speaking race. Next to it comes another heart-binding song carried into every Continent by the ubiquitous Scot, "Auld Lang Syne." When songs of hate are all buried in the deepest pit of oblivion these songs of love and friendship will remain.

Wheat-cutting started in Manitoba on July 19, the earliest harvest on record.



WORLD'S CHAMPION BUTTER PRODUCER. Bella Pontiac, 46321, holds the world's record for butter production for one year and also for two years. On June 28th she completed a year's test with 1,587.50 lbs. butter and 27,191 lbs. milk to her credit. In two consecutive years she made 2,606.25 lbs. butter. These tests were held under government supervision. The cow is owned by Thos. A. Barron, Brantford, Ont.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Dawson, Yukon Territory.—Thirty members of the advance guard of the oil rush have reached the Fort Norman fields, staked their claims, and started back for the recording offices, according to Howard Coffey who has just arrived from the scene of the staking.

Victoria, British Columbia.—The visit of Governor Davis of Idaho to the province is believed to indicate a joint undertaking to reclaim land on the Kootenay River. The flats are at the boundary and there are 25,000 acres on the United States side and 30,000 on the Canadian side, which are at present producing only hay and which it is believed can be reclaimed at a cost of about \$25 per acre.

Victoria, British Columbia.—Two thousand men are to be sent from the cities of British Columbia to the harvest fields of the Province of Alberta. These men will to an extent be assisted in transportation.

Edmonton, Alberta.—According to reports received from the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway preparations are now in full swing at the various shipping points along the line on Lesser Slave Lake and Lac la Biche for the opening of the summer commercial fishing season. One million five hundred thousand pounds of white fish and any quantity of jack fish and pickerel will be the limit of catch for the season on Lesser Slave Lake, and five hundred thousand pounds of white fish and no limit on other species on Lac la Biche.

Edmonton, Alberta.—A novel reunion for wives of Canadian soldiers who have settled on the land, married in the Old Country and now to Western Canadian conditions has been staged here and will likely become an annual event. Calgary women conceived the idea of bringing them to the city at fair time to impart a short course in household and farm economics and enjoy a good time socially. The course was an entire success.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Fifty-five million pounds of binder twine will be required for the crop of the prairie provinces this year as compared with twenty-eight million pounds used in 1920. Though the season has not yet opened one distributory has already sold three million pounds.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—High prices and intense competition marked the auction sale of furs conducted by the Winnipeg Fur Auction Sales Company. More than 150 persons of the foremost fur houses of the United States and Canada were present. One hundred and eighty thousand pelts were sold for \$300,000.

Ottawa, Ontario.—The arrivals of farmers, farm laborers and domestics for the spring months make a healthy aggregate. In March, April and May there were 10,405 arrivals of these classes at ocean ports, of whom 6,671 were males. For the same period from the United States there were 6,458 arrivals, 4,000 being of the male sex.

Niagara Falls, Ontario.—A continuous stream of United States automobiles is crossing the bridges into Canada and officials say that all records are being broken, the movement totalling at times three hundred cars per hour. The trains are also crowded and altogether there is an unprecedented rush from across the border to Canadian summer resorts.

Quebec, Quebec.—According to the figures given by the Quebec directory just distributed the population of the city has reached 116,120, divided as follows:—French Canadians, 102,750; Irish, 5,300; English, 5,275; other nationalities, 2,675. Including non-residents employed here 3,250, and the suburbs the population of Greater Quebec is 157,375. The total valuation of property is \$113,983,671.

Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Nearly 35,000 pounds of the province's wool crop has been collected here to be marketed co-operatively by the provincial Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Federal department.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—A bumper apple crop is expected in the Annapolis Valley this year and it is estimated that over a million barrels will be available for export, all of which will pass through this port.

Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.—The Lunenburg fishing fleet has returned with its catches from its second trip, the sixty-five vessels bearing 58,375 quintals of fish. In the first trip five vessels returned with 3,300 quintals. This is somewhat below the average of 1920.

Weekly Market Report

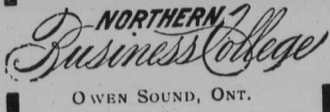
Toronto.		Honey—Old, 60-80-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.85 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.83 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.79 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.65 1/4.	Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52 1/2%; No. 3 CW, 50 1/2%; extra No. 1 feed, 49 1/2%; No. 1 feed, 48 1/2%; No. 2 feed, 47 1/2%.	Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 83 1/4%; No. 4 CW, 79 1/2%; rejected, 74 1/2%; feed, 73 1/2%.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 40c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 58 to 62c; rols, 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.
All the above in store at Fort William.	American corn—No. 3 yellow, 79c; nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.	Ontario cats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c; Ontario wheat—All grades, nominal.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19 1/2c; clear bellies, 19 1/2c.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.	Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.	Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.	Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 16 to 17c; shortening, tierces, 12 1/2 to 13 1/4c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c; pails, 13 1/2 to 14 1/4c; prints, 15 1/2 to 16 1/4c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freights outside.	Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.	Ontario flour—Nominal.	Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$45 to \$65; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$10 to \$11.50; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12 to \$12.50; do, off cars, \$12.25 to \$12.75; do, f.o.b., \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, country points, \$11 to \$12.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 30 to 32c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 39 to 41c; cooking, 23 to 25c.	Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roasters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.	Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roasters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.	Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, 38 to 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 imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25.	Good lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.75; sheep, \$2 to \$4. Hogs, \$13.50. Sows, \$4 and \$5 less than selects. Average calves, \$6.50.
Manitoba sugar, 19 to 22c.			



DR. L. DOERING
DENTIST MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member
of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario
has opened up his offices next to C. Schurmer-
-aldway, Entrance on Main Street. All the
latest methods practiced in dentistry. Office
open every first and third Saturday, and New-
-every second and fourth Saturday, and New-
-every second and fourth Tuesday of each
month.

**Fall Term Opens
September 1st**



OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Business, Shorthand and
Preparatory Courses.

Catalogue free

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A.,
Principal.

G. D. FLEMING, Secretary

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The largest and best Commercial
School in Western Ontario.
A school where you get thorough
courses under experienced in-
-structors in Commercial, Short-
-hand and Telegraphy departments.
Graduates assisted to positions.

Home study courses can be ar-
-ranged.

Get our free catalogue.

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Agent for the Hoag Oil
Engine, cheapest power
known. Six-horsepower
Engine, can be run for
37 cents per day.

**Cockshutt
Farm Implements**

Litter Carriers, Wooden
Silos, Cutting Boxes,
Windmills, Weigh Scales,
Cream Separators, Brant-
-ford Roofing.

Call and get prices be-
-fore purchasing elsewhere.

**Oak Leaf
Pure Manitoba
Flour**

**Pride of Ontario
Blended Flour**

Our plant is pronounced
by experts to have no su-
-perior in Western Ontario
and will stand behind our
flour. We have a first-
-class miller in charge, and
we are now able to guar-
-antee a perfect article.
We ask a trial baking, and
you will be convinced.

E. Witter & Co.

The apple crop this year will be
light all over Ontario, but British
Columbia, Quebec and New Brun-
-swick orchards promise a ten per
cent increase over last year.

DR. T. A. CARPENTER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
MILDMAY
Successor to Dr. A. L. Wellman
Special work in Ear, Nose and Throat
House Surgeon for one year at Toronto
General Hospital
Telephone No. 18

It is so damp in Panama that pianos
are an impossibility.

The child or person who is too for-
-ward does not get ahead very rapidly
in the estimation of those about him.

A youth who much desired to wear
the matrimonial yoke had not suffi-
-cient courage to pop the question. On
informing his father of the difficulty
he labored under, the old gentleman
replied:

"Why, you great booby, how do
you suppose I managed to get married
"Oh, yes," said the bashful lover,
"You married mother, but I've got to
marry a strange girl."

Uncle—"You ought to be ashamed
of yourself, Tommy. See what a lot
of prizes your sister has got, and you
haven't even earned a certificate."

"Oh, but I got a certificate once,
uncle," said Tommy.

"Indeed, what for I should like to
know?"

"For being born."

**FINED FOR SELLING
OVER-STRENGTH BEER**

Mr. Chas. Schwan, proprietor of
the Carlsruhe brewery, and Mr. Geo.
Francis, proprietor of the Queen's
Hotel, Hanover, were each assessed
\$200 and costs in the Hanover police
court on Wednesday morning on a
charge laid by License Inspector
Beckett of Owen Sound, of the illicit
selling and keeping in a public house
beer over the 2 1/2 per cent. standard.
On analysis, the beverage that Francis
was handling for the temperance
variety tested close onto 5 per cent.,
and as Schwan was supplying the
hotelmen with the overstrength suds,
both were penalized for the offence.
Lawyer Klein of Walkerton acted for
the defence.

DROWNED AT WINGHAM

A sad drowning in the Maitland,
near the C.P.R. bridge, on Tuesday
afternoon, about three o'clock, when
little George Chettleburgh was drown-
ed. Three or four boys were paddling
in the water and he apparently went
out too far and sank. The other lads
raised the alarm and it was only a
short time before a crowd of people
were on hand and several men were
soon in the water. However it was
not until after an hour's diligent
search that the body was located by
Mr. Frank Angus about half way be-
-tween the two south piers on the west
side of the bridge. He was a bright
little chap of nine years. His father
was so seriously wounded on Sept.
28th, 1918, that he died in France on
October 6th.

FARMERS CARRY ALBERTA

The United Farmers of Alberta
carried 26 seats in the Provincial
General Election on Monday. Three
members of the Stewart Cabinet
were defeated, among them being
Hon. Duncan Marshall who had ably
filled the position of Minister of Ag-
-riculture for several years. There
were 14 Liberals, 4 Laborites and 4
Independants returned with three rid-
-ings to hear from. The Liberals will
now form the Opposition as there was
not a single Conservative candidate
returned. Alberta, like Ontario, will
have a Farmers' Govt. The defeat of
Hon. Duncan Marshall is to be regret-
-ted. He did much to advance agri-
-cultural interests of his province and
he went down to defeat because he
was not under the banner of the Uni-
-ted Farmers who are now dominating
the affairs of the two provinces and
will soon have control of the Domini-
-on Parliament.

**HUGE STEER STARTS ON SHOW
CIRCUIT**

Wingham, July 24.—Sir Douglas
Haig, the huge steer which weighs
3,570 lbs. has "gone on the stage."
Sir Douglas has been taken from
the quiet pastures on his farm home
in Ashfield township and started on
tour as a show for his new owners,
Messrs. Martin and Bland, who pur-
-chased him for \$5,000 from Charles
Stewart. Sir Douglas has been play-
-ing to large houses at the Wingham
rink, and will be taken this week to
Walkerton to show the returned boys
how big "they grow 'em" in Huron
county.

From there he will be taken to all
the Ontario fairs, including the Na-
-tional Exhibition at Toronto and the
Western at London. If he proves a
success he will be taken to Chicago,
and may even go abroad to Europe
if his new owners can get him a pass-
-port past the British embargo.

Sir Douglas is no freak animal. He
is well bred, almost pure bred. He is
just big, and is not out of proportion
at any stage. Hundreds of Bruce and
Huron people have seen him during
the past year in his pasture. Here-
-after it may be necessary to pay to
see him. Sir Douglas wasn't brought
up much different from any other calf.
Like Topsy he simply "grows," only
he "grows" bigger than the rest.

Mid-Summer Economies

A page of special values for mid-summer selling. You can
pick out any of these offerings with confidence--know that
you are getting the best quality at the price.

BREAD! BREAD!

Having tried out different kinds
in the past week, we have decided to
handle Martin's, Port Elgin, bread.
Fresh every day.

When you eat Martin's bread you
eat the best.



BIG SPECIALS IN DINNERWARE

Myott's Semi Porcelain Dinnerware
97 pieces, reg. \$40.00for \$29.00

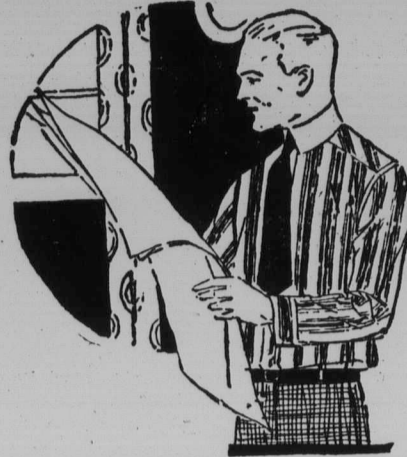
These are real values as wholesale
prices are not lower, and all dinner-
-ware is scarce owing to the coal
strike in England.

Full stock of Plain White and Clover
Leaf, also in Rose and Plain Gold
Patterns, same as sets.

Get your Crockery Jars, Tumblers,
etc., here for preserving.

25 PER CENT. OFF

All Panama Hats clearing at 25 per
cent. off regular price.



WORTHWHILE VALUES IN MENS SHIRTS, ETC.
Silk Front Shirts in pleasant stripes at \$2.50
Good serviceable print shirts at \$1.75
Raw Silk Shirts with collars, reg \$5.00 for \$4.25
Mens Work Shirts in Blue, Chambray, Stripes and
Khaki at half former price \$1.25
Mens Cotton Work Hose at 4 pair for \$1.00
Mens Kahki Pants, well made, with cuff bottoms,
belt loops, etc., regular \$4.00 value for \$2.00
Overalls, Blue Stripe or Black now \$2.00

GROCERY VALUES

Muscatel Raisins and Currants, Big Special 20c lb.
Caustic Soda, 5 lbs for 75c Black Tea, 3 lbs for \$1.00
Peanut Butter 30c lb Castile Soap, long bar 25c
Dominion Matches 7 for 40c Pink Salmon 3 for 50c
Castile Soap, cakes, at 7 for 25c
Red Coho Salmon 35c can
Laundry Soap, clearing lines, 4 for 25c.

LADIES KIMONAS, NIGHT GOWNS, APRONS, ETC.

Kimonas in Navy Crepe, with fancy collar, were worth
\$3.00 for \$1.48
Night Gowns in fine White and Pink Cottons, special
values at \$1.39, \$1.55 and \$1.73
Ladies House Dresses and Aprons, Special Values at
..... 40c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

**ROMPERS, UNIONALLS AND
APRONS**

Children's Rompers and Unionalls
Just the thing for vacation days.
Special values for 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Ages up to eight years.
Boys Linen Play Suits, 3 to 6 years
Reg \$2.50 for \$1.98



**SUMMER FOOTWEAR AT
SLAUGHTER PRICES**

Children's and Misses White Foot-
-wear with leather and rubber soles.
Many lines at half price. 98c, \$1.25
and \$1.39.

Ladies High Top White Canvass
clearing at \$1.98.
Women's White Kidd Oxford, reg
\$6.00 for \$2.95.

Boys heavy canvass top and rubber
sole work shoes. Can't be beat for
hard wear, sizes 1-5, reg \$3 for \$1.98
Mens Drab shade lacrosse Oxford
Regular \$1.75 for \$1.25.

Youths Canvass Shoes with leather
soles, regular \$2.40 for \$1.98
Ladies' Brown and Black Oxfords
and Dong. Ties, values to \$6 for \$3.18

FINAL CLEARANCE

Ladies Silk Poplin Dress, reg values
to \$10.00 for \$3.95.

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL
"THE LIVE CORNER STORE"

**An Excellent Blue Serge
Suit**

Our No. 5088a is the greatest of all Blu
Serges The best selling cloth on the market.
It will never fade, its color and wear are
fully guaranteed.

Be sure and come in to have a look at
this cloth before buying any other for your
next suit. Prices reasonable.

T. A. MISSERE, - MILDMAY
TAILOR AND GENT' FURNISHER.

Warden (to prisoner)—"You say
you want the key. What are you go-
-ing to use it for?"

Inmate—"I want to sleep home at
nights—I was only sentenced to thirty
days in jail."

"Dinah," said the mistress to the
old negress, "I hear you are married."
"Yassum! I've got a man now."
"Is he a good man? Does he pro-
-vide for you alright."
"Ya-as. He's a good provider, but
I've very scared he's going to get
caught at it."

A certain retired gentleman of
Formosa, Bruce County, has hit on
the correct system of passing the
evening of life. He selected eleven
acres of the most picturesque sur-
-roundings in the outskirts. On this
property he has made an artesian
well sending a stream of water fif-
-teen feet into the air. Nearby he has
a swimming pool for the boys and
girls, free at stated times for girls
and at other times for the boys of
the village. In another part he has
a grove of two hundred maples which
he calls his "sugar bush". Over in
another corner he has just planted
two thousand five hundred Norway
pines. The spaces intervening are
given over to the culture of roses
and many other varieties of flowers.
Some of which fold up if touched with
the fingers. Bird houses and wrens,
pheasants, etc., go to round out a
real "Paradise on Earth." May his
tribe increase.—Exchange.

This notice is posted for the benefit
of the careless in a small town gar-
-age: Don't smoke around this place
if your life isn't worth anything, gas-
-oline is."

INCREASED PRODUCTION

A negro from Kentucky drove to a
loose leaf tobacco warehouse in one
of the Indiana cities on the Ohio with
a load of tobacco.

When he received his sales slip and
weights he noticed the customary
bank cheque was missing.

Approaching the cashier, he said:
"Look here, boss, where is my money
for this here tobacco?"

The sales sheet was consulted.
"It's like this; the expense for
weighing, unloading and commission
for selling your tobacco amounted to
more than the tobacco was worth.
You still owe us just 59 cents," ex-
-plained the cashier.

"Well, that's all right, I guess, but
I ain't got a cent with me."

"Then the next time you are com-
-ing over the river, just bring along a
chicken with you and we will call the
deal square."

Within a week the colored man ap-
-peared in the office with two chickens
one under each arm.

"Here are the chickens."

"Sure—but you didn't have to bring
two of them. One would have paid
the bill."

"Yes, boss, but I've brought another
load of tobacco.

The Famous Five Rose Flour

THERE'S NONE JUST AS GOOD

Try a bag and you will never buy any other. We have others
at a lower price.

Low Grade Flour, Midds, and Bran at next to nothing.

Regular 75c Tea at 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

Oatmeal \$1.00 per sack.

Fresh Groceries at lowest prices.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER and EGGS.

GEO. LAMBERT.

Flour, Feed and Groceries

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and
fitting them with glasses, is mod-
-ern, up-to-date and scientific.

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK

It costs you nothing to let us
examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from head-
-aches, pain in back of eyes, or
vision is blurred, or you get dizz-
-y easily. Something is the
matter with your eyes. We fit
glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX

EWELLER
OPTICIAN Walkerton



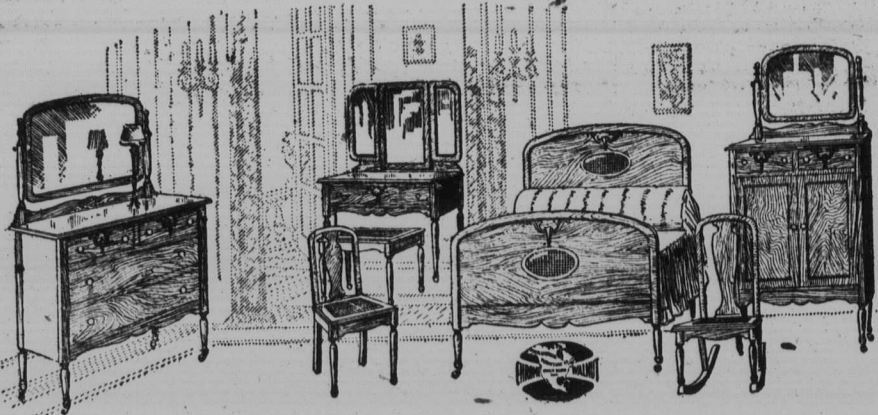
Yonge and Charles Sts.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Is noted throughout Canada for
high grade work. Write for cat-
-alogue and arrange to enter at
our Fall Term opening Aug. 29th
We have filled positions recently
at \$150 a month and \$2700 per an-
-num. Students have been in at-
-tendance this year from Newfound
land on the East, Quebec on the
North and Manitoba on the West.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

smaller centres."—Farmers' Sun. It
will be noted that the headquarters of
the Farmers' Sun is at Toronto. Why
does not the Sun set the example by
hiring to one of those smaller centres
—Orangeville Sun.

"It would be far better to have a
hundred thriving towns scattered
throughout the province than one big
Toronto, sapping the life blood of the



Special Reductions in Furniture, Phonographs, Records, Pianos, Wall Papers, Etc., during the next Thirty Days.

J. F. SCHUETT - MILD MAY

What is a Recommendation Worth?

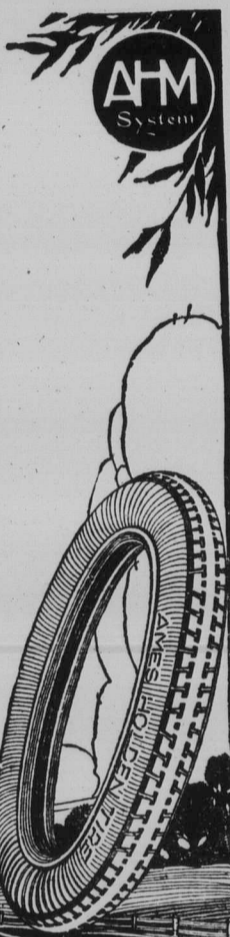
That depends very much upon who gives it. For instance, we recommend Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" as the cheapest mileage you can buy. And we know a lot about tires. We have to in our business. Hence our recommendation should carry some weight, apart from the fact that we are benefiting to some extent by your custom. We know that if you buy once, you will buy again—because you will find that our recommendation saves you money on mileage. We will give you a guarantee with Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" too—a guarantee that protects you against any defect in material or workmanship which may arise at any time in the life of the tire. And we will get you an adjustment on that basis should necessity arise, without quibble or red-tape. Drop in and let us show you Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" to-day if you can.

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch
Phone 12

Mildmay - Ont



Hay - Fever

SUMMER COLDS, ASTHMA, spoil many a holiday.

RAZ - MAH

Positively stops these troubles: Sneezing, weezing, coughing, weeping eyes aren't necessary—unless you like being that way. \$1.00 at your druggist's, or write Templetons, Toronto, for a free trial.

J. P. PHELAN

Druggist - Mildmay

Admission to the Western Fair this year will be by ticket at both gates and grand stand instead of the coin as in former years. The first Saturday, and Monday and Friday and the last Saturday will be 25 cents admission at the gates, while Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will be 50 cents. The Grand Stand prices will remain the same all week 50 cts. for the open one. The program arranged for this year will be entirely different to that of former years, details of which will be given out later. Judging competition for farmer's boys will be carried on with horses, cattle, sheep and swine. A boy's and girl's calf competition will be a great feature of this year's Exhibition.

VOTERS' LIST, 1921.

Municipality of the Township of Carrick

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 8 of the Ontario Voters' List Act the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Mildmay on the 25th day of July, 1921, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law. Dated at Mildmay this 25th day of July, 1921.

J. A. JOHNSTON
Township Clerk

Swat every mosquito you can. It is the female only, that attacks you and sucks your life blood. She is said to lay her eggs in batches of from two to four hundred.

Misplaced Sympathy—A Jersey City man of a benevolent turn of mind encountered a small boy in his neighborhood who gave evidence of having emerged but lately from a severe battle.

"I am sorry," said the man, "to see that you have a black eye, Sammy. Whereupon Sammy retorted, 'You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two.'"

HEAVY FINE FOR LOTTERY

As an advertisement for the Pavilion, the Goderich Amusement Co. last week announced a "drawing contest." With every 25c purchase of dance tickets, the purchaser received a numbered card, and the holder of the lucky card received a piece of silverware, three pieces of silver being given away in this manner during the evening.

This "drawing contest" was advertised by poster for several days before Thursday, when it took place as announced. Mr. A. Whitesides, county high constable, was present and after watching the proceedings for a couple of hours and making a purchase of tickets himself, he approached Mr. W. J. Buchanan, the manager and informed him that the drawing was illegal and that he would have to appear before the magistrate.

Friday morning Mr. Buchanan went before Magistrate Reid, and protested that he was entirely innocent of any intention of breaking the law. Crown Attorney Seager contended that he was guilty of a breach of the law against lotteries, for which a severe penalty is provided, and Mr. Buchanan was fined \$200 and costs, in all \$233.50.

The incident will doubtless be a warning to other persons who might innocently render themselves liable to a penalty by holding a drawing or raffle, or anything of that nature.

The law makes an exception in favour of such affairs when conducted in behalf of a church or charitable institution—a provision that to many people seems peculiar.

FOUR SCORE YEARS

William Carrodice, known as 'Summer Coon,' is a man that physically would put to shame many a man half his age. Yet yesterday afternoon his six ounces of whiskey proved too much for his equilibrium, too much for all the wisdom and experience he had gained in eighty-one long years of life. As a result of too much whiskey in the too hot weather, he came in the police court this morning on a charge of being drunk. William came all the way from Dobington yesterday, starting to walk the distance, but getting some miles on the way. About four o'clock he arrived in Owen Sound and went to a doctor's to get a prescription for a little something that would cure that hot and tired feeling he had. He got six ounces of whiskey and took it all at once. "I needed a good drink, but I guess it was too hot," said William Carrodice to explain the unfortunate state in which the police found the old man, now—eighty-one years old. He expressed a desire to travel on his way to near Meaford to fix an engine. The Magistrate and the Crown Attorney looked at him, decided that whiskey had not noticeably impaired his very remarkable physical condition, and dismissed the charge. William shook hands and started off briskly with his burden of four score years, saying: "Thank you, gentlemen, thank you. Good luck to you all."—Owen Sound Advertiser.



Forest Fires Kill Jobs

HERE are instances of carelessness such as the Fire Rangers of Ontario are meeting all the time. Each is an actual case, as officially reported in detail to the Forestry Branch. Until each individual realizes personal responsibility and co-operates to prevent forest fires, Government Fire Rangers can hope merely to lessen the tragic consequences of such human carelessness and bad judgment.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

Lumbermen's Fires

May 25th, 1920—A careless river driver, by leaving his smudge fire or throwing a cigarette into slash, burned over two townships, including 7,000,000 feet of pine, a \$5,000 mill, camp buildings and equipment worth \$7,000, sawn lumber worth \$7,500, and killed several million young spruce and jack pine trees.

May 25, 1920—Fire in a rubbish heap behind a lumber company's boarding house got away and, despite prompt action, burned over 1,600 acres, including 2,000,000 feet of white pine, and a set of new camps worth \$1,000.

June 1, 1920—Two old men left to attend to the stop logs in a dam, let fire get away from either their smudge or camp fire, and burned over 9,000 acres, including 6,000,000 feet of pine, one mill, four camps, large quantities of supplies, and equipment to a total value of \$40,000.

May 4th, 1921—Lumbermen burning slash around their camps, lost control of their fire and 15,000 acres were burned before they regained it.

Railway Fires

June 5th, 1920—Engine No. 1368 started a forest fire which ran over 15,000 acres, burning one saw mill, three sets of lumber camps, stables, houses, and outfalls, 5,000 cut logs and 1,400 piles, besides standing timber.

May 25th, 1920—Engine No. 2509 set a

Ontario Forestry Branch - Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ontario 13

fire which burned over 12,000 acres of timber worth \$20,000 on the stump, camps and logs worth \$5,750, and cost \$1,000 to fight.

June 2, 1920—A section crew left a pile of burning ties to go away to their regular work. The fire spread over 1,200 acres.

Fires Set Out Under Permit

June 10th, 1921—Parties burning slash under permit, lost control through bad judgment, and 1,650 acres were burned and forty buildings, including saw mill, were wiped out.

May 27th, 1920—A squatter, burning debris near his shack, fired 7,000 acres, 1,000 of which were virgin timber, and wiped out four sets of logging camps.

Neglected Camp Fires

July 4th, 1920—Tourists left camp fire on shore of Deer Lake. After six days' fight, rangers put fire out, but 550 acres of young pine were dead.

May 31st, 1920—A neglected camp fire, despite efforts of Chief Fire Ranger and 42 men, burned 1,200 acres of young pine.

May 7th, 1921—Indians left camp fire, which burned over 7,000 acres and took one week of fighting to control.

Be careful of fire in the forests. Be careful to put your camp fire out—dead out. Don't throw away lighted matches, cigarettes or cigar ends. Watch out, lest your fire gets away from you.

The penalty for stealing an automobile will be a year in prison, without the option of a fine, if an amendment to the Criminal Code, passed in the commons, is ratified by the Senate.

A man in Montreal is asking legal action to release him from a hospital where he is being held because he can't pay his bill. He's in a nice box. Can't pay and can't get out till he pays; and the longer he stays the bigger the bill will be. Looks like a life sentence for him.

The way they do it in New Brunswick. A local dentist of Fredericton, N.B., found guilty the second time of driving his auto while intoxicated, is sentenced to sell his car and give bonds not to drive a car again. Men who drink must give up either their drink or their cars. The public will not stand for drinking drivers.

MINISTERS MUST REGISTER

After the first of October or thereafter no clergyman who is not registered with the provincial authorities and holder of a certificate of registration, will be permitted to solemnize marriage in Ontario. Dr. W. J. S. McCullough, provincial officer of health, announced that the legislation to this effect passed last session, would be brought into force by proclamation and that in the meantime all religious bodies recognized by law as qualified under the marriage laws should have their ministers registered. The new regulations are likely to shut out a number of minor religious bodies. Under the old law "ministers and clergymen of every church and denomination duly ordained or appointed according to the rites and ceremonies of the church" had the right to solemnize marriage. This was interpreted to mean the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Jewish Churches, and later the act was amended to take in the Salvation Army, the Disciples, the Farrington Independents, the Brethren and the Society of Friends.

The act does not recognize ministers of such bodies as the Unitarians, Christian Scientists, Latter Day Saints and others, though these churches may now put up a fight for recognition. The act provides a penalty of a \$500 fine or imprisonment for anyone performing the marriage ceremony without being fully qualified. Marriage by an Unregistered person will of course be illegal.

The Formosa Mutual Fire Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1880

HEAD OFFICE: FORMOSA, ONT.

E. G. Kuntz, Manager.

INSURES

PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STABLES, CHURCHES and SCHOOLS in towns and villages and rural districts at the lowest rates possible.

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, Jonas Vollick, Mildmay.

Do You Use This Bank



—to deposit your money where it will be safe from fire and theft, and earn interest?—to cash Cheque Notes?—to collect Sales Orders?—to issue Bank Money Orders instead of sending actual cash in a letter?—to help you increase your acreage and improve your Live Stock?—to obtain sound advice on Investments in Stocks, Bonds and Farm Land.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
MILD MAY BRANCH, HANOVER BRANCH, WALKERTON BRANCH.
A. C. WELK, Manager.
H. W. BRITTON, Manager.
W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

The Minister of Public Works for Ontario estimates that over 5,000 people are now employed on Government road work in the province. Over 1,000 bridges and culverts are under construction on the highways.

Betting on athletic events is not sport. The law against book-making ought to be rigorously enforced. It may not be possible altogether to prevent it, but adequate penalties would do much to repress what seems to be a sort of epidemic.

When Grandmother Was a Girl

HOOP skirts were worn by those who first asked the druggist for, and insisted on having, the genuine Golden Medical Discovery put up by Dr. Pierce over 50 years ago. Dress has changed very much since then! But Dr. Pierce's medicines contain the same dependable ingredients. They are standard today just as they were fifty years ago and never contained alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the stomach and blood cannot be surpassed by any tonic and alterative today. When you feel "all out of sorts"—your vitality at a low ebb—the blood becomes surcharged with poisons! The best tonic is called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Dr. Pierce manufactured this "Discovery" from roots and barks without alcohol—a corrective remedy, the ingredients of which nature put in the fields and forests for keeping you healthy. It puts vim, vigor, vitality into the blood. Try it! All druggists. Send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Bridgeburg, Ont. Laboratory for trial pkg.

MILD MAY FALL SHOW

SEPTEMBER 19 and 20.

The most encouraging circumstances in Canada just now is the fact that the prospects for a bumper crop in the west are of the best.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Eckeswiller (nee Doris Graef) upon the arrival of their first born, a baby girl on Monday night. Pleased to learn mother and daughter are doing well.—Clifford Express.

Soils and Crops

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

When Corn Eats Most.

The results of recent experiments on the effect of a varying supply of nutrients at different periods in the growth of the corn plant are just reported. In this work corn was grown to maturity in large cylinders containing pure white sand. A standard nutrient solution was made and given to a part of the plants. Another solution of one-twentieth the strength of the standard was given to plants in other cylinders. The standard solution was sufficient to produce normal corn plants, while the weak solution was barely strong enough to keep the plants alive and produced very little growth.

At the end of thirty days' growth some of the plants receiving the standard solution were changed to the low ration while others receiving the weak solution were changed to the standard or optimum treatment. At the end of sixty days the solutions were again changed until all possible combinations of growing periods and strength of solution were obtained.

The results of this experiment show that plants having a good supply of plant food during the middle period from the time the plants were thirty to sixty days old usually made the best growth. This period, therefore, is proved to be the time at which the corn plants need the greatest supply of plant food.

Where the plants had plenty of food during the first sixty days they would take up most of the mineral nutrients necessary for their development, only small additional amounts being required to bring them to maturity.

Where large amounts of plant food were present the stalks, leaves and ears were richer in protein and mineral matter than plants grown in the weak solution, but where excessive amounts of nutrients were present during the later stages the plants took up more than was necessary for their development and did not use the food materials economically.

Plants stunted by a limited food supply at the beginning of the growth period and then given a standard solution during the last sixty days produced shorter stalks, with fewer leaves, and the time of maturity was delayed ten to twenty days. They did, however, come out and produce good plants and fair ears regardless of the early stunting.

Plants having a low supply of nutrients near the end of the growing period produced larger and more fibrous root systems than those well supplied with plant food. During early growth where the supply of nutrients was low the weight of roots was greater than that of the tops. Where plenty of plant food was available the weight of tops was twice that of the roots. At the time of maturity the weight of tops was from three to ten times as much as the roots, depending upon the amount of available plant food.

A low supply of available nutrients increased the proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium found in the roots over that obtained where a plentiful supply of plant food was present.

Corn plants that were normal in growth contained more than half of the nitrogen of the tops in the ears.

Turkeys as a Side Line.

The farmer who has sufficient acre-

age can raise a flock of turkeys with a reasonable investment in feed. The small farm is not a good proposition for turkey raising as the birds will range on the neighbors' land and frequently eat quite a large amount of grain. The farmer with a large acreage will often have a woodland and clover field just right for the foraging of turkeys.

Young turkeys need feeding about four times each day until they are five or six weeks old. After that they will follow the turkey hen in her foraging and pick up much of their living from the woods and meadows. Turkeys have a ravenous appetite for bugs and seeds and it is very expensive to raise them properly unless they have the advantages of a broad range. The feed for the young turkeys can at first consist of bread and milk squeezed nearly dry. Later rolled oats will be of benefit to the young birds. As they grow older wheat screenings and cracked corn can be fed two or three times each day. When screenings can not be obtained very good results are obtained from the commercial scratch grains such as are used for the laying hens.

When turkeys are strong and well feathered they will spend much of their time on the range and may wander far from the house. They should be encouraged to roost near home as a safeguard against thieves. If they are given only one meal a day during the summer season it should be at night, as this helps to coax them home to roost.

If the turkeys roost in a colony house it should be open clear across the front to insure a plentiful supply of air. Enough roosts must be provided to prevent overcrowding. If the roosting place is not satisfactory to the birds, their instinct will soon send them to the trees at night and then it will be very difficult to teach them to roost in any kind of a house. Some turkey breeders build a roof on poles and then cover the sides with fine-mesh wire. This keeps an abundance of fresh air. If such a house is closed at night it should be opened in the morning before starting to milk or do other farm work as the birds find their best hunting in the cool morning hours when the insect life is not so active as later in the day.

Turkeys are an asset on the farm that is troubled with grasshoppers as the amount of these insects which they will clean up in a few weeks is very large. Many of the losses in turkey raising are due to turning the birds on the range too early in life without giving them any grain to supplement the feed that is high there. When grain is cut out of the turkey's ration, at least until fattening time. Young turkeys frequently receive no attention as soon as their crop seems to contain enough food which they have found on the range. A regular growth should be promoted from the time they are hatched. If young turkeys are stunted it is very difficult to bring them back into thrifty condition, even with the best feeding methods. Turkeys are endeavoring to raise large numbers of them without work, but they are profitable in the hands of the grower who will keep vigorous unrelated breeding stock and feed enough grain to give the birds a chance to grow.

Poultry

The rooster is a very necessary part of the flock during the hatching season, but as soon as the last setting has been made his usefulness is ended and it is time to bid him good-bye. Roosters eat considerable feed during the summer and do not add to the egg production. This puts them in the same class with the cull hens and they should be given the same treatment.

At least ninety-nine per cent. of the roosters should be either sold or eaten as soon as the breeding season has passed and all others should be carefully penned away from the hens. Dealers are glad to buy discarded males and often pay a good premium in order to get them out of the country. Only the exceptional rooster is worth saving for the next year's breeding pen. Yearling males are more active and yield better fertility than the older birds and are to be preferred except by the man who is practicing line breeding. If a rooster is to be saved for the next year's breeding, then he should by all means be penned during the summer to keep him away from the laying hens. The infertile egg is the only quality egg in summer and to produce infertile eggs all mature males must be kept away from the laying flock.

Here are seven rules for getting the most money from the summer flock:

1. Produce infertile eggs by removing the roosters from the flock in the summer time.
2. Provide clean nests and keep the eggs clean.
3. Do not wash eggs.
4. Gather eggs twice daily during the summer to prevent them from being heated by the hen.

5. Keep them in a cool, dry place, away from the flies.
6. Market them at least twice each week.
7. Insist that they be bought on a quality graded basis.

Acts Affecting Agriculture.

Three important Acts relating to the agricultural industry were passed at the recent session of the Dominion Parliament. One is designed to protect and maintain Canada's export trade in dairy products. It provides that on the recommendation of the Federal Minister of Agriculture regulations shall be formulated for the grading of dairy products intended for export for the establishing of grading certificates, for the special marking of dairy products to be graded, for the establishment of standards, definition and grades of such products, for the arrangement of fees, for appeals to the Dairy Commissioner as to grading and for the appointment of graders and the definition of penalties. Another measure designates August 31, 1922, for the limitation of the manufacture or importation of oleomargarine and March 1, 1923, as the limit for its sale. A third Act extends the period during which compensation shall be paid for animals officially slaughtered to prevent and check contagion to May 24, 1924, or for three years. At the same session appropriations for the purpose of agriculture, including the \$1,100,000 divided among the provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act, amounting to \$6,649,214.50 were passed. No branch of agriculture is overlooked in the apportionment, but increased attention to the health of animals and to the purity of meat and canned foods is provided for.

Keep the cornfield clean.

United States Tariff on Agricultural Products.

History repeats itself. Prior to the civil war in the United States trade between that country and Canada, under the treaty of 1854, was practically free. This continued during the war and for some time after. Then the United States having recovered from the devastation caused by that great internecine struggle decided that protection was necessary against importations. The treaty of 1854 was abrogated or called off. A similar thing has happened now. The demand for foodstuffs from the United States has slackened consequent upon the ending of the world war, and to offset the result what is called an emergency tariff has been adopted. While the tariff is not in particular aimed at Canada it will naturally affect this country the most, as some figures officially promulgated at Ottawa abundantly prove. The articles most directly affected and affected to the greatest extent are: wheat, of which in 1920-21 we exported to the United States 42,324,894 bushels valued at \$94,442,298, and on which a duty of 35 cents per bushel has been placed; wheat flour, of which we similarly exported 1,187,750 bushels valued at \$12,023,090, and on which a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem has been placed; potatoes, exported 4,204,684 bushels valued at \$8,328,862, duty placed 25 cents per bushel; cattle not for breeding, exported 294,009 head, valued at \$21,232,551, duty placed 30 per cent. ad valorem; meat, fresh or frozen, exported 430,142 cwt. valued at \$7,740,443, duty placed 2 cents per lb.; wool, exported 7,128,065 lbs. valued at \$2,094,693, duty placed 15 cents to 45 cents per lb. according to quality value; milk, prepared or condensed, exported 14,919,288 lbs. valued at \$2,352,319, duty placed 2 cents per

lb. and cream, exported 1,279,195 gals. valued at \$1,987,461, duty placed 5 cents per gal. These are the principal agricultural articles of exportation from Canada to the United States affected, but a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem is also placed on meat prepared or preserved, of 15 cents per bushel on Indian corn, of 20 cents per gallon on fresh milk, of 20 cents to 30 cents per bushel on flax, or 2 1/2 to 6 cents per lb. on butter, of 20 to 23 per cent. ad valorem on cheese and of 10 to 30 cents per bushel on apples. Other articles of farm production are dealt with.

Queen of a Home.

Home is her kingdom, love her dower,
She seeks no other wand of power
To make home sweet, bring heaven near,
To win a smile and wipe a tear,
And do her duty day by day
In her own quiet place and way.

And round her childish hearts are
twined,
As round some reverent saint en-
shrined,
And following her childish feet
Are led to ideals true and sweet,
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.

This sad old earth's a brighter place,
All for the sunshine of her face,
Her very smile a blessing throws,
And hearts are happier where she
goes.

A gentle, clear-eyed messenger,
To whisper love—thank God for her!
Commence fitting your live stock
for the fall fair at once.

During the twenty-one years that
"Ben Hur" was being produced on the
stage it is estimated that 20,000,000
people saw the play.

Cover Crops for the Orchard

BY EARLE W. GAGE

In most fruit-growing districts there is not enough barnyard manure to maintain the soil fertility, and some other method must be used. Cover crops add organic matter to the soil, and if they are leguminous crops, also add nitrogen. They do not altogether replace barnyard manure, but will do more toward keeping the orchard up to a high standard of production than any other one method we can use.

The maintenance of the productive power of soils depends in a large degree upon the upkeep of the vegetable matter in the soil. Humus is one of the last stages in the decomposition of the vegetable and animal matter in the soil, and its benefits may be summed up about as follows:

Effects of Good Drainage.
A well-drained soil rich in humus is also rich in nitrogen; evidence shows that, in the process of the formation of humus, acids are produced which are capable of dissolving mineral plant food, and in all probability this is how they become available to the plant; humus increases the water-holding capacity of light soils by consolidating them and making them less porous. It acts as a soil sponge; it ameliorates heavy soils, making them less liable to bake and puddle, so that proper aeration is secured; humus generally increases the warmth of the soil. The dark surface draws more heat than the lighter-colored one; humus furnishes food material for bacterial action in the soil.

Many writers have told us of the many valuable features of alfalfa as an orchard crop. Because of experience and observation with these men, and believe that too often their recommendation has been based upon theory rather than practice. Generally speaking, alfalfa has not proved to be a good cover crop for the average soil and orchardist. A few of the chief reasons are as follows:

Alfalfa for Cover Crop.
When planted alfalfa is usually put in as a permanent cover crop, and had proved successful on a deep soil with an abundant supply of moisture during the summer months. The success on these soils had led many to sow alfalfa on the lighter soils where the moisture supply is already deficient. Some orchards have been transferred into hay fields, the alfalfa receiving more care and thought than the orchard itself. Too much of the crop is removed from the land.

We must remember that we must have sufficient moisture to feed both the alfalfa and the orchard during the dry summer months. There are very few orchards with soils capable of doing this, since orchards are usually located on the hilly land, or land well drained, rather than on bottom lands. The crop might be well enough if it were turned under or disked into the orchard soil, but to think of harvesting both fruit and alfalfa is out of the question.

A Good Soil Builder.
Clover is an excellent soil builder, and if used as a cover crop, will supply nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. The same difficulties are encountered with clover as with alfalfa and must be guarded against. As an orchard, clover should never be left in an orchard for more than two years without being turned under. Special care should be taken on light soils, where the crop should be turned under by all means, and will prove the best possible crop for this purpose. To pur-

chase commercial fertilizer to replace the clover this green manure would mean several times the expense incurred in this simple method. About ten pounds should be seeded per acre.

Clean cultivation in the early part of the season, followed by a cover crop later, is the most up-to-date and best method of handling orchard soils, and can be used with good results more generally than any other system of soil management.

Legumes and Non-Legumes.
There are two main types of cover crops that can be grown, the legumes and the non-legumes. The legumes are all those plants which belong to the same family, as the peas, vetches, beans, clover, etc., and the non-legumes all plants not included in this family. Legumes are more valuable than the non-legumes, because they are capable of gathering nitrogen from the air, and when turned under increase the nitrogen content of the soil.

Rye is one of the best of non-legumes. It grows readily on most soils, catches easily, is hardy, and furnishes a large amount of greenstuff to plow under in the spring, besides furnishing an excellent mulch during the winter months. About ninety pounds per acre should be sown.

Winter wheat is a good second, if rye be unavailable, sown at the same rate. Although buckwheat is a good cover crop on heavy land, it is a very poor winter protection. Rape is very good sown at the rate of six pounds per acre.

Value of Vetch.
Hairy vetch is an excellent leguminous cover crop, and gives good results. It is extremely hardy, will withstand hot summer drought, and is a fast grower. Because of these features and its ability to gather nitrogen from the air, it is, perhaps, the best cover crop grown. It should be seeded at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre.

Crimson clover seeded at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre is also very good. Any crop that will make a good growth in the fall and early spring so as to give a large amount of organic matter to turn under is a good cover crop.

July and August are the cover crop months, usually turning the ground and making it ready as early as possible, some giving it several cultivations, thus conserving moisture and getting the soil into an excellent state for the seeds to germinate. Where trees are not coming into bearing as soon as they should because of the excessive growth, sowing down the orchard to one of the sod-crops is a good plan, or sowing the cover crop earlier in the season. This will tend to check growth and throw the trees into fruiting.

Cover Crops Make Good Stand.

Many make the objection that the crop will not catch in the late summer. This may be true on soils very devoid of organic matter, but where a proper system of soil management has been maintained in the early part of the summer there will be little trouble in getting any of the crops mentioned to come. If a seeder can be used, the seed is thus sown below the mulch where the soil is moist and the percentage of germination will be increased.

The crop should be turned under as soon as there is a good amount of greenstuff to turn under. Do not wait for the fast-growing crops, such as rye, or they are liable to get ahead and give trouble.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

JULY 31.

Saul Teaching at Antioch, Acts 11: 19-30; 12: 25. Golden Text—Acts 11: 26.

Connecting Links—Antioch was, in the days of Paul, a great city. It was third of the cities of the Roman world, the "Queen of the East," and had been, before the Romans came, capital of the Greek kingdom of Syria. In modern times it is known as Antakieh, and is a small town of about six thousand inhabitants. It was built on the banks of the river Orontes, near where the Lebanon and Taurus mountains meet, and about sixteen miles inland from the Mediterranean Sea. It was still, in Paul's time, a Greek city, and its prevailing language was Greek, but there was a mingling in it of eastern and western ideas and customs and of the worst forms of eastern and western vice. There was a large Jewish colony, but Christian preachers had attracted and gathered into the church both Jews and Greeks.

After leaving Jerusalem Paul had gone to his native city of Tarsus, and had continued to preach the gospel in Cilicia and Syria. Barnabas, who knew him in Jerusalem, saw how valuable such a man would be in the mixed Greek scholar, and a Roman citizen, he would appeal to Jew, Greek, and Roman. He had already the purpose and the ambition to carry his message to the outside world. Where could he have found a better starting point?

11: 19-30. They which were scattered abroad. See 8: 1, 4. Persecution had driven many from Jerusalem who carried their faith with them, and preached Christ wherever they went. The very means which were used to destroy the infant church were made in the providence of God to increase and strengthen it. Christianity has always been in greater danger from prosperity and wealth, than from persecution or poverty.

These first missionaries, driven by necessity, went as far as the coast cities of Phoenicia, which lay along the sea to the north of Palestine, and to the island of Cyprus, and to the city of Antioch. It was natural that at first they should bear their message to Jews only. Their Jewish prejudices were still very strong, and they disliked mingling with the Gentiles. Moreover these early teachers had the idea that the gospel, and the kingdom, and the province of future glory and power were for the Jews, and not for other people.

But some of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, Jews who had lived so long among Greeks and in foreign countries that their prejudices had broken down. The gospel appealed to them as something broadly human, not to be confined to one sect or nation. They spoke to the Greeks also, and the hand of the Lord was with them. Many were converted, and Jews and Greeks came together in the church and in Christian fellowship. The gospel was already breaking down national barriers. It was beginning to realize the dream and hope of human brotherhood. (See Eph. 2: 11-22.)

This startling turn of events came into the ears of the Church in Jerusalem. It was a difficult and delicate situation to handle, requiring unusual tact, patience, and discretion. Barnabas, himself a man of Cyprus, was chosen to have the direction of this new Christian community, the members of which were now, for the first time, called Christians.

He was glad. He was big enough in heart and soul to appreciate and to understand what was happening. He saw the grace of God, how that God, through the gospel, was building up a new race, which should be neither

Jew nor Gentile, but just Christian. He was glad and exhorted them to fidelity and whole-hearted devotion. A very high character is ascribed to Barnabas. He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. His mind and heart were open to the generous and broadening, and warming influences of the Spirit of Christ. Since much people were being brought into the church, and the work was growing, Barnabas felt the need of a strong helper, and went after Paul to Tarsus. For one whole year they worked together and taught much people.

The date of Paul's coming to Antioch must have been about 45 or 46 A.D., about ten years after his conversion. We can imagine him at this time, a man of thirty-five or forty years, in the prime of life and vigor, and full of enthusiasm for the great cause which he had espoused. The best testimony of the work done by these two fellow-laborers is that, at the end of that year, they were separated by the Antioch Church and sent forth on their first missionary adventure into the regions beyond. A Christian community which can set itself to its own unfinished task, and at the same time set apart its ablest leaders for missionary work abroad, is truly growing.

Came prophets. The Old Testament prophets were first of all preachers of truth and righteousness. They were interpreters of the past, teachers of the people in law and morals, and sometimes predictors of the future. These New Testament prophets, however, seem to have given themselves chiefly to the forecasting of future events. It is significant that they occupy a very small place in the New Testament Church. The gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is not much aided in its appeal to humanity by predictions.

Agabus, however, did predict a famine which came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar. This statement helps us to date the events of Paul's life, for Claudius reigned from 41 to 54 A.D. We know that there was famine in certain parts of the empire during his reign. In Judea, Josephus tells us, there was famine in the year 46 A.D.

This prophecy of Agabus led to a generous resolve on the part of the Christians of Antioch to send relief to their famine-stricken brethren in Jerusalem, and that which they contributed out of their comparative wealth was carried up to Jerusalem by Barnabas and Saul.

12: 25. Returning, when they had fulfilled their mission, they brought with them John Mark, Barnabas' sister's son, who was their companion on the first missionary journey, and was afterward the companion and friend of Peter, and writer of the gospel which bears his name.

Application.
Barnabas recognized the marks of the Christian even when they appeared in an unexpected place. As Dr. Jowett writes: "He knew the old fruit, even when he found it growing in a new garden." This is not by any means an easy thing to do. We associate Christianity with certain outward accompaniments, and when these signs are wanting we are not disposed to believe that the genuine article is there. When, after the resurrection of Jesus He appeared to Mary, she did not recognize Him at first. His appearance was different, and she was not prepared for the change. All honor to Barnabas, that when he found Paul doing a most unexpected work he could take up the words of the psalmist: "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

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