

18 Aug.
~~1921~~ 1921

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS HELD AT TORONTO

Delegates from All Over the Empire Discuss Matters Vital to Welfare of the World—Educational Ideals Are Sending Children Away from the Country, Says Prof. Reynolds, O.A.C., in Notable Address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canada From Coast to Coast

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

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

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

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

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

Ottawa, Ont.—The apple crop throughout the Dominion, though seriously affected by recent drought, is still likely to average better than last year. Reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicate that

the apple crop in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec will exceed the heavy yield of last year, while Nova Scotia and Ontario will register slight declines. British Columbia expects a crop some 10 per cent. better than last year.

Montreal, Que.—For the first time in its history the Society of Chemical Industry, will hold its annual meeting in Canada, convening here on the last three days of August. In recognition of the talent which has developed on this side of the water, the presidency will, this year, be passed to Canada, in the person of Professor R. F. Rutan, M.D., F.R.S.C., of McGill University.

Fredericton, N.B.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture report that crop conditions in the northern part of New Brunswick are good and that there is every evidence of an abundant harvest. Grain is exceptionally good; timothy and clover appear to be fair; several fields of barley are all ready for the harvest; hay is about 75 per cent. normal; and the apple crop will not be as heavy as in previous years.

Halifax, N.S.—During the past couple of months fishermen on the Atlantic coast have been busily engaged in catching mackerel. During 1919 Canadian fishermen caught 230,770 cwts., valued at approximately \$1,500,000, of which 74,897 barrels were put up, valued at \$1,038,000. In 1920 only 142,347 cwts. were caught, and 26,144 barrels packed.

St. Johns, Nfld.—An agreement has been reached between the Newfoundland Government and the D'Arcy Exploration Company, a subsidiary company of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, to prospect and survey unoccupied lands (Crown) within the next two years. The consideration in the agreement is in the event of the successful working of oil is that they will pay to the Government 12½ per cent. of the value of all oil obtained by them at the casing head. Their operations must be continuously carried on.



THE "REIGN" OF PEACE
 John Bull: "I think it's coming, Pat; I felt a few spots on my hand."
 Pat: "That's right, John, an' sure, how welcome it would be!"

University Tutorial Classes.

On the invitation of the Junior Farmers' Institute and the Junior Women's Institute of the Brampton district, the Director of University Extension, University of Toronto, went to Brampton to confer with these two organizations regarding the formation of a rural tutorial class. At the meeting there was a delegation from the two Junior Institutes at Streetsville who reported on the success of the rural tutorial class held in that district during last winter. The report given was a highly enthusiastic one; the attendance had averaged twenty-six for the whole season; the subject studied was English Literature; the professor sent out by the provincial university had been so thorough, so painstaking, and so successful that the class insist on having him again next winter.

Having heard this report the two Brampton clubs voted unanimously for a similar class there, to commence in October, and requested the University of Toronto to furnish them with a professor to lead them in their study. These young people realize that education will fit them to do their work better and also to employ their leisure more profitably. In Peel County, as in the province generally, the pursuit of pleasure is being superseded by the pursuit of knowledge. And, when in search of means for obtaining knowledge, the people of Ontario turn naturally, and rightly, to their own provincial university.

The University of Toronto has received several requests for these rural tutorial classes and is endeavoring to supply the demand as fully as its finances will permit. In this respect, as in many others, the university is hampered for lack of funds; but, should the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances be adopted at the next session of the Legislature, the provincial university will be able to dot the province with rural tutorial classes to the immense benefit of the young men and women on the farms of Ontario.

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

The Community Sing in which all people in the grand stand join will be repeated at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

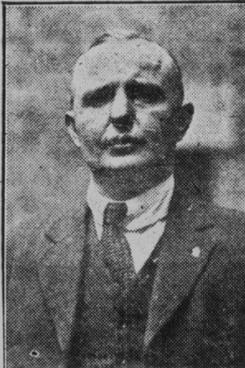
Rain Relieves Long Drought in Belgium

A despatch from Brussels says:—Rain fell throughout the greater part of Belgium during Wednesday night, relieving the drought of several months past which has been complete except for a few showers.

The grain crops, with the exception of oats, are reported excellent, despite the deficiency in summer moisture, but the shortage of forage has compelled the butchering of much live stock.

Hematite Ore Found Near Sault Ste. Marie

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says:—Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., and Archibald M. Campbell, of Perth, geologist, who were in the city recently, reported the discovery, 100 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, of a deposit of hematite ore at a point 37 miles north of Spragge. They had spent some weeks in the locality before discovering the deposit, which is said to have been first noted when Herrick, the surveyor, was running a line through the section in 1857, and has since been lost sight of.



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

Unity of Effort in Peace as in War

A despatch from Quebec says:—At the luncheon tendered him on Thursday at Quebec Lord Byng, the new Governor-General, in vibrant tones, told of the hope with which he enters on his Canadian duties.

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

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

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

LORD BYNG OF VIMY INSTALLED AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

Impressive Ceremony in the Quebec Legislative Chamber Marks Another Epoch in the History of the Dominion.

A despatch from Quebec says:—With the air vibrating from the firing of guns from Quebec's ancient citadel, the sound of whistles from river craft, the ringing of bells and the applause of a large crowd, Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new Governor-General, landed Thursday morning at King's wharf, proceeded through the beflagged streets to the Provincial Legislature buildings, and was there sworn in office with a pomp and impressiveness which probably have never before been equalled in the history of the Dominion.

A band played the National Anthem as His Excellency came ashore. The Governor-General, who wore a general's uniform, stood smartly at the salute while it was being played and afterwards inspected the smart guard of honor on the wharf. Behind an escort of cavalry the General and Lady Byng and their suite proceeded in carriages by a roundabout route to the Parliament Buildings. Lord and Lady Byng received a series of ovations as they passed through the crowds, which His Excellency acknowledged by waving his hand, while his wife bowed repeatedly. A dense throng had gathered at the Parliament Building, and here again he received an ovation.

In the meantime those present on duty by virtue of their offices and those by invitation had gathered in the Legislative Council Chamber, where the ceremony of swearing in was to take place. The scene was one of much brilliance. Against a background of vivid red, the color scheme of the chamber, there stood out the golds, reds and blacks of the uniforms of the military officers present, the sombre tones of the uniforms of Premier Meighen and his Cabinet Ministers, who are Privy Counsellors; the scarlet robes of Cardinal Begin, and the variegated tints of the ladies' dresses.

The administrator of the Government of Canada and others to officiate

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

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

Women in Europe outnumber men by fifteen millions.

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

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.80; No. 2 Northern, \$1.76; No. 3 Northern, \$1.67.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50c; No. 3 CW, 48c; extra No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 2 feed, 45c.
 Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 79½c; No. 4 CW, 75½c; rejected, 70½c; feed, 69½c.
 All the above in store Fort William.
 American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50 to 52c.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 Winter, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 1 commercial, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 Spring, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
 Peas—No. 2, nominal.
 Barley—Malt, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.15.
 Manitoba flour—First pats, \$10.50; second pats, \$10, Toronto.
 Ontario flour—\$6.90 to \$7, old crop.
 Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.
 Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$25; No. 2, \$24; mixed, \$22.
 Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25½c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 26½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 34 to 35c; triplets, 34½ to 35½c; new Still-ton, 27 to 28c.
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 40 to 42c; cooking, 23 to 25c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 40c; turkeys, 60c.
 Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.
 Margarine—20 to 22c.
 Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43c; selects, 46 to 47c; cartons, 47 to 48c.
 Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
 Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
 Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
 Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
 Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 60 to 65c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.
 Lard—Pure, tierces, 19 to 19½c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 20 to 20½c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼c; med., 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.
 Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.75; butchers' steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.75; 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, \$50 to \$70; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$10 to \$10.75; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$14 to \$14.50; do, off cars, \$14.25 to \$14.75; do, f.o.b., \$13.25 to \$13.75; do, country points, \$13 to \$13.50.
 Montreal.
 Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 49c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, firsts, \$10; strong bakers', \$9.80. Rolled oats, \$8.25 to \$3.55. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$28.25 to \$29.25.
 Butter, choicest creamery, 40 to 41c; seconds, 38 to 39c. Eggs, fresh, 44 to 46c; selected, 43 to 44c. No. 1 stock, 36 to 38c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3 to \$3.25.
 Light steers and heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.; Good fleshy bulls, dairy type, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; light, common ones, \$2.50; canners, \$1 per cwt.; cutters and med. cows, \$2 to \$4.
 Best lambs, \$8; com. and med., \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, \$2 to \$3.
 Milk-fed calves, \$6.50 to \$7.50; com. drinkers and grassers, \$2.50 to \$3.50.
 Hogs, select, \$14; light spring hogs, \$12 to \$13; heavies and roughs, \$10 to \$11.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



DR. L. DOERING
DENTIST MILDMAV.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member
of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario
has opened his offices next to C. S. Hunter's
Mildmay. Entrance on Main Street. All the
latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits
Aston every first and third Saturday, Orlford
every second and fourth Saturday, and Ken-
sington every second and fourth Tuesday of each
month.

**Fall Term Opens
September 1st**
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**NORTHERN
Business College**
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Business, Shorthand and
Preparatory Courses.

Catalogue free

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cial 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-
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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.

**MILDMAV FALL SHOW
SEPTEMBER 19 and 20.**

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

DR. T. A. CARPENTER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
MILDMAV
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

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Trotting and pacing races will oc-
cupy four days at the C.N.E. this
year.

About 1400 people will take part in
the Canadian National Exhibition
spectacle this year.

The scenery for this year's spec-
tacle at the Canadian National Exhi-
bition will be 800 feet long and in places
50 feet high.

"My husband has had indigestion
for the past month."
"Really, I'm so sorry! I had no
idea you were without a cook."

With sixteen wheat growing coun-
ties reporting poor production, and
Canada with a crop at least the aver-
age, the farmers of this country ought
to feel blessed.

Marriage is not a failure. Some
husbands and wives may be failures
—but so are a lot of sculptors and
artists and writers, and others requir-
ing a highly specialized genius.

In early 1920, the percentage of un-
employed in Canada was 2.75 while
to-day it is 16.74. The providing of
employment for the 140,000 men now
out of work, and possibly for a still
larger number, is a problem which
calls for serious and concerted action.

The Western Farmers sent East a
call for 30,000 farm laborers to help
harvest the crops. In the City of
Winnipeg are 2,000 laborers applying
to the city for relief, but who refuse
to go out and do farm work and
who strike when they get a city job
because the wage is not high enough
and the hours short enough. Verily
the labor problem seems to be a hard
one to solve.

Lightning is extremely healthful,
asserts a scientist who has made that
his lifetime study. He does not mean
that it is healthful to the person light-
ning strikes. What he means is this:
"Lightning produces nitric acid and
cleans the whole atmosphere of nox-
ious exhalations." Had there never
been a flash of lightning upon this
earth in all the years of its existence
the air now would be so foul that
living would be impossible, some
scientists say.

The price of the farmer's produce
is coming down. The cost of living
is falling, but railway rates still re-
main high—so high, in fact, that many
branches of trade have been crippled
and even the railway companies them-
selves have actually suffered a dim-
inished revenue through the decrease
in traffic. The people are waiting
for Mr. Carvell, the chairman of the
Railway Commission to act in the
hope that a lowering of rates will
bring business back to normal con-
ditions.

The Canadian Government's herd of
buffalo at Wainwright now numbers
about 5,500 and from time to time
numerous animals have to be slaugh-
tered to save valuable heads and hides
as many of the bulls die from injuries
received in fighting. At present fifty
per cent. of the animals are males
and as one bull for every two cows is
about the right proportion of the
herd, a thinning out will take place
shortly. A slaughter house has been
built at several hundreds of the most
dispensable animals will be killed.
Robes are worth up to \$400 each,
and heads mounted bring from \$200 to
\$500.

Short skirt wearers in Bulgaria
are to be taxed. The peasants are
now firmly established in power, and
legislative bodies, both State and pro-
vincial, in which their representatives
are in the majority, are engaged in
transferring the burden of taxation
to the shoulders of the despised city
folk. The District Council of Roust-
chouk has evolved the following taxes
which it styles "American." Carry-
ing a parasol, 50 leva yearly (nomin-
ally worth 19 cents each); skirts
more than 11 inches above the ground
or wearing silk stockings, 500 leva;
wearing gloves between April 15
and September 15 without a doctor's
certificate, 200 leva; wearing jewelry
300 leva; keeping pet dogs, 500
leva; use of walking canes by per-
sons under 50 years of age in good
health, 100 leva; wearing shoes with
tops exceeding 11 inches in height,
200 leva; fur tippets or muffs, 500
leva; and using baby carriages in
cities, 200 leva.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

September 10th to 17th.

The management of London's Ex-
hibition have mailed out thousands
of Prize Lists, Hangers and Maps
throughout Ontario. There are many
attractive features in the Prize List
this year. \$6,000 in cash has been
added to what was already a liberal
list. One of the new features this
year is the boys' and girls' calf com-
petition, which is creating consid-
erable interest. \$1,000 will be given
in prizes in this event alone. The boy
or girl competing must be a resident
of Canada, between the age of ten
and seventeen. They must have fed
and cared for their calf at least
four months previous to the Exhi-
bition and must show it themselves.

All information regarding any de-
partment of the Exhibition obtained
by writing the Secretary, A. M. Hunt
General Offices, London.

**The
Belrobe
Method**

If you can't have all
the frocks you
want—

You can have
more than you
planned.

Because the wonderful new invention
called The BELROBE METHOD

Saves from 1/4 to 1 3/8
yards of material

on every gown you make, which
means a cash saving of the price of
that amount of material.

The BELROBE METHOD is a time-
saver, a money-saver and a material-
saver. The BELROBE METHOD shows
you how to

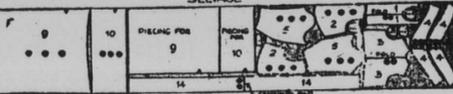
cut out
put together
fit and finish

by pictures and directions the frock
you make.

Think of it—no more worry about
cutting out a frock! All you need
do is follow the layout, and in the
least possible time and from the least
material your frock is ready to be
put together.

Saves
50c
to
\$10.00
on
every
gown
you
make

VIEW B SIZES 36 to 40 on 56 INCH MATERIAL



Such a layout, as the above for example, for a smart frock,
saves time, fussing and material. There's a layout for
all sizes and all widths of suitable material, for this is

The BELROBE METHOD

**An Excellent Blue Serge
Suit**

Our No. 5088a is the greatest of all Blue
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, - MILDMAV
TAILOR AND GENT' FURNISHER.

NO CLOSE SEASON FOR FOX

While the daily and weekly press
has been reporting a close season
for fox from April 1st to November
1st, High County Constable Briggs
in conversation with C. McDonald,
Deputy Minister of Game and Fish-
eries for Ontario, while in Toronto on
Monday last was informed that this
report was incorrect and that there
had been no close season placed on
the shooting or taking of foxes. Rey-
nard is too destructive and roguish an
animal to receive protection from the
Crown, but has the death sentence
hanging over its cunning head the year
round.

MUST ADVERTISE

The person who finds an article and
keeps it after it has been advertised
for, is in the eyes of the law, as well
as morally as guilty as the person
who commits a deliberate theft.
Moreover, the person who finds a
thing of any value and does not
not make an effort to find the owner
is dishonest. Keeping a thing you
find, when the owner may be discov-
ered is as bad as stealing it.

Colonel Boyd, a Buffalo man who is
enjoying an outing on the Bruce Pen-
insula, was lost in the woods near
Stokes Bay for 48 hours last week.
He undertook to return home from
the bay, was overtaken by night,
and went astray. He wandered in the
woods all Tuesday but on Wednesday
reached Lake Huron shore, and was
rescued.

**Rheumatism
Neuritis, Sciatica, Neuralgia.**

**Templeton's
Rheumatic
Capsules**

Have brought good
health to half-a-million
sufferers.

A healthful, money-saving remedy,
well known for fifteen years, pre-
scribed by doctors, sold by drug-
gists, \$1.00 a box. Ask our agents
to write for a fractional package.
Templeton, 142 King W., Toronto

J. P. PHELAN

Druggist Mildmay

What are you getting ready as ex-
hibits for the coming fall fair? The
way to make them go is to get your
name on the membership roll and then
boost for all you're worth. Anybody
can criticize, but the man or woman
who will get their shoulder to the
wheel are the folk the officers are al-
ways delighted to see. Five or ten
additional exhibitors in each class
would quicken the pulse in good style.
Are you willing to be one of the
boosters in 1921 and prove your inter-
est by encouraging someone else?
Do it now!

**August Clearance of
all Summer Goods goes
merrily on.**

Mens and Boys Caps and Straw
Hats, also Straw Hats for Misses
and Children at smashing reductions

Mens Caps, former prices to 2.50 at
48c, 98c and 1.48
Mens and Boys Straw Hats at 19c, 29c and 39c

Grocery Specials

- Dried Peaches 2 lbs. for 35c
- Fresh Bulk Dates 2 lbs. for 25c
- Prunes, 2 lbs. for 25c
- Rio Coffee 5 lbs. for \$1.00
- Oatmeal 45 lbs. for \$1.85
- Glass Tumblers \$1.00 per doz.
- Brooms 59c each
- Cascade Salmon, the old reliable, clearing 2 for 35c
- Comfort Soap 3 for 25c
- Laundry Soap, clearing lines 4 for 25c
- Lavender Bath Toilet Soap, reg 10c, ... 4 for 25c
- Caustic Soda 5 lbs. for 75c
- Soap Grease, clearing at 7 1/2c lb.

**Remnants and Odd Lots at
Big Reductions**

Watch our counters for clearing
of all yardage goods. All Summer
Goods must go to make room for
fall goods.

Special Bargains in Mens and
Boys Suits, Raincoats and Shoes.

KNECHTEL'S

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 diz-
zy easily. Something is the
matter with your eyes. We fit
glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX
JEWELLER
OPTICIAN Walkerton

A permanent creche, where mother,
while seeing the sights, may leave her
baby in the hands of competent nurs-
es, will be an innovation at the Cana-
dian National Exhibition this year.

**ELLIOTT
Business College**

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

Oil of pennyroyal will drive away
ants. Pour a few drops on small
pieces of cotton and strew these
about the places where ants congreg-
ate. Flies and mosquitos will also
keep away from the strong odor.

The Western Fair

LONDON

Sept. 10th to 17th

Seven Full Days This Year

THE POPULAR EXHIBITION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

\$6,000 Added To The Prize List

Boys and Girls Calf Competition.

SPEED EVENTS—DOG SHOW—AUTO RACES

The Wortham Shows on the Midway

Wonderful Programme before the Grand Stand Twice Daily

PLENTY OF MUSIC — FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT

Admission, 10th, 12th, 16th & 17th—25c 13th, 14th & 15th—50c

Grand Stand usual prices

All Information from the Secretary

Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President A. M. HUNT, Secretary

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

ALBERTA'S FARMER PREMIER

The new premier of Alberta, Herbert Greenfield, was born in England near the town of Stamford, fifty-two years ago. He came to this country as a very young man and engaged in farming near the town of St. Marys, Ontario. It was here he learned his first knowledge of agriculture. He filled the humble roll of hired man on an old Ontario farm.

Some six or seven years after he married a girl from St. Marys district and moved to Alberta where he sought to establish himself as a farmer in the pioneer country north of Edmonton near the present village of Westlock which lies on the line of the Canadian Northern running between Edmonton and Athabasca Landing.

Mr. Greenfield preceded the railroad into the district and for a long time his house was the half way house for construction men and railroad engineers.

He came into contact with the very serious problems of farm life in the district far removed from centres where medical aid could be rendered in time of illness. When he became president of the rural municipalities association in Alberta, a position he held for five years he was the leader in founding the present system of rural hospitals throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan which are a great benefit to farmers.

He had always been an active member of the U.F.A. since its inception in 1909. He has been for many years a member of the executive committee during the annual conventions of the organization as the convention chairman. Mr. Wood yielded the position usually occupied by the president, to Mr. Greenfield whose ability as a director or of proceedings at large conventions had been developed to a fine degree as a result of his experiences with municipal Association.

While 52 years of age Greenfield looks no more than forty. This may be attributed to his early activities as an expert footballer and oarsman in the old country.

When Hon. A. G. MacKay, Minister of Municipal Affairs died, Mr. Greenfield was offered the vacant position.

DROWNED AT GOBLE'S GROVE

The campers at the beach at Goble's Grove were thrown into gloom on Saturday afternoon by a drowning accident in which a young lad named Ed. Martin of Port Elgin, lost his life. He was teaching a young lady named Reta Osborne to swim when he sank in the water and did not come up again. The struggles of the girl thus left unaided in her efforts to keep afloat were noticed by Miss Vennard, who raised the alarm. Kenneth, son of Rev. Dr. McDougall, was at the time in the family cottage on the beach directly opposite the spot, and succeeded in swimming out in time to rescue the girl. The body of young Martin which had been carried some distance by the undertow, was located by Jack Shoemaker of Paisley and brought to the surface after he had dived down and slipped a rope around the foot of the drowned boy. The deceased was not yet 17 years of age, but was large for his age, and a strong swimmer. He had, however, become afflicted with heart trouble through an attack of the flu, and it is thought that the weakness of the vital organ was the cause of his drowning.—Paisley Advocate.

CROOKED FINANCIERS

The Financial Post of a recent date contains an interesting and useful article under the heading "Wide-Spread Efforts to Fleece Investors." At all times there are sharpers lying in wait for the man with money to invest. But just now this country has a few more than the usual number. This, the Post says, is due to the fact that laws recently brought into force in the United States have driven the rogues out of that country. Selling worthless shares in oil companies which never get oil, is two common a game for this new type of crook. Folk are on to that game for the present, so the crook tries another.

The trick appears to be to get a hold of some stock certificates of a reputable concern, to make some one who has some of the stock believe that his stock is worth four or five times as much as the value he puts on it, and then to induce him to buy more—the stock which the crook has—at a ridiculously high price. It takes a pretty thorough rogue to work the game successfully.

RESERVED DECISION ON LIQUOR CASE.

On a charge of trafficking in liquor laid by License Inspector Beckett of Owen Sound, Mr. Geo. Reichen of Hanover appeared before Police Magistrate Creasor in the factory town on Thursday last and pleaded not guilty to the allegation. It appears that of three barrels of whiskey that defendant had shipped in about May 16 27 gallons have been disposed of since that date, as it was reported that Reichen had been handing it around during the Old Boys' celebration at Walkerton, he was asked to explain the source of its disappearance. The accused, however, claimed that the beverage had been consumed at his home in a legitimate way and had a large number of witnesses testify to having been treated to the moisture. At the close of the hearing the Magistrate reserved his decision and so far has not divulged his findings.

CAR BADLY WRECKED

A Ford car driven by Frank Valad of Riversdale is now undergoing extensive repairs in the Ford garage as a result of "Lizzie" leaving the gravel near Duncan Smith's on the Durham road and flopping over on her back. The mishap occurred about 2 o'clock Monday morning and while the fivver turned turtle in the ditch, breaking the hood and otherwise badly wrecking the bus, neither Valad nor his boy companion were seriously hurt. After a number of unsuccessful attempts to get farmers out of their beds to lend assistance in placing "Lizzie" back on her nobby wheels, they abandoned the wreck and had the Ford garage-men run out later in the morning and tow the damaged fivver to town for repairs.—Times.

TWO YEARS IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Wilbert John, the 14-year-old Saugeen Indian boy, who was brought to Walkerton and pleaded guilty before Judge Klein on Thursday, July 28th, to the charge of breaking into and burglarizing the summer cottages of Dr. Danard at the Sauble and Dr. Middleboro at Oliphant, stealing a tasty supply of eats, and later swiping a skiff and going for a cruise around Tobermory thence on to Parry Sound where he was apprehended, and who was remanded to goal to await sentence, was again arraigned before Judge Klein on Saturday morning last and given two years in the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico. Redskin was escorted to his lodgings on Monday morning last by High Constable Briggs.—Times.

ASSESSMENT AMENDMENTS

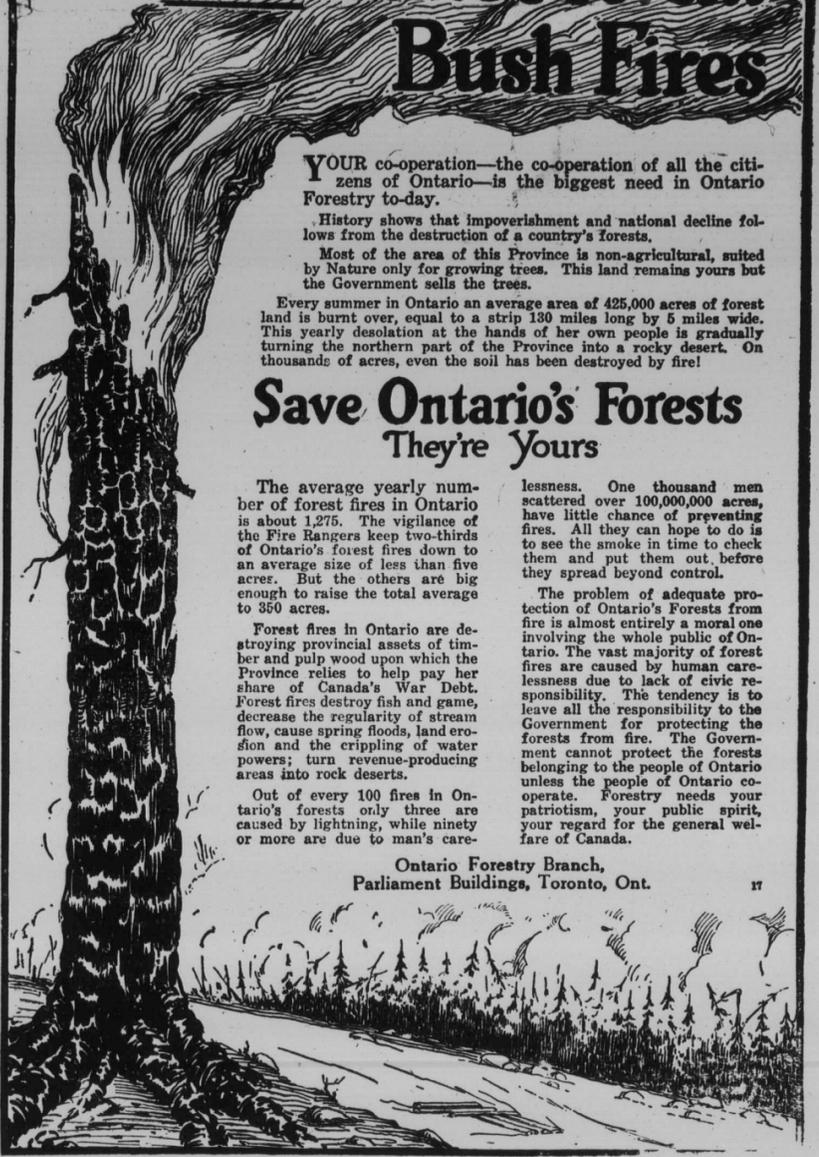
Under an amendment of the Assessment Act, passed at the 1921 session, the income of a person derived from interest or other investments is now exempt up to \$800, as long as the income from all sources does not exceed \$1500. For example, if the income from investments is \$1000 and the income from all sources is \$1450, then \$800 of the \$1000 is exempt from taxation. The former the \$1000 was taxable because it exceeded \$800.

The hired man who is interested in his work is not continually looking at his watch for fear he will work a few minutes overtime. On the other hand he will work after hours fitting the stock for the show or doing odds and ends that help out. Such men are usually repaid by the employer while the clock man deserves no favor. It pays to have the employers interest at heart.

When Jones' rich grandmother passed away all his poverty-stricken friends rallied about him with words of cheer and comfort, but Jones remained sad and dejected. "She left a last will and testament, I suppose?" murmured Jenkins carelessly. "Oh, yes," said Jones, "she left a will and testament." They hung expectant while sobs choked back his words. "I am to have the testament."

A barn belonging to Geo. Nesbitt, on the 12th con. of Wallace, was struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon and burned to the ground, together with some hay and a number of implements. The storm, which passed over that section of Wallace Tp., must have been severe as nothing unusual was noticed in town during the afternoon. It was much more severe at Southern points, particularly around London.—Palmerston Spectator.

Do Your Bit to Prevent Bush Fires



YOUR co-operation—the co-operation of all the citizens of Ontario—is the biggest need in Ontario Forestry to-day.

History shows that impoverishment and national decline follows from the destruction of a country's forests.

Most of the area of this Province is non-agricultural, suited by Nature only for growing trees. This land remains yours but the Government sells the trees.

Every summer in Ontario an average area of 425,000 acres of forest land is burnt over, equal to a strip 130 miles long by 5 miles wide. This yearly desolation at the hands of her own people is gradually turning the northern part of the Province into a rocky desert. On thousands of acres, even the soil has been destroyed by fire!

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The average yearly number of forest fires in Ontario is about 1,275. The vigilance of the Fire Rangers keep two-thirds of Ontario's forest fires down to an average size of less than five acres. But the others are big enough to raise the total average to 350 acres.

Forest fires in Ontario are destroying provincial assets of timber and pulp wood upon which the Province relies to help pay her share of Canada's War Debt. Forest fires destroy fish and game, decrease the regularity of stream flow, cause spring floods, land erosion and the crippling of water powers; turn revenue-producing areas into rock deserts.

Out of every 100 fires in Ontario's forests only three are caused by lightning, while ninety or more are due to man's care-

lessness. One thousand men scattered over 100,000,000 acres, have little chance of preventing fires. All they can hope to do is to see the smoke in time to check them and put them out, before they spread beyond control.

The problem of adequate protection of Ontario's Forests from fire is almost entirely a moral one involving the whole public of Ontario. The vast majority of forest fires are caused by human carelessness due to lack of civic responsibility. The tendency is to leave all the responsibility to the Government for protecting the forests from fire. The Government cannot protect the forests belonging to the people of Ontario unless the people of Ontario cooperate. Forestry needs your patriotism, your public spirit, your regard for the general welfare of Canada.

Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

17

The Young Mother

Youth, with its vitality, makes for the young mother's health and happiness. But later, maternal experiences bring a different result. The care of a family, multiplied household duties, and very often the weakness caused by womanly disease, tend to prolong the suffering and to make convalescence a slow and weary process. Many women—perhaps your own neighbors—have had beneficial experience with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which prepares the prospective mother. Send 10 cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package of tablets.

HAMILTON, ONT.—"I was advised by a practical nurse to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic during expectancy, and I have had every reason to be grateful for her advice, because it kept me in perfect health and I had practically no suffering. The Prescription not only benefits the mother, but I am positive the child is benefited, too. I would not hesitate to recommend this 'Prescription' to every expectant mother."—MRS. C. SPIKE, 46 Hess Street, N.

CARRY CASE TO THRONE

To the foot of the throne, to King George himself, a deputation of Six Nations Indians from Brantford is now on its way, having left for Rochester to join Attorney Decker in forming a deputation to protest against the alleged interference of the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs with life and customs and government of the Reserves. The specific cause of complaint is enforcement of the Indian Enfranchisement Act, the Indians holding that, as allies by treaty of the British Crown, they are not subject to the laws of the Canadian Government.

A man in Hamilton was fined for having glaring headlights on his auto. If every man were treated alike in this respect there would be a respectable sum on hand to pay the national debt.

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 We Take Small Accounts?



We do more than that. We invite them—welcome them—and take good care of them. If you wish to open a Savings Account for any particular purpose—or wish to teach the children to save by having an account in each child's name—do not hesitate to do so because the amounts to be deposited will be small. \$1. is sufficient to open a Savings Account, and deposits of \$1. are always welcome.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

MILD MAY BRANCH, HANOVER BRANCH, WALKERTON BRANCH,

A. C. WELK, Manager. H. W. BRITTON, Manager. W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

When a woman who was "burning up the road" on the boulevard was overtaken by a traffic officer and motioned to stop, she indignantly asked: "What do you want with me?"

"You were running forty miles an hour," said the officer. "Forty miles an hour? Why, officer, I haven't been out an hour," said the woman. "Go ahead," said the officer. "That's a new one on me."

Soils and Crops

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

Selecting the Seed Corn.

You can make good money selecting your seed corn in the field. A very successful corn grower told me that he attributed his success as a grower of corn to the fact that he made a practice of carefully selecting his seed each season in the field. He makes a business of seed-selecting, and devotes more time and thought to it than to any other operation in growing the crop.

A little thought will convince any intelligent corn grower that the best seed can be secured only by field selection. In no other way can the grower know the character of the stalk upon which the ear was produced. Seed of strong vitality, that will germinate quickly and make a vigorous early growth, even though the weather is slightly unfavorable, is absolutely necessary if you are to obtain a good stand of corn.

Do not underestimate the value of good seed. Since one bushel of corn will plant from 6 to 12 acres of land which will produce from 300 to 800 bushels of grain, it is apparent that the character of the seed planted is of the greatest importance. You are warranted in spending all the time and trouble necessary to insure the best possible seed.

Good farmers have found that the best way to secure good seed is to select in the field. After your corn is mature, and before the crop is harvested and shocked, go through your field with a sack or basket and select good-looking mature ears that are growing on thrifty-looking stalks.

The character of the stalk upon which the corn was produced is of as much importance as the ear itself. They should be strong, upright and leafy, of medium height, and largest at the tassel. The ears should be located on the stalk at a convenient height for husking. By selecting each season stalks with ears at this height, it is possible gradually to develop a strain of corn that will be very uniform in this respect.

I find it best to select ears that have a shank of medium length and diameter, and which hang down sufficiently to prevent water from entering the tip. Make sure that the stalk selected grew under average field conditions—that is, where the stand was normal and where there was no special advantages of moisture and plant food. The ear selected should be good because of the vigorous breeding of the parent plant rather than from any advantage it may have had over other plants in the way of location. Do not select ears that are too large or too immature. Average-size ears are most desirable for seed. Strong, symmetrically developed ears, with straight even rows and well-dented kernels, will give the best results in good corn growing regions. Seed ears should be a little rougher than the average, because of the tendency for a variety gradually to become smoother and the kernels shallower.

Remember, in selecting seed corn, that the ability of the corn to grow will depend largely upon the conditions under which it matured. If for any reason the ear failed to mature properly, the vitality of the seed is very likely to be deficient, and a poor stand of corn may result. A sound, firm condition of the ear and bright glossy grains are the best indications of proper maturity. If the ear is not firm, if the kernels are lacking in lustre, or if the grains are more or less discolored at the tip end, do not select it for seed. These signs indicate poor vitality. Ears of this kind will not yield as well as those that are well matured.

It is a good idea to select two or three times as many ears as will be needed for planting. It may be advisable to discard many of the field-selected ears when they are more carefully examined. If an abundance of seed is selected, only the best need be used.

World Agriculture.

At the last general meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture held in Rome and attended by Mr. T. K. Doherty, Chief of the Institute for Canada, many important matters were dealt with. Proposals for greater speed in the collection and circulation of crop reports introduced by the Canadian delegate at a previous meeting were adopted. These reports are to be cabled before the 10th of each month, a summary made and cabled to the governments represented two days later. The establishment of a special bureau in each country to carry on correspondence, the same as exists in Canada, was represented. Some changes were made in the classification of live stock for annual report and census purposes. A table of the classification adopted by the Institute is given in The Agricultural Gazette. The permanent committee was asked to report on expenditures incurred by the different governments in the interests of agriculture. The Institute was requested to publish the result of inquiries into the methods adopted during and immediately following the war for the increase of agricultural production. It was decided to recommend to affiliated governments the appointment of agri-

After your seed is selected, be sure that it is thoroughly dried and properly stored. Corn gathered in the field always contains a large amount of water. If it is not properly dried it may mold or be injured later by freezing. Dry corn will not be injured by cold weather, and corn that matures properly in the field can often be stored without taking extra precautions.

But if the corn matures late and contains considerable moisture when the first frost occurs it will be necessary to dry it by artificial heat in order to obtain seed of the best quality. It is always the safest plan to dry carefully the seed corn each season. If you do not have a regular corn-drying room you can use the kitchen, the attic, or some other warm, well-ventilated place. When the corn is thoroughly dry, it can be transferred to a more convenient place for winter storage.

If for any reason you are unable to select your corn from the standing stalk before harvest, the next best time is when the crop is husked. A box for seed ears can be attached to the side of the wagon. In this way they can be kept separated from the other corn.

Even though you select your seed corn in the field, and store it carefully, do not fail to make a germination test before planting the next spring, if you want the best results. Corn properly selected and stored will probably grow, but it doesn't pay to take chances. The germination test before planting will insure a good stand.

Bordeaux Mixture.

The standard Bordeaux mixture which is commonly used on grapes, potatoes and other plants for the control of fungus diseases, is made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of stone lime and fifty gallons of water.

In making small quantities the lime should be slaked with hot water and diluted to about twenty gallons. The copper sulphate should be dissolved in hot water and also diluted to twenty gallons. These two dilutions should be poured together into a separate container and enough water added to make up the fifty gallons.

In making larger quantities fifty pounds of copper sulphate may be put in a burlap sack and suspended in twenty-five gallons of water. When this is all dissolved it will make two pounds of copper sulphate to one pound of the solution. Therefore if you wish to make a fifty-gallon batch of Bordeaux, two gallons of the solution will give you enough copper sulphate for that batch. There is one precaution necessary in making this stock solution and that is the copper sulphate should not come in contact with iron, nails, hooks, etc., as its chemical action will ruin them. In handling copper sulphate in this concentrated form use a wooden pail instead of a galvanized one.

Lime may also be made in stock quantities. Fifty pounds or more may be slaked in a tub or other receptacle. Agitate well when slaking to prevent burning and to make lime firm and smooth after it has been slaked. This should be kept covered with water to prevent drying out. To get a fairly accurate measure of the quantity of lime to use, slake four pounds in a pail and mark on the pail the height to which the lime comes. This pail will then be a measure for your lime. It is better to use too much lime than not enough.

The great precaution necessary for making good Bordeaux is to have both the lime and copper sulphate diluted before mixing. If either of them are in concentrated form and mixed, the Bordeaux mixture will be coarse and will settle quickly. Poorly made Bordeaux will curdle somewhat like sour milk. As the Bordeaux is a mechanical mixture and not a chemical one it is very essential that it be kept thoroughly agitated while spraying.

cultural attaches to their embassies. On the suggestion of the French delegate a permanent committee on agricultural meteorology is to be appointed. A proposal for the creation of International Research Institute of Plant Pathology was adopted. A proposal was made that the governments should establish scholarships enabling students to visit the Institute at Rome for purposes of study. It was decided that a consultative committee of specialists from each country should be established for the better co-operation of the bureaus and to meet in annual conference. When adequate funds are available a Year Book of Economic and Social Institutions and a dictionary of technical words are to be published. There was a consensus of opinion strongly opposed to the fixing of an eight-hour day for agricultural labor and even to the consideration of that subject by delegates who represented town labor. A desire was generally expressed that most cordial relations should be maintained between the Institute and the League of Nations.

When the pasture gets short a broken rail in the fence along the corn field creates a big temptation for the herd to sample the corn or roots.

British Bacon Market Goes Back to Old Requirements.

The British bacon market has reverted to the rigid limits of weight for Wiltshire sides. During the war the demand for bacon and the prices generally was so keen that the limits were relaxed, so that for a time a Wiltshire side weighing anywhere between 45 pounds and 100 pounds was accepted. As a consequence there was not the same discrimination made by packers' buyers between the prices paid for select hogs. The extraordinary demand, however, is over. The fat, lard-type hog is at a distinct discount in Canada. So with the light-weight hog; it should be finished on the farm.

For some time past the British Ministry's limits for Wiltshire were 45 pounds to 90 pounds. The market is returning to normal and the weights are now 45 pounds to 75 pounds. Packers have long since recognized that the return to normal was inevitable and warned farmers and breeders against going in for any but the well-known bacon hog. They repeat that it is all-important for the future of the bacon industry that farmers breeding types and breeds of hogs unsuitable to produce select Wiltshires should at once get rid of them and stock only hogs which will yield prime Wiltshires that the British trade demands as well as the products required in our domestic market. "Out-weights" below 45 pounds or above 75 pounds are heavily penalized in the export trade. The hog to give best results should average about 185 pounds live weight. At present packers are compelled to make a difference of from \$1 to \$2 a hundredweight in what they pay for light weights and from \$2 to \$3.50 for heavy weights, as against hogs of selected weights.

Grading Dairy Produce.

All the grading of dairy produce being done in Canada, at the present time is more or less voluntary and has no authority of law behind it. There seems to be some misapprehension regarding the Act recently passed at Ottawa to regulate the grading of dairy produce. Objection to the measure appears to be based, in the first place, on the supposition that the grading will entail additional expense to the producer and, in the second, that all butter and cheese for export would have to be graded at Montreal. The reasoning is unfounded. The producer will be subject to no additional expense and there is nothing in the Act calling for the grading to be done at Montreal. The Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for grading, and assurance is given that before such regulations are adopted a draft thereof will be submitted to interested parties. When the preliminaries have been agreed upon the grading will be entrusted to well qualified and disinterested persons who will be governed by official standards and definitions. Grading, which is another term for standardization, will be the means of enhancing the reputation and value of Canadian dairy products.

Make sure that there is a constant supply of water and salt before the livestock.

Laying Out Land for Fall Tractor Plowing

In laying out a field for fall plowing with a tractor, one should do away with all unnecessary traveling, as it is simply a waste of fuel and time and wears out the tractor without giving returns. A field should be marked off therefore and plowed systematically.

One of the best ways to plow a rectangular field is by use of the continuous furrow. If this plan is followed, the first thing to do is to set stakes along the centre line of the field. This line of stakes should extend ten or fifteen feet closer to the ends of the field than it is to the sides, which will allow for narrowing the furrows in turning at the ends.

The first tractor furrow should follow the stakes which have been set up. When the tractor reaches the end of the stakes, the plows should be lifted, the outfit swung to the right, and then back to the left in a complete circle. At each turn the ends should be rounded as much as possible so that after a few rounds have been plowed the outfit may be swung around the ends without lifting the plows. Thereafter a continuous furrow may be plowed. If properly laid out and plowed, the whole field will be turned except a small spot in each corner.

Curve plowing, however, is rather hard on the tractor gears, and a different method is usually recommended. This method is the back plowing or dead-furrow plowing. By this method, nearly all the plowing is done on a straight line and the outfit is turned with the plows out of the ground.

To plow by this latter method, leave about forty-five feet all around the field on which to turn the tractor. With one bottom only in the ground, plow around the field to mark this distance. Then at one side of the field, set a line of stakes, sixty feet from the furrow marked off forty-five feet from the fence, and parallel with that furrow. Sixty feet from the first line of stakes, set up another line, and 120 feet from the second line of stakes, set up another. The operator now has three lines of stakes to plow by—

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time the king of the forest lost his best tooth. A tooth is a very important possession of a king, and old Leo dared not roar or smile in the presence of his subjects, because once they missed that sharp tooth they would plot for his downfall.

The old lion thought and thought, and at last resolved to consult Abner Elephant, one of his most trusted friends, and get his advice. The house of Mr. and Mrs. Elephant, with whom Uncle Abner lived, was in the deepest part of the jungle, and the whole family was thrown into a flutter by the unexpected visit from the king.

Oliver Elephant, Uncle Abner's little nephew, was sent straight to bed because the king explained that he had come upon a very secret mission. The king looked anxiously all around to be sure no one was listening. Then in an agitated whisper he told them of the loss of his sharpest tooth. He could remember nothing about it, he said, but waking up in the morning and finding it gone.

"If you can find it for me I shall give you the freedom of the forest and a royal talisman to protect you from every beast in the jungle," said the king.

Uncle Abner did what he could to comfort his royal majesty, and promised to search diligently for the missing tooth. So the king returned to his castle greatly encouraged.

Now I know Oliver Elephant was supposed to be asleep. But what little boy, elephant or human, is going to sleep with a king sitting in the parlor? Oliver, I am sorry to say, put his big ears to the floor and heard the whole story. He resolved himself to find the king's tooth and win the freedom of the jungle.

Next day instead of going to school Oliver went off under a tree and sat down to think.

Of course, one thing was sure. It was impossible for Oliver to go to the king's palace without disclosing his purpose. But he went to the end of the gate and looked reflectively into the monarch's private drinking pool, which was just outside. No one was in sight, and the water was so clear and tempting that Oliver resolved to have a swim. A big sign stood on the edge of the pool stating clearly: "King's pool. All trespassing forbidden under penalty of fine and imprisonment."

But Oliver decided to take one plunge and come right out. Down, down, he dived, then gave a gurgle of pain. Something had stuck in his trunk. He rose to the surface and clambered cressy out on the bank.

Then he gave a squeal of surprise. For there stuck in his trunk was—what do you suppose? The king's tooth! He clapped it into his pocket and was about to start off when two of the palace guards seized him and hustled him into the king's presence.

The king was holding court—talking out of one side of his mouth so his missing tooth would not be seen. But when he heard that Oliver had dared to swim in his drinking pool he gave a roar of anger. Then, clapping his paw over his mouth and gazing

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

AUGUST 21.

Paul Prepares for World Conquest. Acts 15: 1-16: 5. Golden Text—Acts 15: 11.

Connecting Links—The one great fact which this first adventure of the apostles of Christ into the great world outside of Palestine and Syria proved was that Gentiles as well as Jews were ready for the gospel, and that wherever they had gone men of all races had listened eagerly to their message, had believed and entered into the household of faith. This meant surely, if Christianity were to be triumphant, that the world of the future would not be a Jewish world only, and that the long expected salvation would embrace both Gentile and Jew.

It meant the yielding of those national hopes and ambitions which the Jews held so tenaciously, in order to find a larger hope and a more splendid ambition in the prospect of a united world, the old barriers broken down, and peace, brotherhood, and goodwill taking the place of enmity, strife, and hatred. It is no wonder that the telling of their story in the morning and finding it gone.

When Paul, with his little company of missionaries, reached Pisidian Antioch, he found himself on the great Roman road which ran east and west through Asia Minor, along which came heavily laden caravans, and Roman legionaries, and many a traveller and scholar seeking to know more of the world of their time. With these he must sometimes have conversed, and we can imagine his gaze turned westward to the rich cities of the Lycus valley, to Ephesus the great seaport, meeting place of east and west, to the ships which sailed over the sea to Greece and Italy and far-off Spain, and to Athens and Corinth and Rome. Already he must have entertained the hope of some day carrying his victorious gospel along that westward road, and of winning the Roman empire for Christ.

15: 1-35. Certain men which came down from Judea. These were Jewish converts who held that all who believed in Jesus should conform to the Jewish laws. For them faith in them was not enough for salvation. They were willing to admit the Gentiles, if the Gentiles would submit themselves to the Jewish customs, and in particular to circumcision.

Paul and Barnabas had staunch friends and supporters in the Antioch church, but these trouble-makers from Jerusalem must also have had a following. There was grave danger that the little Christian community would be rent and torn by dissension. It was decided, therefore, that Paul and Barnabas should go to Jerusalem with the apostles and elders about this question. At first informally, and then to a formal gathering of the leaders of the church, they told their story. Their antagonists were there also to present their case. In Jerusalem practically everybody kept the Jewish laws, so that the feeling must have been largely against the two brave missionaries. At a critical moment Peter came to their aid by telling the story of his visit to the Roman Cornelius, and how Cornelius and those with him had been baptized and had received the Holy Spirit.

The decision of the Council was spoken by James, who was a brother of Jesus and the acknowledged head of the Jerusalem church. He recalled the fact that the ancient prophets had foretold not only the restoration of the Jewish kingdom, the tabernacle of David, but also that the Gentiles should, with the residue of men, seek after the Lord. The council enjoined only that Gentile Christians should, for the sake of peace and unity, abstain from certain things which were peculiarly offensive to their Jewish

around anxiously, he ordered Oliver to be turned out of the jungle.

"If it wasn't for your Uncle Abner I'd have you made into chowder," he shouted sideways. Oliver was terribly frightened, but begged to speak to the monarch alone, saying he had a message from his uncle.

The king looked at him sharply, then waved his subjects out. "Your majesty," said Oliver, regaining his courage, "walking on the edge of your pool this morning I was attracted by something white shining on the bottom. Looking closer I saw that it was—" (the king began to tremble with nervousness).

"What?" he asked weakly. "Your majesty's peerless tooth!" said Oliver, producing it from his pocket with a great flourish. "At great risk to myself I recovered it and am here to claim the reward." The king was so delighted to get his tooth again that he forgot to ask Oliver how he had heard of his loss. Pulling a small gold ring from his robe he tied it on a piece of red string around Oliver's neck, and after that none of the jungle animals dared so much as growl at the little jungle boy, for he possessed the king's talisman of protection. As for the king, he had his tooth soldered in and, although he could not chew on that side, his subjects never discovered it and, as far as I know, he is still monarch of the jungle.

When you are discouraged and think that there is no use trying, then get busy.

With a short crop of hay over a large portion of Ontario, it is important that the straw be saved in as good condition as possible. Silage and straw make a very good ration for cattle.

neighbors and fellow Christians (vv. 20, 21). Letters were written and sent by two trusted men to the Christians of Antioch, in which the work of Paul and Barnabas was commended. A great victory had been won for Christian faith and freedom.

15: 36-16: 5. Let us go again. The victory was won, and the way was open for the apostles of the Gentiles to continue their work. They could go everywhere now, with the full consent and accord of the great leaders and founders of the Church, and open the door wide to their Gentile converts. In Christ there was to be no more Jew nor Gentile—all were to be one in faith, whatever difference of practice or custom, or law there might be. The way was open for a triumphant progress of the gospel to all the nations.

The thought of Paul turned now to the young and struggling Christian communities in Galatia, and he proposed to Barnabas that they should go and visit them. Perhaps his thought reached out beyond them, too, to the road that ran westward to the Aegean Sea, to Ephesus and Smyrna, and the other Greek cities, and the islands and coast beyond.

The contention, which arose about John Mark, could not be settled. He was nearly related to Barnabas, who was naturally ready to forgive him for having left them on the first journey. But Paul would not take him again. Long afterward we know that he was reconciled to Mark, and that Mark was with him in his Roman prison (Col. 4: 10 and 2 Tim. 4: 11). The friends parted, and Paul took with him Silas (or Sivanus), one of the two messengers who had been sent with the letters of the Jerusalem council to Antioch (15: 22). This time he went overland, travelling northward and westward from Antioch.

Timotheus, or Timothy, was a native of Lystra, a young man who had been led to faith in Jesus Christ upon Paul's first visit to that city. Of his mother and grandmother Paul speaks in a letter written many years later (2 Tim. 1: 5). The company of three went on, visiting and encouraging the churches.

Application.

In last week's lesson we saw how Paul and Barnabas were horrified when men thought they were gods. "We also are men of like passions with you," they protested. To-day's lesson teaches how true those words were. Apostles, leaders though they were they were very human, and perhaps it is a good thing for us that we have this account of the sharp difference of opinion which took place about the "good old times," and the wonderful people who lived long ago. They disparage everything modern and praise everything which happened in the past. If such people would just take their New Testaments and read over the Acts of the Apostles or some of the epistles which had to be written to correct grave abuses they would not rave so much about the past.

Alexander Maclaren used to say that one of the surest proofs of the truth of the Bible was its perfect candour. We all know what it is to read a book of fiction in which the hero conducts himself so that there is never a flaw to be found either in his conversation or his conduct. The heroes of the Bible are not set forth in that light. If Moses loses his temper and strikes a rock we are told about it. If Elijah becomes depressed and cowardly we have an account of it. If Job loses his patience and David his purity we have a full recital of the events down to the most sickening details. And so here in the New Testament we read of the inconsistencies as well as the magnificent heroisms of Peter and Paul and Barnabas, and many other servants of God.

Gluten Flour—Its Uses and Characteristics.

Nearly all of the so-called gluten flours offered to the public are not made from gluten. Such is the frank statement made by Dr. C. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, in a bulletin entitled "Wheat, Flour and Bread," recently issued by the Experimental Farms Branch at Ottawa. The name used, says Dr. Saunders, is entirely misleading, as these flours often contain a high percentage of starch and are quite unsuitable for diabetic patients. As a rule the gluten flours offered for sale are practically identical with the whole wheat and Graham flours. Genuine gluten flour, which is made by washing the starch out of wheaten flour and then drying and grinding, is extremely expensive. Gluten bread has no resemblance to ordinary bread and as a substitute for such is an impossibility. Rather less than 50 per cent. of genuine gluten flour can be mixed with ordinary flour, and bread of medium quality be made. Gluten flour can also be used in the production of pancakes, biscuits and other products provided it be mixed with ordinary flour, fine shorts or ground nuts, together with eggs, milk, baking powder, etc. There is, however, no possibility of producing any form of palatable bread, biscuits or cake with a very large proportion of pure gluten flour. Dr. Saunders suggests that physicians would be well advised to take cognizance of these facts and not to expect their patients to purchase what is unobtainable or to eat what is inedible. The bulletin, it might be remarked, goes thoroughly into its subject, treating it in all its phases.

Are you using more horse-power per man-power this year?

21 Aug 1921

FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment, and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear.

There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Material Difference.

"Now that Estelle is engaged, I suppose you are going to give her a linen shower."

"No," she said she preferred a lawn party."

People are made more unhappy by the ills they fear than by those they suffer.

The man whose advice is worth while doesn't have to offer it.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Pyramid Building.

The Pyramid of Cleopatra is nearly 500 feet high, covers more than thirteen acres, and contains 90,000,000 cubic feet of stone. Its construction is said to have been a task of twenty years, employing the continuous labor of 100,000 men.

Modern engineers believe that they could reproduce it in twelve months, at a labor cost of \$1,200,000, using concrete as the material in place of limestone.

The great pyramid was built wholly by man power. To erect one like it would be a relatively easy task mechanically, inasmuch as electrical and other machinery would do the bulk of the work.

A theory generally accepted has been that the ancient Egyptians elevated the huge limestone blocks by building against the structure a long "ramp" of earth, up which the stones were dragged. Some of our foremost engineers now reject this idea, contending that the sides of the pyramid, being filled in to a smooth slant as they rose, themselves formed planes sufficiently inclined to enable gangs of men to pull up with ropes the stones required for the successive courses.

With modern devices we could build such a pyramid in a year. An enormous concrete-mixing plant would be erected, capable of handling thousands of tons of material a day. A great steel tower, or several of them, would be erected. Fresh concrete would be rushed to these by a multitude of bucket conveyers from the mixing plant. The concrete would be whisked to the tops of the towers and thence would be distributed to the points where it was wanted. Up, up, up the mighty pile would go. It would be a process twenty times as rapid as the best that slave labor could do under the lash for Old Man Cheops.

Mount Ararat.

Mount Ararat is really two mountains separated by a valley. The higher peak is 17,210 feet and the lesser is 13,000 feet above sea level.

British Produce Cotton.

A British experiment farm at Baghdad has succeeded in producing Egyptian and long staple American cotton of excellent quality and heavy yield.

There are 850 daily newspapers in Japan.

BRITAIN WILL BUILD SWIFT MINE LAYER

DURING THE COMING AUTUMN SEASON.

To be of Cruiser Class, About 6,000 Tons and of Large Munition Capacity.

Besides the four superdreadnoughts, armed with 16-inch guns, for which Parliament is to vote money this month, Great Britain is about to lay down two other vessels, each of a new and novel type, says a London newspaper. The first is a cruiser mine layer, while the second is a big ocean-going submarine, which probably will be larger and much faster than the German U-cruisers that made their appearance toward the end of the war.

The mine layer is to be put on the stocks at Devonport during the coming autumn. She will be the first vessel of this type ever built for the Royal Navy, all its other mine ships having been improvised. Her features will be high speed, an extensive cruising radius and very large mine carrying capacity. The displacement may exceed 6,000 tons. War experience demonstrated the value of big high speed ships fitted up as mine layers, and it is partly owing to the fine performance of H.M.S. Princess Margaret, a former C.P.R. liner, purchased by the Admiralty and used for this work, that the decision to build a special mine cruiser has been taken.

Driven by Diesel Engines.

As regards the new submarine, the few details known of her indicate a development of the famous "K" class designed to work with the feet at sea. But the new boat will be driven by Diesel engines and will have better diving qualities than the K-boats.

The Brazilian Government, it is understood, intends to augment its navy by purchasing foreign warships. A mission headed by Admiral J.J. Ribeiro da Costa and Commandant C. Palma is to sail for Europe for this purpose. It is said that they are negotiating for the purchase of one or two British battleships, the Agincourt and Erin being mentioned in this connection.

The Agincourt was originally built in England for Brazil, but before completion was sold to the Turks, who were prevented from taking delivery of her by the war. She was then seized by the British and commissioned for service with the Grand Fleet, taking part in the Jutland battle. American naval men who served in the North Sea will remember having heard this ship called the President Wilson, a nickname bestowed on her by reason of her battery of fourteen 14-inch guns, known as the Fourteen Points. The Agincourt has been in reserve since the war.

SECRET TALKS THROUGH SPACE

WIRELESS TELEPHONE AROUND THE WORLD IS A MARVEL OF THE LITTLE VALVE.

Wireless Telephone Around the World is a Marvel of the Not Distant Future.

One of the biggest dreams of wireless, full of promise for the world, is coming true. At last men of science have succeeded in the great task to which they have given their minds for years—they have made wireless secret and private.

This is the latest development in the scientific wonder of the age, and the method by which it is brought about is ingenious. A certain type of wave is used that will go from point to point without expanding, and it cannot, therefore, be picked up by any station unless that station happens to be in the direct line between the transmitting and receiving stations.

The system can be applied to wireless telephone or telegraph, and it is expected that it will be in general use before long.

Privacy by Wireless.

Wireless can, in this way, be rendered as secret and private as a message by wire.

Professor J. A. Fleming, of London University, tells us that some time ago a ship in the Atlantic spoke by wireless telephone to a station on the American coast; then, by means of a special apparatus called a thermionic valve, the message was transferred to the New York-San Francisco telephone line, and on to Los Angeles.

There it was transferred to the wireless telephone and transmitted to the island of Santa Catalina in the Pacific, thirty miles from the mainland, so that a man on a ship in the Atlantic spoke across that ocean, across the American continent, and over part of the Pacific, a distance of four thousand miles.

This wonder, and indeed the whole remarkable development of wireless over long distances, has been rendered possible by the thermionic valve, a little instrument that magnifies the current.

Even on an ordinary telephone a much thinner and less expensive cable can be used if thermionic valves are inserted. How great the saving is can be judged by the fact that the wire of the ordinary trunk line between London and Glasgow weighs three hundred tons, and by means of the valve more than half this weight can be saved. The General Post Office is now using the valve on all its long trunk lines.

Cabinet of the Empire.

Almost every week there are advances in wireless. Some years ago Professor Fleming foretold that it might be possible one day for the Premiers of the British Commonwealth, without leaving their offices, to communicate by wireless telephone and attend an Empire Cabinet meeting in Downing Street.

It seems that we may be on the eve of such a marvel. It might be quite possible, Professor Fleming says, for a British Minister to say to a secretary: "I want the opinion of General Smuts on a matter. Ask him what he thinks," and for the secretary to come back presently and say that the Premier of South Africa approves of the decision.

Wireless telephony has one great advantage over the ordinary telephone. It does not distort the form of the sound waves. In the ordinary telephone the waves are much distorted, with the result that the sounds heard at the receiving end are far from perfect. With wireless there is no distortion, and the sound is clear.

Fiction Provided For.

The husband was seeing his beloved wife off for a holiday.

"Maggie, dear," he said, "hadn't you better take some fiction with you to while away the time?"

"Oh, no, George," she said, "you'll be sending me some letters."

His Alibi.

Awkward Friend (who has been permitted to hold the baby, with disastrous results)—"Terrible, terrible! I can't imagine how it happened. Really, I assure you, I—I hardly ever drop a baby."

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Summer vacation and recreation: "To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new." A league up the road somewhere, then a bypath, and a little lodge by a rushing mountain stream, or perhaps where the sea tumbles in—cool and sweet and salt. Let the act of going—leaving your place unoccupied—be the vacation part of it. The precious days of freedom are for recreation: new tasks, new thoughts, a regeneration of mind and body. It is not a matter of doing nothing, but rather of doing something different or differently or in a different place.

The only difference between a rut and a grave is the width and depth.

The first bicycle driven by pedals was made in Paris in 1866.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia



Verbal Barrage.

"Shall I go over the top?" asked the talkative barber, posing his shears.

"Yes, as soon as your gas-attack is over," answered the weary customer.

Nasty One.

"Yes, my dear," said the sarcastic husband; "you may have made the cake all alone, as you say, but who helped you lift it out of the oven?"

Wouldn't Repeat.

Jack—"Say, Artie, this firecracker won't go off."

Artie—"That's funny, it went off all right a minute ago."

They Might.

"Papa," asked little Clementine, "if they made stockings out of Irish poplin, would they call them Sinn Fein-ery?"

Unhealthy Not To.

Tourist (in mining town)—"Is this a good healthy place to settle in?"

Hotel Keeper—"It is, stranger. Fact is, ye can't get away from here alive unless ye do settle."

All Explained.

Officer in charge of rifle-range—"Don't you know any better than to point an empty gun at me?"

Raw Recruit—"But it isn't empty, sir; it's loaded."

Learning His Trade.

"Johnny," said the teacher reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

"Yes'm; I'm going to be a dialect writer."

Suspicious Welfare Work.

Mother—"No, Bobbie, I can't allow you to play with that little Kim boy. He might have a bad influence over you."

Bobby—"But, mother, can I play with him for the good influence I might have over him?"

Of Course.

"Emma," her mother said, "did you peel your apple, as I told you to, before eating it?"

"Yes, mamma," said little Emma.

"And what did you do with the peeling?"

"Why," said little Emma, "I ate it, of course."

A Remarkable Legal Memory.

"Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the attorney.

"Why, of course," replied the young lady on the witness stand.

"Do you remember what suit it was?"

"It was a blue suit with a white collar and white cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the fair witness.

The publishers of the best Farmers' paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. GLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
E. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street
New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

LONDON WOMAN IS MUCH GRATIFIED

GRATEFUL TO TANLAC FOR HELPING HER.

Now Free From Troubles From Which She Had Suffered For Three Long Years.

"I will always feel grateful to the lady in Toronto who advised me to take Tanlac," said Mrs. Gertrude Puzley, 74 Colborne St., London, Ont.

"For three years I suffered from a general run-down condition, following a severe operation. I was in the hospital for a month and, after coming home, it was fully ten weeks before I could get around very much and then only with difficulty.

"I could neither eat nor sleep with any satisfaction and had very little strength. I was not satisfied with the way I was mending and decided to get something to build me up.

"I read a statement from a lady in Toronto about Tanlac and I wrote to her and she advised me to try it by all means. It certainly has been a godsend to me and I am glad I followed her advice, for I am a well woman today. I began to pick up from the very start and my strength gradually came back. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly all night long and my work is a pleasure. I am grateful for what Tanlac did for me and I believe it will do the same for others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

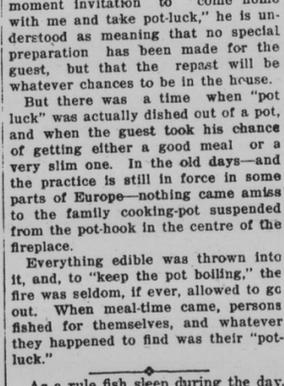
Why "Pot-Luck"?

When a man offers a spur-of-the-moment invitation to "come home with me and take pot-luck," he is understood as meaning that no special preparation has been made for the guest, but that the repast will be whatever chances to be in the house.

But there was a time when "pot luck" was actually dished out of a pot, and when the guest took his chance of getting either a good meal or a very slim one. In the old days—and the practice is still in force in some parts of Europe—nothing came amiss to the family cooking-pot suspended from the pot-hook in the centre of the fireplace.

Everything edible was thrown into it, and, to "keep the pot boiling," the fire was seldom, if ever, allowed to go out. When meal-time came, persons fished for themselves, and whatever they happened to find was their "pot-luck."

As a rule fish sleep during the day.



You Never Tire Of Cuticura Soap

Because of its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance, it is ideal for every-day toilet purposes. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Leonard Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always without mug.

THE MISERY OF BACKACHE

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Meaford, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for backache, and I also had a few weeks' weakness. I felt dizzy and nervous, and was without energy. I had to force myself to do my work, and was always tired. Saw a Pinkham advertisement which induced me to take the Vegetable Compound, and my back gradually stopped aching and I felt lighter in spirits. I am recommending the Vegetable Compound with pleasure to all I meet who complain as I did."—MILDRED BROOK, Meaford, Ont.

Woman's Precious Gift

The one which she should most zealously guard is her health, but she often neglects to do so in season until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

ISSUE No. 33-21.

Surnames and Their Origin

ADAMS

Variations—Adam, Adamson, Addison, Atkins, Atkinson, Adkins, Adkinson, Adie, Edie, MacAdam, MacAdie, MacKeggie, Ayson, Esson.

Racial Origin—English and Scottish. Source—A given name.

The family name of Adams is, of course, a shortened form of Adamson, or "Adam's son."

This surname, together with the many variations which have been formed from the medieval diminutives of the given name, is unusually widespread, because the given name itself was far more common in the Middle Ages than it is to-day.

The medieval English were a sturdy, simple folk, comparatively few of whom could read, and so they lacked the modern facilities to search through the Scriptures for names for their children that the modern ability to read, coupled with the development of printing, would have given them.

There was little incentive to learn to read, since books could be produced only by hand-writing and were excessively expensive. Hence they got their knowledge of the Scriptures by word of mouth, and naturally the names which stuck in their memories were those connected with the most dramatic passages. Naturally the story of the creation was among the most prominent, which explains why the name of Eve as well as Adam was so popular.

"Adcock" was a diminutive of the given name. It became a family name as "Adcockson," and was finally shortened again to Adcock. "Ad" and "Adkin" or "Atkin" were also forms of the given name, giving rise to Addison, Adkins, Adkinson, Atkins and Atkinson.

The Scottish or Celtic form of the given name was "Adhamh." A sept of the Clan Gordon bears this name, tracing it to Adam de Gordon, Anglo-Norman founder of the clan in the twelfth century.

MacAdam is a sept name in the Clan MacGregor.

The Clan Aid, or MacAdie, is a branch of Fergusons.

Adamson, Ayson, Esson and MacKeggie, all of which are said to be derived from the given name of Adam, are septs of the Clan Mackintosh.

THOMPSON

Variations—Thompson, Thomas, Tomson, Tomlinson, Thomlinson, Thomlin, Tomlin, Taweson, MacTavish, MacTause.

Racial Origin—English and Scottish. Source—A given name.

Thomas is a given name which almost deserves to be ranked with John in the number of family names which are traceable to it; but not quite.

It was, of course, a biblical name of great popularity throughout Europe in medieval times, and especially in England. The given name is Hebrew, and it means "a twin."

About the only puzzle in connection with the rise of the family name Thompson is the insertion of the "p." This is entirely euphonic. The "p" was not there in the family name, which was simply "Thom's-son." But the quick opening of the lips after the pronunciation of the "m" to make way for the "s" gives a faint explosive sound. Try saying the name over to yourself rapidly several times, and you'll see how easily the "p" sound creeps in. And at a period when the people spelled more by ear than by book rule, it was natural that the "p" should slip into the records as well.

The other variations of the name, aside from those which include the "lin" syllable and the Scottish forms, need no explanation.

The "lin" was a diminutive added to the given name before the formation of the surname.

In Scotland there are branches of the Campbells of Argyre who bear the names MacTavish, MacTause and Tawesson, deriving it from "Taus-Corr," a chieftain of the time of Alexander II.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are growing children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Electric Coat.

An electrically heated garment, designed especially for use by aviators, has been developed by the genius of an Italian, Antonangelo Negromanto, of Milan. It has certain very novel features.

In the higher reaches of the atmosphere, into which aviators ascend, there is even in the summer time cold so severe that the thickest garments of padded and fur-trimmed leather do not afford adequate protection.

The Negromanto coat is woven of threads which, both warp and weft, are electrically resistant wires coated with a fireproof insulating material— asbestos or silk.

The wires are connected with a source of electric current (which may be a battery of accumulators, and also with an apparatus which contains an aneroid barometer. The latter instrument is associated with a thermostat tube in such a way as to vary the electrical resistance of the wires composing the coat.

Thus, because of the barometric control of the electric current, the coat gives increasing warmth as the flying machine attains higher and higher altitudes. The higher the aviator goes the more the heat furnished for his comfort by the garment he wears.

I know what pleasure is, for I have done good work.—R. L. Stevenson.

At a crossroad it is better to sound your horn and put your foot on the brake than to step on the accelerator and try to beat the other fellow across.

No hot cooking No trouble to serve

For breakfast or lunch, no food is quite so convenient or satisfying as

Grape-Nuts

Served from the package, with cream or milk—full of splendid body-building nutrition. Its flavor and crispness charm the taste—a splendid summer food.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts Sold by grocers



We Have a 50c Bulk Tea That's a Winner

For some time we have been on a still hunt for a really good Tea to sell at this price. We have had samples submitted by a dozen or so of the best tea houses, and at last we think we have succeeded in procuring a Tea that comes up to our high standard.

It is a better Tea than you would expect to get for this price.

It has the pungency.

And the flavor.

And taken altogether it is just about as good a Tea as you ordinarily get for 50c.

We have had this Tea tested by people who are supposed to be Tea particular, and they all like it. They like it, not because it is cheap—but because it IS what it IS.

We request a trial—that is all.
The brewed beverage will do the rest.

STAR BLEND, Mixed or GREEN, 50c.

At the Sign of the Star
The Store of Quality
J. N. Schefter

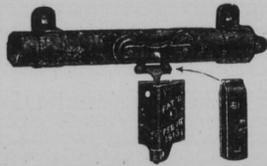
Threshers Supplies

WE CATER ESPECIALLY TO THE THRESHERS AND CAN SUPPLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.

BELTING, LACE LEATHER, BELT-LACING, CYLINDER OIL, CUP GREASE, WRENCHES, ETC.

SPECIAL PRICES ON OILS IN 5, 10 GALS. OR BARREL LOTS.

Going to Rebuild Your Barn or Garage?



**YOU WILL
NEED --**

DOOR ROLLERS and TRACKS, NAILS, HINGES, ROOFING

WE SELL THE LONDON AND HATCH ROLLERS, THE KIND THAT DON'T COME OFF THE TRACK.

BRANTFORD ROOFING IN ALL GRADES.

BUILDING LIME, CEMENT, WOOD FIBRE ON HAND.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

UNION STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

To-day's market at the Union Stock Yards was one of the duller in some time. Yesterday's receipts were so heavy that buyers were soon loaded with stock. Shippers were unanimous in their report to-day that the market was poor and that no one wanted to buy. Very little trading was done before noon, and prospects were not bright for the afternoon. There were 1000 cattle and 800 lambs left over from yesterday's market.

Prices dropped generally from a quarter to \$1.00 because of the over-supply. It was noticeable, however, that prices for choice stock remained uniformly firm while cuts were noticed in the poorer grades. Heavy beef steers yesterday topped at \$8.25 but to-day were \$8. Common butcher heifers dropped a quarter and canners and cutters dropped a half on tops. Good bulls stood at \$5.50 to-day against \$6 yesterday. Feeding steers, both good and fair, dropped a quarter and calves, choice and common went down \$1. There was a quarter drop on lambs and only minimum prices are quoted for select, light and heavy hogs.

Top calves sold for 9 cents, a dollar lower than yesterday.

Hogs remained steady at 14 1/4 to the packers.

MILDMAY FALL SHOW
SEPTEMBER 19 and 20.

CARLSRUHE.

Quite an excitement occurred here last week on Thursday eve, when an immense fire, about two miles east of here, was seen, and thinking it buildings a number from here went to the place and found it was a field of sweet clover hay, belonging to Mr Fleming.

The farmers here are almost finished with the harvest. It was the lightest crop for years, some of the oats were so light it did not pay the expense of cutting it.

Dr. and Mrs. Kirby of Guelph and Miss Ida Halter, nurse, of Buffalo visited at their sister, Mrs. Louis Hundt.

A sad accident occurred here a week ago last Friday when Mr. Alb. Fenner was operating a hay rake. The tongue came off the frame and the horses began to bolt and ran away. Mr. Fenner was found with a deep cut in his head, several ribs broken and otherwise badly mangled. The ambulance was immediately sent for, which conveyed him to the Bruce Hospital. At last reports he is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Anthony Weber met with a painful accident last Friday while unloading oats in his barn, the main rope broke and the end of the rope hit Mr. Weber in the eye so bad that it has to be taken out. Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. Weber in his painful misfortune.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Waechter of Mildmay visited relatives here on Sunday. Mr. J. Schmaltz of Kitchener visited Jos. Hoffarth on Sunday.

The Minister of Education for Ontario has recognized the special work done by Principal Fleming at the Northern Business College, Owen Sound, in training for business and personality development of the individual student by approving of his school courses, and methods of instruction for adolescent students—in fact for all students. This is the first school and at this writing the only business school in Ontario to be approved by the Government.

Principal Fleming's school, his work, and splendid record in finding employment for his students is well known throughout the Province—the Northern Business College training is the best any young man or woman can get to start on a business career whether on the farm, in the village, or the city.

Mrs. John Boehmer of Detroit is visiting relatives here.

This week with favorable weather will see all the harvesting finished in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. John Palm spent a few days here last week before going to Palmerston to take up residence.

James Begg, a well-known Bruce Township thresherman, met with a painful accident one day recently while operating the engine of his threshing machine. He was on the boiler oiling the line shaft, when the set screw caught his trousers, tearing them to pieces and throwing him onto the steam gauge, which burst and scalded him badly.

Two main street business blocks in Kincardine were gutted by fire early Monday morning of last week. The McGaw block, occupied by Farley's hardware store and Geddes' grocery as well as Mr. Farley's residence, was damaged to such an extent that the tenants lost practically everything. The old McKendrick block adjoining also suffered considerably. This building was occupied by Miss McIver, milliner who managed to save most of her stock, and by Mrs. Peter McGaw and G. D. Little, teller in the Merchants Bank, as residences. Some furniture was saved from both apartments.

Prize Lists Out.

In the prize lists for Mildmay Fair of 1921 there are many increased premiums, the greatest difference being in those offered for horses and cattle. The directors aim to give special encouragement for farmers to bring out their best stock on exhibition. If you have not received a copy of the Prize List get one from the Secretary P. D. Liesemer, and do your share in making this a better agricultural fair than ever.

Is Your Label Right?

Our mailing lists have been corrected up to 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening and any money paid to us on subscription, either at the office or by mail that would reach us before that time, should be credited on the label attached to this paper. If you have paid us money and have not been credited kindly notify us so that correction can be made.

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...

August Clean-Up Sale

August is our Stock Cleaning Month

We clear out all odds and ends of broken lots and sizes of Summer Goods at prices that will interest you.

COME, BUY AND SAVE MONEY

Ladies' Serge Suits

Ladies Serge Suits, colors: Black, Navy, Brown and Tweed. Regular values up to \$40.00.
AUGUST CLEAN-UP SALE PRICE..... \$14.95

Ladies' Spring Coats

Ladies Navy and Black Serge Coats, also Denial Tweed, all sizes. Regular values up to \$35.00
AUGUST CLEAN-UP SALE PRICE..... \$9.95

Oxford Shirting

2 pieces of light colored Oxford Shirting, just the thing for boys wear.
AUGUST SALE PRICE 15c

Indigo Shirting

Best Heavy Indigo Shirting for Men's and Boy's Shirts, Blouses and Suits.
AUGUST SALE PRICE 25c

Striped Flannelettes

34 to 36 inch wide Dark and Light Striped Flannelettes
AUGUST SALE PRICE 25c

Roller Toweling

Heavy Irish hand toweling
AUGUST SALE PRICE 25c

Kimona Cloth

Velour Kimona Cloth, colors Red, Sky and Fawn, in floral designs, splendid cloth for many uses
AUGUST SALE PRICE 35c

Mens Clothing

Men's ready-made Suits in fancy tweeds and worsteds, only best materials and linings are used in our suits.
AUGUST SALE PRICE \$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00

Mens Odd Trousers

Extra heavy tweed and medium weight worsted trousers.
AUGUST SALE PRICE \$3.95

Boys Ready-Made Suits

Boys Suits in brown and grey mixed tweeds, Size 26 to 33.
AUGUST SALE PRICE \$5.95

Ladies Voile Blouses

Ladies Voile Blouses, made in tucked and lace trimmed styles. Sizes 36 to 42.
AUGUST SALE PRICE \$1.50

Habitia Blouses

Ladies Wash Silk Blouses, neat pencil stripe pattern.
AUGUST SALE PRICE \$2.95

Ladies Gloves

Ladies Gloves, in summer and fall weights, Colors, White, Maize and Black.
AUGUST SALE PRICE 39c pr.

Ladies and Childrens Hose

Ladies and Childrens Cotton and Lisle Black Hose.
AUGUST SALE PRICE 39c pr

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

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

12 Days
of Special
Bargains

Grocery Specials

Palmolive Soap 3 for 25c
Vanilla & Lemon Extract 3 for 25c
Pastry Flour 24 lbs. for \$1
Wynndotte Cleanser 3 for 25c
Bonnie Bright 3 for 25c
Drudge Cleanser 3 for 25c
Gold Sealed Bak. Powder 30c pt. jar
Sweetheart Talcum Powder 3 for 25c
Laundry Soap 3 for 25c
Cut Tobacco, in tins 3 for 25c
Other Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos on sale.

Brooms at a special 49c
Oatmeal 90 lbs. for \$4.00
Oatmeal 20 lbs. for \$1.00
Rio Coffee 4 lbs. for \$1.00
Green Tea 2 lbs for \$1.00
Black Tea 2 1/2 lbs. for \$1.00

Try our Minto Mixed Tea with a Silver Spool in the package for 55c.

Farmers' Attention

We can give you a special price on feeding molasses by the barrel.

Big Reduction Prices on all other lines not mentioned on the list.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

AUGUST CLEARING SALE

Sale Bigins
AUGUST 18
Ends
AUGUST 31

MENS SUITS MADE TO ORDER
Regular \$50.00 Special \$38.00
Regular \$40.00 Special \$30.00

MENS READY MADE SUITS
Regular \$40.00 to \$45.00 Special \$22.50
Regular \$30.00 to \$35.00 Special \$17.00
Navy Blue Serge \$23.50

YOUNG MENS SUITS, LATEST STYLES
Regular \$25.00 to \$30.00 Special \$15.95

BOYS READY MADE SUITS
Regular \$20.00 Special \$13.50
Regular \$15.00 Special \$9.95
Regular \$10.00 to \$12.00 Special \$6.95
Regular \$7.50 to \$9.00 Special \$6.95

Mens Raincoats, Ladies Raincoats, Boys Raincoats going at any price. Come and get one at a real bargain.
Mens Grey Flannel Shirts for Fall and Winter going at \$1.65.
Mens Grey Work Socks, Special 3 pair for \$1.00

Linoleum Rug, only one left, size 12 ft. long by 2 ft. Special \$22.00.

RUGS, ONLY TWO LEFT
Call in and see them. Special \$21.50.

Kimona Cloths, reg. 75c to 90c. Special 49c
Flannelettes, yard wide, reg. 40 to 50c. Spec 23c
Roller Towelling, reg 30c to 40c. Special 17c
Roller Towelling, regular 25c. Special 13 1/2c
Ginghams, striped and checked. Special 17c
Prints, striped and checked. Special 17c
Voiles for Ladies and Childrens Dresses, in all patterns and shades.

Print House Dresses, Special \$1.00, \$1.25 & \$2.00
Boys Wash Suits. Special \$1.00.
Girls Middies. Special 95c.
Georgette Blouses, regular \$10.50. Special \$6.75
Georgette Blouses, regular \$9.00. Special \$5.95.
Other Waists at less than half price.

LADIES FALL AND WINTER COATS,

Latest styles and cloths. Call in and see them.
Regular \$50.00 to \$55.00 Special \$38.00
Regular \$40.00 to \$45.00. Special \$23.00
Regular \$30.00 to \$35.00. Special \$19.00
Regular \$20.00 to \$30.00. Special \$15.00

ONE BROOM FREE WITH EVERY TEN DOLLAR PURCHASE.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID CASH OR TRADE FOR BUTTER, EGGS, CREAM, POTATOES, LARGE ONIONS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OR ANY OTHER FARM PRODUCT.

WEILER BROS.

Mildmay