

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SINN FEIN LEADERS MAY RESULT IN PEACE

Premier Smuts of South Africa Doing His Utmost to Promote Settlement Backed by British Press—De Valera May Abandon Demand for Republic.

A despatch from London says:—The Congress of Empire Prime Ministers is, for the time being, eclipsed by the peace negotiations being conducted with the Sinn Fein leaders. Premier Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa has thrown the full weight of his great eloquence and his prestige on the side of an honorable settlement. The British press of all shades of politics are standing behind him, and this, aided by the favorable atmosphere created by the presence of the Dominion Prime Ministers in London has unquestionably brought the Irish problem nearer to solution than has been the case in the last quarter of a century.

It would be idle and wrong to pretend, however, that vast difficulties do not still stand in the way of an agreement. So far Premier Smuts has been successful, but those who know what is transpiring behind the scenes realize that real obstacles will be encountered when the three parties to the dispute—the British Government, North Ulster and the Sinn Fein—meet face to face in conference.

From an Irish Nationalist source closely in touch with Premier Smuts and the British Government in the negotiations proceeding, the correspondent has been able to learn what Eamonn de Valera is likely to propose in the event of his coming to London. Briefly and roughly, it is this: He will abandon the claim for an Irish republic, but will insist upon a measure of dominion home rule, with separate Parliament for North Ulster, vested with powers similar to

those enjoyed by Canadian provincial legislatures. He will also ask that the central or Dublin Parliament be vested with a wide measure of fiscal autonomy. The Sinn Fein leader, it is said, desires also that the Irish Parliament shall have the right of controlling its own army and navy, if these should be found necessary.

It is believed, however, that he will advance this demand merely for the sake of bargaining and can be induced to abandon it. He will demand that the Irish control the police and post-office departments and will ask for full recognition of the unity of the Irish nation. Prof. de Valera will maintain that the Irish Parliament should be given the right to decide its own taxation policy and the manner in which its revenue should be expended, holding that the power of controlling the taxation of its constituents is inherent in Parliament.

This, of course, involves giving Dublin a free voice in regard to income tax, customs, excise, and also the right of withholding any contribution towards the defence of the Empire, and it is likely to prove the shoal split. It is almost certain that Premier David Lloyd George will insist upon an Imperial contribution seeing that the Imperial Parliament would remain responsible for defence and foreign affairs, although, in a last resort he may agree that the Irish Parliament should have some voice in the amount to be contributed as well as in the method by which the actual contribution would be raised from its constituents.

University Extension.

The Workers' Educational Association of Ottawa has asked the Provincial University for assistance in conducting classes in that city next winter in economics, history, and English, and the request has been cheerfully granted. The University of Toronto is most anxious to develop outside classes of this kind so far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit. During the past winter W. E. A. classes have flourished in Toronto and Hamilton.

The W. E. A. is a voluntary organization of men and women engaged in industrial pursuits and is largely composed of trades unionists. These men and women are eager to secure the advantages of higher education and cheerfully devote an evening a week to the study and discussion of present-day economic problems, of English literature, history, psychology, and allied subjects. In England the W.E.A. has grown to immense proportions, having a membership of over 25,000.

To extend its activities into the rural districts and among industrial workers is one of the most important aims of the University of Toronto. In anticipation of the Government's adoption of the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances, plans had been made to inaugurate evening tutorial classes in various rural communities throughout the Province and to organize Workers' Educational Associations in several

towns and cities. When the Government laid the Report over and instructed the Provincial University that it must spend no more money this year than it did last year these plans had to be cancelled and the education for which various communities in the Province are asking, had to be, for the most part, postponed. It is hoped, however, that the Government will yet adopt the Commission's Report and so enable the University to give the Province the service so many people in town and country are requesting.

Insurgents Leave Upper Silesia

Upper Silesia Freed of Rebels
A despatch from London says:—The evacuation of Upper Silesia by the insurgent forces was officially completed at midnight Wednesday, according to a London Times despatch from Katowitz.

British forces, it is added, now occupy the Polish frontier as far as Beuthen, while the French are in control of Konigshutte, Katowitz and the southern region.

The Dominion forest reserves in Western Canada comprise an area of approximately 27,500,000 acres and consist of tracts of land unsuitable for agriculture, which have been set apart permanently for forest production.

THEIR MAJESTIES GIVE COURT BALL IN HONOR OF BELGIAN ROYALTIES

A despatch from London says:—The first court ball since 1914 was given at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night in honor of the King and Queen of the Belgians. It was the only function of the present London season which recalled the splendor and gaiety of the days before the war. There were 2,000 guests, and the old aristocracy of England, many of whom now belong to a class known as the "new poor," came out of their enforced retirement for the occasion.

Their women folk came decked in those jewels which are family heirlooms and which have been treasured despite present hard times in hopes of happier days to come, and as full uniform or court dress was de rigueur

for men, the scene was one of dazzling brilliancy. By Queen Mary's orders long trains and feathers in the hair, which used to be distinguishing characteristics of court dress for women, had been done away with, and the general feminine view was that the innovation was "all to the good."

Most of those whom Queen Victoria called common Duchesses, to distinguish them from members of the Royal family who have Ducal title, were present, and among them the American-born Duchess of Roxburgh attracted special attention by her dress and ornaments. Of the young girls present no one looked more charming than Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the Premier, in a frock of white satin and silver lace.

A VISIT TO THE NIAGARA PENINSULA

The Garden of Ontario—A District Sacred to Canadian Hearts and Replete With Interest Alike to the Historian and the Industrialist—Nature's Masterpiece and Man's Engineering Feats.

By Frances Lee

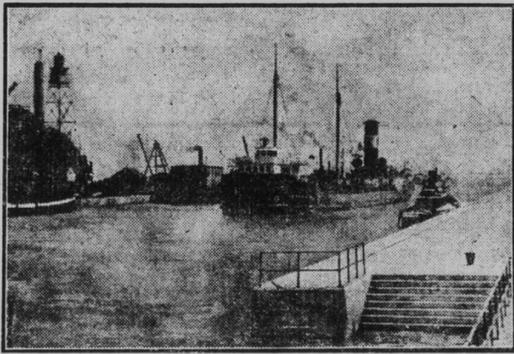
There is a great diversity of landscape in Ontario. We noticed it particularly the other day when we saw the Niagara district; for the next time our native soil, Hastings County, is hilly and rocky, with chains of pretty little lakes and streams; winding roads show beautiful vistas which we love. But the beauty of Niagara has a charm and fascination entirely different.

We are visiting friends in Toronto and took the C.N.R. boat one morning for Port Dalhousie. There the electric car stood waiting to convey us to Niagara Falls.

It was a marvel and a joy, that ride. The roadbed is so smooth—and the countryside! Level pastures broken by acres and acres of peach orchards and vineyards. Low and branchy are the peach trees with long, graceful, light-green leaves. The grapevines are trained over wire fences, in rows about ten feet apart, the ground carefully cultivated, not a

the shovel stands. It is the Chippewa-Queenston Power Canal. This amazing engineering enterprise is 12½ miles long with the intake at Hog Island, Chippewa, about two miles above Niagara Falls and the tailrace on the Niagara River about a mile above Queenston. The power house to be located at the bottom of the gorge will be the greatest in the world. Seven thousand men are at present engaged on this gigantic work, the number at times has reached nine thousand. The canal is expected to develop 300,000 horse-power and is costing between forty and fifty million dollars. It will be in full operation next year.

Presently the car reaches the railroad bridge at the head of the Whirlpool Rapids and turns north towards the Falls. A few minutes of eager expectation and the boom of the mighty cataract sounds in our ears. Then we see white clouds of spray ascending in a giant mist, the rainbow arched above; the Falls in all



Shipping on the Welland Canal.

weed to be seen. Some of these orchards and vineyards extend as far as the eye can reach. Leaning back in the comfortable seat beside the wide window, the rush of scented air against our faces, we revelled in the beauty of the scene.

The first town we reached was St. Catharines, famed for lovely gardens. Roses everywhere, larkspur and hollyhocks; they bloom earlier here than down east. Roses also at the farm houses; the wire fences were covered with them.

A lazy stream meanders through the rich meadows; it is the oldest of the Welland canals. We crossed the present ship canal also and the third one, now in course of construction, that famous waterway which will afford passage to ocean liners and connect up the whole of the Great Lakes system with the Atlantic Ocean. There is a drop of 326 feet from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario and the new canal will have only seven locks instead of twenty-five as in the present system. The Canadian National Electric Line runs to both terminals, Port Colborne on Lake Erie and Port Well on Lake Ontario. The new canal will be twenty-five miles long, shortening the distance between the lakes by five miles.

We stop at some good-sized towns on our way, Merriton and Thorold are two names noticed, bustling centres of activity in the midst of the lovely fields and orchards. Near Thorold was fought the Battle of Beaver Dams, where the British withstood the attack of American troops, and won a victory on June 24th, 1813. Every foot of ground down to Niagara-on-the-Lake echoed to the tramp of marching men in the troublous days of 1812-1814, when our heroes fought and died that Canada might remain a part of Britain.

As we near the Niagara River we see another and more wonderful industrial project. It has the appearance of an enormous ditch in which men, who look like small black beetles, are at work, operating a mighty electric shovel lifting eight cubic yards of earth with one scoop and loading it on a car seventy feet above the level on which

their grandeur and majesty before our wondering eyes.

As Fanny Kemble says: "I saw Niagara. O God! Who can describe that sight?"

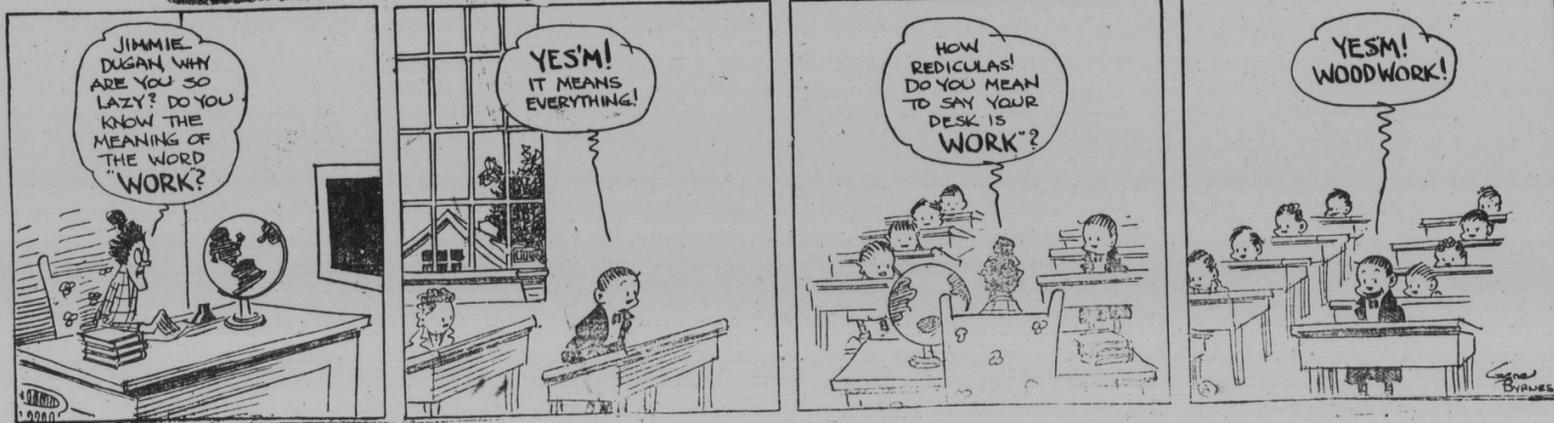
One recalls also what Tom Moore wrote in 1804: "I have seen the Falls, and am all rapture and amazement. I felt as if approaching the residence of the Deity; the tears started to my eyes; and I remained, for moments after we had lost sight of the scene, in the delicious absorption which enthusiasm alone can produce. It is impossible by pen or pencil to give even a faint idea of their magnificence. Painting is lifeless, and the most burning words of poetry have all been lavished upon inferior and ordinary subjects. We must have new combinations of language to describe the Falls of Niagara."

We spent the day viewing the Falls from different aspects and at six o'clock took the C.N.R. radial again for the hour's return ride to Port Dalhousie and the Toronto boat.



Maj-General Sir Wm. Heneker, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Upper Silesia. He said he went there to fight, but finding no war he gave a garden party which was the biggest social event ever held in Upper Silesia.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Canadian News in Brief

Victoria, B.C.—It is estimated that gold production in British Columbia this year will aggregate \$3,500,000, or nearly one million better than last year. The Rossland Mines, which yielded gold to the value of around \$600,000 last year, will have an output this year of \$1,500,000. The next largest producer will be the Surf Inlet Mine, of Princess Royal Island, with a production of about \$1,000,000.

Calgary, Alta.—The United Farmers of Alberta, the premier agricultural society of the province, has of late years increased in its membership by leaps and bounds, now numbering, with women and children, more than 32,000.

Regina, Sask.—The first Better Bull train to be operated in Canada will be run by the Livestock branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in connection with the campaign for the improvement of sires used in herds and flocks of this province, according to an announcement made by J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner. This experiment of carrying purebred bulls to the farmer is being tried out on a fairly small scale this year in Saskatchewan, and if it proves successful, it is expected that Better Bull specials will operate in all parts of the province next year.

Winnipeg, Man.—Last year 10,279 tractors were sold in Western Canada, distributed as follows: Manitoba, 3,671; Saskatchewan, 4,229; Alberta, 2,379. The number of tractors sold in the West during the past four years is as follows: 1917, 5,000; 1918, 7,000; 1919, 9,000; 1920, 10,279. It is estimated that there are 33,000 tractors

now in use and sales for 1921 will probably reach the 7,500 mark.

Ottawa, Ont.—A total of 268,000,000 young whitefish were liberated in the Great Lakes and the Lake of the Woods by the Dominion fisheries branch during the past year. This is an increase of 50,000,000 on the number liberated by the hatcheries in 1920. A large proportion of the eggs are secured from the commercial catch of fish, which, but for the activities of the Department, would be wasted.

Montreal, Que.—An optimistic forecast of the possibilities of Canadian trade with Italy is contained in a report from the Canadian government agent in Milan, Italy. Writing to the establishment of the new service to Naples and Genoa by the Canadian Pacific he points out that conditions are particularly favorable for Canadian traders and urges personal visits as well as exports of goods.

Fredericton, N.B.—Interest has been aroused here over the report that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, of which the British Government is the controlling shareholder, will develop the oil-shale deposits in this province. It is understood that large sums have been spent on these deposits, and that capital is available to undertake large-scale production should markets appear favorable.

Yarmouth, N.S.—Approximately twenty thousand crates of live lobsters have been shipped from this point to Boston during the past season, where they have been disposed of at an average price of \$25 per crate. The fishermen netted on this operation after deducting transportation charges and commission about \$400,000.

What Napoleon Forgot.

In the Napoleon Supplement of the London Times there appears an estimate of the greatest soldier of the nineteenth century by the greatest of the twentieth, Marshal Foch.

The principles of strategy and tactics that Foch applied in the direction of armies of the Allies in the World War he derived in the main from his unwearying study of the campaigns of Napoleon. He calls Napoleon "beyond compare, the military genius of modern times." Yet with the perspective that is one mark of Foch's own consummate capacity for leadership, the marshal sees the limitation that brought Napoleon at last to grief.

This is his way of putting what he

calls "the deep reason for the disaster":

He forgot that a man cannot be God; that above the individual there is the nation; that above men there is the moral law, and that war is not the highest goal, since above war there is peace.

It is because of this clarity of vision that Marshal Foch was fit not merely for a gigantic military responsibility but for the leadership of an embattled civilization against defiant powers of darkness. It was Foch and not the Kaiser who understood the lesson of the career of Napoleon.

Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan has left France for a short visit to Italy and will then sail for Japan.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.82½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.80½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.77½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47c; No. 3 CW, 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 2 feed, 41½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 76c; No. 4 CW, 71½c; rejected, 66c; feed, 65c.

All the above in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.48 to \$1.55, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.41 to \$1.43, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

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

Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$7.40, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23 to \$25; shorts, per ton, \$23 to \$27; good feed flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$19; mixed, \$8 to \$10; straw, car lots, per ton, \$10.

Cheese—New large, 21 to 21½c; twins, 21½ to 22c; triplets, 22 to 22½c; old large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; new, Stilton, 23c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 33 to 35c cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.

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

Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus., \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

gat., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 54 to 58c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19½c; clear bellies, 19½c.

Lard, pure tines, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 16 to 17c. Shortening, tines, 11½ to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails, 12½ to 13c; prints, 14½ to 15c.

Good heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; 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 and springers, choice, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$6 to \$7.50; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12.50; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.50; do, country points, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$10.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 59½ to 60½c; Can. West, No. 3, 54½ to 55½c.

Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05.

Bran, 22.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$22, in car lots.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 20 to 20½c.

Butter, choicest creamery, 34½ to 35c.

Eggs, selected, 40 to 42c.

Common thin cows, small bulls, \$2 to \$3; calves, \$2 to \$6; choice milk-fed calves, \$7; good lambs, \$8 to \$8.50; common light stock, \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.50. Young hogs, med., \$12.50 to \$13.50; sows and heavies, \$6 to \$7.

DR. L. DOERING
DENTIST MILD MAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member
of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
He opened up his offices next to C. S. Curran,
Mildmay, Entrance on Main Street. All
latest methods practiced to assist. Visits
Ayrton every first and third Saturday, Cliford
every second and fourth Saturday, and Neun-
ta, it every second and fourth Tuesday of each
month.

Summer Term Opens
July 4th

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NORTHERN
Business College

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Individual instruction in
all Commercial subjects

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A school where you get thorough
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structors in Commercial, Short-
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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.

Unless a man has horse sense he
is apt to make a donkey of himself.
When a baby cries in a mans' arms
he immediately discovers that it
wants to go to its mother.

ASTHMA USE
RAZ-MAH

NO Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff
Just Swallow a Capsule

RAZ-MAH Is Guaranteed
to restore normal breathing, stop mucus
gatherings in the bronchial tubes, give
long nights of quiet sleep; contains no
habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your drug-
gist's. Trial free at our agencies or write
Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto.

J. P. PHELAN

Druggist Mildmay

Is it possible to have five consecu-
tive "ands" in one sentence?
Yes! A man in the Black Country
had his public house redecorated.
The sign was painted thus: "The Pig
and Wistle." When he saw the newly
painted sign, the landlord said:—
"It won't do. I want more space
between Pig and and and and and
Whistle."

It is not always that dishonesty
receives such severe punishment as
that meted out by the University of
Toronto to the eight students found
guilty of impersonation in their ex-
aminations. They have been barred
for all time from attendance at the
University or at affiliated colleges.
In addition the other colleges of Can-
ada and United States are to be given
details of the case. Their offence
deserved severe chastisement, but the
action of the University Caput seems
like an attempt to shut the door of
hope against and damn for all these
men on the threshold of their careers

The town of Phoenix, B. C., has
passed out of existence. It once had
a population of 2,000 but when the
Mining and Smelting Co. quit busi-
ness citizen after citizen packed up such
belongings as could be taken away
and moved elsewhere, until like Sweet
Auburn, mentioned in one of Gold-
smith's poems, the once busy place
is now a deserted village, or rather
town. What is property in that min-
ing town worth now that all the
people have left? Nothing. The
houses are still there, the land is still
there, the ore is still there, but the
population which makes property val-
uable is not there. There is a lesson
in economics right here, which is
that it is population that makes land
rise in value. If 2,000 people moved
back to Phoenix they would require
homes, and property would go back
to its old value, or nearly so. If
4,000 people went to the town the land
and buildings would become still
more valuable. That's where the
principle of the unearned increment
in growing towns and cities comes in.
Property that has been made more
valuable by more people building a-
round it and not by any effort of the
owner should be made to bear addi-
tional taxes because of its being made
more valuable by others. That is
the just principle of taxation known
as the "Unearned Increment" that is
in force in Great Britain and which
stops all attempts at holding up the
growth of the community by holding
property for speculative purposes.
It should be the law in Canada.

REPORT OF P.S.S. NO. 6, CARRICK

Promotion Results.

Sr. IV—Emerson Losch 63; Arthur
Juergens 61.

Jr. IV to Sr. IV—Nellie Schaus 73;
Eldon Kreuger 66; Orlando Schmidt
69.

Sr. III to Jr. IV—Adeline Kreuger
71, Arthur Losch 63, Reuben Russell
56.

Jr. III to Sr. III—Alfred Eick-
meier 63.

II to Jr. III—Edgar Russwurm 65;
Caroline Russell 60.

Sr. I to Jr. II—Garfield Reuber 60.
Jr. I to Sr. I—Elmer Losch, Nor-
man Russwurm.

CLIFFORD.

Miss Gladys Dixon, daughter of Mr
and Mrs. Frank Dixon, Howick, met
with a painful accident one day last
week. While leaning against the rail-
ing of an up-stairs verandah the rail-
ing broke, and Gladys was thrown
with full force to the ground below.
She was pretty badly shaken up, but
fortunately no bones were broken.

Mr. Edgar Smith says he saw two
deer skipping past his place on the
Mount Forest road in the village on
Friday last. The deer scampered a-
long through the fields towards Ben
Kerwin's. They came out of John
B. Miller's bush. Deer have been
sighted occasionally in Fulton's
swamp and townline Minto and How-
ick for the past two or three years.
There is likely a herd around there
all the time.

Adam Seip has men and teams
putting on a thin coating gravel on
the Provincial road north of here for
a week or two. It is no snap for men
and horses loading and hauling grav-
el during the heated term. Horses
and men used to be refreshed with
splendid water at the butchers
pump, until they nearly drained the
supply, and the owner was compelled
to lock up the pump in order to con-
serve enough for his own require-
ments. We hear that some of the
men were forced to quit the job. Joe
Butchart had to quit and some of
the teams are off too.

Knechtel's July Shopping News

CORSETS

Close to Canadian
Women's hearts are
the three Favorite
Canadian Corsets —
D. & A., GODDESS
and LA DIVA.

Made in Canada by Canadians
for Canadians.

About half the corsets made in
Canada are made by the makers
of these brands.

They combine Quality, Style
and moderate prices.



Try a La Diva or Goddess Model.

The finest corset that money or experience have
made possible to produce.

They give Style, Grace and Comfort, and meet the
requirements of the most fastidious followers of the
latest fashions.

Schneider's Sausages

Just the thing for the hot weather.
Tasty and nourishing. You eat the best
when you eat Schneider's Bologna, Ham
Sausages and Summer Sausages.

Prices very moderate.

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

"THE LIVE CORNER STORE"



Let us help
You take the
X out of
Expense

With our customer's interest always
first, we have worked hard to be able to
offer you a Suit that would look good,
feel good and wear good at a reasonable
price.

We have succeeded in our Quality
Clothes. We have a line to be mighty
proud of. Drop in and see our splendid
range.

Suits from 17.50 up
All Wool Suits that were \$55 to \$65
for \$25 to \$35.

Hearth Rugs

In Straw, Brussels and Wilton.
From 90 cents each to 5.50
These make ideal gifts.

KNECHTEL'S FLOUR

During the summer months you need good bread.
To make good bread you must have good flour. Try a
bag of Maple Leaf and see how good our flour really is.
Mill Feeds always on hand.

Good News for the Men Big Reduction in Suits

Call in and let us show
you some real bargains

T. A. MISSERE, - MILD MAY
TAILOR AND GENT' FURNISHER.

A slight decrease in the cost of
living is recorded in a statement is-
sued by the Department of Labor.
The average cost of a list of 29 staple
foods in 60 cities at the first of May
was \$12.26, as compared with \$12.63
in April, \$76.65 for May, 1920, and
\$7.42 in May, 1914.

WHAT A GIRL MUST LEARN

These, says the Detroit Free Press
are things a girl must learn:

- To sew.
- To cook.
- To mend.
- To be gentle.
- To value time.
- To dress neatly.
- To keep a secret.
- To be self-reliant.
- To avoid idleness.
- To darn stockings.
- To respect old age.
- To make good bread.
- To make home happy.
- To keep a house tidy.
- To be above gossiping.
- To control her temper.
- To take care of the sick.
- To take care of the baby.
- To marry a man for his worth.
- To read the very best of books.
- To take plenty of active exercise.
- To be a helpmate to her husband.
- To keep clear of trashy literature.
- To be a womanly woman under all
circumstances.

Taking it all in all, the average
woman—if there is a woman who is
average—would much rather have a
new hat than a sense of humor.

Thomas Irwin, a well-known farm-
er of East Wawanosh, had his left
arm severely mangled when, in turn-
ing a corner with a drill, the tongue
of the machine broke, throwing the
driver forward. The drill passed
over Irwin's arm. He was alone at
the time, and although suffering in-
tense pain, unharnessed his horses
before sending for medical aid.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

September 10th to 17th

The Exhibition grounds at London
is becoming a busy place in prepara-
tion for the Exhibition in September.
A large amount of work is to be
done to be in readiness for the big
event. A portion of the cattle barn
will be moved to the new grounds
purchased last year. The sheep and
swine pens will also be moved, and
the storage building will be placed
cut of the way. This will allow very
much more room for outside exhibits
such as tractors, threshing machines
and other farm implements. If space
is required application should be
made at once, as there is very little
left.

All information given on applica-
tion to the Secretary, A. M. Hunt,
General Offices, London, Ont.

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

EWELLER OPTICIAN Walkerton

When a man is tickled to death
with one article and strongly disap-
proves of another in the same paper
he writes the editor about the latter.

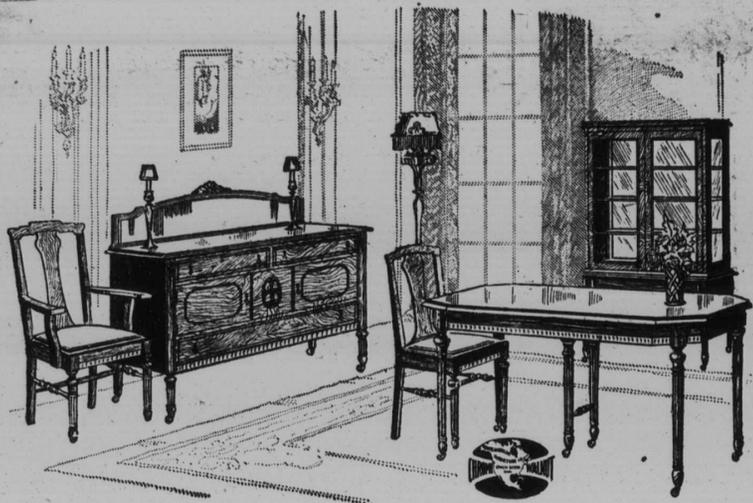
ELLIOTT
Business College

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 Newfoundland
and on the East, Quebec on the
North and Manitoba on the West.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

Mother (to little son)—Can you
tell me the name of that small, insignif-
icant worm, whose labors have hel-
ped to produce my new beautiful silk
gown?
Sonny—Yes, Papa.



Great reductions in Furniture, Phonographs, etc.
All prices guaranteed against decline during the period from
July 1 to December 31, 1921

J. F. SCHUETT - MILD MAY

COLUMBIA SIX Gem of the Highway

Thermostat and Shutters

THE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED RADIATOR SHUTTERS ARE AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF THE COLUMBIA SIX.

As we begin to look ahead to the cold stormy days of Autumn, it is a mighty satisfying thing to be the owner of a Columbia Six and know that you are immune from countless annoyances of operating a car in cold, stormy weather.

The motor temperature is kept, winter and summer, at the same ideal operating point by the wonderful thermostatically controlled radiator shutters. Only one other car—a car costing nearly three times as much—furnishes them as standard equipment.

E. T. BURNS, Chepstowe

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

Demonstration can be given any where in Bruce County.

Less Troublesome Adjustments

As a rule the adjustment you get on a defective tire, doesn't quite satisfy you. Mainly, we suppose, because we are all human and want a little more than we are entitled to.

But even our most private opinions on the fairness of an adjustment, can find no fault with the method of settling claims on Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes."

You are always right with ourselves and the manufacturer. We personally look after your interests. There is no needless red-tape, delay or argument in fixing our measure of responsibility and your compensation. Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" are guaranteed against any defect in material or workmanship without time or mileage limit. They are adjusted on that basis without quibble or evasion.

Come to us for

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

Phone 12

Mildmay

Ont



Read the Ads.

Life is what you make it—for the others.

There are some rumors of fairly strong showings of gas at the Chamberlain Company, drilling on the Stoddart farm, Melancton, where drilling was stopped temporarily at a depth of about 450 feet.

Peter M. Arthur in calling attention to the craze for making speed records on good roads, notes a very real menace to the travelling public. A young fellow boasts of a record of nearly a mile a minute between two towns. A dozen other fellows set out to lower it. It is easy to see where such insane rivalry will end.

Dr. Lyman P. Powell gives some examples of the lengths to which petty bitterness between sects will sometimes carry men. "A visitor in a certain town which had four churches, and adequately supported none, asked a pillar of one poor dying church, 'How's your church getting on?' Not very well, was the reply, 'but thank the Lord, the others are not doing any better.'"

After being banned for twenty-four years, tobacco is now to be given in small quantities to prisoners in Portsmouth penitentiary. For a quarter of a century tobacco has been contraband and a prisoner found in possession of it was punished. It is said that 75 per cent. of the prison offences were due to tobacco. Those who misbehave will be deprived of their supply as a punishment.

While certain classes of labor in the cities are seeking to get down to a 44-hour week, it is interesting to note that Sweden, which adopted the eight-hour day a year ago, is now making a determined effort to have the law it enacted repealed. When the bill was passed it was claimed that the eight-hour day would mean greater efficiency during the shorter hours of labor and consequently a great production as in a nine or ten-hour day. The result there has been disastrous, and it is claimed that Sweden is losing about \$200,000,000 annually as a result of the shorter day adopted.

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 Temptons, Toronto, for a free trial.

J. P. PHELAN Mildmay
Druggist

One strange freak of the electric fluid during Sunday's storm, was played at the farm of Wm. C. Chambers, just outside the town. It entered the extensive stables by the litter carrier. All the horses and cattle in the stalls are secured to stanchions by some patent device and the lightning let loose every animal and never as much as scorched a hair on any of them. When the attendants entered the building the beasts were all jumbled together, and it took some time to restore order out of comparative chaos.—Harrison Review.

A GOOD FORD STORY

As Henry Ford was going home one evening in Detroit not long ago he sighted a Ford stalled and a woman trying to crank it and to chow the wonderful qualities of the Ford he stopped to ask the lady what was the matter. She said she did not know but she was all in trying to crank it, so he said something very low as he stepped toward the machine and gave it a half turn and away it went. The lady at once wanted to know what he said when stepping toward her car to crank it. He said it wouldn't interest her any but she insisted and he told her he only said: "Turn over Lizzie, this is Henry!" So perhaps in case your Ford stalls on you in Henry's absence it might be advisable to say: "Lizzie get a move on, Henry is coming."

HOOTCH HUNTERS MAKE A FIND IN GREENOCK

The operations of moonshine booze makers were rudely disturbed at the end of last week when Inspector White of Walkerton, with Constable Briggs, also of the county town, and Inland Revenue Officer Johnston of Owen Sound came out of Greenock, following a suspected trail, upon which they eventually found some of what looks to be the real illicit goods for which they were in search. On a farm on con. 16, they looked over an old log house for a "plant" but there was nothing to be detected, we understand, that would prove up on the suspicions until they stepped pryingly around the edge of a swale. There, lying among the rank growth of "cat tails" and other swamp herbage was found a large batch of what is considered hootch in the making, that had been dumped out of barrels or similarly large containers. It is described as wheat mash, the whole grain having been put to soak. A sample was taken away in a sealer and probably when the analyst has pronounced upon the character of the stuff, there will be an investigation court. The same day a search was made on the premises of a resident near Underwood, but nothing but dandelion wine was discovered. The strength of this beverage will be tested, and if its potency is officially found to be above the permitted percentage, there may be court proceedings in this case. A third search is reported to have been made in this section of the country, but no particulars are available.—Patsley Advocate.

A GOOD GAME.

At 6.45 p.m., the most interesting and keenly contested game of the day was due when the final (third round) W.F.A. championship game between Mildmay and Mount Forest was played before a large crowd of spectators from town and country, also numerous supporters of the visiting team. As stated in last issue the home team were defeated in Mildmay last week in the first of the home and home games, the visitors coming back on Friday with a two goal lead which our boys were unable to cut down. The game which was handled most satisfactorily to all by Referee Ford of Atwood, was clean and the fastest speed and weight of the "Stars" was very noticeable and this combined with their effective combination was more than our line-up could deal with. However, the Mildmayites didn't receive their victory from a Christmas tree by any means as they were kept at hard labor from start to finish. In the first period they secured two goals, in the second Mt. Forest landed one and Mildmay two more, totalling 4-1, Mildmay winning the round by five goals. As this is Mt. Forest's first year at this line of sport, we think much credit is due to the team for the splendid showing they have made and if followed up in future years, they will be capable of dealing out as interesting a game as their frinds from up the line would care to handle.

FALLWHEAT BEING HARVESTED

Following is a summary of reports made by Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Heavy showers during the week did much good to field crops, although the intense heat during the same period also left its effects. Essex says that some sections of that county had their first good rain in five weeks. The Fall Wheat harvest is on. Some fields have been cut in Essex. The heads were filled with plump grain, but the straw is rather short. Kent also reports cutting, and speaks of injury from the Hessian fly. Harvesting will be general in a few days Oxford is complaining of rust in the fall wheat.

Spring grains are filling well, but there is a comparative short length of straw, generally speaking.

Hay cutting is well on. In most instances the yield per acre is only a little better than half a crop. More millet and buckwheat are being sown on account of the shortage of hay.

Sweet clover fields have been supplying fair pasture during the drouth but some of the crop cut for hay is regarded as being cut too late for best quality. A good deal of sweet clover will go into the silo. A few farmers are saving some fields for seed.

Corn has been bounding along in growth with the heavy showers, and prevailing warm weather, which has been ideal for the plant.

Potatoes and roots are also doing well where properly attended to.

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.

Rural Service Department



Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received one of our Farmer's Account Books? Have you been supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.

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.

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

DR. T. A. CARPENTER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

MILD MAY

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

The way to be successful is to begin at the bottom, unless you are going to dig a well.

Experience begets wisdom—but usually too late in the game to be of any value.

The Warton Canadian Echo says: An Oldsmobile runabout built twenty two years ago, which was owned formerly by the late Wm. Ashcroft, was sold to the Oldsmobile people last week for \$500. When this car was brought to town it was inspected by the entire countryside as it was then a great novelty, and in fact is to-day owing to the antiquated appliances with which it is equipped. It was sold by auction last year and was acquired by Mr. G. R. Porter, at a figure considerably under one hundred dollar. Mr. Porter decided he wanted an Oldsmobile sedan and approached the makers of the runabout through Mr. H. Kreutzweiser, of Owen Sound, and as a result was allowed \$500 for the runabout. The ancient motor vehicle is to be shipped to the Pacific coast and used for exhibition purposes to show the great advance in automobile manufacture. It is claimed there are only four more cars of the same class in existence to-day.

THAT SUDDEN Sharp Pain



which you experience at times can be removed. No woman has the right to suffer when she can obtain relief safely, certainly, and promptly. Suppose you do have headaches, backaches, extreme nervousness, low-spirits and general good-for-nothing feelings at times? Your case is not hopeless. Try Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Sold by druggists in liquid or tablets, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package. Read what this woman says:

LONDON, ONT.—In my early married life I was very frail and delicate. I was feeling exceedingly weak and miserable when a friend advised me to take a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. From the very start I felt new strength and vitality. I am always grateful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me and will always be pleased to recommend it.—Mrs. JOHN DAWSON, 120 Ann Street, London, Ont.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 23 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Grass and Clover Mixtures.

In large sections of Eastern Canada, the importance of well-balanced grass and clover mixtures, particularly for pastures, is not yet clearly realized. If it were, the commonly used mixtures consisting of timothy and red clover or timothy, red clover and alfalfa would be seen less often than is now the case.

These mixtures may yield, the year after they are sown, one or two crops of hay composed largely of clover; the following year or years the hay crops secured will consist almost exclusively of timothy. As timothy, however, produces a rather scant and slow-growing aftermath, it follows that fields sown to clovers and timothy and harvested for hay furnish a pasture, after the hay crop has been taken off, that becomes comparatively poor, both in quality and returns, as soon as the clover has disappeared.

For this and other reasons it pays well to add a few other grasses and also other clovers of a persisting nature to the ordinary timothy and clover mixtures. On land of normal fertility a clover and timothy mixture, sown primarily for hay in a rotation will produce more hay if a little meadow fescue and perhaps also orchard grass are added. On account of their rapid growth after cutting, the latter grasses also help a field to produce more pasture after the hay crop has been removed. The same applies also to other grasses, known as bottom grasses, such as Kentucky Blue grass, Red Top, and others, and also to White Dutch clover.

For permanent pastures it is of still greater importance that the mixtures sown contain a variety of grasses and clovers. It is obvious that the most valuable permanent pastures are those which provide green pasture from the early spring until late in the fall. Under the circumstances it is equally obvious that the most valuable mixtures for permanent pastures are those which contain early as well as medium late and late pasture plants.

This is a point that is too often overlooked in Eastern Canada. It is not so in Europe, where the great value or pastures of proper composition is being more appreciated and where, as a consequence, pasture mixtures holding ten or more grasses and clovers are common. As an example may be mentioned that Sutton & Sons, Reading, England, recommend, among others, a mixture "specially adapted to produce the most profitable crops four to six years grazing or mowing" which contains seventeen different grasses and clovers, and for permanent pastures on medium soils a mixture which consists of not less than twenty-one different pasture plants.

It is impossible in a short article to discuss what particular grasses and clovers ought to be recommended as additions to the timothy and clover mixtures now commonly used, as different rates and combinations of quite a varied nature are required for different soil and climatic conditions. Furthermore, such a discussion is outside the scope of this article, the object of which is simply to emphasize the advantage of including a greater number of grasses and clovers in mixtures than is now the case.

Marketing the Surplus Stock.

Distribute the sale of market birds over as many of the twelve months as possible. Sell when the price is good and the birds ready. As far as possible, get out of the habit of marketing everything in the fall of the year. Watch the markets and have your birds ready when you can get the prices.

Hens.—The best prices are received for hens in the spring of the year. A good plan is to cull out all the hens you do not intend to keep over for breeding purposes another year and sell as soon as the egg yield drops. This will occur after the breeding season is over and usually along about the 1st of July for the poorer ones, the better layers a little bit later.

Whether these birds should be killed before selling will depend upon the demand. In some large cities, a better price is paid for the live bird than for the dressed. The killing, therefore, will depend upon the prices paid.

Which Hens to Market.—When trap-nesting is followed the matter is simple, for the non-producers can be picked out at any time. Where trap-nests are not used the selection is made much more convenient if leg bands are used to distinguish the hens from the pullets, and the early-laying pullets from the later ones. With these marks the hens and the low-producing pullets can be disposed of. The aim should be to keep over the summer months only the birds that are paying well for their keep, and that are to be kept for breeding purposes the next spring.

In the case of Leghorns or other light breeds, it may pay to keep all pullets over the summer, but this must be determined by the number of eggs they are laying as soon after their egg production comes below their cost of keep even Leghorns should be disposed of.

Broilers.—Broilers are chickens weighing not over four to five pounds to the pair. In recent years the demand and the prices have risen for

broilers and now for those who are close to a good broiler market it pays to sell their cockerels as broilers rather than hold them until fall and sell them as roasters. It is a good plan, therefore, to get rid of as many cockerels as you intend to sell, during the broiler stage, if the price available at that time makes it worth while, and usually it does. The selling of broilers at this time of the year cuts down on the feed bill and leaves more room for the pullets to mature.

Ducks.—The only time to sell market ducks is when they are about ten weeks of age and can be marketed under the trade name of "green ducks." Usually where there is a demand for this class of ducks they will bring a bigger price per bird at this stage than at any later stage, and the cost of production is materially less.

Roasters.—In spite of the number that can sell broilers, the bulk of the cockerels will be sold as roasters weighing from 4½ to 6 pounds in the fall. In disposing of roasters it pays to crate feed. The last pound of flesh is the cheapest part of the whole carcass and enhances the value of the entire bird. Do not dispose of any class of poultry stock without special feeding, and for the larger cockerels, especially, the crate feeding system is best.

Turkeys and Geese.—Geese are becoming more popular each year and deserve more attention on the average farm than they have received. The grass feeding habit of the goose is an added reason for goose flesh being one of the cheapest poultry meat produced.

Turkeys continue to be our highest priced poultry flesh and no doubt will maintain this position for some time, for the ravages of blackhead each year seem to make it harder to produce turkeys. In marketing turkeys almost more than any other class of poultry meat, it is essential that they be well-fed. Turkeys cannot be too fat and in disposing of them keep in mind that turkeys are used for festival occasions. Have them ready, therefore, in plenty of time for Thanksgiving and Christmas, and do not leave the marketing of them too near the time at which they are required for eating.

For further detail, write the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., for their bulletin No. 88, "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market."

Preparing for the Next Lamb Crop.

Successful sheep husbandry requires careful preparation for the next lamb crop. It matters little what time of the year it is, whether the ewes are just bred, the lambs just weaned or the lamb crop just due, preparation for the next crop should be kept in mind. So time is more important than during the previous lambing season. At that time notes and records should be kept of all important items regarding the behavior of the ewes, the number of lambs each raises and whether they are good mothers or not, whether their udders are healthy and well-balanced, or any other valuable notes of this kind. Any ewe that does not successfully raise her offspring should be culled rather than re-bred.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of the ram to be used. He should be a typical, uniform, good-sized, purebred animal, full of vigor, active, and in good bloom. It is wonderful the influence a ram may have upon the offspring of a flock of ordinary ewes.

The selection of the ewes is also a very important feature in connection with the lamb crop. This selection may be done when the previous lambs are weaned and again at breeding time. The shepherd has in mind at this time uniformity in type. The more uniform in appearance the ewes are, the more uniformity will be shown in the offspring and hence the better the prices to be obtained when marketing time arrives. Nothing attracts the buyers like uniformity not only in good condition, but in size, appearance and type. The ewes' teeth should be examined and if any defects are found the ewes should be culled. As a rule ewes are not profitable for breeding after they pass five years of age. Not only should severe culling be done to the mature ewes but careful selection should be practiced in choosing future breeding ewes for the lamb crop, always being careful to retain those as near the ideal type as possible. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the culling process.

After the culling and selection work has been completed the ewes are prepared for breeding. They must be well fed and put in good condition but not overfat. As the breeding time approaches they should be flushed on some good, green, succulent pasture. As many as possible should be bred at the same time so that the lambs arrive in a group and the lambing period will not then be spread over a long period, which is objectionable.

In the lambing period draws near the shepherd appreciates the fact that his busy time is approaching. He looks for the increased comfort of his flock. If the lambs are to be born in the barns the buildings are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; hurdles,

lamb-creeper, feeding racks, disinfectants, record books, docking and castrating tools are all put in readiness for the coming harvest, which will represent his profits on the business.

Last Year's Yield of Potatoes.

Dominion statistics show that 1920 saw the largest crop of potatoes in Canada on record, both as regards the average yield per acre, 170½ bushels, and the total yield, 133,831,400 bushels. It was thought that large quantities would be lost in the winter by rotting and freezing, but the mildness of the season reduced the losses so incurred to a minimum. As a consequence the surplus in the hands of farmers on March 31, 1921, was exceptionally large, the largest on record in fact excepting only 1910, when it was 44 per cent. compared with 40 per cent. this year and 25 per cent. last year. Last year the surplus on the date mentioned was 31,646,000 bushels while this year it was 53,313,000 bushels. The loss from frost and rot up to March 31, 1921, was only 16 per cent., or 20,686,000 bushels. As a consequence of all this there has been something like a glut of potatoes and quantities have been fed to live stock. This year there has been a decrease in the number of acres sown; consequently, it is safe to predict that the next annual report, that is for the year ending March 31, 1922, will show a diminution in the merchantable quantity and in the surplus, the annual average of which for ten years has been 26,343,000 bushels, or less than fifty per cent. of what it was at last reports. The average annual merchantable quantity in Canada for the same period was 69,730,200 bushels. In 1920, that is for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, it was 105,608,000 bushels.

Transportation and Care of Fruits.

Increased attention is being given to the carriage and storage of fruits. Every year owing to the shortage of help and the briefness of the picking and shipping season large quantities go to waste. This can only be obviated by improved methods of handling and by rapid distribution. It is gratifying to know that fruit growers in all parts of the country are vigorously taking these matters up and that the various departments of agriculture are showing an earnest desire to co-operate. Efforts are being made to reduce waste to a minimum transportation and to increase cold storage facilities to an extent that all fruit-growing centres will find accommodation. The whole future of Canada's fruit trade depends on the success and perfection of these efforts. It has already been shown that tomatoes grown in Ontario can with the proper facilities be successfully marketed in Alberta in competition with shipments from the western States. It rests with express, steamships and railway companies to co-operate with the fruit growers' associations and government operatives who are working in these directions.

Lampblack or tar stains: Saturate with kerosene. Wash with soap and water.

A steel fence post, with the top six inches bent slightly inward for carrying a few strands of barb wire, designed in this way to give better protection to orchards and gardens, has been recently placed on the Canadian market.

Poultry

At no time of the year does cleanliness count for more in the poultry house than during warm weather. Fowls kept in closed, stifling, sleeping quarters cannot be in a really healthy condition, or give very good returns. It would be much better to have the windows removed from the poultry house, to have them cleaned and stored away in some place where they could not be damaged until needed, again, and pieces of wire netting put in the place of the windows. This will keep out any vermin and at the same time allow more fresh air for the fowls. Many of the losses among adult fowls in the summer season are the result of unhealthy roosting quarters.

The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned. Give the roosts a good coat of kerosene or some liquid lice killer, clean out the nests and burn the old nesting material, then give the nests a thorough white-washing inside and out, leaving them to dry in the sun for a while. A thorough spraying with whitewash of the whole interior of the house will make the place more sanitary. If the floors are of earth, remove a few inches of the top soil and replace with some fresh sandy soil. If they are of wood or cement, scrape and sweep them clean, then wash with a fairly strong disinfecting solution. Sunshine, combined with fresh air, is one of the best germ destroyers we have, but it is possible to have too much sun for the fowls if some kind of shade is not provided in very warm weather, to be used when needed.

Colony houses scattered through an orchard make a very desirable place for fowls or growing chickens. Always provide plenty of pure drinking water in clean pans and keep it in a sheltered place, out of the sun. Be sure the adult birds are not too heavily fed, especially on corn or buckwheat or any of the fat-producing foods. Select the fowls that you do not intend to hold over for another breeding season and sell them early while the price is high and while they are in good condition, before they commence to moult.

The fowls which are to be kept over as breeders, and also growing chickens intended for stock birds, should be given liberal range.

Free range where there is an abundance of green food and animal food in the form of insects, worms, etc., to be had, is very essential to the best growth, health, vigor and vitality in stock intended for either breeding or laying purposes.

Keep a supply of salt before the stock.

Warbles are detrimental to thriftiness, as well as to the hide of the animal. Every grub squeezed out and destroyed is one less to mature and propagate its species.

Half the value, perhaps more, of a pure-bred lies in having the animal registered. If you don't believe it, keep your eyes open when you attend public sales. The pure-bred that isn't registered sells for much less than the registered animal.

Grain is not needed to make first-class lambs if an abundance of good pasture is provided. Cheap as corn is this year, though, a little corn may be profitably fed. Rape is a valuable pasture crop for lambs.

Making Better Silage With Less Work

That many farmers make extra work for themselves by cutting their silage too green is clearly shown by a simple bit of arithmetic. Making silage of green corn means hauling a lot of water from the field to the silo, and, furthermore, the nutritive value of the silage per pound is greatly reduced. I have tried this problem on a lot of silage experts who were not convinced until they had figured quite a while for themselves. So get out your pad and pencil and you will be surprised at the results.

Now for the silage problem. We will assume a case: Suppose that a field of corn when cut at a certain stage yields 20 tons of ensilage with 80 per cent. water content. Suppose we decide to allow the corn to stand in the field and dry out until the water content has decreased to 60 per cent. To simplify the problem we will assume also that there is no further production of dry matter. Such would not be quite the case, but then this is a problem of arithmetic. The problem is, how much would this 20-ton yield shrink in weight with the dropping of the water content from 80 to 60 per cent.?

Men accustomed to handling silage all their lives come back as a rule very glibly with an answer. They reason this way: The difference between 80 and 80 per cent. is 20 per cent.; 20 per cent. of 20 tons is 4 tons, and this they figure will be the amount of shrinkage. The problem is not so simple, nor so unimportant. The true solution of it is as follows:

The silage in the first place contained 4 tons of dry matter and 16 tons of water, or 20 per cent. dry matter and 80 per cent. water. In the second case there is the same 4 tons of dry matter, but only 6 tons of water, or 40 per cent. dry matter and 60 per cent. water. The silage loses just one half its weight, the 20 tons shrinking to 10 tons. The usual error

of course comes in the tendency to make the comparison with the figures for water per cent. instead of the figures for dry-matter per cent. A change from 80 to 60 per cent. water seems rather small, but a change from 20 per cent. dry matter to 40 per cent. dry matter obviously means, if the total amount of dry matter remains the same, that the total weight has been cut in half.

This bit of arithmetic points to an important lesson in silage-making. The lesson is to let the water content go as low as possible without injuring the silage quality, before starting to fill the silo. During this period of growth the corn is actually gaining in feeding value as well as getting rid of an immense tonnage of water. Half the labor of overhauling may be saved, and a better product secured, by making a rather dry as against a rather wet silage.

This bit of commonly misunderstood silage arithmetic also gives rise to heated arguments over yields of silage corn. The man accustomed to making a dry silage takes with a grain of salt the story of big tonnage put out by the man who makes sloppy silage, neither party appreciating the fact that shifting the moisture content from 80 per cent. down to 60 per cent.—about the two extremes encountered in actual practice—causes a reduction of just 50 per cent. in weight per acre.

The same question is also involved when it comes to feeding. A wet silage has only half the feeding value, pound per pound, as has a dry silage. All too frequently this distinction is not appreciated when the material is doled out along the feeding platform. Maybe the milk pail will show up the difference, but only a little silage arithmetic will point to the cause. It takes 80 pounds of wet silage to give the same feeding value as 40 pounds with the lower percentage of water—as per the problem with which we started out.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

JULY 17.

The Conversion of Saul, Acts 9: 1-19. Golden Text—1 Tim. 1: 15.

Connecting Links—Though Paul was seeking to find the true way of life as a Pharisee in strict observance of the law, and thought he was serving God in persecuting the Christians, he was not happy. He describes the experience of that period of his life in the seventh chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, an experience of discouragement and defeat leading almost to despair. The commandment (or law) "which was ordained to life," this, he says, he "found to be unto death." For the law continually set before him ideals, which he could not reach up to, and was a continual reminder of his faults, his errors, and his shortcomings. The law was holy, and just, and good, but it meant death to him.

He found a conflict within him between good and evil. For, he says, "that which I do I know not; for not what I would, that do I practice; but what I hate that I do." "For the good which I would I do not; but for the evil which I would not, that I practice." From this conflict he found no way of escape. Evil seemed to triumph. He was being brought into captivity to sin. But when, in despair, he cries out, "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me?" the answer comes, "Jesus Christ." And so, he says (8: 3), "What the law could not do," Jesus Christ did. There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ.

Paul must have been impressed by the speech of the martyr, Stephen, which he had heard, and by the heroic and patient courage with which he met his death. He must have met and heard the testimony of many other Christian men and women. While he carried on his work of fierce persecution his mind must have been working in his heaven and heart. The climax of the conflict was reached on the way to Damascus, and Paul's great decision was made then and in the days that followed.

9: 1-2. Desired of him letters. The high priest was still the chief magistrate of the Jewish people, and his authority was recognized by Jewish communities even outside of Palestine. Though subject to Rome, these Jewish communities were allowed a large measure of freedom and self-government, and Jewish magistrates appear to have had, at certain times and places, the power not only to imprison, but even to inflict the death penalty, although the latter was usually held by the Roman governor only, or those deputed by him. The letters, therefore, which Saul received from the high priest would be respected by the Jews of Damascus, and would authorize the arrest and punishment of the Christians.

3-7. A light from heaven. What exactly it was that happened we do not know. We might conjecture that it was a sunstroke, or an epileptic fit, but no such explanation can fully account for what followed. That a conflict had been going on in the mind of Saul seems beyond question. His mental agitation may have helped to produce a physical crisis. But, however that may be, the one certain fact is that God spoke to the inmost soul of this zealous persecutor, and compelled him to see and to acknowledge the truth. It was God, and yet it was Jesus, too, whom he met that day on the way to Damascus. "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest," the vision said. In all this early Christian experience there is an identification of Jesus with God. Paul, who had fought so hard against Him, now calls Him Lord, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?"

8-12. Behold, he prayeth. It is significant of the reality and truth of the vision and experience which had come to him that Saul was driven to prayer. He came to persecute; he remained to pray. And his prayer was answered. For there came to him, divinely instructed, a good man and true, whose name was Ananias, who was commissioned to lead him into the way of faith.

The street which is called Straight, in which Saul had his lodging, is still to be seen in that ancient city. Most streets of eastern cities in those days were simply open places, square or oblong, inside the gate, where the marketers bought and sold, and where the elders held council and the judges

their court. But this, apparently, was already an open thoroughfare, connecting different sections of the city, and with the open shops of the merchants on either side. It was lined with columns, the bases of which can still be seen.

13-19. I have heard by many of this man. The fame and dread of Saul's name had already reached Damascus, and the Christian people there knew of his coming and what he had come for. Yet at the call of duty, the call of his Lord, Ananias went to him. He did not know but the going might cost him his life—nevertheless he went.

A chosen vessel. There came, by this word of inspiration, to Ananias a promise of what such a man as Saul might become, if converted to Christianity. A man of his learning and great ability and knowledge of the world might indeed be the chosen vessel to bear Christ's name before the Gentiles and kings and the children of Israel. And that was the divine word to Ananias.

He entered the house and greeted his enemy as "Brother Saul." Who could resist the spirit of brotherhood and goodwill which was so manifest among those early Christians? Paul's heart was won and his eyes were opened. The great decision was made. He was baptized, making public confession that he now believed in Jesus Christ, and would follow Him. It was not long until he was preaching Christ in the synagogues.

"The coming of Jesus to Paul was for him from the very first a miracle of God's favor, or grace; the winning of his heart, an unexampled display of power. The experience could only be the work of God; for it gave him what he had long been seeking—rest of soul, peace of conscience, a free forgiveness, and a love that was also an inexhaustible source of moral power."—Strachan.

Paul repeats the story of his conversion twice in the Book of Acts, once to the crowd which thronged about the stairs of the castle (22: 5-16), and again before Festus and Agrippa (26: 12-20). In both cases he declares that he saw Christ. "So also in 1 Cor. 15: 8, he says, 'He was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time.' 'Am I not an apostle?' he asks, 'Have I not seen Jesus our Lord?' This testimony of Paul in 1 Corinthians is indeed the earliest record, earlier than any of the gospels, of the appearances of the risen Lord.

Paul could never forget this vision. Nor could he forget that the Christ whom he had persecuted had forgiven him, and had done him this great honor, making him His apostle. "I thank him that enabled me," he writes, "even Christ Jesus our Lord, for that He counted me faithful, appointing me to His service; though I was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious. However I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief. And the grace of our Lord abounded exceedingly with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus. Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief." (1 Tim. 1: 12-15).

Application. It is consistent with the Divine attitude as revealed at many times that Jesus should commence speech with the erring persecutor with a question. Men who do wrong are not only sinners but fools. Through the centuries God has been trying to get His children into a sensible frame of mind. "Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. Come and let us reason together, saith the Lord," was the message of Isaiah. "There is a way that seemeth right unto man, but the end thereof are the ways of death," was the word of that writer who so earnestly urged the advantages of wisdom. It was the same spirit which Ezekiel expressed in "Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?" This was the burden of Christ's own complaint over Jerusalem. "How often would I . . . but ye would not." This is a righteous world, governed by a God who loves goodness. There is no figure of speech strong enough to describe the folly of the man who yields himself to wickedness. The whole universe is confederated against him.

Controlling Rabbit Diseases.

In its natural environment a rabbit will have a burrow or a brush heap for a home and it will have a range over plenty of territory and a chance to select a wide variety of food. When rabbits are kept in confinement in the usual type of hutch, each breeding rabbit has a range consisting of twelve square feet of board floor. It is evident that much attention must be given to rabbits in hutches or they cannot be expected to thrive.

Many rabbit breeders have started out with plenty of enthusiasm and good breeding stock, only to drift gradually out of business with the death of the first rabbit from disease. Often before the last rabbit dies it will be bumping its head against the top of the hutch because of the accumulation of manure on the floor.

Rabbit hutches should be cleaned every few days and then sprayed with one of the commercial coal tar disinfectants. This destroys disease germs and gives the hutches a more agreeable odor. There should be a surplus of hutches so that some of them can be empty at certain times. The empty hutches can be placed wide open in the sunshine. This helps to disinfect the hutch and gives the lumber a chance to become thoroughly dry.

I believe that the hutch plan of raising rabbits is such an unnatural environment that it will pay rabbit breeders to have a few fenced yards in which the breeding stock can often be placed for exercise. It gives them a chance to get their feet on the ground and this seems beneficial for all kinds of animals. The yards can be enclosed with strong wire and a trench can be dug around the outside and filled with stone or any material that will keep pests from digging in and the rabbits from digging out.

Of course, the hutches will still be necessary but the yards will be used as exercise runs in which the breeding stock can be placed in turn. It will improve their vigor and help in keeping down disease. One successful breeder has such a system of yards on well drained soil and the rabbits have a deep burrow in the ground in each yard. They seem to enjoy the chance of returning to conditions more or less natural and present the owner with large litters of husky young rabbits.

Sick rabbits can sometimes be cured but the best method is to keep them free from disease. If doctoring becomes a constant practice in a rabbitry it means that something is wrong with the breeding stock or the system of management and prompt measures must be taken or the losses will be large.

MARTHE LESNER'S AWAKENING
By Jean Berthe
Translated by Wm. L. McPherson

She was a tall young woman, with pale cheeks and dark hair. She entered the office on the ground floor, where the minor officials had their quarters, and asked if she could speak to the Colonial Service Director.

"Yes, but you will have to wait some time—half an hour, possibly three-quarters."

"I'll wait," she said.

She took a seat on a bench where some others were already waiting. There was a working woman, who had a baby on her arm; also a very old Sister of Charity and two soldiers with worn tunics. Although it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the electric lights had to be turned on in the gloomy, ill-cared-for room, and they brought out all its ugliness.

Marthe closed her eyes and asked herself once more why she had come. She was astonished at the ease with which she had decided to take a fresh start in life. A disappointment, a shattered dream! Certainly she knew well that such setbacks are common in the lives of over-sensitive people who let their hearts carry them away too quickly in the hard competition for happiness. Others take up the struggle again and buoy themselves up with eternal hope. But she, through weakness or pride, had renounced that bitter effort. What she sought now was another sky—and forgetfulness.

Plunged in her reverie, she didn't notice that her companion had left the bench and that she was sitting there alone. A door opened and an employee approached her.

The director has been called out. You will not be able to see him to-day. But his secretary will receive you."

It made little difference to her. She followed her guide through a corridor that seemed interminable. Then she found herself, without knowing how, in a clear, bright room, whose windows opened on a garden. A young man arose and bowed to her. On his desk was a bouquet of fresh red roses.

"You want some information?"

She felt embarrassed. To speak of herself and tell her story seemed utterly impossible. Nevertheless, his courteous manner inspired confidence. She answered, after a slight hesitation:

"Yes. It is for a friend of mine who thinks of expatriating herself. She is of my age—twenty-two—and consequently legally a major and free. She

has diplomas, speaks several languages and doubtless could be of some service wherever you sent her."

"Doubtless," the young man repeated. "We need, in fact, all kinds of assistance, all sorts of willing workers. Let your friend make out a formal application and I will do what is necessary. I promise you, to obtain a prompt answer for her."

"Thank you!" said Marthe Lesner, with a glance that conveyed her gratitude.

"Since your friend is free," the young man continued, "she will have a good opportunity to establish herself satisfactorily, if she becomes acclimatized in her new place of residence. We encourage marriages among the French colonists. We want to see homes of assuring a prosperity which is too often lacking."

She blushed and didn't dare to look at him. She had expected to find herself in the presence of some gruff-mannered personage, perhaps an old man, and she hadn't recovered from her astonishment. The cordial voice rattled on, with a frankness in which there was perhaps a touch of irony.

"It is a good example to follow. Doesn't it tempt you?"

"Not in the least," she assured him. "One can do one's duty anywhere," the secretary added. His voice had become grave.

She took her leave without offering him her hand. He conducted her to the end of the interminable corridor.

Now she was walking on the quais, along the Seine. It was a spring day, clear and mild. The stream flowed in a scintillating mass, reflecting the golden rays of the sun. The trees on both banks were beginning to bud. Their little green leaves opened in the light as if with hands greedy to seize it. And the old buildings, in their robe of grayish stone, seemed to be rejuvenated.

Marthe was not in a hurry to go home. A sudden change had come over her and she wasn't able to analyze its causes. She had got up that morning with her will firmly fixed and her reason in accord with her will. She had weighed everything for and against. She had ardently desired to have the matter settled as promptly as possible. But when she came into the presence of the man who could aid her she had changed her mind. She hadn't even dared to tell him the truth, to admit that she herself was the applicant. Why? Had she felt some sudden attraction toward this unknown, who had talked so sympathetically with her and had seemed for a moment to be interested in her fate?

Not the least in the world! But,

then, two youths had smiled at each other, and that was enough to rid her of her desire to go away. She would not return to that clear, bright office in which he had received her. She would probably never see him again. But out of that brief interview had come an idea of compelling force.

To go away! To exile herself and seek beyond the seas a different destiny, troubled, undoubtedly, with the same inquietudes? "One can do one's duty anywhere," the young man had said, in his calm, sure voice. She no longer saw life under the same desolate aspect. Hope had revived in her heart.

Because she had suffered, because she had shed the first tears of disillusionment, she had believed that there was no longer either loyalty or justice on earth. Now she thought differently.

Go away! What was the use? Spring sang its cradle song—the eternal words which we listen to and only half believe. There was an immediate promise of joy in the air. She wouldn't go. She would try to meet again on her old pathway the changing visage of happiness.

The odor of the red roses was with her still.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sea Soup.

In some fascinating lectures to children at the Royal Institution in London Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, the biologist, had much to say about the conditions of life in the deep-sea "meadows."

Away to the west of Patagonia, said Prof. Thomson, there is a great sea desert where no birds come and no fishes are caught. When the bottom of the sea is examined it shows nothing except a few sharks' teeth or the occasional ear bone of a whale.

But little of the open sea is like that. The professor described it as consisting chiefly of great sea meadows where young creatures can live and feed in the easiest possible way. As an example he cited a delicate little animal that would be unable to live on the seashore. It feeds and moults and then becomes a megalops. It feeds and moults again, and now begins to look like a shore crab. So it tucks its tail underneath it and begins its long journey over the sea meadow and up the continental shelf to the shore.

The sea meadows, he explained, have just about the depth of water that the light of the sun can penetrate. When there is plenty of light untold millions of Infusoria and other drifting microscopic creatures breed and multiply. They furnish food to myriads of copepods, or water fleas—tiny insects that are the chief food of the fishes. When the light is bad the "sea soup" is thin, and the fishes have a hard time. Then the mackerel fishing is poor. The mackerel, he said, is a particularly clean-feeding fish and depends entirely on the sea soup. In seasons when the light is bad it is likely to starve.

Hopeless.

Little Grace was met by a strange lady on the street who endeavored to question the child as to her father's first name.

"What does your mother call your father?" was the question first put.

"She calls him my daddy."

"Yes, yes, I know; but when she wants to speak to him, what does she say?"

"Oh, she says, '27, please,'" was the child's reply.

"It don't mean when she calls him at the office. When she tells him to get up in the morning, what does she call him?"

"Oh, she says to be ready in about five minutes."

A good conscience is a precious possession. A guilty conscience is better than none at all.

The Jenolan caves of New South Wales, discovered in 1841, rival the Mammoth cave of Kentucky in grandeur, magnitude and variety.

If you want to know just how well paid you are, figure out how much work you would have to do to be paid an equal amount on a farm.

Mother—"Come, Bobby, don't be a little savage—kiss the lady." Bobby—"No, she's a naughty lady. If I kiss her she'll give me a slap, just as she did to papa."

The minimum charge for an automobile license in Texas is \$7.50, which includes any motor from one horsepower up to 21 horse-power. From 22 horsepower on up, there is a charge of 35 cents per horse-power.

THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale. She not only tires out easily but often suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite.

In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found to have a beneficial action on the blood. Miss Delima Lafreniere, St. Ambrose, Man., has proved this in her own case, and advises others to use these pills. She says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt like a complete wreck of my former self. My blood was poor and thin. I suffered from faint and dizzy spells, and had backaches and headaches almost every day. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and by the time I had used three boxes I felt much better and I continued taking the pills until I felt as well as I ever did. For what they did in my case I cannot recommend these pills too highly."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from 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.

Words That Miss Their Way.

Words have a fatal habit of taking the wrong turning.

In certain old versions of the Bible Christ is called "the ring-leader of our salvation," a word changed later to "captain," whilst Paul called himself the "knave" or "lad" of Christ. Similarly, in old church books, the Virgin is described as "God's wench."

The words "crafty" and "artful," which invariably carry an unpleasant meaning, used to mean skilful and artistic, while the word "blackguard" was formerly quite an honorable term. It referred to the humble but perfectly reputable calling of carrying coal in the King's household.

Three hundred years ago an officious man was one who was always ready to do offices of kindness. A pagan was a rustic, and a heathen was one who dwelt on a heath. Our word "silly," now an insult, is in old manuscripts applied to the Babe of Bethlehem. He is called the "harmless, silly babe," the word "silly" meaning "blessed."

The word "charity" is one which has had a great fall. It is used almost exclusively nowadays to mean dependence upon doles and gifts, while the word "impertinent" has gone through a remarkable change. It now means "cheeky." Originally it meant a remark that was not pertinent to the subject under discussion, and gradually got to mean a remark to be resented.

His Hearing Restored

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

New Sunflower.

A variety of sunflower has been developed that grows only three feet tall and produces white blossoms that yield more seeds than any other kind of the same plant.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

The United States leads the world in commerce, but ranks ninth in education.

In Australia, motorcycles are altered for the use of badly incapacitated veterans of the war. The maimed soldiers travel in the business section of the city of Melbourne with perfect ease.

Patricia was told by her mother to stand still while the band played "God Save the King," and not to wriggle. "But why, mother?" she asked. "Won't God save him if I wriggle?"

It is a peculiar quality of the eye known as the persistence of vision that makes the moving picture possible, for it allows time for a separate picture to pass behind the lens of the projecting machine, while the shutter is closed, before the image of the preceding picture has disappeared. When sixteen pictures a second pass before the lens they appear to the spectator as one continuous picture, but there is really an interval of darkness one third as long as the period of illumination.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A New Course.
Caller—"Is Miss Jones in?"
Servant—"No, madam, Miss Jones is going to be married, and she goes to the college every afternoon to take lessons in domestic science."

Not Intimidated By Food.
"Don't be afraid of the meat, Mr. Grant," said the landlady to the new boarder.
"I'm not afraid of it, ma'am," said Grant. "I've seen twice as much meat, and it didn't frighten me a bit."

A Regular Scholar.
Little Bess was proud of her elder sister, who took honors in college, being valedictorian of her class.
"Katherine did fine," she informed the neighbors after commencement, "she was Queen Victorian of her class."

Feminine Finance.
He (looking at wife's cheque book)—"You don't mean to say you have given out a cheque for \$100. Why, you've only got \$40 in the bank to meet it."
She—"That's all right, dear. If the cashier says anything about it I'll tell him to charge it."

Discarded Style.
The City Nephew—"I'm glad to see Aunt Hetty dresses her hair sensibly instead of wearing those silly puffs over the ears."
Uncle Talltimber—"She tried 'em once an' they got tangled up with the telephone receiver an' she missed more'n half the gossip goin' on over twenty party lines."

Positively Absurd!
An aeroplane flew over an Irish asylum, to the consternation of the inmates. Next day two of the lunatics were discussing the machine.
One said: "Do you know I dreamt last night I made one of those contrivances and flew to Ausralla in sixty minutes."
"That's strange," said the other. "I had a similar dream. I went to Melbourne in sixty seconds."
"How did you go?"
"Right through the earth."
"Look here, my friend, you're not a lunatic—you're a blithering idiot, that's what you are."

A Gentle Hint.
The dear old Scotswoman tramped miles over the hills to get a bottle of medicine for a small boy who was ill in her remote village.
When she had described the symptoms, the doctor set about preparing the mixture, one ingredient of which was a poison which could be administered only in the smallest quantities.
She watched him pouring it out with the utmost care into the measuring glass. He poured a little from the bottle, held the glass up to the light, and then put a few drops back again.
"Ah, doctor," she said, reproachfully, "ye needna be so stingy. Remember it's for a pair wee orphan laddie."

Disposition.
A certain Irish railway company has a regular printed form on which to report any mishaps which occur to animals on the line. Recently a stray cow that had wandered on to the line was accidentally killed, and Tim O'Toole, who had lately been promoted to be traffic inspector, was asked to send in a report.
In answer to the question, "Disposition of carcass," he wrote, "Kind and gentle."

Wouldn't Believe It.
Hostess—"Well, Tommie, you can tell your mother for me that you are the best-behaved boy at table I ever met."
Tommie—"Thank you, ma'am, but I'd rather not."
Hostess—"Rather not? And why, pray?"
Tommie—"She'd think I was ill, ma'am, and send for the doctor."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Blistered Feet, Sore Feet, Tired Feet, Burning and Aching Feet.

After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water, then rub them well with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Gray Stover Co., Inc., 115 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. OLIPHANT - TORONTO

DAWSON WOULDN'T TAKE \$1,000 FOR IT
DECLARES TANLAC ENDED TROUBLES.

"It's the Best Medicine I Ever Heard Of," Says Toronto Man.

"Honestly, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars in gold for the good Tanlac has done me," said Delbert F. Dawson, 174 Browning Ave., Toronto, Ont., well-known carpenter and builder.

"Besides relieving me of a bad case of stomach trouble of many years standing, Tanlac has built me up ten pounds in weight and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I suffered so I could hardly stand the pressure of my clothes against my stomach and the way it pained me was simply terrible, and often I had choking spells, when I almost lost my breath. I was so nervous I couldn't sleep and mornings got up feeling more tired and worn out than on going to bed. I lost weight considerably and became so weak I was constantly losing time from work, and many times got so dizzy I had to grab hold of something to keep from falling. Nearly all the time I had a headache and sometimes it hurt me so bad I could hardly endure it. My liver was in an awful condition and I had liver spots all over my body.

"Well, I just kept getting worse, in spite of everything I did, until I got Tanlac. But this medicine seemed to get right after my troubles, for it wasn't long before I was feeling lots better. I've taken eight bottles in all and am a well man, never lose a day from work or feel bad in any way. It's a fact, Tanlac is the best medicine I ever saw or heard of."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Advt.

A Cute Young Man.
"Sir," said the young man, with enthusiasm, as he seized the lecturer's hand and shook it warmly. "I certainly enjoyed your lecture last night very much indeed."
"I am glad to hear that," replied the lecturer; "but I can't remember seeing you there."
"No," admitted the youth, "I was not there."
"But," asked the puzzled speaker, "how could you enjoy my lecture if you were not present?"
"Oh, I bought tickets for my girl's parents, and they both went."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere
A Circus Inside.
A little fellow was sitting at the table one day with a plate of fancy biscuits resembling various animals before him. As he paused in the operation of lessening the number, his mother asked him what he was thinking about so earnestly.
"Oh, mummie, I'm thinking what a circus is going on inside of me," was his reply.

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 Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Cuticura

Quickly Soothes Itching Scalps



Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura Ointment, with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these fragrant super-cream emollients for all skin and scalp troubles.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Iveson, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W. Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without rasg.

Friend or Foe?

Many people find that tea and coffee are foes to their health, but that Instant Postum is a friendly table drink.

This pure cereal beverage is rich in aroma and flavor—fully satisfying—and contains no element of harm for nerves or digestion.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

We Encourage the Children

To come to our store with "mamma's" messages,
Here they learn to get the best and purest goods all the time.

It will make them discriminating buyers when they grow up, for buying the best is a valuable experience.

If you send the "little ones" on a message to this store, you can depend on the same attention to your wants as though you came yourself.

If you cannot come yourself, send the children for some of the following:

A can of Peas, or a can of Corn, some Sugar or a can of Baking Powder, a quart of Neilson's Ice Cream, or some Fancy Biscuits. Whatever you may want you may rely on getting the best there is to be had.

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

Hot Weather Goods

KEEP COOL. USE A PERFECTION OR
FLORENCE CO-OIL STOVE

Hotpoint Electric Irons
Hotpoint Toasters
Hotpoint Grills
Electric Fans

Dr. William's Fly Oil

Will protect your herd from the fly pest. Horses work better. Cattle do better when protected from the flies.

Hammocks

Get in the shade and enjoy yourselves with a Hammock. We have a nice line at \$3.50 and up.

Screen Doors and Windows
in all sizes

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

AMBLESIDE SCHOOL REPORT

Promotion Results.

*Failed in one or more subjects.
Jr. IV to Sr. IV—(Total 850) Hon-
ors—Antonette Meyer 638; Pass—Be-
silla Cronin 626; Martina Ellig 537;
Bert Cronin 476; Norman Steffler 378;
Eleanora Herbrunn 371.
Sr. III to Jr. IV—(Total 800) Pass—
Marcella Cronin 578; Catherine
Meyer 517.
Jr. III to Sr. III—Pass—Amelia
Weber 556; Thomas Cronin 454; Lor-
etta Steffler 422; Cornelius Steffler
437; Aurelia Bohnert 411; Frankie
Doerr 400; Eddie Meyer 337; Fran-
cis Schurr 307; Hildagard Meyer
267; Eugene Bohnert 301.
II to Jr. III—(Total 700)—Clarence
Reinhart 449; John Cronin 411; Mary
Bohnert 350; (Wilfred Weber 342
and Mildred Meyer 276 recommended
Frankie Schiestel 226).
Sr. I to Jr. II—(Total 450)—Clara
Meyer 319; Loretta Weber 257; Leo
Obermeyer 176 (ill, wrote on three
subjects, recommended on year's work
Clarence Schiestel 200).
Jr. I to Sr. I—Georgina Bohnert
Lena Trautman, Stella Schurr;
Julatta Steffler; Florence Kupfer-
schmidt.
Jr. Primer to Sr. Primer—Clara
Doerr; Helen Obermeyer; Louis
Steffler; Margaret Detzler; Albert
Detzler; Antony Meyer; Norman
Schiestel; Florence Schiestel.
A Class to Jr. Primer—Elmina
Trautman; Josephine Bohnert; Irene
Reinhart; Alfred Schurr; Stephen
Herbrunn; Leonard Weber.
G. Siegner, teacher

There is nothing better for a hu-
man being, sometimes, than a little
hearty praise. Many good people
conscientiously act on the directly
opposite and seem to think nothing
better than a little hearty blame.

Mrs. Agatha Lowell Allen, the
Freudian philosopher, said in a lec-
ture in Chicago.

"I know a young mother who once
decided to impart something of the
mystery of birth to her little nine-
-old daughter.

"So she took the child aside and ex-
plained to her in hushed, reverential
tones that the stork had nothing to
do with the coming of little strangers
and the little stranger is never found
under a cabbage in the garden, and
that the doctor never brings him in
his bag.

"The little girl was very much im-
pressed. At the end of the discourse
she put her arm around her young
mother's neck and whispered:
"Mamma, have you told daddy
about it too?"

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 colour and wear are fully guar-
anteed. Be sure to come in and have
a look at this cloth before buying
any other for your next suit. Prices
Reasonable. T. A. Missere.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO

Light cattle receipts with an im-
proved demand served to impart a
better feeling to the trade at the
Union Stock Yards yesterday. In
spots values for the handy light
butchers of best quality seemed to be
slightly higher, although, generally
speaking the market was just a good
strong one. The short supply, and
the fact that there was some relief
from the excessive heat at the week-
end, served to make the competition
keener for the cattle offering. With
the exception of a few loads the
whole run was cleaned up in good
time. Heavy cattle were not plenti-
ful and prices were unchanged.

The export demand was light on
the opening market. Any improve-
ment shown yesterday is not expect-
ed to continue, as it is thought re-
ceipts may increase, and this factor
along with the continuation of the
warm spell, will likely weaken the
market again.

The best price for a load of steers
was \$8.10 for 18 averaging 1200 lbs.
Several baby heaves sold at \$8 to
\$8.50, while several loads sold at
\$7.25 to \$7.75 per hundred. Cows
and bulls sold from \$4 to \$6, and bulls
from \$3 to \$5, with an odd one higher.
Some strength was displayed by
the calf market. Very few choice
calves were received, but the top
price was \$9.25. The best generally
sold from \$8 to \$9, with this price ex-
ceeded in an odd instance. The lamb
trade was also stronger, with best
moving from \$11.50 to \$12. The bulk
of the choice lambs sold at \$11. Ewes
sold from \$2 to \$5, with a few of the
best light ones a little higher.

Outsiders secured the bulk of the
hog offering at prices which were
steady and higher in spots than
those prevailing last week. The
big packers were bidding \$11 on the
fed and watered basis, but some of
the outsiders paid as high as this for
f.o.b. hogs. On the fed and watered
basis sales were made from \$11.50 to
\$11.75 per hundred. For the balance
of the week the big packers' bid will
be \$11 fed and watered.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Zimmer of Kitch-
ener visited relatives here the past
week.

Mrs. Jacob Kloefer and daughter
Eileen, of Vancouver, are visiting re-
latives here.

Mr. Michael E. Murray of Norman-
by has been appointed municipal clerk
of the Village of Neustadt.

Mr. Charles Pettyplace, a well-
known shoe merchant of Walkerton,
died on Tuesday after a short illness.

We regret to report that Mr. J. A.
Wesley, editor of the Bruce Herald
and Times was seized with a severe
hemorrhage last Friday. His condi-
tion is improving.

Announcement has been made that
Germany will soon begin the delivery
of wooden houses to be erected in the
devastated zone of northern France.
Germany will furnish 25,000 of these
houses.

R. E. Truax, M. P., who visited
Ripley on race day, will be the Liberal
candidate in South Bruce at the next
general election. Reuben is being
warmly received by the farmers
throughout the Riding and his splen-
did record for the past 28 years makes
him the strongest candidate that the
party can produce.—Ripley Express.

The Walkerton school board adver-
tised for a new staff of teachers offer-
ing salaries ranging from \$750 to
\$900 for lady teachers. They have
received a flood of applications includ-
ing all the former teachers of the
school except one who has been ap-
pointed Provincial Organizer of the
Federation of Teachers.

Miss J. Stead, of Walkerton, who
has been President of the East Bruce
Women Teachers' Association for
three years is making a change in
her work which will remove her from
the Inspectorate. In 1918 she or-
ganized the E. Bruce W. T. A. In
1919 she was appointed Provincial
Vice-President and now has been ap-
pointed Provincial Organizer of Women
Teachers of Ontario, being the
first choice among a great many ap-
plicants, among whom were many
University graduates. The East
Bruce W. T. A. loses an efficient and
inspiring President, but is honoured
in having this important appoint-
ment given to one of its officers.
Congratulations and good luck to her!

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 guar-
anteed.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

Special July Clearings

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

Northway Garments



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peabody Overalls and Smocks at per garment - \$2.00

Mens and Boys Caps, regular \$1.25 to \$2.00, Your Choice 75c

Real Bargains

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

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

Extra Fine Quality of all wool Serge, colors Black,
Navy, Wine, Plum, Nigger, Steel, reg 4.50 for \$3.00

Flowered Voiles to clear at - 75c yd.



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

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Big Flour Specials For Friday and Saturday

Cargill's Peerless Brand Pure Manitoba Flour	\$5	Special	\$5
\$5.00 per bag		2 pkgs Soda	20c
		2 tumblers Baking Powder	70c
		2 cans Crisco	70c
		2 pkgs Jelly Powder	30c
		2 pkgs Pancake Flour	50c
		2 pkgs Buckwheat Flour	50c
		2 pkgs Porridge Wheat	50c
		3 bottles Vanilla	45c
		2 tins Baking Molasses	40c
		2 tins Cocoa	50c
		3 cakes Chocolate	30c
		24 lbs Flour, Pastry	1.25
		This assortment for \$5	

WEILER BROS.