

MONTREAL WITNESS

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers

AND

FIVE CENTS, \$2.00 A YEAR
Montreal and Suburbs, \$2.50

CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

The People's Paper

VOL. LXXVI, No. 29.

MONTREAL, JULY 19, 1921.

76th Year.

The Week's Outlook

A STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

It was with great satisfaction that in the second week after the walkout of our printers and linotype operators we were able to get out a twelve page WITNESS. It is with great regret that instead of still further increasing the number of pages, we must fall back for a week or two to an eight page paper. The reason is that the country publishers who have kindly come to our aid are finding so much additional work too taxing on their operators. But we are making every effort to get printers and hope before long to permanently increase our service to our readers. In the meantime we feel sure that we can depend on their forbearance in the matter of mistakes.

A THREAT

It is reported that some printers have declared that their Union would bribe any new men to leave us, being determined to make us give them their unjust demands or put us out of business. With the loyalty and forbearance of our readers they will not be able to do either. We have lost some very estimable men to whom we were greatly attached and who would gladly have stood by us but for the fear that their lives would have been made intolerable by their old-time floor mates among whom were men who unfortunately preferred liquor to work and others who were not in sympathy with the purposes of the WITNESS, but who because of the Union were hitherto difficult to replace. In future we must seek those whose hearts as well as whose hands will be engaged in the work they do for the WITNESS—fellow-workers in truth in publishing an independent paper.

THE KIND OF HELP NEEDED.

We have had many very kind offers to help from those wishing to learn the printing business. But our executive staff is working from twelve to fifteen hours a day at present and have not the time or strength to teach people the printing trade. If any rapid typewriter operator of good education and health applied to their local printer for lessons in operating the linotype it might lead to his or her earning two or three times what a mere typist could earn. If any of our subscribers know of a young man or young woman who could learn the linotype in the local newspaper office, we would be glad to have the address so that we might make our proposition known to such.

The regular wage for one who knows the linotype and who can set up an average amount of matter is \$36.00 a week. Some can qualify for that in a couple of months, but, long before that, can begin to earn fifteen or twenty dollars a week. So that the cost of tuition would soon be covered. We would advise that young women of thirty years or so, who desire a lucrative calling and who have quiet fingers and are good at spelling, discuss this matter with their local printer or then communicate with Mr. Frederick E. Dougall, WITNESS Office, Montreal.

SEEKING PEACE.

"I am certain we both did our best to secure peace" said Mr Lloyd George of his long interview with Mr de Valera. With regard to the invitation to Washington, he said that no matter what agreements are reached, "if nations arm against each other for war, war will ensue". The same thing is to be said of the fighting funds of trade organizations. If they go on accumulating, there is a time when they will topple over into actual and unholy fighting.

TO BURY HATREDS.

Is it not about time for the people of the north of Ireland to cast out the old leaven of foreignness? For foreigners to Ireland its people proclaim themselves, when they cheer Sir Dawson Bates, Home Secretary in the North Ireland government, declaring that "Under no circumstances will we go under a Dublin Parliament." In so saying Sir Dawson asserts almost in so many words what neither he nor his hearers would admit to themselves, yet by these great cheers, they glory in, namely, that they are not Irish. The Protestants in Ireland are descendants of people planted there for the purpose of dominating the Irish and promoting among them, in large measure, forcing upon them, the Protestant religion. The English, when they broke away from Rome, tried to convert the Irish by, as we say, order in council, giving the clergy a new liturgy. In the days of the Bloody Mary that was of course reversed. Then Elizabeth took down the images from the churches and put up scripture texts. The worst kick came from Ulster, for which the northern counties were parcelled out in King James's time among English and Scottish settlers. James "would mak what liked him law and gospel," and ordered the Catholic priests banished. Bishop Ussher denounced over-indulgence to recusants. But that mandate was not carried out. Charles the First's brutal oppressions under Strafford were for money not for religion and fell on Protestants and Catholics alike. Then everybody took to fighting everybody till at length the

Catholics rose to drive the English out. Cromwell appearing on the scene, brought order forthwith. His massacre at Drogheda is said to have been according to the ways of the time. So was his West Indian servitude for the peasantry; so was the deportation of the Catholic gentry, beyond the Shannon. All look a little Turkish nowadays, and all are religiously kept in memory when other savagery is forgotten because the purpose of it was to obliterate Romanism. Protectionism ran wild in the England of that day. Ireland was excluded from the Shipping act and her growing shipping interest was crushed. Her live and dead meat and her dairy products were excluded from England. The woollen trade survived, to perish later under William the Third, "of glorious, pious and immortal memory." William went to Ireland to meet the revolt under the banished James, whose enterprise collapsed through his own incompetence. William was only there for a few days, being too busy in England and in the Low Countries to give more than a passing thought to Ireland as to the utter desolation that followed the Jacobite defeat and vindictive cruelties he would not have approved. The hatreds of that time, as bitter on one side as on the other, have broken out since, when occasion made it possible. Is it not time they were buried? Once the people stopped fighting each other, whether in spirit or with the carnal weapon, they will live together as peacefully as we do here in the province of Quebec. The minority will not approve of everything. Where is the minority that does? But there will be no renewal of such outrages as exclusion from political rights or the imposition of a religion.

HARASSED PREMIERS

Of infinite and benign import are the efforts being made toward world concord; but they are involving perplexities in world government. Duties on the summit of Olympus interfere with the common home tasks of statesmen. Some evolution seems to be needed to relieve premiers from the need of being in many places at once, to say nothing of the multifarious anxieties that fall upon them at home. A meeting is to be held at Washington of transcendent importance. Never on earth was a more important meeting held. All the premiers are eager to have part in it. Among the chatter from Ottawa come surprises that it will be impossible to go on with government affairs there except in the most routine way, as Mr. Meighen is tied to London for a long time by matters not only imperial but cosmic; and, returning, will barely have time to prepare for his necessarily important part in

the momentous meeting at Washington. There is indeed a legend that he or Mr. Rowell or Canada originated that meeting. Let that not be said. Let it be granted that this is an "American" peace meeting, begotten by Borah and brought to birth by Harding, and all will go well. Give it any other origin and the nation will rise and strangle it. There is certainly great ground for saying that foreign affairs must at this world crisis have precedence of home matters. The deduction is that as little as possible is to be done to shake up Canada, least of all to call a general election or even to have that shuffle of ministers that was to bring about a selective series of trial elections, such that it was hoped might, for the moment, set Humpty-Dumpty up again after his recent serious falls. Very much of party importance as well as of national importance has been lying over for the premier's return. Much of the latter can wait. It is well for a country when it is not too much governed, especially when "the interests" are in command. And as for party affairs, they will be glad to wait as long as they can. The things on the wash-list must, it seems, all go back into the drawer to await the potentate's return from reorganizing the world, in the hope that party affairs will be in more hopeful case when they come out again next winter. Like Joshua, the commander would gladly bid the sun stand still over Parliament Hill.

OTHER OLYMPIANS

There are those—at least there is one—in Britain who would solve the question of overloading the Premier by forbidding him to go to Washington. Lord Northcliffe would like to have had that job, and, not having been similarly thought of by others, has turned his big berthas, from the "Times" down to the "Express," upon Mr. Lloyd George, shouting in every key, high and low, that he is not the man for the job. If England had to choose her man, we make little doubt that it would be Mr. Lloyd George—certainly not Lord Northcliffe. Yet the problem is a real one that is imposing itself more and more: How is the Premier to do everything? "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown." France too was said to be on the point of dismissing her versatile premier who has managed to keep France and Great Britain together in spite of the vapourings of Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Tardieu against the ally that saved France in the day of peril. Mr. Briand has had to keep shouting for France while clinging for safety to the alliance, an insecure position. These men would have had her cast off her perfidious ally, tackle prostrate Germany alone, back up Poland in all her marauding adventures and side with the Turks against the Greeks. Just in

time, this invitation from Washington has put a new face on things. Mr. Briand was cheered to the echo as he announced his hope of going himself to Washington. France has felt cast off ever since the original treaty by which Britain and the United States guaranteed her safety was repudiated by the latter, and still more when the United States rejected the treaty of Versailles. Such a guarantee she understood better than the moral backing of an unarmed League of Nations and enormously prefers it to self-defence. And she sees in this visit to Washington the best hope of recovering it. We think her hope is well placed.

TINTED TIDINGS

All the premiers assembled in London joined in deprecating the lack of facilities for the interchange of ideas within the Empire. Those from the southern dominions felt even more acutely than the Canadians, who are enured to it, the necessary coloring of all information furnished them after being dished to the United States' palate. It is not to be denied that we in Canada have unusual advantages in receiving such copious news as we do from many angles, diluted, to be sure, with many words and much ignorance, but such as is hardly within the reach even of people living in the world's capitals, and that we owe this largely to the enterprise of the United States press, which pours its abundance in upon us. The result is, however, that we practically see the world through United States spectacles, with a natural selection and presentation of whatever best ministers to the exacting self-complacency of that country, with the casual accentuation of what seems to indicate any weakness in the Britanic partnership of nations. The Montreal papers share the services of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago dailies, flavored to tastes differently trained from our own, but inevitably tending as a large proportion of our newspaper "services" and features do, to form in us like prejudices. Those papers, which, when they were bid to do so by the capitalistic interests, lost all dignity in flourishing the terrific bugbear of "truck and trade with the Yankees," have in things of the spirit, the things which really affect nationality, imported free of duty daily and copious drafts of Americanism. The Toronto "Globe," on the other hand, which is in like partnership with New York and Chicago papers, and which, therefore, has to defend the use of tinted matter, sharply rebukes Mr. Winston Churchill for proposing to do anything to correct the "slant" thus given to the rays of truth. What Mr. Churchill wanted to do was to improve the facilities for inter-imperial transmission of news. The "Globe" expresses great fear that the British government might venture to color our news.

CURBING THE PRESS.

Lord Curzon has made a mistake, not the first. The Northcliffe papers began nagging at him worse than usual, as they have nagged at Mr. Lloyd George this many a day; and he gave instructions that no headquarters information be furnished to the Northcliffe press. Now he has the whole press down on him for attempting to control the channels of the people's information. The news distributing agencies, in which Lord Northcliffe has a recognized interest, are immediately replete with strictures from papers that have no Northcliffian sympathies. Mr. Lloyd George is well understood to be exceedingly sensitive to what appears in the newspapers, having a very keen sense of its supreme influence on the public opinion by which he politically lives, and to have inspired a number of things to secure a favorable newspaper support. But he is too wise to do what Lord Curzon did. Mr. Asquith, when he was prime minister and the "Times" was nagging him to the death, was accused by the press that supported him of giving the most and the best of the tips to the "Times". He was spoken of as disdaining such assaults. Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, when president, though largely worshipped by the nation as its strong man, became very unpopular in the inner circles of his party at Washington, and particularly with the newspaper men, whom he ruled with a rod of iron. Any of them whose communications said things he did not like, were ex-

THE FIRST SYMPTOM.



Louisville Times

cluded from information. But he never committed himself to the blunder of putting that policy on record. It is a double blunder. It gives to the enemy unlimited ammunition for assault, conjuring up the hideous ghost of John Wilkes. And it does not accomplish its end; for the press has never consented to confine itself to official information. It has, as one paper says, to verify it. Had it submitted to that bondage, the information would of necessity have become ever scantier and less trustworthy, and the nation would be pap-fed as Germany has so largely been.

HOLY GROUND

The "Globe" is a vigorous advocate of government ownership; but seems to see one spot of holy ground upon which governments must not set foot, namely, that of furnishing the mental food of the people. With that jealousy we greatly sympathize. The world has seen in Germany to what blasting lengths government manipulation of the people's knowledge and opinions can be carried; how much more blighting is the bondage of the mind than that of the body! Russia is seeing that method carried to its ultimate extent. This is indeed the supreme question of the socialism into which this age of ours is plunging farther than it sees its way; shall it control things of the mind and soul as those of the body? What do we see? The very first thing to be taken hold of by the social principle was the schools. We see no way out of it for them. Yet it leads us into labyrinths of conflict between the needs of the soul and the conflicting claims of the conscience, or of the religious partyism that passes for such. And in this very sphere of journalism we are approaching a time when the choice will be between publications socialistically furnished and papers bound more or less to the chariot of capital. Mr. Swindon, former editor of the New York "Times" addressing a gathering of journalists, spoke sarcastically on this point: He said:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press. You know it, and I know it. There is not one of you who would dare write his honest opinion, and if he did, you would know beforehand it would never appear in print.

"I am paid \$150 per week for keeping my honest opinion out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for similar work.

"The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread. You know this, and I know it; and what folly is this to be boasting an independent press!

"We are the tools and vassals of the rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping-jacks; they pull the string and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are the property of these men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

In the matter in hand, that of the transmission of news, it has become notorious to how large and increasing an extent the news channels are controlled by capitalistic combinations. Let us not bark at a shadow while failing to see the leash in which we are being led.

OUT OF TONE.

We rejoice over every form of goodwill between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. We see in that basic goodwill the hope of the world's peace. If we have of late years criticized one of those branches it has been uniformly on the score of its separateness. It is for this that we deprecate the subtle—much too subtle to be arraigned—encouragement of whatever looks like a division or a difference. Here is this from the London "Nation," a very able paper, but which is politically little better than a common scold, saying everything that will injure and little that will help. The "Nation" is quoted as saying: "The risk of driving Canada to asserting her independence should prevent a renewal of the Japanese alliance." This is naturally welcome to the stereotyped ignorance that abounds in the United States on the relations of Canada with the mother country. But it is a notion foreign to any Canadian and a vicious weed to sow on Canadian soil. If Mr. Meighen has given Mr. Massingham the smallest ground for thinking that Canada had the remotest thought of independence, it must have been inadvertently. Such selections for our daily diet should help us to value with moderation many stories coming from India, Egypt and Ireland, true no doubt but greatly out of perspective.

But, as Mr. Massey said, it is not the information but the atmosphere that it is desired to correct. We should not have to see pink with one eye and blue with the other. We should not have our focus set for the nearer landscape only leaving the remoter ones vague and shadowy and almost meaningless. The "Witness" has always tried to put world interests in their true proportion to each other. We were told that though the Law Department had decided that the Japanese treaty automatically ran on for another year, Mr. Meighen of Canada, was determinedly renewing his opposition to it, whereas all that Mr. Meighen did was to favor what was intended a year ago, the giving of notice that the treaty would be superseded by something in accordance with the principles of the League of Nations, and that, as all are now agreed, it shall be superseded by one that shall include the United States. It is this stirring up of differences within the empire to which we gravely object. The premiers of the south spoke strongly of the extent to which all the news that reached the southern dominions was colored with this American tinge, and still more seriously of the way it affected countries like China and India, at a time when Great Britain, in response to the anti-waste yell, is cutting down her wireless direction stations, what Mr. Chiozza Money speaks of as an infinitesimal saving that will cost Britain many times its value in markets.

THE FOUNDATION OF PEACE.

Mr. Lloyd George said truly that peace treaties would be in vain so long as nations heaped up armaments against each other. For that very reason a treaty for reduction of armaments is the covenant of covenants. Men quarrel and cherish enmities even under law; but law and the stronger restraints of social understanding make them generally live at peace. Nations like men, will quarrel. They also need the restraint of public sentiment. Quite apart from any force used, that sentiment, if fully formed, will be powerful. To be a court of appeal, it needs to be crystallized into agreements with the force of law. But what is needed above all things is goodwill. The first word of the Gospel was, and is, goodwill. The churches have in the long past been preaching ill-will. They have stood aloof from mankind which "God so loved". They have formulated creeds and worshipped them. They have, both before and since the days of St. Athanasius, been more vengeful against Christians whose views they condemned than against heartless cruelty. The Christian doctrine of goodwill has certainly gained ground in our day; but how faintly does it yet glimmer! How different might the world be if all preachers had been steadily sounding the note of universal love—love not for brethren only—love for enemies. Is it any wonder that we have sects of Rotarians and Kiwanians seeking to put goodwill into practice with no doctrines at all. With regard to these we have satisfaction in the transcendental assurance that "if a man do His will, he shall know of the doctrine." Ireland would be just now a fine sphere for the testing out of this prescription. We make bold to say that if only one side fairly tried it out, the effect would be amazing—would almost be miraculous—Let every one try to see things from the point of view of the other, and find out what there may be to love, for it is there. The young barbarians in Ireland who are sniping "the enemy" from behind hedges do not imagine that they are murdering, any more than others did who sniped Germans from the trenches or other coverts. We ask the Germans, whom we have sniped and slaughtered and crushed to be reconciled. Let us try how that feels. We have all learned that war is hell. Ireland is an example because it fills the public eye at the moment. Another example comes nearer to ourselves. Is it possible for us to love the Asiatics and come to mutually acceptable terms with them? Then there are those international roots of bitterness that bristle on boundary lines. Why should the whole United States accept without a thought of question free trade with all its own people, and yet set up the most offensive, that is hate-producing barriers along a boundary line because there happens to be a different government there? We say, "why should the United States?"—because our readers may be able to see it more keenly that way. We mean likewise "why should Canada?" We are making armament treaties today. The time will come—and let this great prophecy be registered—when the nations will agree to set up no trade barriers against each other.

FORBIDDEN THINGS.

A brilliant and high-minded Toronto preacher has a difference with his church owing to the challenge to his church members to abjure the theatre, the dance and the card table, the three cardinal vices of puritanism and methodism, the three recognized tokens and pillars of worldliness. These came with the devout under the double condemnation of being in themselves vicious and of being distractions from holy things. They were condemned as much because they gave pleasure as because they did harm. Macaulay's jibe that bull-baiting was condemned not because it gave pain to the bull but because it gave pleasure to the man, was shallow, because the spiritual life of the man was of infinitely greater moment than the feelings of a naturally pugnacious bull. A very devout man was asked by a young relative if he objected to her dancing. "No," he said, "if that is what satisfies your nature; if your life was on a higher plane you would not want to." This in a rude way stated what is probably the attitude of the religious teachers of to-day, who like their Master, deal little in "Thou shalt not" and with what grace they may seek to instil a new life that will, like this, sweeten all it touches, going with equal cordiality and beneficence into the feasts of the publicans and of the pious pharisees. These negative considerations do not, however, in these days solve the whole question of what should be the attitude of the church towards amusements. The excited absorption of the youth of to-day in public competitions, whether of horses, ball players, or of ruffians, can hardly be ignored by the heralds of the Kingdom of Heaven whose mission is to lift their generation into a higher plane of life. These prophets would fail of vision if they saw no belittlement of the nation in comparing the throngs at the bulletin boards and in the wings of the arena with the minute gatherings where any moral purpose is to be served, and if they did not ask themselves how to reverse these conditions, how to apply the apostle's rule to overcome evil with good.

SOCIAL DUTIES

The church cannot gather up its skirts from human needs and forbid them because they take on tarnish, and without its guidance are sure to. One of the very strongest of human instincts is that which draws young men and young women together. It represents a need of their nature as normal and wholesome as the supply of their daily bread, which is for the most part seen to by their seniors. There's something socially lacking when this also is not adequately seen to. It should not be driven to clandestine intercourse in the streets nor to that devil's antechamber, the public dance hall. Can the church ignore it and be guiltless? A leading Montreal pastor, now passed away, spoke slightly of the societies for Christian Endeavor as mere courting societies. It is better to be reticent about such a purpose, but it was perhaps just in this that the Christian Endeavor movement took a step away from the remnants of monasticism that too greatly separated the sexes in matters of religion. Who knows that here was not the best service those societies rendered. Still they only reached a select part of the community. Was anything done for the multitude that travel the broad road? The church seeks quiet where it can gather its virtuous folk, where it can forget the babel of tongues—the Vanity Fair of the thronged thoroughfare—and too often does forget it, and its human needs. So the Saviour did not. It is for the heaven-enlightened intelligence of to-day to find out how, instead of simply resisting evil, to overcome evil with good.

THE REIGN OF DRINK.

Much controversy in political circles in the province of Quebec continues to rage round the liquor law. Mr. Sauvé the other day stated that the old license law, or even prohibition, would be preferable to our present "government control." Though maintaining that the people did not want prohibition Mr. Sauvé paid quite a gracious compliment to the prohibitionists, saying that they fought for a principle. Meanwhile, there are rumors of a fall session of the legislature to be held principally to deal with the liquor law. This is assumed to mean that the liquor interests, already given great scope under the new law, want more still and are again pulling the docile wires. Some say they have never seen so many drunken men in the streets of Montreal as they see these days. That is perhaps saying too much; though our liquor friends do

tell us that their liberty here has brought exceptional prosperity to Montreal; that is, has brought in an exceptional influx of thirsty people. It is at all events highly satisfactory to them so far as it goes, and they would greatly like it to extend to every district of the province. If there is any organized temperance sentiment left alive in the province of Quebec it should raise its voice against this callous and calculated betrayal of the interests, happiness and safety of our people.

A CONVERTED LAWYER

Among the stuff the liquor machine of the United States is circulating in Canada, as elsewhere, through the papers that loyally print whatever it furnishes, is the story of a certain Mr. Van Buren who resigned as counsel for the Federal Prohibition Commission, because he could not stand for the latest restrictions imposed by Congress. This Van Buren is a lawyer, who once did service in a local option campaign, and who got appointed as counsel for the commission in question, where his zeal did not shine. He was a Democratic appointment and was looking out under the new regime for other service. He was given a brief for some liquor men who did not want to have to medicate their whiskey before selling it, and naturally brought forward for them their stock argument that the law would interfere with the practice of medicine and of religion. If the whiskey men did not gain their case, they did gain, like the patent medicine men, a specimen case of astonishing cure for advertising purposes.

THE WAR DRUMS BEAT NO LONGER.

Is Christian Endeavor dead? Some people talk as though it was a thing of the past because it languishes in some places and in others has been superseded in youthful interest by other organizations. All things in nature have their ebbs and flows. This rhythmic action is especially noticeable in young people's movements, as any given group grows older in a year or two and ceases to be what it was. When the war came on there had been throughout the whole world a wonderful development of the Boy Scout movement, with its counterpart known as the Girl Guides. It was never intended to be a warlike movement. The "Chief Scout" was earnest about that. His aim was to make boys manly, helpful and pure. But it was inevitable that when the war drum beat the manly youth should be gathered in. Since the war, while the youth of all the world has been boisterous, the scout movement has proved of very special value in taking hold of the gang spirit in boys and guiding it into worthy channels. But we hail the revival of Christian Endeavor with its more spiritual outlook, as indicated by a parade of sixteen thousand youths through the streets of New York headed by their father and leader Dr. Clarke. The hope of the nation and of the world is in the great cheers with which these leaders of youth greeted time after time the demands that the United States be made a member of the League of Nations, and the declaration that if isolation from other nations comes, it will be the saddest hour in the history of the United States. A warless world and international fellowship was the slogan throughout the meetings, crowned on the last day by an announcement by Dr. Clarke of the invitation sent by President Harding to the nations of the earth. What these young people think on this matter the nation will think in a very few years.

MILITARISM IN FLOWER.

Dante, after apportioning sinners to the various depths of Hell, found Satan at the very bottom. It is hard to fathom the depth of degradation to which militarism carries its victims. Finding himself mistaken in his assumption that there were fighting men aboard a hospital ship which he had bombed, the submarine commander, who had done this, very deliberately ordered all refugees, fleeing from the ship to be sunk without leaving trace, that the record of his stupendous crime might be wiped out by a worse one. We do not wonder that some of the firing went wild. All men are not demons. One of the officers who obeyed this infamous order, by the name of Boldt, is described as a student of philosophy and religion—evidently the religion of Nietzsche. Instead of passing the crime on to his commander under the inexorable military law which will save him before the court, he stood up in a court on which he knew the eyes of the whole world to be fixed and said, "I am proud of Captain Patzig". Does not this put the home of militarism in Hell? He got only two years.

DE VALERA HAS CONVERSATIONS WITH LLOYD GEORGE

Unusual scenes in Downing Street

Mr. Lloyd George and Eamonn de Valera, Irish Republican leader, had tea together in the Prime Minister's official residence in Downing Street, London, on Thursday afternoon, and spent more than two hours and a half making clear to each other the circumstances under which they thought Great Britain and the Dail Eireann might be willing to seat delegates at a conference table with representatives of Ulster in an effort to compose the age-long differences between the three parties and settle the Irish question.

The reception of De Valera as he drove through Whitehall resembled that of a conquering hero.

More than a thousand people gathered round Premier Lloyd George's residence, most of them wearing rebel colors, and as the Sinn Fein leader, a tall, slender and almost ungainly figure dressed in black and wearing his famous spectacles, stepped from his motor car he was almost borne down by the throng which swarmed round him.

A Typical Irish Crowd

It was a typical Irish crowd with pretty colleens predominating, but with a goodly sprinkling of unmistakable Saxons and its enthusiasm knew no bounds. Beneath it all, however, there was a note of solemnity and there was something stirring in the spectacle of hundreds of men standing bareheaded and singing Davis' half-martial, half-melancholy ballad, "A Nation Once Again," and then relapsing into silence as girls and women recited the Rosary for the success of the conference. De Valera seemed immensely pleased with the reception accorded him. He waved his hand again and again to the crowd while his face beamed with smiles as he sprang lightly up the steps of No. 10 Downing street to greet Premier Lloyd George who was awaiting him within.

As the afternoon wore away and the conference continued, the crowd grew to larger proportions. It overflowed into Whitehall, practically blocking the traffic and demanding the attention of scores of policemen. A noteworthy feature of it all, and certainly one most impressive to a Canadian, was the tolerance and good humor shown by everybody. English traffic was blocked, English pedestrians were compelled to make a detour to get to their destinations and English officers saw the strange green Irish republic flag floating in the breeze while the crowd roared out songs of the Sinn Fein, yet one looked in vain for any sign of resentment.

Premier reports to King George

Mr. Lloyd George held a council of ministers at the House of Commons on Thursday night to discuss his meeting with De Valera. Later he proceeded to a dinner of the Liberal coalitionists, where he received a great ovation.

Apologizing for his late appearance, he said he had been engaged in important tasks during the day and after discharging them had to meet his colleagues and report to his sovereign, who, he declared, was taking a very keen and close interest in the proceedings and to whose intervention so much was attributable.

"We owe him," added the Prime Minister, "a deep debt of gratitude for this, one of the greatest services he has rendered." This was greeted with loud applause.

With reference to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George besought his audience not to tempt him into an indiscretion.

"The less said the better at this stage," declared the Prime Minister, "but there is the great fact—that De Valera, chieftain of the vast majority of the Irish race, has been in conference for nearly three hours with the Prime Minister of this country, discussing various methods and suggestions for the settlement of this long, long, controversy—an old, bitter, wasteful feud, a feud in which there has been for ages long a number of disastrous blunders and endless opportunities lost.

"Let us trust that this one will not be lost. I can only say, after the long discussion, that I am certain we both did our best to secure peace. (Loud cheers).

No Deadlock or Breakdown

Eamonn de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George had another conference in the cabinet room at Downing Street on Friday forenoon, continuing their discussion of the basis for the proposed conference for a settlement of the Irish problem.

The conference, which continued about an hour and a half, was again a two-man talk. In an adjoining room, however, Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Curzon, the Foreign Minister; Art. O'Brien, president of the Gaelic League in London, and Robert C. Barton of the Irish delegation, were on hand should their presence be desired.

A member of Mr. de Valera's party gave definite assurances that nothing in the nature of a deadlock or a breakdown of the conferences threatened at any time. An official communique stated that the conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and the Irish leader would be resumed on Monday. Meanwhile, Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, arrived in London, from Belfast, announcing on his arrival that he would see the Prime Minister.

NORTHCLIFFE NEWSPAPERS BOYCOTTED

It was announced in London on Thursday that Number 10 Downing Street and the Foreign Office had broken off relations with all Lord Northcliffe's papers and would give no information to any of them.

Viscount Northcliffe in a dictated statement said:

"My newspapers and many others maintain that our delegates should not be professional politicians and that they should not be chosen of necessity from members of this discredited Government or of one party. For saying that Lord Curzon was the wrong man to go (to the Washington Conference), my newspapers have been cut off from their supply of news by Lord Curzon and Lloyd George. Although these men spend half their lives angling for newspaper support and badgering tame millionaires to buy it for them, they know nothing about the management of newspapers. They do not realize that if the Government attacks one newspaper the other newspapers come to its help. My newspapers now represent exactly as good a share of Government news as the others for several reasons. One is that the Government offices are always leaky where news is concerned, and another is that the other publishers come to my rescue, knowing that I should come to theirs if they were similarly attacked. It is a petty business and reveals the size of the politicians who are trying to get to Washington."

The annual appropriation bill was signed on July 12 by President Harding. The bill carries approximately \$410,000,000.

Thirty thousand employees in the locomotive and car departments of the chief Canadian railways are affected by the tentative agreement reached between the Railway Association of Canada and the committee representing the employees involved. The reduction in the rates of pay, effective immediately, is 8 cents per hour.

An increase in the exportations of wines and liquors from France in the first quarter of this year, as compared with the same period of 1913, is a surprising discovery. In the meantime France has lost two of her biggest customers for wines and brandies, Russia and the United States. Of the brandies and liquors Germany took about half, Argentina, Turkey and England followed in that order.

The fish in the river Seine are dying by hundreds of thousands as the result of the heat.

New Method Makes Music Amazingly Easy to Learn

Learn to Play or Sing—Every Step Made Simple.

SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER.

Entire Cost Only a Few Cents a Lesson.



How often have you wished that you knew how to play the violin or piano—or whatever your favorite instrument may be—or that you could take part in singing?

How many an evening's pleasure has been utterly spoiled and ruined by the admission, "I can't sing," or "No, I am sorry, but I can't play."

And now—at last this pleasure and satisfaction that you have so often wished for can easily be added to your daily life.

No need to join a class. No need to pay a dollar or more per lesson to a private teacher. Neither the question of time nor expense is any longer a bar—every one of the obstacles that have been confining your enjoyment to mere listening have now been removed.

My method of teaching music—in your spare time at home, with no strangers around to embarrass you—makes it amazingly easy to learn to sing by note or to play any instrument.

You don't need to know the first thing about music to begin—don't need to know one note from another. My method takes out all the hard part—overcomes all the difficulties—makes your progress easy, rapid and sure.

Whether for an advanced pupil or a beginner, my method is a revolutionary improvement over the old methods used by private teachers. The lessons I send you explain every point and show every step in simple Print-and-Picture form that you can't go wrong on—every step is made as clear as A B C.

My method is as thorough as it is easy. I teach you the only right way—teach you to play or sing by note. No "trick" music, no "numbers," no makeshifts of any kind.

I call my method "new"—simply because it is so radically different from the old and hard-to-understand ways of teaching music. But my method is thoroughly tried and proven.

Over 250,000 successful pupils—from boys and girls of 7 to 8 to men and women of 70—are the proof. Largely through the recommendations of satisfied pupils, I have built up the largest school of music in the world.

FOR BEGINNERS OR ADVANCED PUPILS.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Piano | Harmony and Composition |
| Organ | Sight Singing |
| Violin | Guitar |
| Drums and Traps | Ukulele |
| Banjo | Harp |
| Mandolin | Cornet |
| Clarinet | Piccolo |
| Flute | Trombone |
| Saxophone | Voice and Speech Culture |
| Cello | |

To prove what I say, you can take any course on trial—singing or any instrument you prefer—and judge entirely by your own progress. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the course or with what you learn from it, then it won't cost you a single penny. On the other hand, if you are pleased with the course, the total cost amounts to only a few cents a lesson, with your music and everything else included. When learning to play or sing is so easy, why continue to confine your enjoyment of music to mere listening? Why not at least let me send you my free book that tells you all about my methods? I know you will find this book absorbingly interesting simply because it shows you how easy it is to turn your wish to play or sing into an actual fact. Just now I am making the special short-time summer offer that cuts the cost per lesson in two—send your name now, before this special offer is withdrawn. No obligation—simply use the coupon or send your name and address in a letter or on a postcard. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit.

Mr. David F. Kemp, President U.S. School of Music, 3137 Brunswick Bldg., New York City:

Please send me your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," and particulars of your Special Summer Offer.

Name (Please print name)

Address

City Prov.

ACUTE ECZEMA ON BABY'S HEAD

Face, Neck, Arms. Terrible Slight. Itched And Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"Baby was two months old when I noticed little pimples on her head. They kept getting worse and spread till her head, face, neck and arms were one mass of eruptions, burning, itching, and bleeding. I was told it was acute eczema. I had to sew up her arms and legs in linen. She was a terrible sight. For one year I had no rest night or day.

"We got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In less than two weeks she began to mend and in a few months she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Boorman, 243 McDonnell St., Peterboro, Ont., April 19, 1919.

Stop the use of all doubtful soaps. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



The Athlete's Remedy

for Sprains and Bruises

THE sprains and bruises encountered in sport vanish with the application of Minard's Liniment. This fact is confirmed by the following letter received

from W. E. McPherson, Secy. Armstrong High School Baseball Club:

"Since the start of the Baseball season we have been hindered with sore muscles, sprained ankles, etc., but just as soon as we started using Minard's Liniment our troubles ended. Every athlete should keep a bottle handy."

This letter is only one of the many we have received from well-known athletes.



FITS

Stinson's Home Treatment for Epilepsy. Twenty years' success. Thousands of testimonials. No case should be considered hopeless. Free booklet. WM. STINSON REMEDY CO. OF CANADA, 2611 Yonge Street, Toronto

PILES

If you suffer from this complaint write and let me know and I will tell you free, how I rid myself of Piles by an old family remedy. W. ALLEN, Box 30 (D 6), Yarmouth, N.S., Canada.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Alphonse Le Moine de Martigny of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Publisher, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Albertine Dupuis, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec this thirtieth day of June 1921. Alphonse Le Moine de Martigny, Applicant.

The United Kingdom has 2,813,000 tons more shipping under construction than the United States. Nearly 60 per cent. of the world's shipbuilding is being executed by British yards.

FAULCONER'S WORM POWDERS

For Children and Adults

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR WORM TROUBLE AND A GOOD

GENERAL FAMILY APERIENT

Sold by all Agents for

Steedman's Soothing Powders

Wholesale Agents:

The Leeming Miles Co., Ltd. MONTREAL

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
RICH IN VITAMINES
MADE IN CANADA
The importance of Vitamines in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in this all important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, CANADA MONTREAL



LIGHTNING: ITS ORIGIN AND CONTROL

In Europe the lightning rod was not brought into discredit during the early part of its history to the extent that it was in the United States and Canada, and as a consequence, the European public seem to regard it in a more serious light than do the people of these countries. During the century or more that it has been in use in European countries, its performance has been subjected to analysis a great many times, and it seems that if it were not entirely satisfactory, or not even an economical way of insurance against lightning it would have been discarded many years ago. On the contrary, European governments and scientific societies have given much more attention to the subject of protection against lightning than has heretofore been given under the auspices of what we like to think as being our more progressive governments, of the North American continent.

The principal results of the work of the Lightning Research Committee of England have been the formulation of a set of rules regarding the installation of lightning conductors and the pointing out of the causes of failure of lightning conductors to perform properly where protected buildings have been struck and damaged.

France, Austria, Holland and Germany have also given a considerable amount of official attention to the protection of public buildings against lightning. School authorities insist upon having lightning rods on all school houses, and in many cities annual appropriations are made for the specific purpose of keeping the lightning rods on public buildings in repair.

Legislation

Of the forty-eight States of the Union there are only two—Maine and New Hampshire—which have enacted legislation licensing and controlling the manufacture and sale of lightning rods. Various other States have passed laws affecting the sale of lightning rods, but generally speaking, such legislation has been enacted for the purpose of revenue. That, in short, is the extent of the legislation controlling this important industry on the entire North American continent; for neither Canada nor any of her provinces has yet placed lightning rod legislation on their statute books. However, we have great expectations and hope that the Ontario Legislature will introduce and pass legislation of an up-to-date and constructive character. The Ontario Fire Prevention League, which is in affiliation with the Fire Marshal's office, has actively prosecuted a movement towards the education of the public mind, so that such legislation may be understood and generally accepted.

In conclusion let me sum up the whole matter by saying that the cumulative evidence collected, the surface of which we have barely scratched, appears to be entirely favorable to the lightning rod as a protective device, and gains added significance from the fact that no contrary evidence or opinions are successfully brought forward. No place to which a person may ordinarily retire can be considered absolutely safe from lightning. The place of greatest safety for man and beast as well as for our material assets is a well rodded building.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PIG CLUBS.

Dominion offers Prizes

During recent years, and particularly during the war period Canada's export bacon trade developed very rapidly. This is proven by the fact that last year exports of bacon from the Dominion amounted in value to \$34,000,000 and that our killings of hogs in eight years doubled in number, while those of Denmark and Ireland decreased considerably. With the return to normal conditions, vigorous efforts will have to be made in order to maintain this position.

The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has entered upon a special campaign to stimulate the production of hogs of the bacon type. In co-operation with the provincial departments, an arrangement has been made to offer attractive prizes to members of boys' and girls' pig clubs who exhibit at local fairs, both for qual-

ity of product and ability in judging. Where such clubs do not exist, attempts at organization will be made.

The idea is not only to stimulate and sustain production, but to circulate knowledge of actual market requirements and thus to create a standard type of bacon hog for the entire Dominion.

When it is stated that the British market imports annually 500,000,000 pounds of bacon, understanding is possible of the value of the trade that is at stake. It is hardly necessary to suggest that the hearty co-operation of farmers and everyone interested is hoped for. Rules and regulations governing the competition may be obtained from the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

IMPORTANCE OF FARMING ..

("Farm and Home.")

The vast importance of farming to this Dominion is better understood when we consider that nearly half of our population live on farms and earn their living through the cultivation of the soil. At least twenty per cent of the remainder are directly occupied in handling the products of our farms, and the whole country benefits directly or indirectly from the moving of annual crops.

City business men are sometimes a little skeptical as to the importance of farming, but railroad officials know all about it. Even the skeptics are now open to conviction through publication of figures which prove conclusively that farming is the prime and greatest business of Canada. There are over five billion, three hundred million dollars invested in agriculture in this country as compared with two billion, one hundred in railroads and two billion, six hundred million in manufacturing, or more than in both the latter combined.

OUR INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS

It may appear startling, but it is a fact that if all the insect pests ravaging our crops could be suppressed, and all the plant and tree diseases eradicated, and the increased revenue derived by the country thereby could be turned into the Dominion Treasury, there would need to be no question of taxation. This idea is largely substantiated by the fact set forth by the Entomologist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture that a conservative estimate of the annual loss in Canada to field, orchard and garden crops due to destructive insects is upwards of \$200,000,000. As our authority says "To this huge devastation must be added the enormous annual destruction caused by forest insects, stored product insects, etc."

Upon this statement the Entomologist finds a well-sustained argument in favour of the protection of insectivorous birds, such as the prairie-horned lark, the robin, the somewhat despised crow, the red-breasted Nuthatch, the Western Tanager, the Myrtle Warbler, the Chickadee, grouse, gulls and many other kinds.

In the state of Iowa it has been estimated that tree sparrows annually devour something like 895 tons of weed seeds! Speaking of the robin, an investigator in Toronto found that a single bird kept in confinement ate 165 cutworms in one day. Another authority states that a brood of prairie-horned larks consumed 400 cutworms in one day. This same authority, namely Mr. Norman Criddle, Dominion Entomologist in Manitoba, declares that six crows are capable of consuming three bushels of grasshoppers in one season. It is recorded that in certain places in Manitoba areas of growing grain have been saved from destruction by the pestilent grasshopper owing to the presence of large flocks of gulls.

In light of these facts it is gratifying to be informed by the Dominion Entomologist, Mr. Arthur Gibson, that the importance of protecting our use-

ful birds is becoming more and more recognized especially by farmers and fruit-growers.

The little "Personal Service" Ad. cost but little—2 cents per word—TRY ONE!

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Gaustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Scabs from Horses or Cattle.
 As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all.

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

CONCRETE MACHINERY FOR FARM USE
 This latest-model Hand Mixer pays for itself in seven days. Write for Special offer, Crushers, Brick, Block Tile Machines, Power Mixers, etc. New and Second-hand Gas Engines.
WETTLAUER BROTHERS LTD.
 178 H. Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.



Miles That Cost Less

"Auto-Shoe" miles cost you less than ordinary tire miles, because you get so many extra miles from each and every one. The name Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes" is to help you to remember the cheapest mileage you can buy.

Run one Ames Holden "Auto-Shoe" against the tires you are using—and find the miles that cost less.

AMES HOLDEN "AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Sizes

"Grey Sox" Tubes Your Dealer Stocks "Red Sox" Tubes
Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes"
Or Can Readily Procure Them For You

THE FARM FLOCK

By Geo. Robertson.

It is not advisable to keep hens of the heavy types after they are two years old except in cases where individuals have proven to be of special value as breeders. Pullets are much easier to keep in laying condition, and will produce more eggs than hens, so that it is advisable to raise enough early chicks each year to renew at least half the flock. As fifty per cent. of the chicks raised will be cockerels, it may readily be seen that allowing for culling it will be necessary to raise more than twice the number of chicks as pullets required. Purchase or hatch the chicks early in the season, as early chicks mean well developed pullets in the fall, and well developed pullets, properly handled, mean winter eggs. It is the winter egg production that will to a large extent determine the profit on the season's work. If, with this opportunity in view, an increase in the size of the present flock is contemplated to, say, 100 layers, the first consideration is the house to place them in, if this has not already been provided.

The straw loft 16 by 32 type will be found very satisfactory in almost any locality and it adapts itself very conveniently to two pens for 56 pullets and 50 hens. If desired it can at any time be extended to accommodate more.

The Kind to Keep.

It is essential for the best results that only good, pure bred, vigorous laying stock be kept and as the cost of feed and labour is no more on a flock of good fowl than it is on a poor flock, procure the best stock that is available.

Scrupulously cull from the existing flock all birds that can be recognized as poor producers and those that are not pure bred. Replace them with good specimens of a proved utility type.

The question is frequently asked what is the best kind. The best kind for any individual, is the kind best suited to his conditions, but whatever variety is decided on, keep it pure so as to have uniformity in products. Under special conditions where eggs are to be the chief product, it may be advisable to keep one of the lighter breeds such as the Leghorns, but for ordinary farm use one of the "general purpose" breeds such as the Rocks or Wyandottes will give the best results, as they will give good returns in both eggs and market poultry.

Mind the Accounts.

If a fairly accurate account is kept of the expenditure and returns from the flock it will often prove a revelation. Give the hens all the credit they deserve. If eggs or poultry are used in the house in place of high priced meats, they are giving a profit just as surely as if the produce is taken to market or traded at the store.

By keeping a monthly account it is possible to see just what the hens are paying you. For this purpose blank forms are supplied free upon application to the Poultry Division.

By filling a bin in the hen house with grain once a month and providing a good sized dry mash hopper, the trouble of keeping account of the feed is reduced to a minimum. It needs no great effort to record the daily egg yield on the same sheet with the amount of feed deposited in the bin and mash hopper. Keeping an account of expenditure and daily yield will make the work far more interesting and is a great incentive to better production.

Feeding For Best Results.

To secure the best results in feeding it is necessary to separate the hens from the pullets. Feed that will give good results with pullets will make the old hens too fat. There are many methods of feeding and each individual must decide for himself just what plan he will follow. The old-fashioned method was to feed moist mash, but of late owing to the high price of labour, poultrymen, seeking for methods that would reduce cost of production, have found that the dry food system gives good results and have very largely adopted it. In this system the

ground grains are mixed, just as they would be in making the old-style mash, but instead of wetting enough for each feeding, a quantity of the mixture sufficient to last some time is placed in a hopper, where the hens can have free access to it; or, a hopper can be made with a hinged cover, so that it may be opened or closed at will. The whole grain is fed in the litter as under the old system. Provided the requirements are supplied the simpler the method of feeding the better. Pure water should be accessible at all times, sound grains in variety, meal in some form, green food and grit. Sour milk can be had on most farms and nothing gives better results for either raising chicks or feeding the layers. When the fowl are in confined quarters, feed them so that they will be eager for the grain feed, which should be thrown in a deep litter so as to keep them busy.

If milk is not to be had, it will be necessary to feed one-half ounce green cut bone per head per day or one of the commercial meat foods. The mash may consist of bran, cornmeal and middlings, equal parts with ten per cent. of whole ration of beef scrap added or about twenty per cent. of mash ration.

Marketing.

No matter how successfully production is managed the profit will to a great extent depend on the marketing. The ideal method is where the producer can sell direct to the consumer; if it is impossible on account of location to do this, aim to market so as to have as few middle-men as possible. If you are not situated close to a good retail market, probably the co-operative egg circle method will be best. But under any system, care should be taken to market only high-class products. If you are shipping to a circle send nothing but strictly new laid eggs of good size and colour. If you have any eggs that are small or of uncertain age keep them at home for cooking, as the marketing of them will spoil your reputation and the price for your good eggs. If you are supplying private trade it will aid you to better prices if they are put up in neat cartons on which is printed your name and other information that may be thought advisable. The same care should be taken in marketing table poultry; see that it is properly fleshed, and if sold dead that it is neatly dressed.

Endeavor to make every month of the year a selling month. Sell the surplus cockerels from your early hatchings for broilers when the price is high rather than hold them till fall and sell at a lower price as roasters. As soon as the breeding season is over sell off the old hens; they will fill a gap between the time the broilers have finished and the time the roasters are ready. They will bring much better prices than if held until the fall and they will not crowd the market at the time the roasters are being sold thus avoiding the glut and low prices at that time of the year.

Addressing a large gathering at the annual picnic of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held at Rapid City on Thursday, Hon. T. A. Cramer criticized the Government shipbuilding policy and blamed the policy of the Minister of Marine for the loss of many millions of dollars. He said that the building of ships should have stopped immediately at the close of the war. Canada could never be a shipbuilding nation.

MISCELLANEOUS

False Teeth (Old)—Any condition, \$1 to \$25 per set. Also discarded jewelry, diamonds, watches, ladies' and gents' wardrobes, antiques. ELLISON, 467 Church, TORONTO. 25.6n

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.
We sharpen any make of blade as good as new, single edge, 25c per dozen; double edge, 25c per dozen; Durham Duplex, 50c per dozen; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send post office or money order with blades. Agents wanted. SHARP EDGE BLADE COMPANY, 3 Alice St., Toronto, Ont. 25 6

FOR SALE.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA 9th. Edition, 28 Volumes complete, large print. \$25.00 which also covers Express charges. Girls Own Annual 21 bound Volumes, suitable for library, \$17.00 Express charges covered. Also Universal Bread Mixer, new, \$7.00. BOOKS, 142 Station B., Montreal

For Sale—Edison phonograph with 78 records. New. Bargain at \$130.00. Delivered. NEIL MASSIE, Spanish, Ont. 25 6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Agents—Get in a profitable all year commission business of your own. Every property owner needs some of our nine hundred varieties of hardy Red Tag trees and plants. No capital needed. Complete equipment and instruction free. Write Dominion Nurseries, Montreal. 24 6

STAMPS.

Twentieth Century Postage for sale or exchange. Want lists filled at half catalogue. Canadian Revenues wanted. S.H. OUGHTRED, 376 Claremont Ave., WESTMOUNT, Que. 28.6

Stamps free! 60 all different for the names of two collectors and 2c postage! 10 Uruguay stamps 10c; 20 Denmark stamps 10c. Central Europe war money 5c. TOLEDO STAMP CO., Dept. A. Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. 26 6

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 40c. per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions one dollar). A number or a single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the "Witness" Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS FOR SALE

Riverview Canadian farm, With Pair Horses, 4 Cattle, and Sheep, Hog, Tools, Implements, included—Rare opportunity; 50 acres on improved road, short walk beautiful railroad village; convenient market town; level black loam fields cut 3 tons hay acre; 10-cow spring watered pasture; good house, splendid shade, exceptional view of river and village, fine 10-cow barn, silo, poultry house, piggery, etc.; to settle affairs; \$3,850 takes all; part cash; easy terms; get details and Strout's big catalogue Canadian farms; free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 206 E. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ontario, Can. 29.—3.

One-Man Farm, Only \$1,450; Horse, Tools, 3 Cows, crops, flock poultur, pigs, yeasting, furniture, vehicles, tools, harnesses, equipment thrown in; good living and future security yours on this good little farm, close bustling R. R. town, advantages, wire-fenced pasture, home use wood, timber; 50 apple dark loam fields, cut 25 tons hay; spring watered trees, plums, cherries, sugar maples; good 7-room house running spring water, bountiful maple shade barn, 200-bird poultry house, stable, piggery, etc. splendid view overlooking village; substantial 40-foot distant interests force immediate sale, \$1450 takes all, part cash, easy terms. You will have to hunt some to beat this. Come at once. Other farms described my free bargain catalog. CHAS. E. PATTON, Northfield, Vermont. 29.—3.

ROOTENAY VALLEY; Seven acres for sale; four acres planted to fruit trees and small fruits, three acres pasture; close to station; good buildings and greenhouse, \$6000, easy terms, W.H. GOBBETT, Creston B. C. 29.—6

150—ACRE CANADIAN FARM.
3 HORSES, POULTRY, 9 COWS and HEIFERS, 4 calves, bull, swine, cream separator, vehicles harnesses full implements, etc. included if you act quickly; a wonder bargain; desirably located on improved road close thriving R. R. town, easy auto drive city; 100 acres level tillage, 20-cow spring-watered pasture wood, 50 apple trees, berries; building insured \$5000 fine 8-roomed house, bountiful shade, excellent openings. To settle affairs all \$5900 about half cash, easy terms. Get details this and Strout's Big Catalogue Canadian Farms, STROUT FARM AGENCY 206 E. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Canada.

For Sale 70 acre improved Farm, Country store, Garage, stock of goods, Tools, Crops, Stock and Poultry Located at Robbing Station, Delaware. 29.—6
J. S. Lucas (owner) Robbins, Delaware. 29.—6

Best list of residences in best residential district in Eastern Canada at best prices; also fruit farms of every description. Annapolis Valley Real Estate Agency-Fred Cox, Middleton, Nova Scotia.

MINED FARMING PROPOSITION—Eleven hundred acres, part under cultivation. Would divide into small farms (river or creek), running water on each quarter section. Short distance from the Kaptewa Lakes, Q'Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan's famous summer resort, Indian Head district. Bungalow house, 34x42, besides verandahs. Large rooms, stone foundation, cement floor, furnace, soft water tank, etc. A quick sale desired, object re-tiring. Terms: one-third cash. For full particulars and price apply to J.A.C. BLACKWOOD, Indian Head Sask. 25.—6

TWO HUNDRED ACRES MARKHAM. Excellent soil. Has not been rented. Near E. side road, Toronto twelve miles. Three barns, silo, churn house, two houses. Crop stock and implements. Would separate. Apply DR. WESLEY, MILLIKEN, ONT. 28.6

One-Half Section.—200 acres in crop. Fenced. House and stable, 1 mile from school, 4 miles from Battleford. Snap at \$30.00 per acre, with crop. Good soil. SAM. QUEHL, Battleford, Saskatchewan. 27 6

Beautiful Home, Fruitvale, B.C.—Twenty acres. Six in apples. Eleven cleared. Balance willow, small fruits, alfalfa. Seven-roomed house, fire-place, plastered inside, cement basement, furnace, soft water, furnished. Poultry, horse, implements, out-buildings. Going concern. \$12,000, terms. S. BREWSTER, Fruitvale, B.C.

\$20 Acres Chocolate Loam, 12 miles N. W. Sibbald, Alberta; 5 miles line under construction; fenced and cross fenced; good water; shelter belt; 160 acres cultivation; \$35.00 acre, with horses, cow machinery and crop till July; after 1-2 crop. H. J. BURGESS, Box 40, Sibbald, Alta. 25 6

185 acres—Dairy farm, 4 1-2 miles from Ottawa, at Hawthorne, finest of soil, solid brick house, 8 rooms, bathroom with hot and cold water; cistern, furnace, drive shed, attached; 60 ft. basement barn to tie up 40 cattle, and 4 box stables, 2 silos, horse stable 40 x 50; implement shed 80 ft.; telephone, daily mail, schools and churches; convenient stone road.—J. L. LITTLE, Billings' Bridge, R.R. No. 1, Ont. Possession any time. 24 6

Want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Witness st., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 21-6

125 Acre Dairy or Grain Farm in the New Jersey peach belt, good buildings, \$7,500, easy terms. HARRY VAIL, New Milford, Orange Co., New York. 1 f

One-half section—200 acres in crop. Fenced. House and stable, 1 mile from school, 4 miles from Battleford. Snap at \$30.00 per acre, with crop. Good soil. SAM QUEHL, Battleford, Saskatchewan. 27 6

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. ACADEMIE DEBRISAY, Ottawa. 6 52

Teachers Wanted
PROTESTANT TEACHER wanted holding Elementary diploma. For particulars apply to JOHN McCarty, Sec. Treas. Valcartier Village, Prov. Quebec.
Qualified, experienced, Protestant teacher, wanted for S. S. No. 1 Palmerton Tp. Frontenac Co. Apply stating qualifications and experience and salary expected to Jas. H. Fair, Sec. Treas. Mississippi Stn. Ont 29—6
For Sale, Pure Holstein Bull "King Segis" Duplex 18 months old, mostly white. His two G. Dams gave 19,000 and 20,000 lbs. each in a year. Price \$125. Also Sable Collie pups born heifers \$3.00 each Females only. J. E. JOHNSTON, Whitby, Ont. 28.6

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS

10 Rose Comb R. I. Red hens—Tompkins birds, and 1 show cock 2 year old. A nice breeding pen for quick sale, \$40.00. Every bird worth \$3 to \$5 apiece. Need the room. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t.f.

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Hens Wanted Alive: 21 Cents a Poultry; Any Size—I pay express within 300 miles of Toronto; crates loaned free. ALBERT LEWIS, 666 Dundas West, Toronto.

We still lead as the Largest Poultry Exchange and Intermediary in Canada. We can be of extraordinary help to you all. If you have anything to offer or want anything in Pure Bred Land, Water and Fancy Fowls. Also Rabbits, Hares, Pigeons, Pea Fowl, Pheasants, Guinea Fowls, etc. Write us first, giving full description of your stock, full age, weight, strain, and the last, but not the least—Your Rock Bottom Cash Price. Don't ask us to price your goods. We can try and tell what they are worth when you fully describe them—as requested above—but as we get numerous inquiries every day, and our good King George wants to be paid first, always enclose stamps speedy reply. Ask for our book, History and Origin of All Breeds of Land and Water Fowls, with its 196 Natural Color engravings. \$2.00 a copy, postpaid. Few pairs domesticated Wild Geese and Ducks; also few pairs of Old and Young Pea Fowl on hand and wanted. We need all chicks, 4-10 weeks old. You have also your breeders, if in good health, let us know what you have. Write us first. We will save you a lot of bother and trouble cheerfully. Yours, YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. t.f.

HAMBURGS

7 Silver Spangled Hamburgs—2 cockerels, price \$35.00. This pen first pen at Garden Show, Toronto. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t f

LEGHORNS

13 Buff S. C. Leghorns, good hens, laying, \$35.00. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t f

MINORCAS

Eight Black S. C. Hens, 2 Pullets, A1 hens, 1 cock. Price \$35.00 pen; worth \$50.00. HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. tof.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Baby chicks from Guild's strain, bred to lay Barred Rocks, 25 or more 20c each, safe arrival guaranteed. C. A. BAXTER, R. 5, Goderich, Ont. 24 6

Cockerels—show and utility birds—Barred Rock, R. I. Red, S. C. and Rose Comb Black Minorcas; every bird on approval. \$5. Why pay more? HARRY HULSE, Aurora, Ont. t.f.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brahmas, light and dark; Cochins, Buff, Partridge, White, Blue Andalusians, Blue Orpingtons, Dark Cornish. Exhibition stock always for sale. St. Jerome Farm, St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne, P.Q. W. B. NANTEL, 26 6

Poultry Supplies
1 CYPHERS 144 EGG INCUBATOR \$25.00 1 Cybers Base Section Paradise Brooder \$20.00, 1 Buckeye 500 chick size Coal Burning Brooder Stove \$25. All above in as good as new condition. J. W. BUTLER, POINT AUX TREMBLES, QUE.

MACHINERY

Engines, Magnets, Propellers, Carburetors, and all motor boat fitting for sale or exchange. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

Engines, 30 of Various Sizes, marine and stationary. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Ont. t.f.

Spare Parts for Most Makes and Models of cars. Your old, broken or worn parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. SHAW'S AUTO SALVAGE PART SUPPLY, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. 19 6

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CATTLE

Jersey Cows—Yearlings, heifers and bull, heifer calves, duly registered. St. Jerome Farm, St. Jerome, Terrebonne County, P.Q. W. B. NANTEL. 26 6

Holsteins—Two registered Holstein bulls, 2 and 3 years old; in fine condition. Apply A. DESMARTEAU, 92 Notre Dame St. East, Montreal, Room 61. 26 6

Holstein registered, two year bull, \$125. W. J. INGLIS, Roblin, Man. 24 6

SWINE.

Hampshire Hogs—World famous account record Chicago International. Free information and literature. E. C. STONE, 409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Ill. 24 6

Duroc Jerseys, April litter, \$15, pair \$22. W. J. INGLIS, Roblin, Man. 24 6

DOMESTIC PETS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Persian Kittens; pedigreed, prize stock. \$15 and \$10. R. PINHEY, Dunrobin, Ont. 25 6

DOGS.

Our RUSSIAN WOLFDOGS are ideal companions, good hunters, bench show winners. Prize winning strains. Send for booklet, prices. ARKANSAS VALLEY KENNELS, Dept. C. Cimarron, Kans.

Pedigreed Newfoundland puppies, price, \$50.00. P. SMITH, 10 Shaftsbury Ave., Toronto. 27 6

WILD ANIMALS

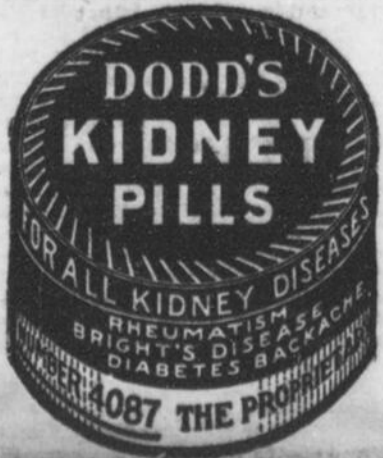
Blake Vannatter, Fur Farm, Georgetown, Ont. Established 1905. The finest of Silver Black Foxes. Correspondence solicited. Literature free. 23.6

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Fetherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 7 53

Well Drilling—Latest and surest process; best of service guaranteed. If in need of water, phone or write proprietor, six drilling machines.—ARTHUR CAMPBELL, L'Orignal, Ont. Phone 18. 26 6



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Acts 11:19-30.)

Golden Tert.—For a whole year they were gathered together with the church, and taught much people.—Acts 11:26.

What was the substance of Paul's preaching?

See Acts 13:16-41.

What were the effects of Paul's preaching on the bigotted Jews?

See Acts 13: 45, 46, and 18: 5, 6, 12, 13.

Give one striking example of the effects of Paul's preaching on the minds of gentiles.

See Acts 19: 18, 19. See also Acts 20: 37, 38. Paul left believers behind him in every place he visited.

Why did Paul expect such results from the preaching of the Gospel?

Because he believed that God was speaking through him, and that God could incline the hearts of honest people to believe and obey the truth. See

1 or. 1: 18-31; Rom. 1: 16, 17; 1 Cor. 2: 2-5, 10.

What were some of the influences which militated against the acceptance of the Gospel in the minds of the peoples to whom Paul carried it?

1. Their minds were preoccupied with superstitious beliefs and it is very difficult for most persons to abandon such beliefs and accept new teachings.

2. The preacher was an entire stranger to them, and brought them a message concerning a God of whom they knew nothing.

3. This God whom Paul preached belonged to a conquered and subject people. That did not suggest the thought that He was a very great God.

4. Paul asked them to seek salvation by putting faith in a Jew who had been condemned and crucified by His own people.

5. In the name of his God, Paul commanded them to forsake all their impurity, their pride and their selfishness and learn to love their enemies and be kind to everybody. That was a very hard demand to make on them.

International Relations

Hopefulness of the inauguration of an international deep waterway, symbolic of the amity which has existed between Canada and the United States for more than a century, was the keynote of addresses given at Thorold on Monday at the outset of a tour of the inland waters of Ontario and Quebec by a representative delegation of men from the United States interested in the international deep waterways problem. The visiting Americans joined with Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada; Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, in bespeaking a continuance of the friendly relations between the two countries, and laid emphasis on the fact that the 4,000 miles of boundary line was unguarded by any semblance of military or naval force. Sir Robert Borden, in welcoming the United States representatives, said: "These two countries have given the world the most valuable lesson it has ever had occasion to learn. On these great waterways are no warships and no forts. That spirit of mutual trust and friendship has endured for 100 years. I pray God it may always endure. Your influence and mine can help to keep it so." Senator Townsend, of Michigan, in replying, said, "If the time should ever come when the young men of our country should be marshalled against the young men of your country, I should then be entirely hopeless of civilization. That time can never come. There never can be any irreconcilable differences between Canada and the United States."

Hydro System Prosperous

Residents of the Town of Barrie have been given a pleasant surprise by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission allowing them a bonus equal to a refund of one month's rates on their bills for electricity. The local Hydro System is in such good financial circumstances that it can well afford to be generous to its 1,600 customers. As Barrie already is favored with the lowest lighting rates of any Hydro municipality in the Province it has been deemed unwise to further reduce the rates, hence the bonus instead of a cut in the price.

Report Contradicted

Major-General the Hon S. C. Mewburn, of Hamilton, formerly Minister of Militia and Defence, expressed amusement at the published reports of last week that he was to be appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, succeeding Sir George Perley. "Somebody must have been suffering from a heat wave; I don't know anything about it," he said to an interviewer on Sunday. General Mewburn is a practising barrister in Hamilton.

Sequel to Drug Case

A sequel to the double tragedy in this city on January 8 last when Miss Monica Kenny and Mrs. Emily Bond died within a few minutes of each other at the office of Dr. J. H. McConnell after a drug had been administered to each in turn is a civil action begun by Miss Kenny's mother against Dr. McConnell and Dr. Percy Faed for unstated damages for Miss Kenny's death. Dr. Faed prepared the drug in question. He was tried on a charge of manslaughter in connection with Miss Kenny's death and was acquitted by a jury. Dr. McConnell was exonerated at the inquest.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

Greek Troops occupy important town on Bagdad Railway

A Constantinople despatch says that Turkish Nationalists and Greek forces are in battle before Kutala, about 75

miles southeast of Brusa. Airplanes are taking part in the struggle for mountain heights near the town, which is the first objective of the new Greek offensive. The Nationalist forces consist of the third Turkish army corps, commanded by Colonel Arif Bey.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, head of the Nationalist government, has left Angora for general headquarters, while the Nationalist assembly has adjourned.

Greek forces engaged in the offensive against the Turkish Nationalists are making progress at each end of the battle line and are not encountering sharp resistance, says an official statement issued at Athens.

"The advance of our troops toward Eski-Shehr and Kutaia continues without serious resistance, and we are suffering insignificant losses. During the day of July 13 Greek troops occupied Afium-Karachissar."

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Three of the principal Allied nations, Great Britain, France and Italy, have officially signified their acceptance of President Harding's invitation to hold a conference on limitation of armaments, while China has indicated her readiness to participate in a conference relative to far eastern questions.

The Japanese reply to the preliminary question of whether she would receive an invitation to such a conference came to the state department, Washington, on Friday. Its text was not made public but department officials stated that it expressed approval of the disarmament discussion but did not agree to a consideration of Pacific problems.

The question as to whether the Pacific conference is to be held in London or Washington is understood to depend upon the attitude of President Harding. The British Foreign Office and most of the Dominion Prime Ministers are urging in favor of London.

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS WITH KEMAL

News that the Greek forces have occupied Afium-Karachissar has startled the Foreign French Office, which has been taking it for granted that the Greek army was powerless against the Turkish Nationalists. It means that the Greek offensive, which began at dawn on Sunday, July 10, has already progressed over 80 kilometers (50 miles) and bitten deep into the Turkish line of defences.

The first result of the news in Paris was to disturb the negotiations between M. Briand and Bkir Sami Bey, ambassador extraordinary of the Nationalists to France. A few weeks ago M. Briand declared that the negotiations were on a fair road to a settlement. Since then the French press has been full of sneers at the British diplomats, who backed a losing horse when they supported the Greeks against the Turkish Nationalists.

FAMOUS AVIATOR KILLED.

Harry G. Hawker, the first aviator to essay a flight across the Atlantic in an airplane, met a terrible death on July 12 while flying over the Hendon Field. The machine was seen descending in flames and Hawker's body was found 200 yards from the spot where the airplane fell. It was badly mutilated both by fire and the fall one foot was severed and both legs were broken.

Hawker made the start of his memorable air voyage across the Atlantic from St. John's, Newfoundland, on May 18, 1919. He was accompanied by Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, as navigator. The intrepid voyagers were missing for six days and were virtually given up for lost, when word was flashed that the little Danish steamer Mary, bound from New Orleans and Norfolk for a Danish port, had picked the wayfarers up. They had been forced to alight on the water about 1,050 miles out from Newfoundland and 850 from the Irish coast.

News of the rescue stirred all England and the people of other countries as well and on his return to his homeland he

PALE AND NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN

NEED RICH, RED BLOOD TO REGAIN HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Many children start school in excellent health, but after a short time home work, examinations, hurried meals and crowded school rooms cause their blood to become weak, their nerves overwrought and their color and spirits lost. It is a mistake to let matters drift when boys and girls show symptoms of nervousness or weak blood. They are almost sure to fall victims of St. Vitus dance, or drift into debility that leads to other troubles. Regular meals, out-door exercise and plenty of sleep are necessary to combat the nervous wear of school life.

BECAME SO THIN SHE WAS AFRAID

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Made Her Well, Strong and Vigorous.



MADAME ARTHUR BEAUCHER.

805 Cartier St., Montreal.

"I suffered terribly from Constipation and Dyspepsia for many years. I felt pains after eating and had gas, constant headache, and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened and saw several physicians who, however, did not seem able to help me.

At last a friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives.' I did so and soon I felt some relief. I continued with 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a short time, the Constipation was banished, I felt no more pains or headache or the disagreeable sensations that follow dyspepsia. Now I am well, strong and vigorous."

Madame ARTHUR BEAUCHER.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

MILLER'S WORM POWDERS. HAVE A WARM PLACE IN THE HEARTS OF MOTHERS FOR THEY HAVE PROVED THAT THEY ARE ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND BENEFICIAL REMEDIES THAT CAN BE GIVEN TO A CHILD. THEY ARE SWEET AND EASILY TAKEN AND QUICKLY ERADICATE THESE WRETCHED PARASITES FROM THE SYSTEM. CONTAIN NO NARCOTICS

RHEUMATISM REMEDIED

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Remedies Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price \$1.50.

Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior.

was decorated by the King.

The first trans-Atlantic non-stop crossing by airplane was achieved a month later by Capt. Alcock and Lieut. A. W. Brown, both of whom were knighted for the marvellous feat. Alcock himself died a few months later through injuries received when he crashed to earth near Cotteyrand, France.

But it is still more important that parents should pay attention to the school child's blood supply. Keep this rich and red by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the boy or girl will be sturdy and fit for school. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. Watson, Grand Falls, N. B., who says: "In the spring of 1919 my daughter Thistle, then 12 years of age, began to show symptoms of nervousness which developed into St. Vitus dance. She seemed to lose control of her limbs and at times every muscle in her body seemed to be twitching and jerking and the trouble seemed to be growing worse. We finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; and the result was better even than we had hoped for, and she is now enjoying the best of health."

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

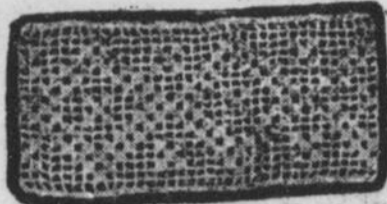
GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to banish them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as a Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OUR NEEDLEWORK CORNER

RIDSDALE INSERTION.

Abbreviations.—st, stitch; ch, chain; tr, treble; dc, double crochet; sp, space.
Ch after a tr, miss 2 st, 1 tr in next.
Turn with 5 ch for first sp of a row.
This trimming looks well worked with silk or a rather thick mercerized thread the exact shade of the jumper.
It would also make an effective trimming for many articles worked with ordinary crochet cotton No. 22.



Begin with 57 ch.
1st row.—1 sp, 4 tr, first tr in 9th st, 1 sp, 4 tr, 4 sp, 4 tr twice, 1 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp.
The * denotes where the repeat of a row begins.
2nd row.—2 sp, *, 4 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 2 sp three times.
3rd row.—3 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 5 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp.
4th row.—4 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 4 sp.
5th row.—5 sp, 4 tr, *, 1 sp, 4 tr three times, 5 sp.
6th row.—6 sp, 4 tr, *, 1 sp, 4 tr twice, 6 sp.
7th row.—2 sp, *, 4 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 2 sp three times.
8th row.—3 sp, 4 tr, *, 4 sp, 4 tr twice, 3 sp.
Now work back from 7th to 2nd row inclusive; then begin again at 1st row.
On each edge work 3 dc in each st.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

KIWANIS AND ROTARY

J. L. Que., asks:—I have heard a great deal lately of a society called Kiwanis, and would like to know what is its object—also something about the Rotary Club?
Ans:—The organizations are alike in purpose, ideals and lofty spirit. In many other respects also there is a similarity between them. Their motto implies service to the community and speaking broadly only members taking an active part are allowed to remain upon their membership lists. The Rotary is the older club. It was founded in 1905 in Chicago by Paul P. Harris, an attorney who feeling the need of companionship in a large city, united with four friends to form a club. The original meetings of the society

were held in the offices of the members in rotation, hence the name "Rotary." The society is now international with a total of over eight hundred clubs scattered over many parts of the world including Montevideo, Shanghai, Calcutta, and Honolulu, and with a total membership of 600,000. According to the plan of organization, the membership is made up of men of different businesses and professions, and is restricted to one (preferably the most representative) member from each calling. The purpose of the club is to study how best to serve the community, and either through their efforts as private citizens, in their individual business or professional capacity, or by concerted action as a club, to promote as far as they are able the well-being of society. They aim, by application of the Golden Rule, to uphold the highest standard of business ethics, and private morality. The duty of a Rotarian involves the betterment of the members' craft or profession as a whole, the betterment of the member's home, his town, his country, and of society in general. Among precedents established by the Rotary, is the precedent that Rotary meetings must never rely for enthusiasm on the false exhilaration of liquor. Regular attendance of meetings is also insisted upon. At the meeting in Edinburgh in 1920 of the International Rotary Association, Crawford C. McCullough, M.D., of Fort William was elected president. He is the second Canadian to hold this office.

The Kiwanis' organization was started in 1915 in Detroit. It is international and now has a membership of 50,000. The slogan of Kiwanis is "we build," the name Kiwanis being a coined word derived from an Indian phrase suggesting activity but incapable of exact translation. The organization admits to membership in its various branches, two members from each business, trade or profession. Meetings are held weekly and regular attendance is obligatory. It is the endeavor of Kiwanians to maintain in business the highest standards of honesty and excellence, to prosecute their business from a higher motive than the accumulation of wealth, and to see in their respective vocations, opportunities to serve their fellowmen. In all worthy projects for social betterment, Kiwanis are interested, and ready and willing wherever practicable, to lend a helping hand. Among the more recent activities of Kiwanis are the equipping of playgrounds for children, the establishing of hospitals, the raising of funds to assist local charities, the giving of entertainments, with community singing in parks and playgrounds, with many other undertakings equally useful and varied. All particulars regarding the organization may be obtained from Mr. James Gardner Sanderson, Chairman of the Kiwanis International Committee on Education, Maller's Building Chicago, U. S. A.

In 1892

We first offered the public our

"SALADA"
TEA

Millions now use it to their utmost satisfaction

SONGS REQUESTED

W. G. O. Sask., asks:—We deeply appreciate the many songs that from time to time appear in the "Witness." Would you please print the words of the songs "The Cowboy's Lament," and "Glen Urquhart."
Ans:—Referred to readers.

RENEWAL OF MORTGAGE—EXECUTORS

Old, Old, Friend, Ont., asks:—My father died in June 1911. He gave me a mortgage on the farm which he left to my brother, the farm being in Ontario, Canada. My brother paid the interest on the mortgage every year. The said mortgage expires soon. (1) Is it necessary to renew mortgage (the other executor died since) or is it secure as it is registered? My brother is a very honourable man, but is seriously ill. (2) Had I better have another executor appointed? I am willing to leave the principal in the farm?
Ans:—(1) It would be well to have a renewal agreement prepared and executed by you and by your brother extending the time and stating the rate of interest and terms of payment of interest and principal. The agreement should be in duplicate and under seal but need not be registered. (2) No. The surviving executor can act alone.

AN INTESTATE'S ESTATE

A Subscriber, Ont., asks:—Father died without a will, mother sells all loose property and gives her daughter her share. Married again. Gives husband a deed of half the farm. Husband brought live stock to the farm. They divided income of the property between them. Mother died, willed husband the use of her half of farm, during his life. Household effects to go to daughter. After husband's death her half of farm to go to her grandson. It is 22 years since husband brought his stock which are dead long ago. Present stock has been raised on food that belonged jointly to husband and wife. If he sells the stock can daughter claim a share of proceeds of sale?
Ans. (1) We doubt it. But she may have a greater interest in the farm (as heiress thereto) than she seems to imagine. The family appear to have proceeded from the time of the father's death, upon a misunderstanding of their legal rights in respect of the estate. This has complicated the matter, and we would advise the daughter to go to a solicitor to get matters straightened out.

Wonders of Radio.

In a recent lecture before the Franklin Institute, Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., said: "There will be a time when ships will be without chronometers and will be in constant wireless touch with New York until they reach the British Channel. This is not a dream; it is near at hand. By means of the radio compass a ship can get her bearings when she calls for them anywhere along the coast of the United States. This instrument has already saved ships which were headed straight for the shore. The depth of water under the ship can now be accurately determined by the hydrophone which works on the reflection from the ocean bottom of the sound of a ship's propeller. By this device shallow water can be avoided and even the proximity of icebergs detected. Ships also can communicate with each other by underwater waves, sent out by oscillators. By means of a cable laid along the bottom of New York Channel and energized with current, a pilot blindfolded guided a destroyer safely to port, never getting more than fifty yards from the line of the cable. The waves sent out from the cable were detected in telephone receivers, on each ear, telling him whether he was to right or left of the guiding cable.

According to a Moscow wireless, the Crimea has proclaimed itself a Soviet republic, with Simferopol as its capital.

Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., speaking at Rapid City, Manitoba, likened the Meighen administration to "a monkey with a prehensile tail whose chief business is to wind its tail around a branch and to hang on. But some of the woodsmen are getting busy with their axes—without Medicine Hat—and will dislodge them."

Further decreases in Canada's trade are shown by the Department of Customs summary of Canadian trade covering the month of June and three months ending June 30, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1920. The decrease in the grand total trade for June, 1921, as compared with the same month of last year, was \$125,851,171, and for the three months' period the decrease was \$235,328,854, as compared with last year's total.

The census returns for the Commonwealth of Australia give a total population of 5,419,702, an increase of 964,697 since 1911.

The Earl of Bandon, who was kidnapped by Sinn Feiners early on the morning of June 22 has been brought back to Bantry, by his captors. The aged Earl, for whose safety there has been some concern at various times, was uninjured.

Books for the Thoughtful

- A BUNCH OF EVERLASTINGS
By F. W. Boreham
Price \$1.75 postpaid
- THE LUGGAGE OF LIFE
By F. W. Boreham
Price \$1.75 postpaid
- THE HOPE OF OUR CALLING
By the late Prof. Robert Law, D.D.
Sane and convincing talks about the life hereafter.
Price \$1.50 postpaid

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY
JAS. M. ROBERTSON DEPOSITORY
8 and 10 Richmond Street East, TORONTO

The Walker House
Toronto



"The House of Plenty"

"I call it My Toronto Home"

said Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the other day, in speaking of THE WALKER HOUSE.

"It's a home-like place—comfortable, convenient, not fussy—and the rates are certainly reasonable. I have no hesitancy in recommending it to anyone."

Coming to Toronto? You will be pleased at

The Walker House

"Just a step from the Union Station."



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On the ST. LAWRENCE, SAGUENAY AND GREAT LAKES.

Reservations and Tickets from W. H. HENRY, Limited
286 St. James Street, MONTREAL

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

There is only one way to kill all the Flies

This is it—Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.
Put the plates away out of the reach of children until required in another room.



The right way to use Wilson's Fly Pads

Ontario Ladies' College

WHITBY - ONTARIO

School Re-opens Sept. 14, 1921.
Public School to Second Year University, Household Science, Music, Instrumental and Vocal, Commercial, Elocution, Art, Civic and Parliamentary Studies, Gymnasium Work and Swimming.
For Calendar and Rev. F. L. Farewell, B.A., Principal, Booklet Apply to

FARMERS MARKETS

THE PROVISION MARKET

The market for live hogs was quiet but the undertone if anything is easier in sympathy with the lower prices ruling at other centres. Sales of selected lots in the Toronto market were made at \$11 per 100 lbs. fed and watered, while prices for the same grade of stock were quoted at \$13 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars for deck loads, and picked small lots at \$13.25 to \$13.50, with heavy weights at \$10 to \$11.50, and rough lots with sows at \$6.50 to \$8. There was no change in the condition of the market for dressed hogs, prices being steady with a small trade passing in city abattoir fresh-killed stock at \$19 to \$20 per 100 lbs. Sales of 8 to 10-lb. hams at 36c to 38c per lb., 10 to 15 lbs. at 33c to 35c, and 18 to 25 lbs. at 30c to 32c. and Windsor selected bacon sold freely at 48c to 50c per lb., and breakfast grades at 33c per lb. The trade in trimmed loins of fresh pork was fair and prices were unchanged at 29c to 30c per lb., and trimmed shoulders at 20c to 22c per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

The chief feature of interest in the egg situation is the increasing scarcity of the higher grades, and the excess of lower grades over the consumptive demand. There was no actual change in local prices and a fair volume of business continues to be done.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Specials 43c to 44c
Extras 39c to 40c
No. 1 candled stock 34c to 35c
No. 2 candled stock 31c to 32c

New York, July 14.—Eggs weak. Receipts 31,426 cases. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35c to 37c; do. firsts, 31c to 34c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 42c to 52c; do. browns, firsts to extras, 33c to 39c; refrigerator, firsts, 33½c to 35c.

Quotations furnished by the Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal show: Sterling \$4.1418 (par value \$4.86 2-3); New York funds 14 1-16.

DAIRY PRODUCE

A much stronger feeling has developed in the market and prices have scored another sharp advance. The market was active and a large volume of business was done.

New York, July 14.—Butter firm. Receipts 9,574 packages. Creamery, higher than extras, 41c to 41½c; creamery, extras, 92 score, 42c to 42½c; creamery, firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38c to 40½c; State, dairy, finest, 40c to 42c; packing stock current make, No. 2 26c to 26½c. Cheese, strong. Receipts, 7,075 boxes. State, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 19c to 19½c; do. average run, 18½c to 18¾c.

THE GRAIN MARKETS

A decidedly strong feeling prevailed in the Winnipeg market for wheat futures and prices scored another advance of 2½c to 4c per bushel, but the only change of importance in cash wheat values was in No. 3 northern, which closed 2½c higher, while the higher grades were only ½c up. The future market for coarse grains was also strong and prices for oats closed at an advance of 1c to 1½c per bushel, barley ½c to 1½c, rye 1c, and flax was unchanged.

Cash prices at Winnipeg.
Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.83½; No. 2 northern, \$1.80½; No. 3 do., \$1.78½; other grades not quoted.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 51½c; No. 3 C. W., 48¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 48¾c; No. 1 feed, 46¾c; No. 2 feed, 46¾c.

Barley—No. 3 C. W., 82c; No. 4 C. W., 78¾c; rejected, 73c; feed 72c.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., \$1.84½; No. 2 C. W., \$1.80½; No. 3, C. W., \$1.54½; condemned, \$1.54½.

LLOYD GEORGE ON DISARMAMENT

Speaking at a dinner of the Liberal Coalitionists on Thursday night, Mr. Lloyd George alluded to "the remarkable invitation issued by the president of the United States to discuss the issues involved in the Pacific problem, on which

the future peace of the world depends."

He went on to say: "I am hopeful that it will result in a pact of peace that will make the Pacific a really pacific ocean. I also trust that it will lead to a useful discussion of the problem of disarmament, upon which so much depends for the future of our race, because it matters not what treaties are signed, what pacts are entered into between nations, what understandings they may establish, it makes no difference what leagues or associations they may found, if nations arm against each other for war, war will ensue in the end."

"Therefore no treaty is of value unless it leads to an understanding among nations that they will not utilize their resources, their wealth and their strength for the purpose of developing the mechanism of human slaughter amongst themselves. I am very hopeful that when that conference meets it will lead to something beyond mere resolutions in favor of disarmament, and will lead to an understanding and real arrangement, involving the keeping of those armaments within innocuous limits."

PROPOSED ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Report of Engineers submitted to Joint Commission

Reporting favorably on the feasibility of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways project and estimating the initial cost of making the route navigable to deep sea vessels at \$252,728,200, Col. W. P. Wooten, United States army engineer for the Detroit district and W. A. Bowden, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Department of Railways and Engineers, have submitted their report to the international joint commission at Washington that is in charge of the project. Col. Wooten made the report public here yesterday.

The estimated cost is based on a channel depth of 25 feet, with provision in the permanent improvements for increasing the depth to 30 feet, if desirable, at an additional cost of \$17,986,180.

Maintenance would involve an annual cost of \$2,562,000, the engineers estimate.

The improvement program recommended provides for a series of nine locks, for 33 miles of canals, forty and one half miles of lake channel and 108 miles of river channel.

The total fall from Lake Ontario to Montreal is given as 220 feet.

Power Development

The recommendations provide for development of a power plant with 1,464,000 horse power through a great dam at Long Sault Rapids, near Ogdensburg, N.Y., this being about 40 per cent of the potential power in the St. Lawrence River, according to the engineers. Discussing this phase of the problem, the report suggests development of the full potential power, estimated at 4,100,000 horse power is not sound economic procedure because the market for such an output does not now exist.

The engineers have been engaged in their survey for 18 months. They divided their problem into five separate divisions, each of which is given individual treatment in the report.

The first division, from Montreal to Lake St. Louis, will require three locks with lifts of 34 feet, 18 feet and up to nine feet respectively and will involve ten miles of canal and 13.5 miles of lake navigation. Its first cost would be \$55,783,000 with \$12,944,000 additional for a thirty foot channel.

From Lake St. Louis to Lake St. Francis, double twin locks and a guard lock are called for with a combined lift of 82 feet, also 15 miles of canal with a first cost of \$36,590,000 and a cost of \$3,110,000 additional for a thirty foot channel.

Preparing Lake St. Francis for 27 miles of navigation would cost \$1,158,000 and the deeper channel would involve \$662,000 more.

The fourth division, from Lake St. Francis to Chimney Point, near Ogdensburg, N.Y., calls for three locks with a combined lift of 87 feet and it is recommended that the power plant be established in this division, with the main dam at Long Sault Rapids developing a head of 74 feet. There also would be an emergency dam at Ogdens Island to be used entirely for regulation and additional safety. There would be eight miles of canals and 42 miles of river channel in this division.

From Chimney Point to Lake Ontario, 66.5 miles of river channel could be prepared for an estimated cost of \$100,000.

The recommendations provide for locks 824 by 80 feet.

Canal bottoms would be 200 feet wide, with a surface width of about 320 feet and open channels would have bottom width of at least 450 feet.

In literary circles in London the story is being told that Sir James Barrie has written a parody of Mrs. Asquith's memoirs, which, though very slight and short, is very deft and deals the deadliest blows with disarming bonhomie. One report is that the title of Barrie's skit is "Knees I Have Sat Upon."

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CHURCH UNION.

Sir:— There will be no danger of Presbyterianism being lost when the United Church of Canada, as some reading your article "Only Christians might suppose, for the simple reason that the new church will be distinctly presbyterian in Government. The basis of Union agreed upon by the three denominations is essentially presbyterian. The Church of Scotland is not called presbyterian, but it is presbyterian. The same is true of the United free Church of Scotland and the free Church of Scotland. The United Presbyterian Church when it joined with the free church twenty years ago dropped the name Presbyterian, but did not cease to be Presbyterian, and when the church in Canada unites with the Methodist and Congregational churches it will be as Presbyterian as ever it was, since the courts by which it will be governed, namely, Session and Presbytery will remain, also the Synod and General Assembly under different names.

A Presbyterian Christian.

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30x3 1/2	6.50	1.15	32x4	8.25	1.55	33x4	10.15	1.85	35x5	12.00	2.45
32x3 1/2	6.75	1.20	33x4	8.50	1.60	34x4	10.50	1.90	37x5	12.65	2.65
34x3 1/2	7.25	1.30	34x4	9.10	1.75	35x4 1/2	11.20	1.95			

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