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All correspondence intended for the firm should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.

R. J. SPROULE, Flesher, Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender.

P. McCULLOUGH, Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Office—Market Street, Markdale.

LUCAS & HENRY, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc., Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto.

DR. J. W. LEACH, Practising Physician, Roselyn, Ontario.

DR. J. A. MACARTHUR, Dentist, Office in Artley Block (over Bowser's store).

L. G. CAMPBELL, (L.D.S., D.D.S.), Dental Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto.

FRATERNAL, A. F. & A. M., Hiram Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, Monday evening on Tuesday evening.

MAIKDALB L.O.L., No. 1045, Meets in Masonic Hall on Thursdays evening on or before full moon.

J. W. PATTON, J.P., Rocklyn, Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE, The Great English Preparation, Restores and invigorates the whole system.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED, In all countries, ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.

United States Declines to Join Genoa Parleys, A despatch from Washington says—The United States will help only those European countries which first help themselves.

Historic Sites Marked by Memorial Stones, A despatch from Three Rivers, Que., says—Next summer, at a date yet unmentioned, the Historic Sites Committee will erect a memorial stone on the St. Louis Hill.

Thousands View Princess Mary's Presents, A despatch from London says—Nearly 20,000 women inspected Princess Mary's 1,400 wedding gifts at St. James' Palace on the opening day of the exhibit.

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Metrol, Que.—Canada heads the list of countries from which the United States imported iron and steel during 1921, according to a report emanating from New York. Canada exported 24,079 tons to the States, of which amount 21,261 tons consisted of steel.

Ottawa, Ont.—The total population of Canada in the census of 1921, according to figures just issued is 8,769,489 as compared with 7,296,643 in 1911, an increase of 1,562,846 for the ten years, or nearly twenty-two per cent.

Quebec, Que.—New Brunswick, 10 per cent; Quebec, 17 1/2 per cent; Ontario, 10 per cent; Manitoba, 34 1/2 per cent; Saskatchewan, 80 per cent; Alberta, 55 per cent; British Columbia, 35 per cent.

NEWSPAPERS, THE COV. REVICER, TORONTO, ONT. (Published by...)

CANADIANS LOSE \$45,015,930 DURING 1921 IN FIRE DAMAGE

Added to This Enormous Waste is the Incalculable Loss Arising From Forest Fires—\$5.22 Per Capita Throughout the Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says—Fire losses in Canada for 1921 amounted to \$5.22 per capita, as compared with 90 cents per capita in Great Britain, according to information made public by the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

The 1921 fire loss, of which approximately \$34,000,000 or 75 per cent, was covered by insurance, constitutes a substantial increase over the losses of the three previous years. In 1920 the loss amounted to \$27,745,500; in 1919, \$25,261,240; and in 1918, \$33,817,000.

By provinces the distribution of fire losses during 1921 was as follows: Alberta, \$2,875,000, or \$4.95 per capita; British Columbia, \$3,050,000, or \$5.82 per capita; Manitoba, \$2,364,000, or \$4.67 per capita; New Brunswick, \$2,725,982, or \$7.02 per capita; Nova Scotia, \$3,177,000, or \$6.06 per capita; Ontario, \$16,444,817, or \$6.28 per capita; Prince Edward Island, \$216,478, or \$2.44 per capita; Quebec, \$10,877,663, or \$4.64 per capita; and Saskatchewan, \$9,755,000, or \$4.93 per capita.

Reports by municipal officers show that the losses in cities having populations of more than 10,000 amounted to \$13,616,951, or \$4.25 per capita; in towns of from 1,000 to 10,000 population, \$6,184,085, or \$7.32 per capita; and in villages and rural districts, \$25,214,894, or \$5.31 per capita.

In places having municipal fire protection systems the loss was \$4.90 per capita, and in unprotected places \$6.25 per capita. There were 59 fires where the loss exceeded \$100,000; 46 with losses of from \$60,000 to \$100,000; 261 with a loss of from \$10,000 to \$50,000; 3,992 with a loss of from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and 21,658 with a loss of less than \$1,000.

Classified according to the character of the property involved, the more destructive fires occurred as follows: 49 in industrial property, with a loss of \$8,188,200; 32 in mercantile property, with a loss of \$5,659,000; 9 in institutional property, with a loss of \$1,948,561, and 15 in miscellaneous property, with a loss of \$4,301,465.

The amount of money spent by the Dominion and Provincial Governments upon fire prevention work in 1921, amounted to \$125,000, all of which, with the exception of \$12,000, was raised by a tax upon insurance companies.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OPENS FIRST SESSION OF FOURTEENTH DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Business of Session Commences With Delivery of Speech from the Throne Setting Forth the Legislative Proposals of the New Administration.

A despatch from Ottawa says—Parliament has been formally embarked upon the business of its session and the members of both Houses may now take up the first item of their program—the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

The ceremonies incidental to the opening of the first session of the fourteenth Parliament of the Dominion in themselves differed but little from those of previous years. Procedure following tradition was carried out in as former sessions. The play was to many a familiar one, the principal persons on the stage had changed. The new Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, delivered to the members of the Senate and House of Commons, the speech from the Throne, embodying the legislative proposals of a new Government. A new Prime Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, clad in the gold-laced uniform of a Privy Councillor, stood to the right of the vice-regal chair, and new speakers headed the Senators and the Commoners who listened to the address.

The speech from the Throne, which was rather more lengthy than is customary, disclosed in general terms the legislative plans of the new Government insofar as they have been completed. The following proposals were mentioned in the speech from the Throne: 1. Co-ordination at an early date of the Government-owned railway systems.

2. Some tariff changes this session. 3. The arrangement of conferences with the railway heads to secure a reduction in the freight rates on basic commodities. 4. Renewed efforts to attract settlers to undeveloped lands. 5. Negotiations with other countries looking to trade expansion. 6. Co-ordination of the country's defence forces.

FIRE AGAIN BREAKS OUT IN ARSENAL

Dominion Arsenal Buildings at Quebec Ablaze for Second Time Within Ten Days.

A despatch from Quebec says—For the second time within less than ten days Dominion Arsenal buildings owned by the Federal Government have been menaced by fire which, in both cases, broke out from unknown causes. Last week the Dominion Cartridge Factory, located on the Cove fields, was partially destroyed and damage estimated at \$20,000 caused by a blaze which broke out late in the evening. At 5.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the main building, properly called the Dominion Arsenal, where some 200 men are employed, was in danger of being completely destroyed by a fire which was not under control until 9 o'clock Friday evening.

The authorities are perplexed by these two fires in so short a time. A suspicion is entertained that they are the work of some dissatisfied former employee.

The oldest love-letter in the world is in the British Museum. It is a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and was made over 3,500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick, and is, therefore, not only the oldest, but the most substantial, love-letter in existence.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.30; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25; No. 3 Northern, \$1.20. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61c; extra No. 1 feed, 58c; No. 1 feed, 55c. Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c; No. 3 yellow, 76c; No. 4 white, 75c.

Ontario flour—No. 2 white, nominal. Ontario wheat—Nominal. Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 67c to 60c, according to freights outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 78c to 80c. Rye—No. 2, 86c to 88c. Manitoba flour—First pats., nominal. Ontario flour—No. 1 patent, bulk seaboard, per bbl., nominal. Milkfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

The Other Man's Life.

Presumably you are fairly well satisfied with your own life as you live it, and are inclined to congratulate yourself and be glad because you did not make a worse mess of things. You pass in complacent review the number of errors you might have committed, and modestly admit that you refrained from making a fool of yourself on many occasions.

Instead of developing expertness and eloquence in setting forth to others, and to our own enhanced hearing, how remarkably gifted and successful we are, is it not a happier process to acquire the art of comprehending and translating the point of view of melancholy school of musing and self-delusion? and you may now ask yourself what good it did to sit in a chair, taking your hat off to this parade of your own virtues.

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AWARDED PRIZE

The National Geographic Society has awarded the Grant Squires Prize to Vilhjalmur Stefansson in recognition of his book "The Friendly Arctic" as the outstanding geographic production of 1921.

Sir Hamar Greenwood is slated for the portfolio of British Home Secretary in succession to Hon. Edward Shortt.

A tin of "bully beef" nearly 100 years old, a relic of an Arctic expedition, was recently opened and found quite fresh and edible.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

This week the University of Toronto has given a very successful series of lectures. A number of the alumni and friends of the University it served the people who live near the university should enjoy an educational service similar to that which has been given by the University in the form of extension lectures, to organizations throughout the province.

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More Lives Destroyed in Belfast Riots

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Take "Fruit-a-lives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

836 CLIFTON ST., MONTREAL. "I suffered terribly from Constipation and Dyspepsia for many years. I felt pain after eating and had gas, constant headaches and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened. At last, a friend advised me to take "Fruit-a-lives" and in a short time the Constipation was banished, I felt no more pain, headaches, dyspepsia, and now I am vigorous, strong and well."

MONTAGU FORCED TO RESIGN OFFICE

That Turkey be Raised to Status of World Power. A despatch from London says: Publication of the Indian Government's demand that Turkey be raised to the status of a world power to appease Muslims in India led to the resignation of E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India. He had given his consent to the publication of the Indian Government's telegram without consulting the Cabinet, Austen Chamberlain, Chamberlain Leader in the House of Commons, announced.

Mr. Chamberlain explained in answer to a question about the Indian situation from a member of the Government that he had a personal responsibility for the announcement of Mr. Montagu's resignation, and that the Secretary was personally forced to resign.

Just what effect the resignation will have on the position of the Viceroy of India, Earl Reading, is not yet clear. It is reported that he might resign but this idea was said to be in the hands of the Government's private secretary. The effect in India itself of the resignation of the Secretary of State is not yet clear.

In high quarters the resignation is regarded as a serious matter. It is reported that the Government will be forced to make some further modifications in the constitution of the Indian Council of Ministers.

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