

SUCCESS

Not always to the swift the race,
Not always to the strong the bout,
The wond' with the prettiest face
Sometimes may wear the ugliest
pout.
Sometimes the rightest man may be
The poorest sort of company.
If women loved but clever men,
And friends by strength and skill
were made,
The world would be a desert then
Where little children seldom play-
ed.
The humble and the meek and low
A dreary dismal life would know
If wealth and fame and power and
place
Were vital things to hold and
gain.
You'd never see a smiling face
Where wants are few and tastes
are plain.
But fortunately love can bless
The humble heart with happiness.
Love searches for the brave and
true,
With gentle ways love journeys
far.
It little cares what we can do,
But blesses us for what we are,
And he whose gifts of skill are
sparo
Of love may win the greater share.
—Edgar A. Guest.

The possibility of a
STRIKE

by Coal Miners

On August 31st makes it necessary for your comfort and pocketbook to secure next winter's supply of coal now. We have quality coal which we can deliver this month at the following prices:

Coal Size \$14.25
Stove Size 14.75
Nut Size 14.25
Pea Size 11.25
Hamilton Coke 11.00

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J. B. MACKENZIE

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Insurance Service Georgetown

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24 years in same office
NO COLLECTION—NO CHARGE
Kelly & Aiken
COLLECTORS

Orangeville and Owen Sound

Yes, George

I'm starting a course of training at the

Guelph Business College
ON JULY 6th

MARY, ALICE and WILLIAM have just finished their course and located in good positions.

TOM and ANDY have arranged to start SEPTEMBER 1st but by starting now I shall be able to take a position ahead of them.

You get individual instruction at the

Guelph Business College

Gummer Bldg., Guelph, Ont.
A. L. BOUC, Principal and Proprietor

SESSION THE ENTIRE YEAR

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SHAMPOOING MARCELLING
AND CURLING
FRIZZING AND SINGEING

Try us, our prices are reasonable

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FIRE INSURANCE
J. W. KENNEDY, Georgetown

Agree for one of the strongest com-
panies writing insurance.

You Are Protected

CORN FIELD MOISTURE

MAY BE PRESERVED DURING
THE DRY SEASON.

Cultivation or Intertilage the Thing
How Moisture Evaporates—Cul-
tivate Frequently But Not Deeply
—Parallel All.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Cultivating, or intertilage, is so
generally practiced with corn growing
that we assume it is necessary for
growth and do not stop to ask the
reason. But there are several rea-
sons, the most important of which
is to conserve moisture and to de-
crease the evaporation of water that
the soil has. It has the best possible
intertilage beneficial.

Intertilage also assists the freezing
of plant food and an open or loose
surface soil will, in case of heavy
rain, take up and hold more moisture
than a hard or compacted surface.

Intertilage conserves moisture from
the surface water moves up
from below. This is a natural in-
tended. It should be, and was quite

the right thing when the soil surface
was covered with the crop and the
soil untilled.

Intertilage is lost on the land, we must
give the moisture prevent its escape
from the soil until the corn plant

develops a root system extensive
enough that no moisture may stay
in the soil.

We know that

Intertilage is lost from the field bold
if there is no cultivation during the
warm dry weather, and we know that

Intertilage practiced in the bare fallow

field will retain the soil in a mellow
condition.

How Moisture Evaporates.

If we set a pot of water on the
unprotected surface soil it will lose
one-half inch of water daily during

the dry weather. A similar pan of
water set in the corn field where
there is no cultivation loses about

a height of 12 or 15 inches.

When the corn is high R has developed a
root system large enough to prevent
loss of soil moisture. Tilling does
not alter this condition. Tilling has
no main benefit in removing the
weeds that compete with the corn for
moisture and nourishment. All taken
by weeds directly robs the corn crop.

In experiments that were conducted
to determine the effect of weeds
on corn yield it was found that shallow
cultivation gave an increase of
63 bushels of corn per acre over
where weeds were allowed to grow.

Deep Cultivation Not Necessary.

Up to the time that the corn shades
the ground cultivate frequently, and
not over two inches deep; after that,
continue to cultivate shallow primarily
with the object of destroying weeds—Department of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Frequent Cultivation a Benefit.

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the ground cultivate frequently, and
not over two inches deep; after that,
continue to cultivate shallow primarily
with the object of destroying weeds—Department of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

When the dog flea finds the dog,
it is happy, as much as when it
comes across a host and fleas become
host. The flea found its host.
And so it is with plants, they all have
their bacteria. Generations of living
together have developed kinds and
types, with their likes and dislikes.
Even the plants have its associated
bacteria which become active
when they come in contact with the
root. We have long known the close
association between the roots of the
clover plant and the nodules on the
root, the mutual advantage of both. This
discovery was made largely through
the bacteria carrying on the work in
a way that left large visible nodules
on the corn root. It was believed
that this plant belonged to other orders but
was associated with those bacteria that carried on a work
similar to the clover or legume bacteria.
And it has now been demonstrated
that the corn plant has associated
with it bacteria that do
for the corn roots what the legume
bacteria do for the legume. It has
been a mystery to many agriculturists
how the corn belt land could go on
growing corn year after year and
still have an adequate supply of
available nitrogen for the next crop.
The secret is now out, the corn plant
has its parasite, a nitrogen gathering
bacteria that make available the
nitrogen in the soil. Just as the flea
will thrive only when it finds a suitable
host. It is to be hoped that
nitrogen gatherers will be found for
all agricultural plants.—Department of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Worms Among Raspberries.

If you see any evidence of the ar-
rival of worms among your raspberries
use a pound of dry lead arsenate
in a barrel and bury the barrel
under the leaves. That is, use lead ar-
senate up to the time the fruit sets.
After the fruit sets use white beller-
bora.

Take Notice

People who have sheathing, rafters
and girders fast going to rot want of
protection with galvanized corrugated
sheets. At pre war prices or less consider-
ing the improvement, or better, the
cheaper it is to buy, the better the
value is worth.

Take stock and have a
talk with Gilbert Sinclair, 1033 R.R. No.

1, Guelph. Steel True Barns, Gar-
ages, all kinds of galvanized tanks,
lightning protection. We erect what we
sell to the entire satisfaction of the pur-
chasers.

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call or write

Wm. G. Roszel

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"Five Roses" in 98 and 24 lb. bags.
"Purity" Flour in 98 lb. bags.
"National Pastry" in 98 and 24 lb. bags.

Chick Feed and Scratch Feed for hens. Chopped feeds of
all kinds. Baled hay and straw.

W. C. BESSEY, Phone 195, Georgetown

We pay highest price for Oats

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Beautiful brick house on Guelph St., nicely decorated, hard
wood floors, fire place, all conveniences, nice lawn and shade trees.
Price \$6500 a small payment down, balance at 5% on mortgage.

8 room frame house on Elgin St., modern conveniences, 2
garaged, open land, half-acre good garden land and about 70 fruit
trees. Price \$8100, terms easy, \$600 down, balance arranged to
suit purchaser.

6 room frame house on Main St., all conveniences, garage and garden,
house, garden, good fruit and a nice lawn. Price \$3100.
Terms—\$600 down, balance arranged to suit purchaser.

\$1400—5 room cottage in College View on College St.,
For quick sale \$1400. Terms arranged to suit purchaser.

For particulars apply to

E. A. BENHAM

REAL ESTATE AGENT
Phone 104

Here and There

Conditions in the fruit areas of
British Columbia are reported as
satisfactory. Weather conditions
have been good and the trees are
healthy.

According to recent reports general
conditions in the Maritime Provinces are normal. Potato seed-
ing is about complete. Trees in the
Annapolis fruit districts are in good
shape and estimates point to a normal
crop.

A consignment of lumber from
South Westminster, B.C., arrived re-
cently at Durval, Quebec, on the
Canadian Pacific lines, consisting of
twenty-nine logs of Douglas Fir,
some of which were so long that
three flat-cars were required to
carry them.

Field Marshal Earl Haig and
General Haig travelled through
western Canada to the Pacific coast,
over the Canadian Pacific Railway
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"Western Canada has never had
better crop prospects than which
exist now," said Ernest G. Cook,
of E. Cook, Ltd., Canadian Insurance
Co., of Mouse Jaw, Sask., who re-
cently spent two weeks at Banff,
after touring the West and studying
crop conditions.

According to "Agricultural and
Industrial Progress in Canada" the
Department of Trade and Commerce
has issued the following compara-
tive statement for 1924 and 1925
trade in the Dominion:

Total	1924	1925
Trade	\$1,902,130,164	\$1,878,294,180
Imports	893,366,867	796,932,537
Exports	1,058,763,297	1,081,361,643
Fav. Bal.	165,396,420	284,429,106

According to the Dominion Bureau
of Statistics the annual con-
sumption of standing timber for use,
amounts to about 2,000,000,000 cubic
feet. The loss by fire, insects and
fungi about doubles this depletion,
and it is estimated that Canadian
forests are depleted at the rate of
upwards of five and a half billion
cubic feet per annum.

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