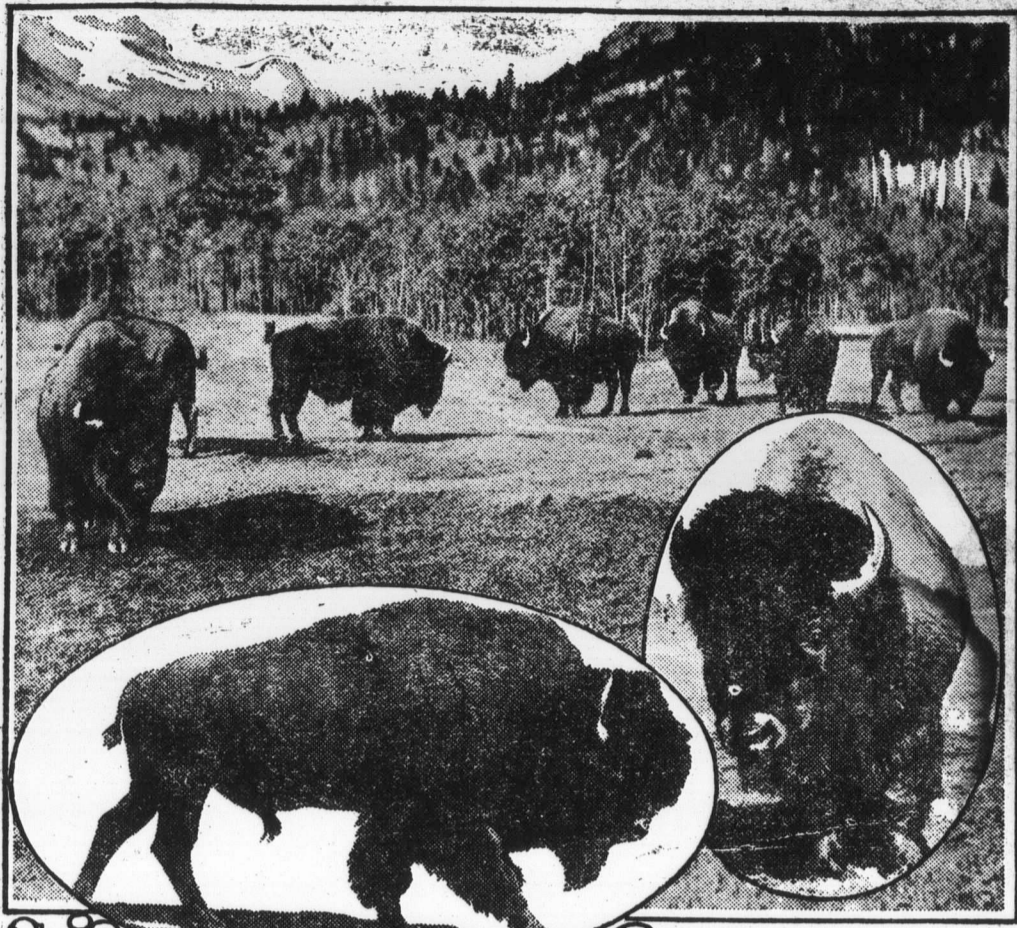


Buffalo Herds Grow Beyond Accommodation



A Few of the Superluous Buffalo

To nearly all Canadians the news that the buffalo, which we have been accustomed to regard as nearly extinct, have recently so increased as to necessitate the slaughter of a herd of 2,000 at the Canadian Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, will come as a very pleasant surprise. The mere existence of this surplus definitely announces that, though we will never see a large wild herd again, we yet may hope to see the prairies repopulated with numbers of buffalo, and that this magnificent animal, Monarch of the Plains, will be always with us.

The buffalo were in their glory when the construction of the first American transcontinental railroad was begun in 1866. Herds of fifty thousand head were then common

on the western plains of this continent as far south as Utah and as far north as Hudson's Bay, and as many as 100,000 robes were marketed annually. So easily were these obtained that whiskey-traders could purchase a robe for one cup of liquor. In 1874 the North-West Mounted Police, on trek for the Rockies, saw several immense herds, notably near the Sweet Grass Hills, when the force marched all day through a herd of 60,000 which blackened the horizon. This romantic scene, so vividly contrasting the wilderness and its denizens with the oncoming representatives of civilization, is surely a fit subject for artists and poets.

The work of destruction, once launched, proceeded so rapidly that

by 1880 only vast quantities of buffalo bones and skulls remained to show that the great herds had ever been. The mighty half-breed hunter had fallen to collecting these skulls and bones for the sugar refineries and bone dust factories of the United States. It is worthy of note that the first eastbound freight run by the Canadian Pacific Railway was loaded with such relics.

The present encouraging state of affairs is due to the foresight of the Canadian Government, which, in 1907, purchased a small herd of buffalo in Montana and brought it over the border to form the nucleus of the 6,000 head now at Wainwright. To this wise purchase we owe the fact that the buffalo has not become merely a heraldic beast as extinct as the unicorn or the dodo.

Women and Home

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Once again has come around the season of small fruits and the time when the housekeeper preserves, cans and makes jam and jelly from luscious currants, cherries and raspberries.

Red Currant Jelly

Do not have currants too ripe and do not pick immediately after a rain. Cherry currants make the best jelly. Equal proportions of red and white currants are considered desirable if a lighter colored jelly is wanted.

Recipe

Pick over currants, but do not remove stems. Wash and drain, mash a few in the bottom of a preserving kettle, using a wooden potato masher. Continue until berries are used. Cook slowly until currants look white. Strain through a coarse strainer, then allow juice to drop through a jelly bag. Measure, bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Add an equal measure of heated sugar, boil 3 minutes, skim and pour into sterile glasses, let cool, and when set cover with paraffin wax and keep in a cool, dry place.

Raspberry and Currant Preserves

10 pounds raspberries.
1 pint currant juice.
10 pounds granulated sugar.
Weight of one box raspberries is about 1 pound. Extract the juice from currants as done in the above recipe for jelly. Put together with the sugar (6 measuring cups). Cook for 20 minutes. Do not make a larger quantity at one time than the recipe calls for. Seal in sterile jars.

Currant and Raspberry Jelly

Use equal quantities of red currants and raspberries and follow exactly the above recipe for red currant jelly.

Blackberry Jelly

Delicious jelly is made from blackberries. Make exactly same as red currant jelly.

An Appetizing Drink

is made of lemons and may be bottled in a jar and be ready for use. This simplifies the making of lemonade when one is hurried or unexpected visitors arrive. It also gives the housekeeper a very secure feeling to know that refreshment is so easily procured for the friends who "drop in" in the summer days or evenings.

Lemon Syrup

3 pounds (6 cups) sugar.
4 lemons grated rind and juice.
1 quart water.
2 tablespoons tartaric acid.
Bring sugar, water and grated rind to boil, then add the tartaric acid (dissolve in 4 tablespoons hot water). When about cool add juice of lemons.

Tea

is made in many ways. It is just desirable to know the way it is made whether it is a delicious drink or quite unappetizing. To be really good, the tea must be freshly made and then strained off the leaves.

Recipe

To 1 pint of tea use 1 lemon, squeeze juice and cut rind in thin slices. Pour hot tea over sliced rind and sweeten to taste. When cool add lemon juice.

Another Method

to make cold tea is to slice lemon rind as above. To 1 lemon add 1 cup water and half cup sugar. Boil together 2 or 3 minutes. When cold add cold tea and lemon juice. This method makes a more delicious drink than the first. It will keep for several days on ice or in a cold cellar.

MOTHER'S SMILE

Where'er my heart is said and drear,
And wanders from its place,
A little sunbeam clears the way:
The smile on mother's face,
I see it in my vision, too,
However far I roam;
That ever smiling sacred face;
The sunbeam of the home.

And when temptation proudly
knocks,
Its evil to beguile;
Before my very eyes I see
That mother-loving smile.
That tender smile, oh how divine,
So sweet, yet full of care;
The troubles I myself have pressed
Are deeply hidden there.

My greater life is yet to come,
And how shall it be spent?
Shall dimly my heart be bent?
No! I'll follow in the path
Where mother led with grace,
And carry ever in my heart
That sacred smiling face.

THE UP-TO-THE-MINUTE BATHING SUIT

The Fashion Editor of the United Press, Miss Hedda Hoyt, gives some hints on bathing suits as follows:
Milly is an ideal daughter.
Always dresses as she angler.
Wears a bathing suit that's trim,
Covers her from limb to limb.
And tho' she never touches water
Milly's "in the swim!"

To be "in the swim" these days one must look entirely unprepared for a swim, for the most fashionable bathing costumes are as ornate as street frocks. The form-fitting one-piece bathing suits are not being worn by smart women at the resorts who have suddenly grown weary of flaunting their forms before the multitudes.

Modesty in beach attire is the latest fashion decree. Many suits have

the elongated shoulder line, giving the appearance of a short sleeve. All suits are loose as to fit, allowing ample room for swimming.

Beach robes and parasoles are no longer considered beach luxuries, as everyone seems to possess them. Colors are beautiful, and instead of a beach full of half-nude women lying about on the sands, we have a gorgeously robed and sun-shaded femininity.

Fabrics for Bathing Suits

Fabrics are many for the bathing costume. There are plain jerseys, embroidered jerseys, satins, heavy crepes, cretonnes, ginghams and other materials too numerous to mention. The bathing suit of wash material is not quite as popular as might be expected. Only the younger girls wear gingham, and cretonnes are not extremely popular. Cretonne flowers, applied on plain material to form border effects, however, are among the stunning models.

Jersey models are as popular as ever, although this year we find jersey touched up by contrasting color, by braid, scallops and all sorts of coquetties. Waistlines of these models are long and skirts are extremely short. There may be piping of contrasting color and bloomers the shade of the piping. Red and white is a favorite jersey combination. Black and white combinations are as popular for beach wear as for street wear.

A typical black and white costume has a long-waisted bodice of black crepe de chene, flowered in white. The skirt and bloomers of this costume are plain black and the bandanna, which is worn over the rubber cap, is of black and white flowered crepe de chene.

Plaids are also popular for the bathing costume. Huge plaid tartans are used for many smart suits which used the simple bodice with the three-tiered skirt. Plaid borders and pipings on plain materials are also smart.

The black costume is not without its adherents and black satin is the material generally chosen.

Bathing Accessories

Bathing shoes are low sandal affairs rather than high laced models this season. Half-socks are not as popular as the long, flesh-toned hosiery.

Little rubberized vanity bags are carried to hold one's powder and lipstick and these come in an assortment of colors.

Japanese parasoles are popular beach accessories as midday of 1924 is determined to keep her white complexion.

Colorful cretonne capes and long coats add beauty to the beach costume. Huge cretonne squares, bound about the edge in solid color, are worn as Spanish shawls.

Striped sweater coats are worn with the one-piece suits when one is on the beach. These are extremely popular with the girls who cling to the form-fitting knit suits and are slipped on as soon as one comes out of the water.

WIFE SHOOT'S HUSBAND TO END HIS SUFFERINGS

Unusually sad is the story of a devoted French girl wife, who has just shot her husband to end his atrocious suffering from cancer of the stomach. Stasia Umiska was a brilliant young actress who forgot art, glory and work when she met the young hero—Jean Zymowski—upon his return to his native city of Warsaw from France, where he served throughout the war in the Foreign Legion. The couple became engaged and planned to go to France on their honeymoon. Then Zymowski was seized with an illness which the doctors diagnosed as cancer of the stomach. The only hope was x-ray treatment in Paris. The young couple were married immediately and went to Paris, but not on the joyous honeymoon which they had anticipated. Instead Zymowski was taken from the railroad station to the hospital at Villejuif, and there for the next month he was watched over night and day by the young wife, who refused to leave him. The doctors a few days ago informed the young and devoted wife that there was no hope—that a horrible lingering death was inevitable. Daily, and often hourly, she saw the man she loved gripped in most terrible suffering, in which he threw himself on the floor, writhed in agony, and begged to be killed. The wife gave blood transfusion in vain in the hope that she might help him, but the suffering increased daily. Finally, the doctor gave the patient a strong dose of morphine, which brought momentary relief and unconsciousness. Several times an attendant, looking into the room, saw the wife kneeling beside the bed and praying. Then suddenly came the crack of a revolver. He found the patient dying, shot in the head, and the wife unconscious on the floor. Of course, the killing was murder, and one of the saddest that can well be imagined.

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ment was started at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., to determine the relative values of beef scrap and skim milk when added to the laying ration. Two pens were made up of ten birds each, as uniform in breeding, age and type as it was possible to select. The rations fed to each pen were alike and constant except that Pen 1 received beef scrap and Pen 2 skim milk. The results obtained show the possibilities there are of realizing good value for skim milk by feeding more of it to the hen.

The average production from the ten birds receiving beef scrap for the two six-months feeding periods (Nov. 1 to April 30 each year) was 15.6 eggs at a feed cost of \$13.75 or 26.8 cents per dozen, leaving a profit over feed cost of 97.2 cents per bird. In Pen 2 the ten birds received skim milk over the same period had an average production of 69.5 eggs at a feed cost of \$12.70 or 21.8 cents per dozen, leaving a profit over feed cost of \$1.49 per bird.

By taking the average of two years it was found that 598.7 pounds skim milk valued at 20 cents per hundred and thus costing \$1.20 gave greater returns than 39 pounds beef scrap at a market price of \$7.24 per hundred, thus costing \$2.62. If as believed at the Experimental Farm, the increase in production from the pens receiving milk can be attributed to the value of skim milk as a food for laying hens, it would only be fair to state that the farmer had received slightly better than one dollar per hundredweight for his skim milk when he marketed it through his eggs.

As this feeding test has only been carried on for two years it does not permit our drawing definite conclusions yet. However, the results to date would lead one to believe that a part of the skim milk available on the farm can be very profitably marketed through the egg and would seem to be a more profitable proposition than paying \$7 per hundred for beef scrap in order to supply the amount of protein so essential for profitable egg production.—W. W. Baird, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia.

The Drug Traffic

So universal are the ravages of this vile traffic that the League of Nations has appointed an International Opium Commission, which met recently at Geneva. The American representatives told this Commission that Medical Authorities are agreed that three and one-half tons a year would fill the needs of the entire world, for all the medicinal preparations known as opium derivatives. They pointed out that the estimated yearly production was 1,500 tons.

A writer in the St. Louis Post-Despatch, says:—"It is almost impossible to visualize this quantity. A grain of any of the white powders known as opium-alkaloids, constitutes a dose of "dope"—a grain—and 1,500 tons!

"Where does this surplus go? It goes to the perpetuation of the drug evil—to supply the opium smoker and chewer of the Far East—to provide drug-addicts and to create new addicts in the United States and elsewhere."—The Literary Digest.

The American plan, placed before the Commission in Geneva, was "to reduce opium production to the exact needs for scientific and medicinal purposes." Sad to say several of the big nations represented on the commission—England and France among them—refused to co-operate, on the grounds of revenue and political expediency.

WANTED, EAGER HELPERS

"No worthy fight is won
Without the rank and file to see it
done;
Great tasks demand that back of
those who lead,
Stand many helpers eager with their
deed,
Pledged to service in a work well
planned,
Alert to follow those who give com-
mand."—Author Unknown.

The only kind of vice-slumbered by some young men is advice.

A "still" is sometimes a noisy and disturbing possession.

The saloon is the greatest vacuum pocket cleaner in the universe.

A Chicago woman is suing for divorce because her husband is a boot-legger.

The months during which we may let up on our enforcement of the U.P.A. are those that have a "d" in their spelling.

There appears to be a fortune waiting for the inventor who can turn out a still that won't betray itself by its smell.

Moonshiners in West Virginia hills are said to be using skunks to prevent prohibition agents from smelling their stills.

Walt Mason says of the boot-leggers—they make their gin of rusted tin and upres trees and granite, and he who drinks curls up and slips from this our well known planet.

IT'S TO THE POINT ANYWAY

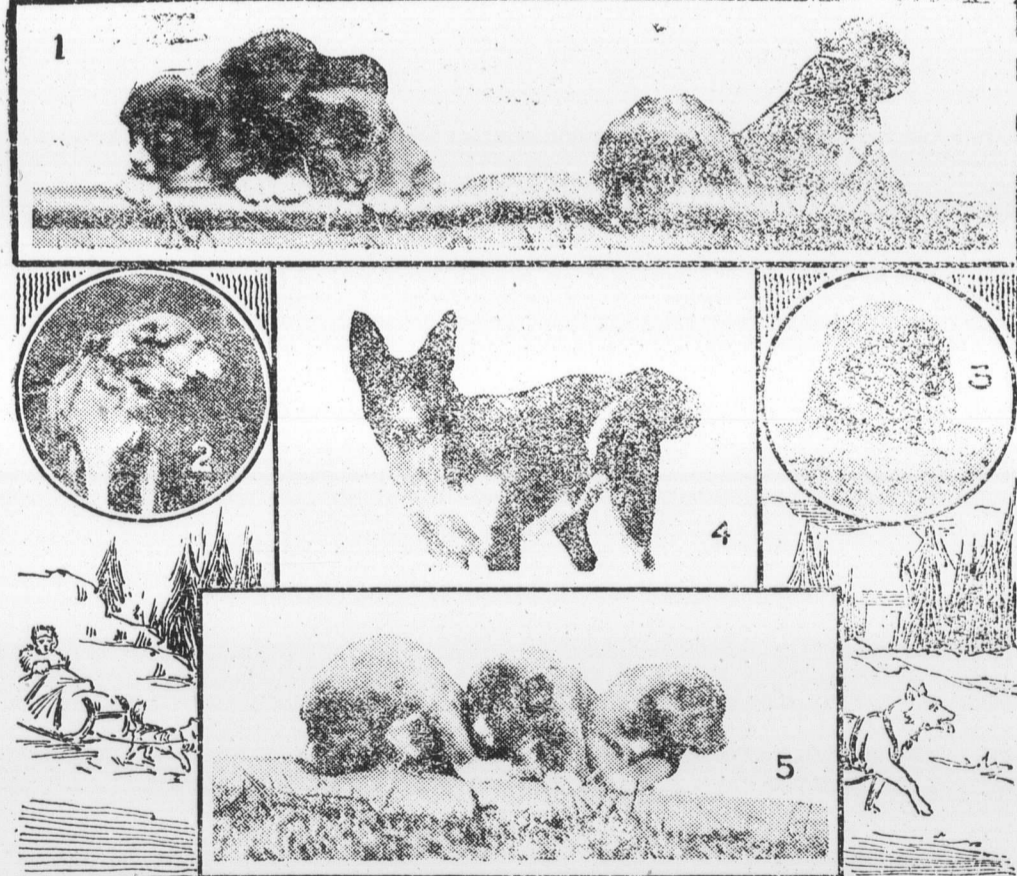
The latest American fall is the sending of engraved cards announcing the sender's divorce. Verses for such cards should offer interesting opportunity for budding genius or genius in full bloom. Representative of the latter how would this be:
Mrs. John Henry Howard is pleased to announce
Her husband, John Henry, is given the bounce.

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HUSKY PUPS BORN AT CHATEAU FRONTENAC



1 and 5—"Over the Top." 2—"Makwahie." 3—"This pup is considered the most promising of the litter. It will be seen that white blood runs strong in his veins." 4—"Negik" was born in April and was born in the wilderness north of Lake Superior. The Indian is already making plans for the training of this last litter and expects to have them partly broken in before the first snow. This is usually done by taking a trained leader and placing her in harness with the pups. At first, traces are attached to a light birch log and the initial try out usually results in a wild scramble, the pups going in various directions with the leader turning around with a puzzled look as much as to say "what's it all about." The tangle is straightened out to the accompaniment of a chorus of yelps but gradually the young ones come to understand what is expected of them, and as the team becomes more proficient the weight of the log is increased. By the time a sleigh can be used they are able to draw heavy loads. In the North Country they can draw with ease on a broken trail a hundred pounds per dog.