

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

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C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF WORKERS IN THE SABBATH SCHOOLS

North Leeds Religious Education Council Meets.

PROGRAMME IS ENJOYED

Death of Mrs. Lucy Knowlton is Much Regretted at Philipsville.

Philipsville, Nov. 14.—The North Leeds Religious Education Council held its annual convention in the Philipsville Methodist church on Wednesday, November 12, with about 75 delegates in attendance.

The afternoon programme opened at 2.30 p.m. with Mr. E. Bent, vice-president, in the chair, and Rev. A. E. Sanderson taking charge of a devotional period.

The first part of the programme was given to the receiving of reports from the departmental secretaries and secretary-treasurer. A nominating committee was named to meet between sessions, and a short song service was engaged in, following which Rev. W. A. Dobson gave a very practical and stimulating address on "The Problems of the Sunday School," dividing them into two classes—mechanics and dynamics. Following this he conducted a helpful round table conference which led to a discussion of various aspects of the work. Mrs. T. Townsend then sang a very pleasing solo, and Rev. L. S. Throop was called upon for an address on "Teacher Training." He gave a clear and comprehensive outline of this course, so beneficial to Sunday school teachers.

The meeting adjourned for supper, coming together at 7.30 for a half-hour song service, led by G. F. Warren, with Rev. A. E. Sanderson presiding.

A report of the nominating committee was given by Mr. Throop, who moved the following resolution, seconded by Rev. T. F. Townsend, "That the R. E. C., of North Leeds, assembled in annual convention, record its gratitude to Almighty God for the vision of the electors of the Province of Ontario which enabled them to sustain at the polls on October 23, 1924, the O.T.A."

"We also record our appreciation of the stand taken by the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and the Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General, on the verdict of the people, and their determination to lead the people in the securing of their expressed desire."

"We also urge the continuance of the plebiscite committee to aid the government in the enforcement of the act, and further, we urge every Sunday school to give a prominent place on their programme to temperance instruction as the only way of securing the future from the curse of alcoholic beverages."

"Lastly, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier and the Attorney-General."

Mr. Throop also presented a resolution of appreciation to the Methodist and Baptist congregations for the royal way in which they had entertained this gathering, and the efforts expended to make it a success.

The names of those forming the new executive were read, each coming to the altar in turn, where Mr. Dobson took charge of a short installation service, impressing upon each his responsibility in this cause.

Following this, Mr. DeWolfe sang very acceptably, and then Rev. Benjamin Davis gave a most interesting address on "Some Impressions of the Sunday School Movement."

Miss Ada Wing favored the audience with a solo, after which Mr. Dobson gave the closing address on "Consecration," impressing his hearers with the importance of the task.

A liberal offering was then taken and an enjoyable duet was sung by Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Townsend.

A motion of thanks was tendered all those taking part in the conference which all agreed had been a successful one, and Mr. Dobson closed with the benediction.

The Women's Institute met to-day with 30 present, when an interesting

and profitable afternoon was spent, the directors for the meeting being Mrs. M. Davison and Miss M. A. Moulton. While the programme proceeded, a quilting was in progress, with the usual opening and attention to some business matters. The numbers on the programme included a reading by Mrs. Clifford Freeman, "The Spelling Bee," the keynote of which was the true way to spell "success"; a very fine paper by Mrs. Thomas Moulton on "Thanksgiving and Its History," and an excellent report from the Ottawa convention was presented by the delegate, Mrs. Hollis Chant. Piano selections by Miss Amanda Eyre were enjoyed, and a vocal duet by Mrs. Whitmore and Miss Lucille Whitmore. The roll call was planned to bear a Thanksgiving thought. Plans were made to carry Christmas cheer to shut-ins and aged ladies.

Visitors during Thanksgiving holiday and this week included Mrs. Lotie Kelsey, Elgin, and M. B. Denny, Watertown, N.Y., at the home of William French; Mrs. Estella Preston, three daughters, and Miss Jessie Erwin, Delta, at Robert Preston's; Miss Leola Willows, and Frank Willows, Lyn; George and Frank Poole, Forfar, at Morley Willows'. During their stay here for the convention, Rev. W. A. Dobson was a guest in the home of Ed. Kernan, and Rev. L. S. Throop at the home of Morley Willows.

It was with much regret that many old friends and neighbors of this district heard of the passing of Mrs. Lucy Knowlton at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Phillips, in Boston. Before leaving to make her home in Boston some years ago, she had, as a member of the Baptist church here, given from early life to the community a truly beautiful example of Christian life, and her memory will be long cherished because of the loving service which she rendered. Her funeral, which was largely attended, was held at this, her home church, on Wednesday morning, the pastor, Rev. B. Davis, conducting the service and burial was made in the family plot at the Baptist cemetery. Many beautiful floral offerings gave silent expressions of loving sympathy.

Dr. and Mrs. Phillips, of Boston, called on friends here on Thursday.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETING OF ELGIN INSTITUTE

Various Activities of the Organization Reported Upon.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

Fred Landon, South Augusta, Falls and Sustains Fracture of Leg.

Elgin, Nov. 7.—On Thursday, November 6, the Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. T. Rosborough. After the opening exercises, letters were read and committees were formed for the bazaar which is being held on Friday afternoon, November 21. Poppies were distributed among the different schools to be sold on Armistice Day by the pupils. The "Canadian Farmer" and "The Sailor" were given to members who had not previously read these papers. Mrs. Dunn gave a report of the receipts and expenses of the banquet. Miss McGuigan gave a report of the furnishing of the hall. A vote of thanks was tendered those who had so kindly given the Institute the use of the Orange hall during the months the other was being renovated. A vote of thanks was also tendered Mr. Ferguson, who so kindly donated the rolls for the banquet. The business now being transacted, an excellent programme followed. Mrs. W. H. Smith gave a very pleasing piano solo. Mrs. M. E. Ferguson read a very instructive paper on "Fire Prevention". The roll call followed. This was answered by "Uses for Left Overs" and was responded to by 44 members. The Ode was now sung. Mrs. J. C. Penock gave her report of the Ottawa convention, which proved most interesting. The meeting was now brought to a close. The ladies were then invited to view the needle-work which was on exhibition in an adjoining room. Everyone took part in a contest, after which a most delicious luncheon was served by the hostess and the directors, Mrs. W. Gray, Miss F. Taylor and Mrs. C. Shearwood. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Rosborough and the directors. The Institute was delighted to have as guests at their meeting four ladies from the Chaffey's Locks branch.

1924 Christmas Seals

The National Sanitarium Association is to be congratulated on the handsome Christmas Seals now on sale in aid of the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives.

To meet a persistent demand for a real Christmas Seal, not merely an advertising sticker, quite a new departure has been made. The seals, beautifully colored and embossed, ten designs, are put up assorted in packets of different denominations.

The Hospital is in need of funds to carry on its work. Why not buy these seals in lieu of others? Not only will you get good value in return, but your money will be made to serve a greater end, for it will go to help someone in distress.

For sale by school children, and banks, or direct from Xmas Seal Department, Gage Institute, Toronto, Ontario.

THE SORE SHOULDER

Ill-fitting Collars Cause Much Suffering to Horses.

Shoulder Galls Are Developed—Soaking the Collar in Water Helps to Reshape It—Bathe and Dust the Galls—Hessian Fly Control.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A collar that does not fit the horse's neck and shoulder perfectly may be the cause of considerable suffering to the animal through soreness, galling, and blistering. Hundreds of horses suffer each year, more especially during the period of warm weather, when the work on the land is pressing.

Poor Collars Cause Shoulder Galls.

Shoulder galls develop largely through the use of collars that do not fit properly, through the draft being too high or too low, through neglect on the part of the driver to keep both collar and shoulder clean. When a teamster develops a blistered heel or a sore toe the necessity of adjustment is fully and painfully apparent to him, so he fusses around and adjusts the boot or his foot to get relief for himself. A humane and thoughtful driver will do the same for his horses; but unfortunately there are many drivers who neglect to give their horses all the attention that a working animal is entitled to. Collars may fit the horse's shoulders in the spring when the animal is in good condition, but the shrinkage of flesh due to the hard work of several months may leave the horse with a collar much too large. The collar that is too large or not of the correct shape is bound to cause trouble. Sore neck, sore shoulders or unnecessary pain that may develop viciousness or other bad habits or reduce the efficiency of the horse, should be avoided.

A Horse's Haul Is Done From the Shoulder.

The work that the horse has to perform is done from the shoulder, so it is very important that extreme care be given to the fitting and adjustment of the collar. The new collar is generally so firm and stiff that it is difficult to mould it to the shape of the horse's neck and shoulder without soaking it in water overnight. After soaking a collar of the proper size in three inches of water, face down until well wet, it may be placed on the horse. The hame straps should be adjusted to draw the collar snugly to the neck. The collar in its softened condition will press into shape to suit the horse's shoulder. Be sure of the adjustment of the hames and draft. Work the horse only moderately the first few days while the shoulders are hardening and becoming used to the collar. Frequent airing and bathing to cool the shoulder and remove sweat and dust are very essential in preventing shoulder soreness.

Dealing With Mis-shapen Shoulders.

Horses that have mis-shapen shoulders can only be given relief by being fitted with a collar or collar pad made to suit the requirement of a special case. An hour's work on a collar pad with thread and needle in the hands of a humane teamster will save a faithful horse much pain. If your horse is suffering from shoulder galls, adjust the draft or shape the collar or collar pad so as to remove the pressure of draft from the sore point. The horse's shoulder should be watched during the day when at heavy work, especially during hot weather. Bath with salt water each evening, and treat the galls with a dusting of zinc oxide. If the horse is so fortunate as to be in the hands of a good driver or teamster it is not likely to suffer from shoulder trouble very long. Remember, the horse cannot speak and make complaint; it is up to you who are responsible for the horse's welfare to give the working comfort that a faithful slave is entitled to every day in the week.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

HESSIAN FLY CONTROL.

Is Found Best Effectuated by the Late Planting of Fall Wheat.

The late planting of wheat is generally recognized as being the most effective practice in Hessian fly control. Land for wheat should be prepared early, at least six weeks before seeding, in order that a firm seed bed with two inches of loose soil to provide ample covering when the seeding is done. Late in August or early in September narrow strips should be seeded across the field at intervals, these are for the purpose of attracting any Hessian flies that may be present and offering an inducement for egg laying. Between the fifth and tenth of October these egg-catching strips should be ploughed in and the entire field re-worked and seeded. Lands that are in good condition will withstand Hessian fly attacks much better than poor ill-prepared soils, due to the fact that a weakened plant can make good recovery if well nourished. Prepare the land early, fertilize if possible, and seed as late as you can expect the wheat to make sufficient growth for wintering.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Costly House for Poultry.

An extensive and costly house for the poultry does not necessarily mean that the stock kept therein is any better than the average. Very often we find that the owner is more proud of his houses and surroundings than he is of his stock of poultry.

ANIMAL TEMPERATURES

Interesting Figures Relating to Farm Live Stock

Horses Are Relatively Cold-blooded—Poultry Have Highest Temperatures—High Temperatures Indicate Fever—Wintering Bees—Select Sires to Give Balance.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The temperatures of domestic animals are of interest, in that each class has a normal temperature range of its own.

The horse in health will have a temperature not lower than 99.5°, or higher than 101.3°. There are exceptions, of course, to all rules, and a few animals may be normal at higher or lower temperatures than those given.

Cattle.

The normal temperature range for cattle is 100.4° to 103.1°, which covers the case pretty well. When a bovine animal's temperature goes above 103.1° it can be considered above normal, and that there is some disturbance within.

Sheep and Swine.

Sheep to be considered normal give a temperature reading between 102.2° to 104.5°. The pig's normal temperature can be looked for between 100.4° and 104°. Some individuals run high and others low, but all are steady within two degrees during period of health.

Poultry.

Poultry have very high normal temperatures, 106.7° to 108.5°. Such temperatures as enjoyed by poultry in health could not be endured by any other of our domestic animals for more than a few days.

High Temperatures Indicate Fever.

Any deviation from the normal temperature is taken as a source of information regarding the state of health of our domestic animals. High temperatures indicate feverish condition, while sub-normal temperatures indicate decline and weakening of the individual to a point of grave danger. Exercise raises the temperature, and rest lowers it, hence we get higher readings in the evening than in the morning.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

WINTERING BEES.

Every Colony Should Have a Queen—Have Enough Bees—Keep in a Naturally Protected Place.

Every spring beekeepers find from 5% to 50% of their colonies have died during the winter, or are very weak. There is no reason why the winter loss should be higher than 2% or 3%, provided the beekeeper will prepare and pack the bees properly. So says Prof. Eric Millen of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Every Colony Should Have a Queen.

The first step is to make sure every colony has a queen. As it is too late to queen now, queenless colonies should be united with those having a queen. Place a sheet of newspaper on top of a strong queen-right colony, and place the brood-chamber of the queenless colony on top. Leave them for a week, and then shake the bees into the lower broodchamber and remove the upper broodchamber. It is taken for granted that no American foulbrood exists in the apiary. Otherwise, colonies should not be united, but rather destroy the queenless colonies and combs, if diseased.

Have Sufficient Bees.

The next step is to see that each colony has sufficient bees to cover at least three frames on both sides, if examined on a cold morning when the bees are clustered. This will insure enough bees to come through the winter, provided the stores and protection are adequate. A very important factor of wintering is the question of food. Many beekeepers give every colony ten or fifteen pounds of sugar syrup made in the proportion of 2½ of sugar to one of water, and fed in an inverted feeder over the brood frames. This is done in many cases regardless of the amount of stores the colony has. Every colony should have at least 45 pounds of food to ensure successful wintering, and an opportunity to increase in strength in the spring.

Keep in a Naturally Protected Place.

Bees should be kept in a naturally protected place for winter, or a board fence should be erected around the apiary to form a wind protection. Colonies may be packed singly, two in a case, four in a case, or in any other way desired by the beekeeper. Three or four inches of packing should be placed all around the colony, and not less than eight inches on top. Dry leaves, planer shavings or cork chips make satisfactory packing material. If the beekeeper will see that his colonies are put away for winter in good condition, the winter loss will be negligible.

GRENVILLE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS HELD A MEETING

Spencerville Scene of Religious Education Gathering.

NEWS NOTES OF DISTRICT

Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Lombardy, Are Honored by Their Friends.

Roebuck, Nov. 13.—The 35th annual convention of the Grenville Religious Education Council was held in the Methodist church, Spencerville, on Thursday. A number of delegates from both churches here attended. Splendid sessions in the morning, afternoon and evening were very interesting and instructive. Rev. W. A. Dobson, of Ottawa, provincial representative gave two splendid lectures, and Rev. Thomas Scott, of Prescott, gave an address in the evening which was heard with great pleasure and benefit. Music by the male quartette, mixed quartette and duet by Mr. and Mrs. C. Small were greatly enjoyed. The National Anthem brought a very successful convention to a close.

Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin, of Iroquois, and Mr. and Mrs. Will Steele motored to Picton and spent a week visiting friends.

Mrs. Margaret Davison spent the week-end in Smiths Falls.

Miss Mary Hutton returned to her home on Thursday from the General hospital, Brockville, after an operation for appendicitis.

Peter Drummond, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Drummond.

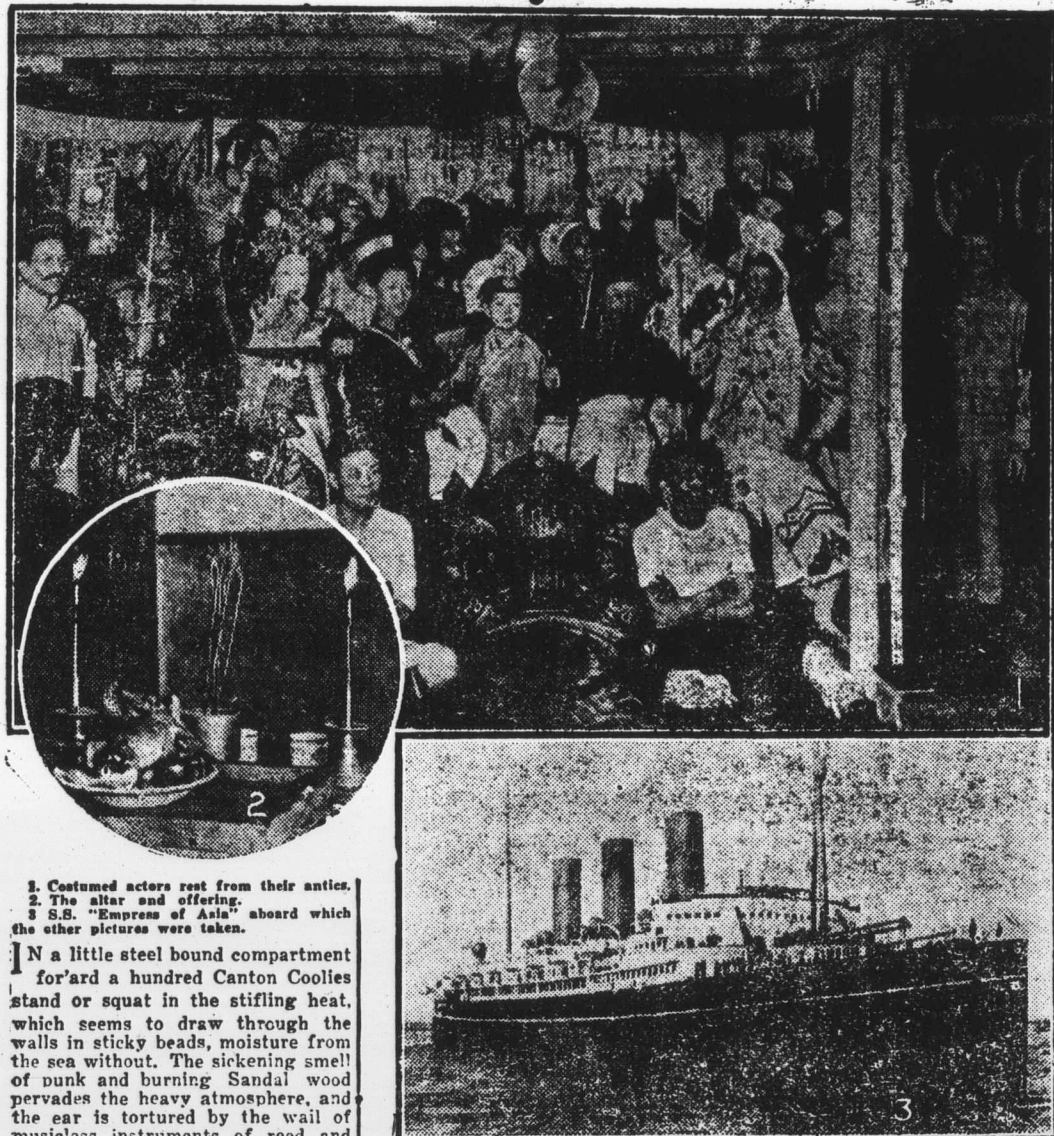
The W. F. M. S. of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. J. Whitley and held its annual thank-offering. Interesting papers were given by several of the members. The Presbyterian ladies joined with them in their meeting. After the meeting refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Steele were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carley, of Merrickville, on Friday.

The mail carrier, G. P. McCarthy, is confined to his home, suffering from a severe cold. H. Miller is delivering the mail in the meantime.

The W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian church held its thank-offering in the church on Tuesday. Rev. A. W. Drysdale, returned missionary from Africa, gave an interesting address about his work during his two years in Africa. Rev. W. A. Morrison, the pastor, spoke briefly about Armistice Day. Recitations and music in keeping with the day were rendered. Afterwards the ladies served refreshments.

CHINESE JOSS SAFEGUARDS LINER



1. Costumed actors rest from their antics.
2. The altar and offering.
3. S.S. "Empress of Asia" aboard which the other pictures were taken.

In a little steel bound compartment for a hundred Canton Coolies stand or squat in the stifling heat, which seems to draw through the walls in sticky beads, moisture from the sea without. The sickening smell of punk and burning sandal wood pervades the heavy atmosphere, and the ear is tortured by the wail of musicless instruments of reed and string, and the monotonous tump, tump, tump of a skinny knuckle on a native drum. The dim light is thrown by two long tallow candles which burn before and cast wavering rays upon, a hideous Joss, the grotesqueness of which is accentuated and exaggerated by the moving shadows on its face. Before this Joss, which the cotton garbed coolies revere in their silence, is a platter of fruit and chicken—their humble offering. But the food offering does not suffice to win the good graces of this terrible and austere god, neither does the so-called music sufficiently influence it on behalf

of its subjects, therefore, that their wishes may be gratified and its evil designs be brought to confusion, costumed supplicants for its mercy dance before it, describing with painted paper streamers, long curves, dashes and abrupt swings, indicating that before it can turn loose its wrath upon the ship in which they are about to sail, the god of the seas and winds must flow all the difficult avenues described. So, according to the belief of the Chinese members of their crews, are the Canadian Pacific "Empresses" accorded safe passage across the Pacific. For forty years the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., have operated on the Pacific without any serious accident and practically no loss of life, and the Chinese are confident that this record has been achieved only by reason of their aversion of the evil gods. Respectful of the religious beliefs and fancies of all its passengers, the company allows the Orientals to practice their religious rites with all ceremony, and the privileged occidental can watch the proceedings with amused and smiling but expressed unbelief.