

ARE INCREASED

for Heavy Soils, Groundstone for Light Soils.

TANK FOR THE FARM

Potatoes Should Be Treated This Year to Control Scab, as the Success of This Crop Is of the Utmost Importance in the Greater Production Campaign.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE soils in many parts of the province are so depleted of their lime that they are becoming sour or acid. This is an important fact as few, if any, of our farm crops can make their best growth on a soil carrying an insufficient supply of lime.

Lime acts in several ways. It neutralizes the acids formed in the soil through the decay of organic matter; it overcomes the tenacity of clay soils, binds sands together and thus improves the physical condition of both types of soil.

It requires about two tons of ground limestone rock to be equal to one ton of quick lime, and the prices charged for them are in about the same proportion.

The ground limestone rock is safe on any land in almost any quantity, and may be applied at any time of the year. On heavy clay soils quick lime, slaked before applying, may give quicker results; but it should not be applied to light sandy soils.

To Prevent Potato Scab.

For seed select smooth, sound potatoes, as free as possible from scab, and disinfect by soaking them before they are cut for two hours in a solution made by adding half a pint of commercial formalin to 15 gallons of water.

Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) can also be used to treat potatoes to prevent scab. Soak the uncut tubers for three hours in a solution of 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate to 25 gallons of water.

Formalin is a clear liquid disinfectant. It is a 40 p.c. solution of formaldehyde gas and water. It can be purchased from almost any druggist. It is sold under the names of formalin and formaldehyde. It is important that the purchaser, whatever name he buys it under, secured a guaranteed solution of 40 p.c. formaldehyde.

If possible plant the treated seed potatoes on clean soil, that is soil that has not produced a crop of scabby potatoes. Practice a rotation of crops. If scab is very bad it is not advisable to plant potatoes on the same land oftener than once in five years.

Septic Tank for Sewage Disposal.

This system consists ordinarily of a two-chamber concrete, water-proof tank equipped with an inlet, overflow and vent pipe, and an automatic siphon for emptying the tank of the liquid sewage from time to time, and a system of tile, called the "absorption bed," consisting of several parallel rows of 3 or 4 in. land tile-laid with open joints, almost level, and shallow, and branching off from a main line of sewer pipe which connects it to the tank.

If this system be properly installed, it will dispose of sewage in a very satisfactory manner and without endangering the water supply. Complete plans in Blue-print form for installing it may be secured from the writing from the Department of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

What Peace With Ukraine

Will Give to the Germans

To Help Them in the War

WHEN the news of the separate peace concluded between the Central Powers and the new Ukraine People's Republic reached this country the first thought that occurred to Canadians was, "What can our enemies get out of the Ukraine?" So little definite can be said of Russia since she fell into the chaos that followed the revolution of last March that anything like an authoritative answer to this question is impossible.

Many believe that Russia's condition is so awful that not even German efficiency can succeed in getting the products of the Ukraine into the Central Empire, even if reserve stocks of what the Teutons need are now in existence or can be supplied in time to meet the desperate shortages of our foes.

Ukraine's principal wealth lies in its enormous acreage of fertile farm lands. Though it comprises only one-sixth of European Russia it has 32 per cent of all the farm land. Of the total area of the Ukraine 53 per cent is farmed. Of all the other European countries only France, with 50 per cent, surpasses this record.

Despite primitive methods of cultivation the Ukraine produces annually in wheat, rye, and barley alone, 33,000,000,000 pounds, which is equivalent to one-third of the output of all Russia.

The Ukraine is also rich in iron, the mines of which lie principally in the region of Kharkov. From the mines in 1905 60 per cent of the entire Russian output was taken. One-sixth of the world's whole supply of manganese and all the mercury produced in Russia also come from the Ukraine.

The coal deposits on the Donetz have produced as much as 75 per cent of all the coal mined in European and Asiatic Russia, and 99 per cent of Russia's anthracite coal came from the Ukraine before the war. The production of coal in the Donetz region in one pre-war year was over 28,000,000,000 pounds.

A big crop of tobacco has also been produced in the Ukraine; and it possesses the finest orchards and vineyards in Russia. Another source of potential wealth is the great area of exploitable forest lands, totalling 110,000 square kilometers.

Distance on the Water.

Prof. J. Joly of Dublin has suggested an ingenious method of measuring distances by wireless, says the Popular Science Monthly. He relies on the fact that disturbances travel with different speeds in different media. Sound travels eleven hundred feet or more a second in air and about forty-seven hundred feet a second in water, while wireless or light signals travel at equal speeds. Thus, if a shore station sends out these different signals at the same time, they will not be received by the ship simultaneously, there will be an interval of time between them that will increase as the distance of the ship from the shore increases.

A Six-In-One Article.

A pocket article about the size of a fountain pen, which, after investigation, proves to be fully equipped to perform all the arduous duties of a comb, a ruler, a pencil-holder, a nail file and an envelope opener, has been invented by Mandius J. Munson of Los Angeles, California. In its simple dress, the article looks like a combined ruler and pencil, but a mere touch transforms it into a comb or into an envelope opener. All of it is made of aluminum, except a small file of thin steel which serves as the nail file.

The inventor claims it would remind children to keep their hair combed and their finger nails cared for. And all this for two cents.

WHY WASTE GARBAGE?

It Can be Utilized for Food for the Hogs.

MILK IN THE WARM WEATHER

Proper Care of Dairy Products in the Summer Time—Threshing Gangs Will Help to Relieve Farm Labor Shortage—Work Is to Be Initiated This Year.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE pen is mightier than the sword—especially when it has a pig in it. Then multiply that pig by 40,000. Multiply this again by 200 lbs., and an imposing total of 8,000,000 lbs. is reached—more pounds of pork, indeed, than were exported by Canada shortly before the war.

This is the evidence given by a commission appointed by the Agricultural Section of the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee, to investigate the feeding of garbage to swine. The commission consisted of J. E. Brethour, Burford; P. W. Johnson, Walkerville, and Justus Miller, Toronto. These gentlemen have lately returned from a tour of American cities where garbage is fed to hogs and are of the opinion that Ontario ought not to delay longer in the matter.

The salient points of the report which has been prepared regarding their findings are briefly: (1) That garbage has a food value of between \$8 and \$9 a ton; (2) that it should be fed entirely untreated, i.e., that it should not be heated, washed or sorted; (3) that residents of towns and cities where garbage is to be fed, must separate their garbage, placing table refuse only in a separate container; (4) that for every 100,000 of population, a minimum of 6,000 tons of garbage is produced each year, which will feed 3,000 hogs; (5) that the double treatment (sterilize and virus) for hog cholera must be given to make the plan feasible.

A small percentage of our garbage has been fed to hogs already but the regulations of the Federal Veterinary Director-General compelled feeders to sterilize garbage by the boiling or steaming process and prohibited the immunizing of hogs by the double treatment against cholera. Since returning to Canada the investigating committee has taken the matter up with Dr. Torrance, however, and has secured his permission to allow untreated garbage to be fed and hogs to be given the double treatment, subject to very reasonable conditions. Detailed information may be secured by consulting the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Supplying Milk for City Trade.

"Safety first" is a good slogan in the milk business. To make milk safe it must be drawn from healthy cows—preferably those which have passed the tuberculin test; the stable, pasture and all surroundings must be clean; the utensils which come in contact with the milk must be clean; the persons handling the milk should be a living advertisement of exemplified cleanliness; the delivery wagons, cans, measures, etc., should be clean. In order that assurance of safety may be doubly sure, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk—that is, heat it to 140 degrees to 150 degrees F., hold at this temperature for twenty to thirty minutes, then cool to 50 degrees F. or below and hold at this temperature until delivered to the consumer. Pasteurized milk is the safest kind of milk for humans to drink.

The person buying milk has certain duties in order to ensure a safe product, especially for children. Among these may be mentioned: Placing the milk at once on delivery in a refrigerator or cool cellar protected from dust and odors, and by keeping it in a tightly-closed vessel—preferably in the milk bottle covered with an inverted glass tumbler, or special cover; the top of the milk-cap should be wiped to remove dust before taking it from the milk bottle; no more milk should be taken from the supply bottle than is required for a meal; any "left over" milk, should not be put into the supply vessel after the meal, as this will likely spoil the whole of the milk on hand; milk taken to a sick-room should not be used for any other purpose, except it be boiled and then only for cooking; milk bottles should be washed as soon as empty and be promptly returned to the milkman—in no case should milk bottles be used for any other purpose in the house than for holding milk.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Threshing Gangs for Ontario.

Farmers are shorter of labor this year than they have ever been before. In many cases there may be but one man on a farm, assisted, perhaps, by a boy. It will be necessary, therefore, to economize labor in every way possible in order that this year's harvest may be taken off and the fall work completed in preparation for the 1919 crop.

While there are objections to the threshing gang in Ontario it is hoped to initiate the work on a reasonably large scale this year. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is making a study of the proposition as it affects the farmer, while the Ontario Labor Bureau has agreed to provide 5,000 men for threshing gangs if there is a demand for these. With suitable co-operation between the farm public of the province and the Provincial Department of Agriculture there should be no difficulty in organizing a large number of gangs this fall.

No Partridge until 1920.

The Fish and Game Department has extended the close season for partridge two more years, on account of the scarcity of the birds. This means that this game cannot be shot until October, 1920.

Brockville Business College

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Miss Violet Sheridan has been assigned to the pensions branch of the Civil Service at Ottawa.

Miss Arline Hunt has gone to Kingston to act as invoice clerk for a firm in that city.

Miss Evelyn Fox has been placed as stenographer in the office of M. M. Brown, County Crown Attorney.

Miss Flossie Wilkins, whom we placed in a position recently, has been offered an increase of salary to go into the offices of the Jas. Smari Mig. Co.

Miss Matilda Fox is doing some temporary stenographic work for The Robert Wright Co., of town.

Two young lady graduates, one in Montreal and one in town, report substantial salary increases.

Cecil Corey left on Thursday for Hartford, Conn., where he has secured a good position in the offices of the Colt Patent Firearm Co.

Miss Geraldine Brown has been placed as stenographer in the law office of J. A. Page and will commence her duties on Monday.

Miss Elva Dillon has gone to Kingston to take a stenographic position.

Three of young ladies are being considered for bank positions and are awaiting word of their appointments from the head offices.

Misses Blanche Whiting and Beatrice McDaniel will go to Ottawa Monday to enter the Civil Service.

Fred Slate, a bookkeeping graduate of five years ago, was a college visitor on Friday. He is now employed by the Bankers' Life Insurance Co., at Syracuse.

Miss Ruby Bowen has decided not to go to Ottawa to enter the Civil Service at the present time and is acting as stenographer for the Canada Carriage Co.

Those taking the highest marks on the monthly exams in rapid figuring, writing, correspondence and spelling, were, in order of merit: Misses Eleanor Reynolds, Ketha Thompson, Ruth Baker, Pearl Quigley, Inez Wright and Audrey Barber.

Passed the 80 word per minute shorthand test: Miss Frances Nolan. Passed the 100 word test: Misses Maud Bramley and Jeanette Clouder.

On account of the great demand for office workers we urge upon young people to enroll as students with us. Courses may be commenced at any time.

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Charleston

Mr. and Mrs. E. Latimer were called to Morton on Thursday by the serious illness of their son, Stanley, who was making cheese there. Mrs. W. G. Crozier and two children all very ill, are better. H. Halliday, Brockville, spent a couple of days at his home here last week.

Some of our young men went to Kingston on Wednesday to report for service.

Mr. A. A. Botsford is building a new veranda.

S. Godkin was in Kingston on Wednesday.

T. Hudson and W. Marshall, of Taylor, were recent visitors at the former's home here.

W. Eyre lost a valuable horse recently.

L. Maud has purchased a new McLaughlin car.

Purvis Street

Farmers have commenced seeding in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chick spent Sunday with friends in Lyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Herbison spent a few days last week at Lillies', the guests of Mrs. Boulton.

Miss Nellie Pottinger spent last Monday in Brockville.

Mrs. Harry Franklin, of Junetown, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. B. Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Green of Brockville, spent Sunday the guest of E. B. Graham

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