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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

## OPINIONS DIFFER

Editor Reporter—In your last issue, you refer in a rather offensive manner to the sign post on the Charleston road. As some explanation is in order, I will say that the post is all right and altogether respectable in appearance. At least two of the male residents of the immediate vicinity were there and approved of the location suggested by members of the Village Council. They also helped to erect the post. However, the ladies had not been consulted, and as the stronger mind invariably dominates, the situation was changed and strong opposition ensued. It remains to be seen if there will be a surrender to aesthetic sensibility. It might be well for the dwellers on the sunny slopes to remember that "E Pluribus Unum" is the national motto of the United States, and there is no place in it for divided sentiment. Oscar Wilde was the father of an aesthetic fad and as he never beheld a woman whose beauty satisfied his high ideals, he died a bachelor in disgrace.

F. BLANCHER

After reading the above letter, we feel chastened. In fact, we feel like throwing up our hands and pleading forgiveness for having any opinions on things in general and on sign posts in particular. We have evidently a mistaken idea of the Freedom of the Press and—horror—An Oscar Wildean temperament.

However, speaking of sign posts, if any of our readers feel interested, they should stroll down to the corner of Elgin and Church streets and try to calculate how many motorists will get kinks in their necks in efforts to read the speed limit sign. Of course the location of the post is all right and the plate "Charleston Road" can be read easily enough. When money is spent on signs, these signs should serve the purpose they were made for. A motorist driving into the village by way of the Charleston road, has no chance to read the speed-limit sign until he is directly alongside it. He must take his eyes off the road in front of the car and look sharply to the right. The esthetic nonsense seems to lie in having the sign face the village instead of the motorists. Two iron braces would look much better than the present pieces of wood tacked on to serve the purpose.

Thinking it over, it seems to be much ado about nothing, but if that sign post is as utilitarian as it could be made, then—well, we'll be jiggered, as the vernacular has it.

## THE TENOR OF THE TIMES

(Rideau Record)

We are coming to be used to the tragedies of war. We receive and read casualty lists, shed a tear, and carry on. We have settled down to this grim business with purpose and firmness unto the day of victory. Our men take final leave and go without much fuss, and we are pleased to see them able to do this, still we who remain, may owe them a duty that we do not perform. Is not this evident in the rather indifferent manner in which we let them go.

## THAT SUCH SHOULD COME TO PASS

Here is the way one newspaper reported a wedding:

"The bride was dressed in a conventional wedding gown of white. The groom wore a flowing black coat with an elaborate white vest decorated with real pearls. His shoes were of black with real lace shoe strings. Imported grey broadcloth trousers of the latest cut and make, white gloves and a white cravat of fine India linen, together with collar, shirt and handkerchief of similar material completed his perfect costume. For a travelling suit, the groom wore a tailored suit of blue serge with handsome tan shoes and imported felt hat.

## NOW ABOUT POTATOES

Grow Some and Keep Down the High Prices.

## TOMATOES ALSO A GOOD LINE

But All Danger of Frosts Should Be Passed Before Tender Crops Are Put in the Ground.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Some of our vegetables are very tender and should not be planted until after all danger of frost is over. It must be remembered that because the soil is ready to receive the plants it is not absolutely necessary that the grower should set the plants out. Potatoes planted out between 24th May and even the first of June will give excellent results. Tomatoes may be set out after the 6th of June and good returns expected, as some seasons a severe frost destroys many tomato plants as late as June 6th. Vine crops such as cucumber and squash may be planted after all danger of frost is over.

**POTATOES.** Potatoes are one crop which may be planted on land which is considered to be in a very rough condition. Possibly there is no better crop to be planted on land which has been in sod for a number of years. Medium-sized tubers of good quality should be secured and they should be cut so that there are at least two eyes in each piece or set. It is a good plan in a small garden to have the soil prepared fairly well, then cut the seed and commence planting. Furrows may be made with the hoe about six inches deep and two feet apart. The sets may be placed twelve inches apart in the bottom of the furrow and should be covered with two inches of soil. This will leave the young plant more or less in a trench. As the plants grow the soil will be gradually dragged up and the trench will be filled. It will be necessary to cultivate the soil between the rows so as to keep down weeds, and at the same time soil should be gradually drawn up to the tops in sufficient quantities so that the growing roots will not be exposed to the sunlight, which will cause them to turn green and be of inferior quality. If an early variety has been planted and a vigorous growth has resulted it is possible that some may be fit to dig in August. By removing some of the soil from around a hill with the hand one can tell whether they are fit to dig. If the potatoes are grown for winter use they do not need to be dug until quite late in the fall. The tops will die down at the first frost, but it is not absolutely necessary that they be dug immediately. They should, however, be dug before there is any severe frost.

**TOMATOES.** The tomato is one of the most popular vegetables either fresh or in a preserved condition. It may be grown quite easily in the backyard. The better practice with tomatoes is to purchase the plants ready for transplanting rather than attempting to grow these plants if one has not had experience in handling a hot-bed. Plants having a large root system are best, and the stock in any case should be at least the size of a lead pencil. The soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting time, possibly a crop of lettuce or radish may be taken from the same, but it is always advisable to have plenty of manure incorporated in the soil. A shallow hole may be made with the common hoe to insert the roots of the tomato plant. These roots should be thoroughly watered so that the soil will cling close to the roots when they are set out in the garden. The plant should be set fairly deep and the earth should be firmed around the roots. If the season is dry and hot, water may be poured around the plant in order to facilitate growth. These plants may be set two feet apart if they are to be trained on stakes and kept from covering a large space in the garden. These stakes should be preferably six feet long, two inches wide, and one inch thick. They may be driven into the soil a few days after the plant has been set out and the plants tied up to the stick with a piece of twine or cotton in such a manner that the tie will be directly under the leaf. As the plant develops in size in front of each leaf a slender growth called a side shoot will appear. These must be removed by pressing them out with the thumb when very small. Four or five ties will be necessary to support the plant. As a result of the staking fruits of a superior quality will ripen earlier than those grown on the ground.

**CELERY.** Celery may be grown in many garden soils if they have been heavily dressed with manure. For the backyard gardener it will be much better if the plants are secured ready for setting out about the 24th of May. All the plants should be set on the level from six to eight inches apart in the row and from two feet to thirty inches between the rows. It will be found necessary to water celery more than any other crop in the garden, and the soil between the rows should be stirred constantly. In the fall when the celery has reached sufficient height it will be found necessary to blanch it. Possibly the best method being to stand twelve inch boards against the rows of plants, holding them in position with stakes at each end. In from ten days to two weeks the celery plants will have grown considerably, and owing to the exclusion of the light will have become fairly well whitened, which improves the quality. The celery plants should be used as soon as possible after bleaching. Other methods of bleaching celery are the drawing of earth up around the plant gradually, commencing when the head of the plants are about four inches above the ground. Brown paper is sometimes tied around each individual head.

## Local and District News

Mrs. W. G. Towriss spent last Thursday visiting her parents at Frankville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brown visited their daughter, Mrs. Fred Lathan on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Brown left last week for Richmond Ont., where they will make cheese this summer.

Gas. Howarth disposed of his team of black Percheron horses last week.

Miss Jarvis, of Soperton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. Livingstone, Hard Island.

Mrs. Alf Male and Mrs. Charles Chant visited friends at Harlem last week.

The Montreal conference of the Methodist church will meet in Pembroke, on Wednesday, May 30th.

Miss Pearl Stevens, of Fairfield East, was a week-end guest at her home here.

Mr. Eric Dobbs, of Lansdowne, was last week a guest of his aunt, Mrs. Mary DeWolfe.

Mr. Vernon Baker spent the week-end at his home at Singleton's.

Miss Vera Birch, of Delta, was a week-end guest of Miss Bessie Johnston, at her home here.

Mrs. Dr. O. Lillie, of Westport, who has been here visiting her sister, Mrs. A. R. Brown, left on Wednesday for the West to join her husband who will practise his profession in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass.

Mrs. Dr. Peate is seriously ill at her home with pleuro-pneumonia.

The family of Mr. P. Dacolon have taken up residence in a part of the residence of Mr. G. Evans.

Mrs. Rabb, who recently fractured her hip while visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. Morris Charleston road, has returned to her home here with her daughter, Mrs. G. F. Gainford.

The annual meeting of the Delta Women's Institute will be held in Town Hall Thursday, May 9 at 2:30. All members are kindly requested to be present as the delegates will be appointed to the district meeting at Newboro.

As a result of the recent patriotic shower under the auspices of the Women's Institute, 36 pairs were shipped on Wednesday last to Athens boys of the 156th Battalion in France. The Institute is in receipt of letters from boys at the front who had received packages the month previous.

A consignment of 200,000 salmon fry was received by the Charleston Lake Association from the Provincial Government and placed in various parts of the lake this week. The size of this consignment is greatly due to the representation of Mr. A. E. Donovan, M.P.P., who is himself a member of the Association, the objects of which are worthy of support by all who frequent the lake.

Beginning Tuesday, May 8th, and every succeeding Tuesday during the summer months until Oct. 31st, the C.P.R. will run cheap Homeseekers' Excursions by regular trains to all principal points in British Columbia. Tickets are good for 60 days with privilege of extension on payment of \$5.00 for each month or part thereof but in no case will extension be granted for more than two months or before Nov. 30th, 1917. Stopover allowed. Tourist sleeping car space can be secured on payment of usual berth rates. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, Brockville, for folders and full information.

## Another Paper Ceases

The semi-weekly Post, published at Pembroke, announced in its last issue its retirement from the newspaper field. It is becoming more difficult for newspapers to meet expenses with the increasing cost of the material used. The Post was one of the papers which continued at the \$1.00 a year rate and the inevitable result followed.

## Chantry

May 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Omer Brown and Miss Ida Knowlton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Davis.

Mrs. M. Seed returned home after spending three weeks with her daughter, Mrs. H. Woods.

Mrs. T. C. Dewell and daughter is spending a few days in Elgin.

The Delta baseball team came to Chantry last Thursday and played a winning game with Chantry team. Mr. Jonah Whipple, of Ruso, Dakota, is here visiting relatives.

## PUSHBALLS ARE COSTLY.

If They Were Cheaper the Game Might Be More Popular.

If some one could invent a pushball that could be made at a reasonable cost the game would be more popular. The enormous cost of pushballs has made it possible for only a very few to own them, and they have been rented out at a high price to those wanting to use them. The pushball is six feet in diameter and costs \$300.

The outside covering of a pushball is made of cowhide leather. This covering is composed of twenty strips which are sewed together by hand. Each of these strips is between nine and ten feet long, or half the circumference of the ball. The strips are widest in the middle, tapering uniformly to points at either end, the poles of the ball, where they are further secured by leather caps sewed over them.

To get the leather needed for a pushball it is necessary to cut up five or six hides, which makes the cost of the cover very high. It takes two men the better part of a week, moreover, to sew this material together.

The bladder of the ball is made of the best rubber, which is cut into strips and cemented together in such shape that when inflated it will form a globe fitting the leather covering, which is practically indestructible. The very best rubber bladders may give out in two of three years, and a new bladder costs \$150. A large cylinder foot pump suitable for inflating this mighty ball costs \$10.

The game originated in America. The first pushball was made in Newton, Mass., in 1894. This ball had a covering of leather shaped on a wooden form built for the purpose. Four big hides were required. These were cut to form six zones, which were put together with belting hooks. The bladder was made of rubber cloth cut in sections and cemented together. The materials for this ball cost about \$175.

The game is played on a field with a goal at each end, each team trying to push the ball through the opponents' goal. It is sometimes used to get baseball teams in condition during the early days. The game is played in Europe, both in England and on the continent.

One of the most spectacular and thrilling variants of the game is that played by horsemen in the west. It requires two teams of mounted players, whose object also is to drive the ball through the goal of the opposing side. It is pushed by the horses, which must be as well trained as polo ponies to maneuver it dexterously, and the game calls for great expertness in the riders. Cowboy saddles and dress are the correct outfit for this game.—St. Nicholas.

## ABOUT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Nature Sets an Example, and Many Poor Mortals Follow It.

Extravagance is a relative term usually misapplied. If a man is worth a hundred million it would not be considered extravagant for him to spend a hundred thousand dollars on goldfish if he wanted to. If a family of ten people living on \$1,000 a year should get their pictures taken that would be extravagance.

Extravagance, however, is not exactly buying something you cannot afford. What you cannot afford now you may later, and the very fact that you have bought it may have been the cause of your future prosperity. Extravagance is an exceeding of the speed limit. But who shall say what this is?

One of the chief difficulties in defining extravagance is the general assumption that it is something wicked. Yet extravagance is often necessary. The sun is extravagant—the greatest heat prodigal. So is nature. So is a river. Rain clouds are horrible examples of extravagance. They pour out all their possessions without regard to what they get in return and then fade away. How like some people that is, and what a glorious time they have doing it! Think of spending a million raindrops a minute, knowing it will break you, and not caring!

The chief fault of extravagance, whatever it may be, is not so much in the results it brings about, which may be good or bad, as in the time it wastes. It is immoral because it takes away from our capacity for indulging in the real joys of life.

It isn't the money you spend; it is the time you take to spend it that causes the damage.

## Climate and Food.

In the arctic regions human food is almost exclusively animal, because that is the only sort which is available in quantity. In the tropics, where vegetable food is abundant and animal foods readily decay, plant products are and always have been of very great importance in the diet. In temperate regions all kinds of food may be secured, and it seems reasonable to suppose that all kinds have always been eaten as they are today.

## Bright Outlook.

"How is the attendance at your college this year?"

"Splendid," replied the athletic sophomore. "We are getting scores of new fellows this year who don't weigh an ounce under 180 pounds."

## In a Sense.

"Do you get room and board in the same house?"

"Well, I have a room and frequently get bored by the other lodgers."—Boston Transcript.

## Goethe's Apology.

Goethe once apologized to a friend for writing a long letter because he had no time to write a short one.

## Disraeli and Gladstone.

Mr. Shaw Leslie, an Irish author, tells the following:

"My grandfather witnessed an effective piece of play in the house during a duel between Disraeli and Gladstone. During a heated fight of oratory Gladstone upset some pens on the table between them. Disraeli rose and, calling attention to the fact, slowly replaced them one by one. The effect of Gladstone's speech was lost by the time Disraeli had finished."

Speaking of Dickens and Thackeray, Mr. Leslie says:

"My grandfather recalled the ludicrous incident which brought them together. As they both left the Athenaeum, unknown to each other they seized the same hat. The effect was ludicrous enough to appeal even to professional humorists, and they shook hands."

## The Larch in Labrador.

The soil and atmosphere are so cold and dry in Labrador that scarcely any vegetation thrives at all. The larch is a species of pine tree which is found in all northern countries, but its growth is so stunted in Labrador that a specimen found on the most southern part of that dreary land was but nine inches in height and the trunk was but three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A careful examination of the miniature tree revealed its age to be at least thirty-two years, for there were that number of ring growths shown in its small trunk. The very cold currents pouring down from the north and the fact that Labrador has less sunshine than Alaska, together with several inland climatic conditions, make the summer seasons shorter and colder than are those of Alaska.—Exchange.

## Eggs Sterilized by Gas.

A method of preserving eggs which is said to keep them absolutely fresh for an indefinite length of time is in use in France. New laid eggs in tin cases holding 1,000 each are placed in an autoclave, from which the air is exhausted until all the gas within the shells has been drawn out. Then carbonic acid gas and nitrogen are introduced from tanks of these gases in liquid form, and the tins containing the eggs are sealed with solder. Any germs of decay are killed by these gases, and it is said that the flavor of the eggs is in no way affected.

Mr. Wm. McLean announces the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth Agnes, to Mr. Richard Holmes Layng, on Saturday, April 28, 1917, at Chicago. Mr. Layng is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Layng, of Athens, and is a student at the Great Western College of Dental Surgeons, Chicago.

## CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Richard Ferguson and family wish to extend their thanks to friends and neighbors for the kindness shown them during the illness and following the death of their wife and mother, Mrs. Ferguson, who died May 4, 1917.

## FOR SALE

Pure bred Holstein Bull, 2 years old. Apply to FRANK TACKABERRY, Plum Hollow

## FOR SALE

Heavy work horse at reasonable price. Apply to STEPHEN NIBLOCK, Athens

## Canals of Venice.

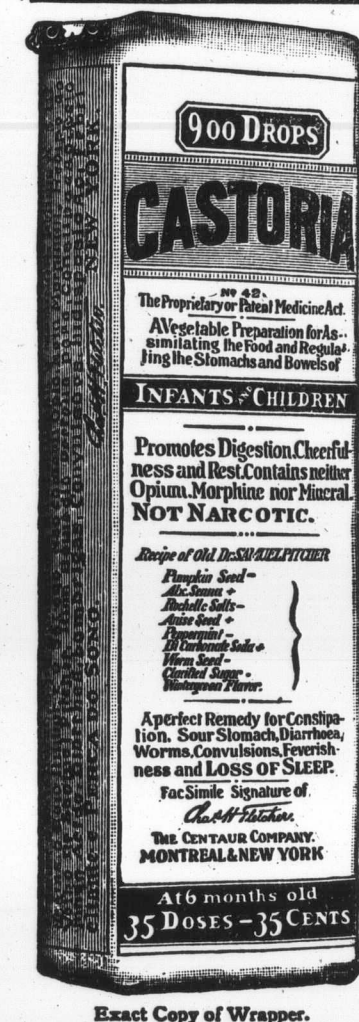
The canals of Venice are a part of the Adriatic sea. The city is built on 118 small islands or shoals in the gulf of Venice. These islets are connected by several hundred bridges, and the direction of the canals, of which there are nearly 200, are so formed as to constitute the "highways." Thus it is due to the situation of this city and not to special intention of man that it has canals instead of paved streets.

## Durable.

"I want a slogan," said the manufacturer of phonograph records, "something that will convey the idea that our records never wear out."

The advertising man lit a fresh cigarette and thought for eight seconds by the clock.

"How will this do?" he asked. "One of our dance records will outlast the best hardwood dancing floors ever built."

CASTORIA  
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria

Always  
Bears the  
Signature

of

*Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In  
Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Great Sacrifice  
SALE

For the next 30 days beginning May 10th, we will offer all lines, except groceries, for sale at actual cost. In order to make a big quick turnover of goods and to replace with other lines which we propose to carry, a big stock of

Crockery, Chinaware, Glassware, Jewelry and Silverware, Trunks, valises, whips, agate and tinware etc.,

will be sacrificed at cost for the next 30 days.

This is an extraordinary opportunity which you should not miss for you certainly can purchase these goods at before-war prices.

DICK'S BAZAAR

R. J. Campo, Prop.