

From Neighboring Firesides.

Newsy Budgets by the Reporter's able staff of Correspondents

SEELEY'S BAY

John Cheatham has recovered from his late illness.

A. Bryan, very ill the past few days with pneumonia, is getting better.

A. Donaldson has gone to his home at Joyville to recuperate from his illness.

Mr. C. E. Britton was here last Thursday canvassing the electors of this place and vicinity.

Mr. Geo. Steacy, of Warton, and Mr. Matt Steacy, of Warburton, visited friends here last Sunday and Monday.

William Coleman is very ill the past few days and owing to his great age, being nearly ninety years old, small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The political meeting held in the Select Knights' Hall, last Friday eve in the interests of Walter Beatty, was well attended. The speakers were, Mr. D. Sheppard, Mr. Geo. Taylor, M. P., of Gananogue, and Mr. Beatty. The chair was occupied by Dr. Gardner, who performed the duties in an able manner.

ADDISON

A number of our citizens attended camp meeting at Lake Elويد on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerue, of Perth, were guests of Mr. Wm. Peterson on Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Geo. Snider spent a few days with his many friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Charles Lewis, of Napanee, is spending a few days at his old home here the guest of Professor Lewis, his brother.

Mr. A. A. Davis and family, of Brockville spent Sunday last with friends in the village.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lyn, delivered a very eloquent address in Ashwood hall on Sunday last.

The farmers in this section are mostly through seeding and gladly welcomed the rain of the past few days.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson left this week to attend conference. We hope he may be returned here another year as he is the right kind of minister for this place.

Mr. John Murphy has turned his trotting horse, Black Diamond out to pasture on the experimental farm at Mt. Pleasant for a few weeks when he will be put in training for the fall races.

CHARLESTON LAKE

The 24th was spent unusually quiet here.

Miss M. A. Foster has returned from Cardinal.

Quite a few guests are now quartered at the different hotels here.

The water in the lake is now six inches below high water mark.

Chas. J. Slack spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Long Point.

Mrs. J. McKenny, Athens, was the guest of Miss M. A. Foster on Thursday.

A large number of people from this section attended the picnic at Rockport on Saturday.

Miss Bertha Slack has returned from Long Point, where she has spent a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and children, and Miss Minnie Burns, Smith's Falls, are spending a few days with friends here.

Outside of two picnics and several private fishing parties there was nothing doing that would compare with the demonstrations of preceding years.

A picnic composed of school boys and girls visited the lake on Saturday from Athens. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with their outing.

Mr. H. P. Bingham, Gananogue, who spent a couple of days here this week, was suddenly called home on Sunday evening, owing to the very critical condition of his father-in-law.

Salmon fishing during the past week has been very good. A party of fishermen, on Saturday, caught 6 salmon that weighed 42 lbs., while another party landed 8 that weighed 24 pounds.

A party from Rocksping made an excursion to the lake on Saturday. As they did not care to go out on the lake they engaged the ball room of the Charleston lake inn and "chased" the pleasant hours with flying feet.

On Monday morning there was taken in at Oak Leaf cheese factory, 25,000 lbs. of milk. Oak leaf can now boast of one of the finest factories in the country. Messrs. Taylor and Smith are the proprietors and they have been able to secure seven more patrons this year. Mr. Taylor is the cheese maker, and a worker too, and we wish him success. Mr. Taylor's brother and R. Derbyshire are assistant cheesemakers.

CHANTRY

Mr. Roy Knowlton, of Athens, visited his parents here on Sunday.

D. Young and wife visited their sister, Mrs. Joseph Topping on Sunday last.

The picnic on Delta lake was a great success except the little wetting in the evening.

Miss Maggie Fargo is able to be around again after being quite ill for a week or so.

Mr. Patrick McNamee and daughter, Minnie, were the guests of Miss Katie Bolin last week.

A large number of people from here attended the camp meeting at Lake Elويد on Sunday.

Mr. Lyons Topping and Alex. McCallum had a successful days fishing on Saturday, the 24th inst.

Mr. Jos. Chapman's mare ran away on Saturday last, breaking the rig up and cutting herself quite badly.

The rope at the cheese factory broke at the cheese factory one day last week and let the can of milk fall back on the wagon. No damage was done except jammed can and a little spilled milk.

One of our cheese factory patrons brought in some milk a few days ago, which was not considered up to the proper standard. He took it back home and churned the milk into butter. As it was a large batch, he had to make seven churnings before he got it all worked up.

Mr. George Turkington, of Caintown, has a bantam hen, which had three legs. It lived some time and made use of all its pendel extremities. This is surely a wonderful freak of nature, the more so as the third leg was or the point of the spinal column. This style of bird is what is known as the kettle legged bird of Asia, only the Asiatic bird is webbed footed whereas this chick had toes. The hind leg is used as a rubber by the three legged bird of Asia.

FRONT OF YONGE

Mr. W. T. Dickey and wife are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Mallory, of Mallorytown.

Mr. James Ferguson, cheese maker in Aberdeen cheese factory, on last Monday made eighteen large cheese or 1440 lbs.

The 24th found your old Scribe seated on Negro Rock, on Jones' creek, holding out for bullheads and other game fish.

Mr. R. B. Phillips is going to build a very exemplary wire fence round his beautiful residence some time during the summer.

Mr. Ed. Khant, the Caintown blacksmith and wife have gone to Rockport, at which place they will visit his father and other friends.

Would some of the fishermen of Charleston lake inform the lovers of sport, what kind of bait is being used to decoy the shy fish, called salmon, which inhabit said inland waters.

We received a fine sample of Orange blossoms and a few Olives last week, sent us from California, by Mr. Limon Abels, a Caintown boy, who went to the gold diggings at an early date and made friends and wealth.

Made a Difference.

Landlady—I will let this excellent room at reduced rates because there is a woman next door who plays the piano continually.

Appliment—Oh, that won't make any difference. The room is for my nephew here, and he is deaf.

Landlady—Ah, in that case I must charge the full price.

Home Information Bureau.

Hixon—Between me and my wife we know it all.

Dixon—How's that?

Hixon—She tells me everything that happens, and I tell her a lot of things that never happened.

Samuel Flora, a prominent farmer.

Flora, Indiana, will not let a snake be killed on his farm, and has given his family instructions that if they see any snakes on the premises not to molest them. Mr. Flora claims that snakes are the greatest insect destroyers in existence.

Hoard's Dairyman: We believe that to-day any enterprising farmer with a dairy of say 50 cows could make a decided hit by making a fine article of firm cheese. The way is open, and there never was a time when such a specialty, if it be of fine quality, would bring more remunerative returns.

Hoard's Dairyman says that as a result of the demonstration made by Wisconsin experiment station in curing cheese at low temperatures, several of the wealthy cheese buyers of that State have adopted the method of buying up the cheese from factories within five or six days after it is made, and removing it at once to the old storage curing room. The results so far, the Dairyman adds, amply justified their efforts.

It is a great mistake to turn cows out on pasture too soon. When the grass first starts it is "washy," and not so nutritious as it is a few days later. Besides, if the pasture is kept cropped close from the start it yields less feed during the season than it would if allowed to make a little growth before being run over.

Cucumbers, squashes and melons grow in rich soil and an abundance of well-rotted manure. Old sawdust or rotten wood, is said to be serviceable. It will be an advantage to allow cucumbers to grow on stakes or bushes the same as peas. Tomatoes may also be fastened to stakes. One of the best plans is to grow cucumbers along a fence if the location is not too shady.

FAITH IN WHEY.—Few have any faith in whey, but there is really nutriment in it. Many say it is death to calves, and so it is generally, but this is not because of the lack of nutriment in it, but because of the inability of the calf to assimilate it, and as food that is not assimilated will invariably cause scours or constipation, it is death to the calf. A pure aromatic is not a food. Whey is a food, but there is nothing aromatic about it. Now, by combining Herbageum, which is a pure aromatic but not a food, with whey, which is a food but not an aromatic, a combination is obtained which is a food which can be assimilated, and in this way the trouble of scours and that of constipation may be overcome even while feeding whey. On this point Mr. David Osborne of Arden, Ont., some time since stated that he used 20 lbs. of Herbageum with seven calves; fed it with whey, and they did splendidly. They ate the whey with a relish.

The Eyes of a Bee.

Every bee has two kinds of eyes—the two large compound ones, looking like hemispheres on either side, and the three simple ones which crown the top of his head. Each compound eye is composed of 3,500 facets—that is to say, an object is reflected 3,500 times on its surface. Every one of these facets is the base of an inverted hexagonal pyramid, whose apex is fitted to the head. Each pyramid may be termed an eye, for each has its own iris and optic nerve. How these insects manage this marvelous number of eyes is not yet known. They are immovable, but mobility is unnecessary because of the range of vision afforded by the position and the number of facets. They have no lids, but are protected from dust and injury by rows of hairs growing along the lines at the junctions of the facets. The simple eyes are supposed to have been given the bee to enable it to see above its head when intent upon gathering honey from the cups of flowers. Probably this may be one reason, but it is likely there are other reasons for them not yet ascertained.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Wearing of Amulets.

Who were the first amulet it would be impossible to say, but the adoption of a talisman to ward off evil is of very ancient origin. Phylacteries, the Greek word for amulets, were worn by the Israelites, to which allusion is made in the Scriptures. These phylacteries were narrow strips of parchment on which were written passages from the Old Testament. A strip was placed in a small leather box and bound to the left elbow by a narrow strap. There was a smaller phylactery for the forehead, the box for which was about an inch square.

The word amulet is of Arabic origin and implies a thing suspended. Amulets were of various kinds. The moonstone, found in the desert of Arabia, was worn as a talisman against enchantment by the women, who suspended it around the neck. It was a white, transparent stone, the time for searching for it being midnight.

Various Styles of Hairdressing.

The various styles of hairdressing under Louis XVI were known as the castle of St. Cloud, the windmill, the dog and lambs, the hen and chickens, the og and hare, the seal of bulls, the kerchief, the oriental, the Cressidan, the helmet, the crescent, the enigma, the desire to please, the turned up calash, the treasurer of the age, the frivolous bather, the rat, the drunken monkey and the lover's snare, the last named consisting of a mass of curls covered with powder, particles of which, deposited on the coat or shoulder of a gentleman, indicated the previous whereabouts of the lady's head.

A Pleasant Prospect.

A young man named Mooney enlisted in the army. After he had been in India for about five months he received a pathetic letter from his parents which said that if he did not send them some money they would be forced to go to the workhouse.

The young man sat down and answered the letter as follows: "Dear Father and Mother—Try to keep out of the workhouse for six years and seven months until I come home, and then the three of us will go in together."—London Tit-Bits.

Effect of the Sun on Monuments.

The perpendicularity of a monument is visibly affected by the rays of the sun. On every sunny day a tall monument has a regular swing leading away from the sun. This phenomenon is due to the greater expansion of the side on which the rays of the sun fall. A pendulum placed inside, say, Nelson's column, in Trafalgar square, would be found to describe on every clear day an ellipse of nearly half an inch in diameter.—English Mechanic.

DOMINION'S DISPLAY

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Canadian Display Admirably Arranged.—Minerals, Food Products and Forestry the Leading Features.—Exhibition Literature—Lord Dufferin's Eloquence in 1873 Recalled—Progress of the Dominion Since That Date.

The fine Canadian display is by far the most extensive connected with the Colonial Exhibition now being held in London. The portion of the catalogue devoted to Canada occupies nearly fifty pages out of a total of 130 in the entire pamphlet, and Mr. Scott, the Canadian Commissioner, instead of curtailing the exhibits in detail, acted wisely in deciding to give such general information about the Dominion as would be useful both to the student and the general public, dealing in a concise



CANADIAN COURT, COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON.

form with the extent of the country, its history and climate, followed with a few details of the leading industries, such as agriculture, fisheries, lumbering, mining and manufactures. A chapter is devoted to each of these subjects, and an extensive circulation of the catalogue, which is distributed gratuitously, cannot fail to materially assist in "spreading the light" regarding the Dominion under the headings enumerated.

The Canadian display is so arranged that no difficulty can be experienced in classing the various sections, for, on entering the Royal Exchange by the western door one finds the minerals all placed on stands or in cases in the following order: (1) Iron ores and nickel ores; (2) corundum and corundum wheels; (3) gold copper ores, milling gold ores; (4) nickel and nickel products; (5) various gold ores from different Provinces, connected with which are \$200,000 worth of gold in the form of bars, bricks, nuggets and dust, as well as gold quartz and alluvial gold, together with a small collection of gems. It is pointed out that one portion of this exhibit, valued at \$142,000, is the recent clean-up of one company's operations, and which has just arrived in London direct from Dawson. (6) Section of Klondike gravels; (7) copper ores, silver-copper ores, silver-lead ores, silver ores; (8) petroleum, graphite, coal; (9) silver-lead ores; (10) iron and steel exhibits; (11) mica, asbestos, manganese, antimony, molybdenite, cinnabar, mineral plants; (12) copper ores; (13) bricks and clays; (14) industrial earth, talc, lime, gypsum, freclay, apatite, soapstone, salts and brines; (15) Pacific coast coal; (16) British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Northwest Territories and New Brunswick coals, peat, manure and building stones.

There are also a number of fine specimens of granite and other exhibits displayed, details of the whole of which can be seen in the mineral catalogue, a copy of which is furnished on application to anyone interested. Passing from the mineral exhibit we come to the section appropriated to the food products, stand No. 19, showing a large variety of cereals, consisting principally of wheat, barley, oats, rye, clover, corn (maize), buckwheat, peas and beans.

Adjoining this stand there are two microscopes, illustrating views on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This company also have five large oil paintings in the same section, showing scenes along the line of their railway, and a great variety of pamphlets for free distribution.

Case No. 20 contains condensed milk, cream and cocoa. Case No. 21, cereals in packages, such as wheat, oatmeal, etc. Case No. 22, "Ovo," a preparation of delicately eggs; cases 23 and 24, tinned fruits and vegetables, including apples, peaches, apricots, strawberries, plums, peas, beans, corn and tomatoes. In case 24 there is a display of "Radnor" mineral water, and next to it a case of Walker's "Canadian Club." Case 25 contains a very nice exhibit of various brands of salmon from British Columbia, now so extensively used in Britain.

In case 26 there is a very fine display of fruit, preserved in antisepptic jars, showing many of the leading varieties grown in Canada, such as apples, pears, plums, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, grapes, peaches, peas, beans, etc.

Opposite this stand are some tables of apples in their natural condition. These are all of last autumn's picking, and have been preserved in cold storage. Among the many varieties will be found such leading sorts as Early Sweetening Ontario, Canada Red, Fallwater, Fairness, Gloria, Grand, Greening, Golden Russet, King's Northern Spy, Seek no Further, Wealth, etc. Adjoining this is a case of lobsters in their shells, showing a large variety of the very nice exhibit of various brands of salmon from British Columbia, now so extensively used in Britain.

Western Australia also makes a highly creditable exhibit. In great French houses of days gone by dinner was announced by the blowing of hunting horns, and it is now said that at certain gala feasts the horns were brought in by servants in full armor, mounted upon splendid horses. During the reign of Henry, of the attendants at dinner, the carver and server took precedence over all the others. They were probably on each side of the table, and the server, it may be mentioned, was the officer who placed the plates on the table.

will also be found a sample of the patent Gilmour veneer door.

The foregoing is a fairly full summary of the Canadian exhibit. On all subjects upon which inquiry may be made, Mr. Scott and his assistants will be prepared to give detailed information. A list of Canadian manufacturers, containing facts connected with their business, and other pamphlets, will be supplied in the Canadian section to all applicants. The Exhibition is to be open free daily from 10 a.m., closing from 1.30 to 2.30 on Tuesday and Thursday, and 8.30 on other days, re-opens from 4.30 to 7, and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Electric lighting has been specially introduced in all the sections, to be utilized as may be necessary.

Of course the present display is, of necessity, a limited one. Illustrative chiefly of Canada's natural products, but it is exceedingly suggestive. One cannot look at this exhibit without being reminded of the eloquent language the late Lord Dufferin employed in a speech which he delivered at Belfast, Ireland, in June, 1872, on the eve of his departure for Canada to assume the duties of Governor-General. Closing, he said:

"Few people in this country have any notion how blessed by nature is the Canadian soil. The beauty, majesty and imperial importance of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence is, indeed, the theme of every traveler, while the stupendous chain of lakes to which it is the outlet is well known to afford a system of inland navigation such as is to be found in no other part of the habitable globe. The inexhaustible harvest of the seas, annually gathered by its hardy marine population, the innumerable treasures of its forests, are known to all; but what is not so generally understood is that beyond the present inhabited regions of the country—beyond the towns, the lakes, the woods—there stretches out an enormous breadth of rich, alluvial soil, comprising an area of thousands of square miles, so level, so fertile, so ripe for cultivation, so profusely watered, and intersected by enormous navigable rivers, with so exceptionally mild a climate as to be destined at no distant time to be occupied by millions of our prosperous fellow-subjects, and to become a central granary for the adjoining continents. Such a scene as this may well fire the most sluggish imagination, nor can there be perceived a greater privilege than being permitted to watch the development of an industry and civilization fraught with such un-



AUSTRALIAN COURT, COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON.

versal advantage to the human race. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, it may be doubted whether the inhabitants of the Dominion themselves are as yet fully awake to the magnificent destiny in store for them, or have altogether realized the promise of their young and virile nationalities. Like a virgin goddess in primeval world, Canada still walks in unconscious beauty among her golden woods, and by the margin of her trackless streams catches but broken glances of her radiant majesty, as mirrored on their surface, and scarcely reckes as yet of the glories awaiting her in the Olymp of nations."

Canada has made wonderful progress since 1872, and when one contrasts the situation to-day with that of the first year of Lord Dufferin's term of office as Governor-General there would seem to be just cause for congratulation. True, the population has not increased as rapidly as could have been desired—the present outlook, however, suggests a decided improvement in this particular respect—but in the matter of physical development, including railway construction and canal improvements, increase of manufactures, agricultural productiveness, wonderful increase in the volume of the trade of the Dominion, and in other substantial directions—the record of thirty years is one of which no Canadian has any reason to feel ashamed.

As already intimated, the present display in the Royal Exchange will give the capitalists of the British metropolis some idea of the vastness and the variety of the natural products of the Dominion; and let us hope for desirable practical results. Western Australia also makes a highly creditable exhibit.

Writers on Horch-back. In great French houses of days gone by dinner was announced by the blowing of hunting horns, and it is now said that at certain gala feasts the horns were brought in by servants in full armor, mounted upon splendid horses. During the reign of Henry, of the attendants at dinner, the carver and server took precedence over all the others. They were probably on each side of the table, and the server, it may be mentioned, was the officer who placed the plates on the table.

Not Thoroughly Tipsy. "Well, I don't see why you should raise the price of ice to raise the price of a plentiful crop this winter. Yes; the crop was plentiful, but the ice wasn't quite so it oughter be, and it makes

The People's Column.

Adv'ts of 6 lines and under in this column, 50c for first insertion and 10c each subsequent insertion.

Seed Corn For Sale.

I have for sale a quantity of the old fashioned Yellow Corn, carefully gathered and chamber dried, which can be obtained at the stores of JOSEPH THOMPSON, or G. A. MCCLARY, Athens. Or at the farm, ED. C. BULFORD.

Yorkshire and Berkshire Boars.

Good pure-bred animals of the above named breeds for service. F. B. BLANCHARD, Addison, Ont.

Lost.

Between Athens and Lillo's school house, near Plum Hollow, a lady's hat. Finder please leave at C. H. Smith's Athens or with James Smith, Chantry. 25-impd.

Girl Wanted.

To do general housework. All summer job. \$15.00 per month to good smart girl. Apply to L. C. BARTON, at his cottage, Charleston lake. 22-3in

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, featuring the text 'Weak?' and 'No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.'

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphatine, featuring the text 'TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.'

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphatine, featuring the text 'Before After Wood's Phosphatine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada.'

Advertisement for Eyestrain, featuring the text 'Eyestrain. The use of suitable glasses save the eyes from strain, and all the evils which follow. Profit by the experience of others.'

Advertisement for Scientific American Patents, featuring the text '50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARK. DESIGNS. COPYRIGHTS. MUNN & CO., 3-1 Broadway New York. Subscribe for the Reporter \$1.00 a Year.'