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The Athens Reporter

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Clifford C. Blancher
Prompt Service Athens Ont.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 38

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, June 9, 1921 X

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

NOTICE

Kindly take notice that we will be in the

Town Hall, Athens
SATURDAY
June 11th

and Every Saturday thereafter throughout the summer.

Saturday, June 11th

Special High Class Feature Film starring Dustin Farnum in "Big Happenings"
Eddie Polo's 15 Episode in The Vanishing Dagger
High-Class Starr Comedy.
Good Music every night.

Adults 30 Plus War Tax Children 20
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

The Standard Bank of Canada Athens wish to announce that they have just installed a nest of Safety Deposit Boxes.

These boxes afford excellent security for your Victory Bonds, deeds and other valuable papers.

They would be pleased to have all interested call at any time and inspect these Boxes and learn further particulars.

When purchasing a piano insist on HEINTZMAN & Co. "Ye olds Firme" Test it any way you will, compare it where soever and howsoever you may, ask Caruso, Tetrazzini and De Pachmenn and other world great artists who make it their exclusive choice when visiting Canada. Talk with the thousands of Canadian citizens, one generation following another whose homes are adorned with one of these beautiful instruments and you will understand why Heintzman & Co. Piano is known as Canada's much loved piano. Your old instrument taken in exchange at liberal allowance and easy terms of payment arranged on balance. Write to C. W. Lindsay, Sole Agents in this district, for further particulars.

Mr Rupert Burchell left this week to accept a position in Toronto during holiday.

Mrs Hause and daughter Mrs Mailing of Toronto, are at Mrs Hause's home here.

Married—Wednesday June 1, 1921 Miss Agnes Cox, Sheatown and Geo Stevens, Athens, by Rev. Cullinane at Ballycanoe The Reporter extends congratulations.

Ain Bros. Sale will commence on Wednesday, June 15th, in the store in Phip Hollingsworth's building, across from George Scott's bakery, will sell, Clothing, and Dry Goods for our bills.

Some Duck Egg: Jas Gordon has a duck that evidently is not on strike this morning she laid an egg measuring 8 1/2 inches around lengthwise and 6 1/2 inches around short way. Who says it doesn't pay to keep ducks?

Mr E. F. Neff, former Agricultural Representative at Simcoe, Ont. has been transferred to the Leeds County Branch, with headquarters in Athens We welcome Mr Neff to our community.

Mr George Eaton of Lehighs has returned home having spent a few days visiting her sister, Mrs Sadie Lillie, Church St.

Mr and Mrs Floyd of Belleville are in Athens this week visiting at the former's parents Mr and Mrs George Food.

Mrs W. D. Glendinning and children of Winnipeg are spending some time in town, (her former home) visiting at the home of her mother Mrs Bruce Cornell.

Miss Addie Knowlton, Evangelist at St. Catherine's, came home last week to spend a short time with relatives and friends; all are glad to see her again.

Mr and Mrs Howard Tucker have returned to their home at Ottawa, having spent a few days at the home of Mr and Mrs Ed. Purcell, Mrs Tucker being a cousin of Mr Purcell.

Miss Alice Stevens has arrived home from Ottawa to spend her summer holidays. When in Ottawa she attends the Holiness Movement College.

Mr and Mrs Floyd Hoff of Picton Ont. are with us again this summer and have taken rooms with Mrs Rappell and Miss Grace.

For Sale—1 Registered Ayrshire Bull, age two years, also 1 good sow for Breeding Apply Robt. Collins, Lake Elvida

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

for rent by

The Merchants Bank of Canada

made by the famous J. & J. Taylor Safe Works

Meeting for Divine Worship will be held in the school house at Hard Island, on Sunday June 12th. at 10:30 A. M. D. V. Although the purpose of the meeting is chiefly for silent prayerful worship. It will nevertheless be open throughout for Christian Testimony, exhortation and prayer. All who in former years have met for worship there, where still lingers many cherished memories are cordially invited to be present. Everybody welcome. No collection.

Specials at the Bazaar

SOAPS—SOAPS

Very best Laundry Soap 3 bars for 25c
Coal Oil per gallon 25c
Shredded Wheat, pkg. 75c
Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs. for. 25c
Oranges 35c to 75c per Dozen
The Bazaar, R. J. Campo, Prop.

Edison Cylinder Records

Any record we have on hand to clear at 75c each.

R. J. Campo

Splendid Program.

On Monday night last the Recital of the pupils of Mrs V O Boyle was held in the Town Hall, and a rare treat was enjoyed by those present.

Each and every pupil was a credit to their teacher and too much praise cannot be given for the manner in which the younger pupils acquitted themselves.

Good Time at Catechumen Picnic

On Saturday afternoon, June 4th, the lawn of the Methodist church was the scene of a happy gathering. The members of the catechumen class of the Methodist church held their annual Picnic under the leadership of their efficient teacher Miss Belle Wiltse, who is most devoted to the interests of her young pupils and her affectionate regard is reciprocated by the children and fully appreciated by their parents. Boys and girls living in distant parts of the country refer with pleasure to the devotional influences received under her careful ministrations.

This day is always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by the young children. It was surely a pretty sight to see smallest tots taking part in the various games, races and amusements provided for them.

The children invited their parents and friends and all went in for having a jolly good time. Swings were erected and proved a great attraction to the older as well as the younger portion of the company and were kept in motion all the afternoon.

When the call came for supper nearly one hundred sat down to the well prepared tables and partook heartily of the good things provided.

The most pleasing feature of the gathering was the concert held in the Sunday school room and consisted of songs, recitations, duets and choruses as follows:

Song—"The Maple Leaf, by the class
Recitation—Mazie Bedford
Duet—Willa Morris and Olive King
Reading—Jessie Hawkins
Song—K Taylor, M. Earl, and M. Robinson.
Recitation—F. Robinson
Duet—D. Curtis and A. Goodfellow
Reading—Carrol Purcell
Duet—E. Wing and B. Peterson.
Reading—Mary Conlin
Song—G. Newton, G. Parish, and L. Hawkins
Reading—Omer King
Duet—C Purcell and F Nicholls
Recitation—Grace Conlin
Recitation—Eda Whitford
Ahorus—M. Robinson, F. Wiltse, G. Conlin, K. Taylor, M. Conlon and V. Vanderburg.
Recitation—Helen Robinson
Duet—Edna Wing and B. Boulford.
God Save The King
Not the slightest jar or mishap occurred to mar the pleasure of the party and the picnic will have only pleasant memories for all who attended it.

NOTICE

Will the party who took the care-taker off my boat engine in my boat house at Charleston Lake, kindly return same at once and avoid trouble as their identity is known.

W. H. Jacobs, Athens

More Cattle

IF your progressive ideas for cattle raising are beyond the financial resources at your command, talk the matter over with the local Manager of this Bank.

STANDARD SERVICE aids Productive Progress

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch:

W. A. Johnston, Manager.

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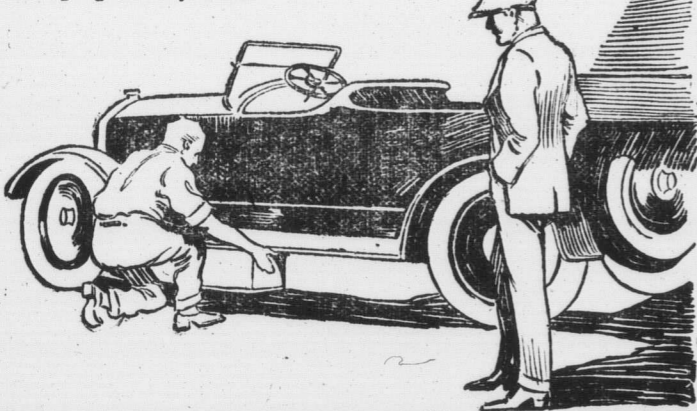


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

Do this and you will reduce your operating expenses almost a half and will easily double the life of your motor.

Bring your car to us for Crank-Case Cleaning Service. We guarantee promptness and our work will show itself immediately in better engine performance and lessened operating expense.

We sell and recommend Imperial Polarine and have the right grade for your car.



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GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

Columbia Grafonola and Records



Filled with Sunshine Smiles and Song

To fill your home with sunshine on the rainiest day, just play these Columbia Records on your Columbia Grafonola. Hear the headliners of theatre, opera and concert. Dance the newest, liveliest hits, and smile all the while! Come in and hear these new records.

Siam Soo, Song Fox-Trot, The Happy Six and Make Believe, Medley Fox-Trot, Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra A3370, \$1.00
Alice Blue Gown and Irene, from Irene, Edith Day, Soprano R910, \$1.65
Bright Eyes and Underneath Hawaiian Skies, Xylophone Solos, Jess Libonati A3389, \$1.00
Over the Hill and I Found a Rose in the Devil's Garden, Sam Ash A3374, \$1.00
I Know where the Flies Go, Baritone Solo, Fred Douglas and When the Harvest Moon is Shining, Baritone Solo, F. W. Ramsay R1048, \$1.00
Believe Me, If All those Endearing Young Charms, Cello Solo, Pablo Casals 79155, \$1.00
Nestle In Your Daddy's Arms, and I Spoiled You, Fox-Trots, Art Hickman's Orchestra A3391, \$1.00
Mazie and Two Sweet Lips, Medley Fox-Trots, Yerkes' Jazirimba Orchestra A3393, \$1.00

G. W. BEACH
Columbia Dealer Athens, Ont.

To Buy or Not to Buy? There Can Be No Question!

EVERY time you spend a dollar for advertised goods you create employment for somebody.

Every time somebody else spends a dollar for advertised goods they create employment for somebody—maybe for you.

That may sound far-fetched, but if you reason it out you will find that it is so.

The world revolves upon industry.

That which creates industry is the consumption or wearing out of goods, and the buying of other goods to replace them.

Without industry the world would stagnate.

Without steady, persistent buying, industry would cease.

Those who refuse to buy at the present time, because of a false impression regarding values, or for some frivolous reason, retard industry, and by so doing impair the prosperity of themselves, the community they live in and the country at large.

The important thing to remember is, to buy from those who advertise in this paper. These merchants and manufacturers have faith and they are backing their faith with money to stimulate industry and prosperity.

Life Statistics.

If you are a woman you will live longer than the average man. It is an old saying, but very true to-day, in spite of the stress of the modern woman's life and the physical condition to which she is subjected. Statistics prove it to be so.

Nine hundred and five spinsters out of every thousand who have reached the age of 25 live to be 45; 652 out of every thousand reach 65; 119 reach 85, and eight attain the age of 95.

On the other hand only 789 males out of 1,000 who are 25 years old reach 45; 559, 65; 64, 85; and but 3, 95.

In regard to mortality among children, Providence and the law of average seem to strike a fairly even balance. While 20 per cent. more male children die of tuberculosis than females, 25 per cent. more girls than boys die of cancer. Nearly 40 per cent. more girls die of whooping cough than do boys, but asthma is more fatal among male children.

Ears are once more in style and will be much worn this summer. The arrows of an enemy prove that you are alive. No one shoots at a dead lion.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

RICH IN VITAMINES

MADE IN CANADA

The importance of Vitamins in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in this all important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

ISSUE No. 24-21.

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.
Louie Vogel, a notorious criminal, is offered \$5,000 by Lebrune to kidnap Judge Graham, terror of evil-doers. As Lebrune leaves "Silver Danny's" saloon, he is observed by Ralph Charlton of the Department of Justice who has dubbed him "The Gray Wolf." Vogel takes the \$1,000 given him to bind the contract to Stella Lathrop, a country girl he had found starving in the city and befriended. Stella is now earning honest wages in a factory and refuses to marry Vogel unless he gives up his evil ways. She has, however, fallen a convert to Bolshevism. Vogel carries out his part. Judge Graham lies bound in a shack some miles out of the city. "The Gray Wolf" demands that the Judge should let certain prisoners off with merely a fine. Threats of death for himself and torture for his son have no weight with the Judge. Charlton becomes suspicious of "The Gray Wolf" and Vogel. Stella Lathrop joins the Inner Council. Charlton visited Stella to find out if she knew of Vogel's whereabouts, and when leaving the hotel saw Lebrune break into her room and Vogel rush to her rescue. Lebrune got the worst of the fight and pursued Vogel and Stella in a motor run to the hut where Judge Graham is imprisoned, but was frightened into returning to the city. Stella insisted upon taking the unconscious Judge with them in their flight to safety. Charlton invaded the Inner Council under guise of a messenger from headquarters, and afterwards Lebrune revealed the secret of the Graham plot. At the shack Lebrune discovered Charlton's identity. Alfred Graham came to his assistance. Judge Graham, on recovering consciousness, finds himself in Stella's mountain home.

CHAPTER XII.—(Cont'd.)
He let her go then. Almost immediately a lanky mountaineer, with grizzled hair and beard, clad in homespun, appeared in the doorway. His rusty hat was held in his hand and he fumbled it nervously. Catching the eyes of the Judge fixed upon him, he essayed to make a respectful bow, then came to the bedside.

"My gal done tole me as how you was better, Judge, and I cum in to pay my respects," he said. "I ain't jest'ly zactly figgered out how she happened to bring you and that air city feller along with her, but you air welcome, Judge. We all don't take no truck with strangers in the mountains ez a rule, but if Stell says as how you air all right they ain't no one in the Cove goin' to question it. My name is Bill Lathrop, and Stell, the red-headed gal what has been a-nursin' of ye, is my daughter."

"Thank you for your hospitality, Mr. Lathrop," said Judge Graham, extending his hand. "I am Judge Graham of the Federal Court and I am not quite clear in my own mind just how I happen to be here, but I am sure that everything is all right. However, if some one can be induced to take it to the nearest telegraph office, I should like to send a message to my family."

"Sartin, Judge, sartin. One of the boys'll be glad to tote it to Jasper and hev the agent there send it. I'll see if I kin rustle up a bit of paper and a pencil."

"You will find both in the pocket of my coat, which is hanging on a nail on the wall," pointed out the jurist. The mountaineer found them and brought them to the bedside. Roughly, but evidently trying to be tender, he propped Judge Graham up while the message was written.

Then he took it and departed in search of one of his male progeny to send to the station, eighteen miles over the mountains. For the Cove was an isolated community unto itself, separated from the nearest town by almost impenetrable mountains, ravines and tangles of timber and underbrush. High on all sides of it rose great peaks of virgin timber through which here and there ran an occasional "hog trail." Only the shaggy mountain horses and mules and the sure-footed men and women of the region traverse them in safety. To a stranger they offer well-nigh insurmountable obstacles.

Stella Lathrop had not told Judge Graham of this. She had not mentioned that she and Louie had brought him in the automobile as far as ran the traveled road, had hidden the car in a lonely spot in the woods and then that the girl, leaving the unconscious man to the mercies of the thug, had crossed the mountains in the night and sent back her father with instructions for get some of the neighbors and bring the Judge to the Lathrop cabin in a rudely contrived stretcher of their own making. Of the struggle to lug his dead weight these long miles he learned only many months later.

On the porch of the cabin "Big Louie" Vogel sat in disgusted silence. He realized that he had been permitted to find sanctuary here only on suffering and because Stella had vouched for him. But he could not ignore the fact that these mountain folk at whom he secretly was quite willing to sneer as "hicks," kept him constantly under their eye. Even when he chose to stroll beyond the confines of the clearing in which the cabin was situated he had an uncomfortable feeling that he was being watched. And it irked him. Mentally he cursed himself as a fool for having listened to Stella and permitting her to bring him here at all. The mountains awed him. Already he was quite homesick for the smoky, impure breath of the city in his nostrils, for the electric lights, the thronged streets that were all the life he had known.

His eyes saw none of the grandeur of these towering peaks, their majesty impressed him not in the least. The

glorious handiwork of Nature he dubbed "a hell of a lot of hills and trees." Visions of being compelled to remain there indefinitely until the hue and cry which already he felt sure was raised against him in the city from which he had fled, nauseated him. He was sullen and morose, and not even the beauty of Stella, her evident willingness to believe that he had buried his past behind him and thus would make himself worthy of her, was sufficient to arouse the spark of love which heretofore she had kindled in his breast.

The presence there of Judge Graham complicated matters. Vogel felt sure that the moment the jurist was able to travel the mountain folk would escort him to the railroad and permit him to go home. And in that moment "Big Louie" felt sure that the danger to himself would become a real menace. He had no hope that, back in his home city, the Judge should not learn that he, Vogel, was wanted in connection with the kidnaping and would put the officers of the law on his trail. Why had he permitted himself to listen to Stella and bring the Judge to the shack? Far better to have left him to die or live as he might happen, in the cellar of the shack. He cursed himself for a "softy."

So it was in no pleasant frame of mind that he heard Bill Lathrop summon his son and bid him take the message to the railroad station.

"Who's that message to?" he demanded. Stella already had told him that Judge Graham was conscious and apparently none the worse for his experience, barring a little weakness. The grizzled mountaineer did not reply. He had no liking for this hulking brute of the city.

"Let's see it," continued Vogel and essayed to take it from Lathrop's hand. He found his wrist clutched in a vise-like grip and above him the steely eyes of the mountain man glittered dangerously.

"The Judge didn't say nothin' 'bout showin' it to you," said Lathrop. "Up here in the mountains we ain't in the habit of forcin' ourselves into other people's business." He handed the slip of paper to his grinning son, released Vogel and turned his back on him. For a moment the hand of the gunman stole toward the butt of the revolver under his coat, then it stopped midway and he contented himself with brushing off the spot where Lathrop's fingers had closed about his wrist.

Judge Graham was able to leave the bed after he had eaten and rested. Piloted by Stella on one side and her father on the other, he hobbled to the porch and sank gratefully into a rocker that had long done duty for many generations of Lathrops. The rare air of the mountains was bracing. He sniffed hungrily at the odor of pine and balsam. It had been years since he had been in the woods, and the effect on him was magical. Somehow, in his blood, almost lost through years of city life, there ran a strain of the mountaineer and, in its natural element, it leaped into being once more. He leaned back in the chair and closed his eyes.

When he opened them again they rested upon the morose features of Louie Vogel. The gunman again had sat down upon the porch and was viciously whittling a piece of wood. Judge Graham had never seen him before, he knew nothing of his history, but his discerning eye, if not the clothes that Vogel wore, told him that this was no simple child of Nature. There was motion and attitude. The Judge knew that he must be that "city fellow" of whom Lathrop had spoken as having accompanied him and Stella there. It puzzled Judge Graham. What could this man have to do with a girl, kindly, gentle, sweet and beautiful, like Stella?

"It is splendid out here?" he said aloud.

Vogel's grunt might have been interpreted in any way. "You do not seem to care for it," added the Judge.

"None." Then Vogel's temper flared up. "I'm sick of it. And these d-d hill-billies make me tired. And the grub! 'Sowbilly and cawn pone.' He snarled disgustedly. "I wish to Gawd I was in the city then!"

"Why don't you go then?" asked the Judge. "If I felt that way I wouldn't stay for a minute."

"I can't go because—" Vogel chopped the words off short. In his disgust he had almost betrayed the reason why he couldn't return—"because I promised a certain party to stay here a while." He finished weakly.

He arose, snatched the blade of his knife, thrust it into his pocket and stalked away. For he was not of a mind to continue the conversation. He had heard of this Judge who could tell when a man was lying, and whose uncanny ability to read minds that did not want to be read, had made him the terror of wrongdoers.

Judge Graham shook his head. "Something wrong with that chap," he thought. "I've seen men like him before. It is with such men that our prisons are filled."

Bill Lathrop emerged from the cabin and sat down on the edge of the porch. His eyes followed the bulky form of "Big Louie" disapprovingly. But he said nothing. It was against the mountain code to speak forced to regard a guest, and he was disparagingly of Vogel as such, unwelcome though he might be. He had overheard some of the gunman's remarks about "hill-billies," too, and they had not been pleasant to him.

"You-all air a Judge. Stell tells me," he said. The Judge nodded. "There is somethin' been a-worryin' me," con-

SONG WRITERS I revise songs for publication. Music set to melodies. Music transposed and orchestrated. **JULES BRAZIL**, Professional Song Arranger, 41 Gerryley Ave., Toronto.

tinued the mountaineer. "I gits a paper oncet in a while and hit air always a-knockin' the Government. I can't do much more'n read I spell out the letters and lots of big words I don't pretend to understand at all, but hit tells of how purty soon we folks what air poor air goin' to have a chance to change things. All of us is to be alike and share and share alike, the paper sez. The rich men is a-goin' to give up their money and hit'll be divided amongst all the people. But hit don't sound reasonable to me that airy rich man is a-goin' to give up anythin'. The paper sez the way this is a-goin' to be brung about is by overthrowin' the Government and puttin' in another made up of such we-unis. I kinder thought that meb-be you-all, bein' a Judge, might explain hit ter me."

Judge Graham did not reply immediately. He was thinking that even in this far-away place the Bolshevist serpent had reared his head. He had heard of a mysterious paper, secretly published, which had for its purpose the instillation of the subtle poison of Bolshevism in the minds of the ignorant and the unwary. And in these mountains, out of touch with everyday affairs, these simple folk offered a fertile field.

"It's just another case of a lot of danged fools monkeyin' with a buzz saw," he said finally. Unconsciously he was trying to talk the language of the other man would understand. Gone was the dignified polish of the man of law as he strove to put himself on a plane that would make all

he was about to say easy of comprehension to this man. "No, sir, those that promise you things free, things for which you have not done honest labor, are trying to pull the wool over your eyes and make you turn the grindstone while they sharpen an ax. What they really want is a chance to destroy the Government and set up one that will allow them to run things, to loot the banks, to take away the property of those who have it, to make slaves of women and girls and to kill those who oppose."

"Mr. Lathrop, if those danged traitors got hold of things, the country would run red with the blood of their victims. None of our lives would be safe unless we were worse than they are. Up here in God's blessed mountains they are trying to set some of you at the throats of the others. They wouldn't be satisfied until you had a little riot of your own in this very cove. No, sir, they are liars and traitors and if they succeeded in deceiving you into supporting them they would turn upon you and wipe you out the minute you discovered that their promises are only the stuff of which dreams are made." He stopped abruptly, for the mountaineer had leaped to his feet and was staring with popping eyes at something in the sky.

"Gosh, that there's the biggest bird I ever seen," he exclaimed.

Judge Graham caught sight of it then and his ears heard distinctly the roar of a powerful motor.

"That is an airplane," he explained. "Some Army flier on a long flight, I suppose. My boy was one in France," proudly.

"Fust one I ever seen. That's why I thought it wuz a bird," explained the mountaineer, shamefacedly. "Why it's turned and is comin' back."

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Used Autos

BREAKEY SELLS THEM; USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or less run of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded. **BRING** mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand. **Breakey's Used Car Market**, 402 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ous articles answered the many questions that were asked.

The collection contained old rugs and tapestries, spinning wheels, samplers, silver, brass, copper and pewter ware, pottery, an old leather fire bucket, a yellowed, hand-made dress in which some one's great-grandmother had been christened and a man's high hat that was two hundred and fifty years old. One table carried military relics of every Canadian struggle from the Indian wars to the Great War.

At the end of the evening girls dressed in historical costumes served coffee and doughnuts. The unpretentious refreshments tasted the better for being offered by waitresses in the picturesque dresses of the French regime, the flowered muslins and frilly kerchiefs of early Colonial days, or the quaint, high-waisted frocks of a later time.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Warm Chinook.

Oh, the warm Chinook is blowing in the West. And the emerald is glowing in the breast. Of the broad and billowed prairie. Where the warm Chinook will tarry, While the birds are making merry, in the West.

Now the fields are growing golden in the West. And a baby bird is holding to his nest. But to-morrow he'll be trying. And the next day he'll be flying. Where the warm Chinook is sighing, in the West.

—Cy. Warman.

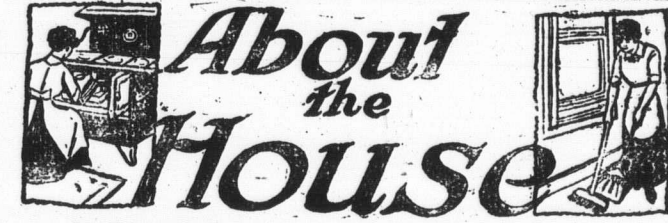
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COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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C. J. OLIFF - TORONTO



Intellectual Honesty.

The chief need of to-day is intellectual honesty.

It is as essential to women as to men.

Some men can judge themselves without juggling the scales, but few women can.

It is easy to be truthful and fair to a neighbor, but hard to keep from deceiving and fibbing to one's self.

If Canadian girls are to be happy and contented as future wives and home-makers they must tell themselves the truth.

I cannot impress too earnestly upon our girls the importance of being honest toward themselves in little things as well as big ones. If you spoil a cake in the cooking don't say, "I didn't mean to do it that way" or "Something went wrong with it." Instead, say to yourself: "I made a failure of this cake. I am going to make a success of the next one."

When a garment you have made for yourself does not fit you or look as nice as you would like it, don't blame the material or the pattern or the sewing machine. Just confess that you made a poor job of it and try to do better.

Weigh yourself on the same scales, figuratively, that you would have your butcher weigh the meat you buy and which you seldom take the pains to look at while he is weighing it. See that you get your money's worth out of yourself. The worst cheated person is the self-cheated one.

Woman is destined to become a far greater factor in our economic life than she ever has been. Rouge won't cover a defect in character, nor will a wig keep hair from falling out or turning gray. Life is full of mistakes and those who make the fewest are those who realize and admit them as they make them.

The person who won't admit a fault is intellectually dishonest. He or she is handicapped at the start. The kitchen is the first fundamental of the home. The entire family usually has to suffer for the mistakes made by the cook. That is the reason why there is an increasing demand for training in scientific housekeeping, cooking especially.

Infallible laws of nature punish intellectual dishonesty in the home, and, unfortunately, as a rule, the innocent suffer along with the guilty.

In these trying times the housewife has a most important part. She should keep a budget. She should know exactly how much she has to cover every branch of her housekeeping and she should so conduct her affairs as to make her books balance. She should make her figures as well as herself tell the truth. She must be careful, cautious and accurate. The foundation of all happiness is honesty, and the cornerstone of all society is happiness.

The woman who refuses to cheat herself is not so likely to be cheated by others.

An Antique Bazaar.

A correspondent writes of a novel, practicable and instructive entertainment that those who originated it—two women members of a church organization—introduced to their townspeople under the title of an antique bazaar.

The women visited everyone whom they knew had old relics in their possession—household articles that had been in the family for years—and explained that they should lie to borrow the things, exhibit them and charge a small admission fee to the exhibition.

The money was, of course, to go to further the particular church plan that was on foot. Those called upon were glad to lend whatever desirable articles they had; and since they referred their visitors to other persons who might like to contribute to the affair, it was not long before a considerable number of antiques had been collected.

The admission fee was twenty-five cents—a sum that no one felt was exorbitant. In addition to the stimulus in helping a worth while cause, there was the personal stimulus derived from the nature of the exhibition. Those who had lent relics were proud to have their heirlooms on exhibition, and those who had nothing to lend were eager to see the interesting collection of their neighbors' cherished possessions.

The exhibition was held in the town hall. The antiques were arranged to the best advantage; a card on which were clearly printed the age of the article and the name of its owner was tied to every contribution. At each table some one who had made himself familiar with the history of the vari-

ous articles answered the many questions that were asked.

The collection contained old rugs and tapestries, spinning wheels, samplers, silver, brass, copper and pewter ware, pottery, an old leather fire bucket, a yellowed, hand-made dress in which some one's great-grandmother had been christened and a man's high hat that was two hundred and fifty years old. One table carried military relics of every Canadian struggle from the Indian wars to the Great War.

At the end of the evening girls dressed in historical costumes served coffee and doughnuts. The unpretentious refreshments tasted the better for being offered by waitresses in the picturesque dresses of the French regime, the flowered muslins and frilly kerchiefs of early Colonial days, or the quaint, high-waisted frocks of a later time.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Warm Chinook.

Oh, the warm Chinook is blowing in the West.

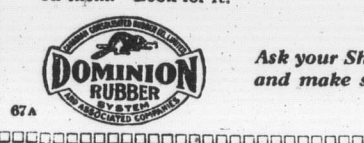
Now the fields are growing golden in the West.

Wear FLEET FOOT right through the summer.

Enjoy the economy of having several pairs of FLEET FOOT at the cost of one pair of good leather shoes.

There are FLEET FOOT styles for every summer need, for men, women and children. Put the whole family in FLEET FOOT this summer.

Genuine FLEET FOOT shoes have the name **FLEET FOOT** stamped on them. Look for it.



Most Comfortable and Economical of Summer Shoes

FLEET FOOT

ENJOY the greatest foot comfort you have ever known in summer by wearing FLEET FOOT.

Enjoy the economy of having several pairs of FLEET FOOT at the cost of one pair of good leather shoes.

Wear FLEET FOOT right through the summer. Put on FLEET FOOT heavy shoes for work about the fields, garden and barn. Have the FLEET FOOT white shoes, oxfords and pumps to wear when work is done.

There are FLEET FOOT styles for every summer need, for men, women and children. Put the whole family in FLEET FOOT this summer. Genuine FLEET FOOT shoes have the name **FLEET FOOT** stamped on them. Look for it.

Ask your Shoe Dealer for Fleet Foot and make sure you get Fleet Foot

ARKANSAS RIVER FLOODS PUEBLO CLAIMING 250 VICTIMS

Torrential Rains Cause Dams to Burst Into City Streets—Three Floods Follow in Succession—Fire Adds to Horror and City is Without Food and Drinking Water—Danger of Pestilence.

Denver, Colorado, June 5.—The Arkansas River, overswollen by cloudbursts, is believed to have claimed at least 250 lives since Friday night at Pueblo and in the country surrounding. There are other estimates of dead reaching up to 1,000. The property damage will amount to many millions.

Late Friday afternoon the river began to rise, and it swept through Pueblo, carrying all before it. The people had warning of the danger, but were tardy in heeding it, and many did not think of any calamity until they saw a wall of water almost upon them.

The first deluge was followed by two others, all three coming within a space of 48 hours. The second and third floods of this morning and afternoon did comparatively damaged, as the waters raced along the devastated pathway of the first.

First estimates of the dead, based upon reports from excited eye-witnesses, who told of seeing hundreds of bodies swept through the streets, are today considered greatly exaggerated. While no official count of the fatalities has been attempted, it is stated that the death toll will probably not exceed 250, if that high.

One hundred bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that when the mud and debris which fill the streets and buildings in the flooded area are cleared away more bodies will be found.

Relief work is progressing under the direction of Red Cross officials and Governor Shoup. The greatest danger at the present time is said to be from pestilence. Food is being rationed. Those without funds with which to purchase provisions are being cared for by the Red Cross and other agencies.

Disastrous Floods in Last Century

Some of the great floods during the last century were:

- 1824—Petrograd (River Neva), 10,000 lives lost.
- 1829—Scotland—Moray River.
- 1830—Vienna—River Danube.
- 1846—Central and Western France—\$20,000,000 damage.
- 1849—New Orleans, La.—1,600 lives lost; \$28,000,000 damage.
- 1856—Southern France.
- 1874—Mississippi Valley—1,338 square miles inundated.
- 1875—France—\$60,000,000 damage.
- 1876—Bengal, India—200,000 lives lost through storm wave.
- 1889—Johnstown, Pa.—2,500 lives lost.
- 1897—Mississippi Valley—20,000 square miles inundated.
- 1900—Galveston, Texas—5,000 lives lost; 8,000 buildings.
- 1905—Guanaajuato, Mexico—1,000 lives lost.
- 1907—Pittsburg, Pa.—\$6,514,000 damage.
- 1910—Paris, France—\$200,000,000 damage.
- 1913—Dayton, Ohio—700 lives lost and \$20,000,000 damage.

To those who have funds military permits are being issued, allowing the holder to buy only a limited amount of food from local stores.

Pure water is at a premium. People have been warned to boil water before drinking. In anticipation of an epidemic a large quantity of typhoid antitoxin has been called for, and will be administered as soon as available.



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Presenting Col. Walker Bell with the M.C. at the garden party given at the Government House, Toronto, in his honor. This was His Excellency's farewell visit to Toronto.

THIRTY PERISH IN TULSA RIOTS

Racial Fight Between Whites and Negroes Results in \$1,500,000 Loss.

A despatch from Tulsa, Okla., says:—Martial law prevailed in bullet-swept Tulsa Wednesday afternoon, with order restored under the grim threat of four companies of war-manned State troops. Twenty hours of desperate race rioting had destroyed over a million dollars' worth of property and razed the entire negro section.

The city, blood-drenched and blackened by incendiary fires, was beginning to care for its dead.

According to the latest authentic report, nine whites and twenty-one negroes are known to have been killed during the race clash. An estimate places property damage at \$1,500,000. All this, according to Gen. C. F. Barrett, commanding the State troops, called here to maintain martial law, was incited by "an impudent negro, a hysterical girl and a yellow journal reporter."

Representative citizens of Tulsa met

on Thursday and condemned the city and county law enforcement officials, holding them responsible for the disastrous outbreak. In addressing this meeting Gen. Barrett stated that, while he was ordering the withdrawal of the National Guard from Tulsa, there was no intention to remove the martial law edict until such time as it was shown the city could care for itself.

A committee, in which Mayor T. D. Evans was denied a place, was appointed to care for the helpless negroes, estimated to number more than 3,000, and to expedite the work of rebuilding the burned negro quarter.

Gift of Experimental Farm.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Lee, First Lord of the Admiralty, who gave his mansion, Chequers, as a permanent residence for the Prime Ministers of this country, has now made another magnificent gift to the nation. This consists of farms over an area of 700 acres and 600 acres of woodland on the Chequers estate which he has given to the Ministry of Agriculture as an experimental and instructional centre.

LORD BYNG OF VIMY NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

A despatch from London says:—The appointment of Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Duke of Devonshire has been officially announced.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., was created First Baron of Vimy in 1919, and his title will forever link his name with that of the Canadian Corps. Born on the 11th of September, 1852, the seventh son of the Second Earl of Strathford, he comes of an old English family, possessed of a notable record both by sea and land. In 1902 he married Marie Evelyn, daughter of the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, K.C.V.O., a younger brother of the Third Earl of Ducie.

Joining the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883 his first experience of war was with the Sudan Expedition in 1884, when he was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai. He served in the South African War, 1899-1902, being promoted Brevet Lieut.-Col., commanding the South African Light Horse in 1901. From 1904 to 1905 he had charge of the Royal School of Cavalry at Netheravon, afterwards taking command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade; two years later he was transferred to the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and in 1909 he was promoted major-general, and given the East Anglian Territorial Division.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he was recalled from Egypt, where he

had been G.O.C. for two years, to take command of the 3rd Cavalry Division. Landing in Belgium in October, 1914, he, along with the 7th Cavalry Division, under General Rawlinson, covered the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. During the First Battle of Ypres Byng's 3rd Division was part of Allenby's cavalry that held the right of the salient, and at the Second Battle of Ypres, the Cavalry Corps, now under Byng, as General Allenby had been transferred to command the Third Army, was in close support, ready to cover a retreat on St. Omar if the line should break.

In August, 1915, he was given the Ninth Corps at the Dardanelles, and remained at Suvla Bay until the expedition was withdrawn four months later. Returning to France in February, 1916, he succeeded General Alderson in May in command of the Canadian Corps, which then consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions.

In June, 1917, he was transferred to the Third Army.

It is indeed most fitting that one who ranks among the very highest of Great Britain's leaders in the war, should also hold the rank of General in Canada's Army, and his appointment will meet with the heartiest approval of the men he guided with such zeal and determination through some of the hardest fought actions of the war.

16 GOV. CANDIDATES RETURNED IN SASK.

Nominations for Provincial Elections Result in Return of Cabinet Ministers.

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Nominations for the provincial elections in Saskatchewan closed on Thursday, with Government candidates returned by acclamation in 16 of the 63 seats. This may be increased later as the results of the nominations in nine constituencies are still to come. The acclamations include three Ministers of the Government: Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Highways, and J. A. Maharg, whose portfolio is yet unknown.

Elections will be held in 60 of the 63 constituencies a week from today, those of Cumberland, Isle a la Crosse, and the Tisdale having been deferred. Owing to the condition of the roads in the Tisdale district, polling and nomination has been deferred two weeks. The Government has a candidate in every field except Thunder Creek, the principal opposition being offered by the Independents, who nominated 34 candidates to-day. Three Conservatives were named as such throughout the province, three Laborites and three non-partisans.

In most of the constituencies the fight will be two-cornered. In the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, where two members are to be elected, there are five in each city but one candidate is to be selected. The following Government candidates were elected by acclamation to-day: G. A. Scott, Arm River; A. D. Pickel, Battleford; H. T. Halvorson, Cypress; Robert Dunbar, Estevan; H. M. Therres, Humboldt; D. M. Finlayson, Jack Fish Lake; R. J. Gordon, Lloydminster; Hon. S. J. Latta, Last Mountain; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Moose Jaw County; B. Larson, Milestone; J. A. Maharg, Morse; J. G. Gardiner, North Qu' Appelle; George Spence, Notukeu; C. A. McDonald, Prince Albert; Dr. J. M. Urrich, Rosthern; W. H. Sahlmak, Saltcoats.

King and Queen to Open Ulster Parliament

Belfast, June 5.—While official announcement is being withheld, it is generally accepted that King George and Queen Mary will attend in State the opening of the Ulster Parliament, and that they will travel to Bangor, the home of the famous Royal Ulster Yacht Club, accompanied by war ships. King George has not set foot in Ireland since his visit to Dublin a decade ago, and has not been in Belfast since he came here as Duke of York twenty-two years ago.

WILLIAM CROOKS DEAD IN LONDON

British Labor Leader and Dominant Figure in Politics Had Fine Career.

London, June 5.—The Right Hon. William Crooks, who served as Labor member of Parliament for nearly 20 years, died to-day.

Will Crooks, as he was affectionately known, became one of the leaders in the great Labor movement and one of the dominant figures in England. He was born in the London slum, Poplar, in 1852, and started work when only nine years of age. His father had been injured when the boy was scarcely more than a baby, and the family was forced to move to the workhouse. But at the age of nine the boy picked up odd jobs about the dock and was soon supporting his mother.

In 1866 he became apprenticed to a cooper, learning the coopering trade and took out his first union card. In the dock strike of 1889 he showed marked ability in the work of organization, and from that on took an active part in public affairs.

From the waif of the slums he became Mayor of Poplar, Poor Law Guardian and a member of Parliament in 1903.

It was said of Will Crooks that no one ever doubted his word and that his promise was unbreakable. He was the friend of the poorest and never forgook his Cockney friends or altered his Cockney mannerisms. Among his warm friends he numbered all the Prime Ministers of recent years and King George himself.

The constant strain of the war shattered his health, as it did that of many another man engaged at home in building up the armies and increasing the productions for the supply of the armies. And finally, in 1917, he witnessed the killing of many little children in a school in Poplar by a bomb from a German aircraft, from the shock of which he never recovered.

He was forced to resign his seat in the House of Commons early this year, and he was succeeded as the representative of Woolwich by Captain Gee, Coalitionist, who was elected over the former Chairman of the Labor party, James Ramsay MacDonald.

Britain to Build Four Battleships

London, June 5.—Orders for two of Britain's four new battleships will be placed with private firms at the end of July. The other two will be constructed at Devonport and Portsmouth.

The ships will cost nine million pounds each and take three years to build. They will be oil-burning. The armament is undisclosed. It is understood a new feature will be triple superimposed turrets.

British Fleet Assembling in Malta

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Express declares that Great Britain is facing a new war in the Near East. The British fleet is assembling at Malta in anticipation of the allied support of Greece in her war against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

It is well known, says the Express, that Premier Lloyd George is a friend of Greece and is bitterly hostile to the Turks.

Says Business Depression of 1921 Has Passed

A despatch from New York says:—The business depression of 1921 has definitely passed and the financial condition of the United States is such now that it should inspire only optimism. W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, declared in an address before the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"The public has a lot of buying power left. We want to get the people out of the idea that prices are going lower and lower," he asserted.

TWO THOUSAND PRINTERS STRIKE IN TORONTO FOR 44-HOUR WEEK

Strike Effects Nearly One Hundred Job Shops and Includes Printers, Pressmen and Bookbinders—Increase in Wages Also Demanded.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Rejecting a final offer from employing printers of the Toronto Typothetae of a minimum wage of \$36 for a 48-hour week or \$33 for a 44-hour week, 2,000 union employees of the printing industry, job sections, decided to go on strike on June 1. At the meeting of Local 91, International Typographical Union, the National Pressmen's and Press Assistants' Union, and the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union, the report of negotiating committees of the unions that the offer of employers be rejected was unanimously endorsed.

The strike is likely to prove a protracted affair. Employers state, through Treasurer F. M. Kimbark of the Toronto Typothetae, that it is impossible for them to meet the demands of the unions, and union officials declare that their members are insistent in the demand for the 44-hour week without a reduction in wages at least, if not with an increased wage.

Employers and unions are provided with large funds to carry on the fight. Some time ago the Typothetae announced an assessment of three months' payroll and overhead expenses to meet expense its members might

incur by a strike, and later the union levied a 10 per cent. weekly wage assessment on its members. The Toronto printers will likely receive \$17 a week strike allowance for single men and \$22 a week for married men, which is what is now being paid to the Hamilton strikers.

According to union officials, there the 102 members in the Toronto Typothetae. President Andrew Gerrard of the printers' union, claimed that some of these concerns had agreed to give the 44-hour week with present wages, pending a settlement, and in these shops men would be permitted to work.

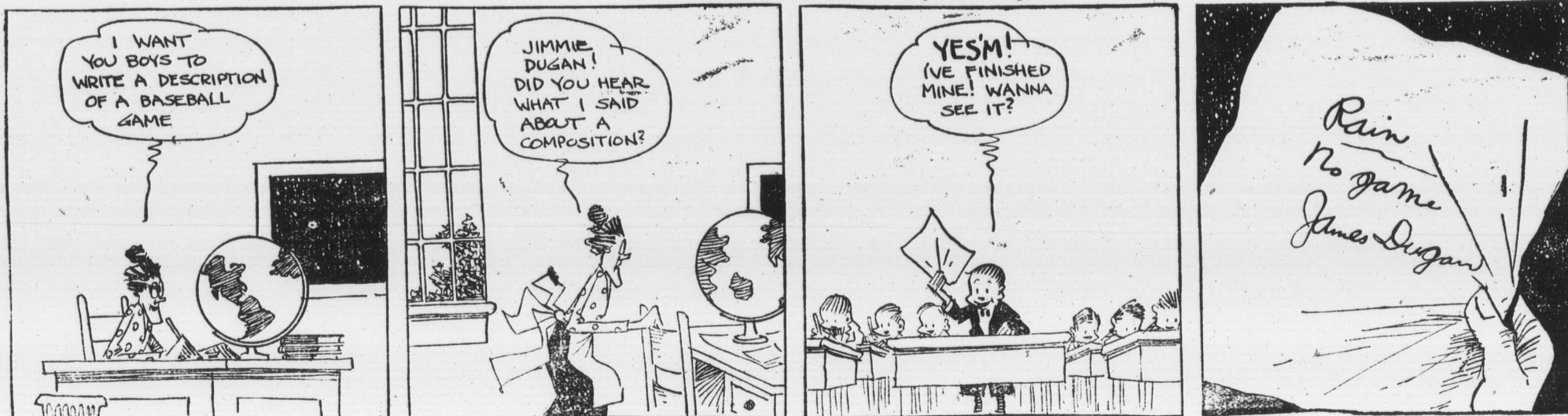
Among the latter is the Wilson Publishing Company, a large newspaper distributing concern, the closing down of which would have had a serious effect upon publications throughout the country.

Some officials of the Typographical Union claim that the National Pressmen's and Press Assistants' Union may come out of the strike with better agreements than other organizations. The pressmen are insisting upon \$42 a week and the 44-hour week, and have been able to secure the signatures of some employers to an agreement to this effect.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.91½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.87½.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49½c; No. 3 CW, 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 1 feed, 42½c; No. 2 feed, 41½c.
 Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80c; No. 4 CW, 75c; rejected, 67c; feed, 67c. All the above in store at Fort William.
 American corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c, nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.60, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.
 Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.
 Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freight outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.40, according to freight outside.
 Manitoba flour—First pat., \$10.50; second pat., \$10; bulk, seaboard.
 Ontario flour—\$7.50; bulk, seaboard.
 Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26 to \$29; shorts, per ton, \$26 to \$31; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$2.10 per bag.
 All of the above in store at Fort William.
 Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$20 to \$22.
 Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
 Cheese—New, large, 18 to 19c; twins, 18½ to 19½c; triplets, 19 to 20c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c. New Stilton, 21 to 22c.
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 30 to 32c; cooking, 19c.
 Margarine—24 to 26c.
 Eggs—No. 1, 31 to 32c; selects, 33 to 34c; cartons, 35 to 36c.
 Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$2.90 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Lima, Madagascar, 7 to 8c; California Lima, 10 to 12c.
 Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 21 to 22c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at 7¢ per 15-section case.
 Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 48 to 52c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; boneless, 41 to 46c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 18c; clear bellies, 15 to 16c.
 Lard—Pure tierces, 11½ to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails, 12½ to 12¾c; prints, 14 to 14½c. Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 12 to 12½c; prints, 14 to 14½c.
 Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$9.50; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' bulls, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$6; feeders, best, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, 900 lbs., \$7 to \$7.50; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4; milkers, good to choice, \$50 to \$85; do, com. and med., \$30 to \$50; choice springers, \$85 to \$110; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$12; do, spring, \$15 to \$18; sheep, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$3 to \$4; calves, good to choice, \$8 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, 9; do, weighed off cars, \$9.25; do, f.o.b., \$8.25; do, country points, \$8.
Montreal.
 Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 62c; Can. West. No. 3, 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$29.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22.
 Cheese, finest Easterns, 16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c.
 Good veal, \$6.50 to \$8; med., \$5 to \$6. Ewes, \$2.75 to \$6; lambs, good, \$12.50 to \$13. Hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$10 to \$10.50; heavies, \$8 to \$8.50; sows, \$6 to \$6.50.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



The AUTOMOBILE

How to Increase Life of Your Tires.

Tires form one of the greatest single items of expense in motorcar upkeep. They are, therefore, worthy of the most intelligent attention on the part of the automobile owner.

Tire conservation has a great deal to do with medium-weight car design. Their balanced construction, even distribution of right weight, afford unusual mileage from each shoe and tube.

And they are equipped at the start with high-quality tires. They are built to stand long, hard wear. Like every other essential part of the car, they are especially selected for the function they perform.

But by practicing proper care you can obtain even greater mileage. You can cut tire costs to a minimum. In the first place, tires should always be kept properly inflated. Twenty pounds pressure to the inch is a good rule to follow. For instance, in the 3 1/2-inch tires, seventy pounds pressure should be maintained; in 4-inch tires, eighty pounds.

Too much pressure creates an overstrain from within as well as without. Aside from discomfort to the passengers, it results in greater wear and tear from each obstacle encountered. Too little inflation causes the side wall of the tire—its weakest part—to bend back and forth until it cracks and breaks. The correct amount of air insures distribution—uniform resistance at all points.

In driving, keep your eyes on the road and your mind on the controls. Guard against sudden stops, quick starts and skidding. Avoid severe jolts and sharp obstructions.

You know these things cause blow-outs, also stone bruises that do not always show on the surface. The shock of them often breaks an inner layer of the fabric. By preventing these things you will escape most of the common tire troubles. When they do occur, tread cuts and sand boils should be quickly cleaned out and repaired.

Otherwise they will expose the inner fabric to air and contact with the road. Dirt and oil will collect and enlarge them. Small bruises may be temporarily healed with mastic. Grease, oil and acids should be removed from tires at once by means of a cloth moistened in gasoline.

It is important to the life of a tire that you should keep wheels in alignment. If the wheel is out of line the whole tire is distorted. Strain at all points results. Moreover, a wobbly wheel causes friction from several directions instead of the direction provided for.

The greatest wear takes place on the tread—it is built to withstand it. The sides of a tire have only a thin coating of rubber to protect the fabric. Care should be taken to guard them.

Be sure that nothing on the machine scrapes the tires as they revolve. Save the side walls by keeping out of ruts in the road. Above all, do not

drive in car tracks—they cut all the way around the tire.

You have experienced the need of spare tires in an emergency. Protect them. Carry the tubes in a bag. Provide covering for shoes.

Be careful in applying new tubes. Be sure they fit. Inflate them slightly beforehand and see that they are snugly in place.

After the First Trip.

After the first trip in your car make a careful inspection and note that everything is as it should be. The engine parts should be given special attention, for the slightest defect in them will result in trouble. Make your inspections frequently for the first thousand miles then you can relax your vigilance a bit.

Make a thorough study of the instruction book. Look at the lubrication chart and familiarize yourself with the location of every grease cup and oil hole, then see that they are kept properly filled. This will insure you against worn parts or scored bearings and, incidentally, allow you to learn the lubrication system. When an automobile is built, the engine has been run but little, and every part is fitted tight to make it snug after the roughness has worn off. Consequently the car is very stiff and will not show much speed until these parts wear in. So do not exceed 25 miles an hour until your speedometer registers 1,000 miles. By so doing each part will "find itself" and you will be perfectly safe in exceeding 30 miles an hour. If you force a car before it has run 1,000 miles the result may total a noisy engine and premature repairs.

Drain off the oil every 500 miles and replace it with fresh. You will be surprised at the quantity of grit and dirt that comes from the crankcase. The bearings and pistons throw off small particles of metal which, if you do not remove with the old oil, will work into the bearings and cause serious results.

Perhaps your motor will show a tendency to overheat when new. Do not permit this to worry you, for it is merely the friction of newness. Give it plenty of oil and water and soon this trouble will disappear.

Every now and then the new car should be jacked up, the wheels shaken and the looseness removed. As the bearings become accustomed to their work the need for adjustment will go away as do the other ills.

Be careful of your gasoline adjustment on the dash. Do not leave it "rich" any longer than is necessary, for this allows an extra amount of gasoline to get into the engine base, which will thin the oil.

The body cleaning should be done very carefully for the first month or so. Use a simple flow of water, without spray or force, so as not to mar the finish. The longer you drive without unnecessary cleaning the harder the varnish will become.

Be Kind to Your Neck.

If only people would be kind to their necks there would be far less trouble in the world.

Tight collars are very bad for the health. They obstruct the flow of blood to the head, and increase the flow of money to the laundry. The man who invented stiff collars ought to have been shot at dawn. But very likely there was no need. If he didn't choke, he probably fell down in a fit, and by the time they had sawn six inches off his collar he was dead.

Watch, as you walk along the street, what a number of people wear spectacles. Eye specialists are of opinion that stiff collars have much to do with our low standard of eyesight.

Therefore, if you are a wise person you will be good to your neck. Give it room. Don't wear a collar that's too small for you.

To be disappointed in love is a cruel blow, but to be disappointed in marriage is a continuous performance.

Norwegian Government experimenters have succeeded in producing a bread containing 20 per cent of fish.

Some men carry conquest in their very presence; they win our confidence the first time we see them. We believe in their power because they radiate it.

Too Good to Be True.

Wife—"John, a man called this afternoon and said he would supply us with enough electricity to light our house, do all our cooking and run the washing machine for only \$1 a month. What do you think of that?"

Hub—"You should have told him that when we want current fiction we'll get it at a bookstore."

Population of Paris.

According to the Le Petit Parisien, the present population of Paris is 2,856,000, which is an increase of only 16,000 over the figure for the year 1911.

Canada's Coal Situation

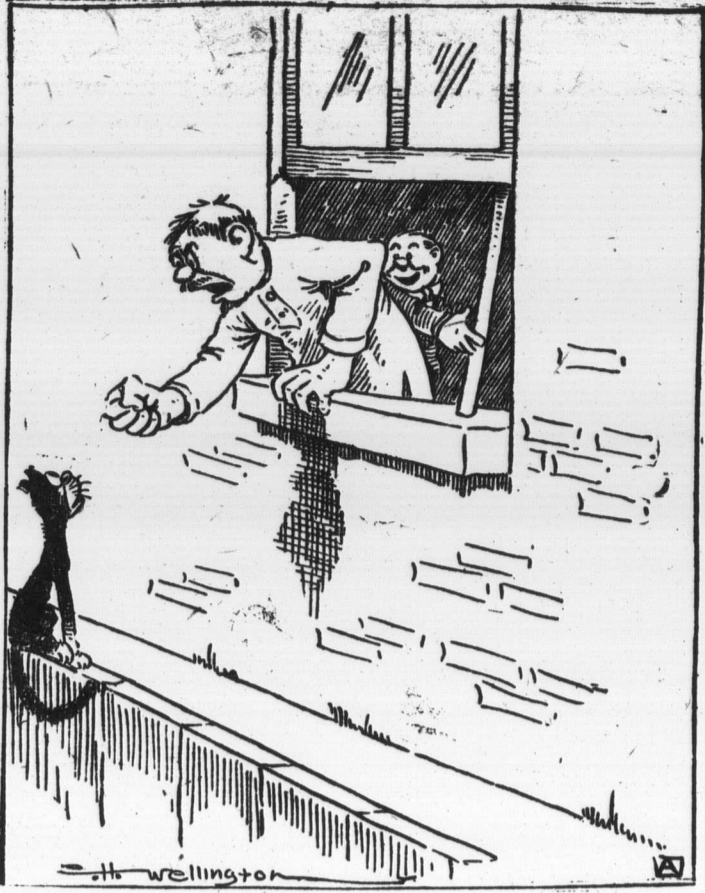
Canada created a record for coal production in 1920, when she produced 16,968,658 short tons, as against 13,919,096 short tons in the preceding year, or an increase of 21.9 per cent. The previous high mark as set in 1918, when the output totalled 15,532,878 short tons. Exports increased to 2,558,223 tons, as compared with 2,070,050, but this was counter-balanced by the increase in imports from the United States from 16,982,773 to 20,815,596. The total value of production is estimated at about \$7,000,000.

With only one exception, that of Saskatchewan, every province of the Dominion exhibited an increase in production during the year over the 1919 figures. A particularly interesting feature of the year was the wrestling from Nova Scotia by Alberta of the honor of premier producer, the Western province leading the Eastern by nearly four per cent. Alberta produced 41 per cent of the total output, or roughly 7,000,000 tons; Nova Scotia,

27.8 per cent, or 6,500,000; British Columbia, 18.3 per cent, or 2,550,000 tons; Saskatchewan, 1.9 per cent, or 330,000 tons; and New Brunswick, 1.1 per cent, or 170,000 tons. The reduction in Saskatchewan's output is attributed to the greatly increased use of Alberta coal in Manitoba and that province.

A both interesting and gratifying feature of the coal situation in 1920 was the increased use of native coal, especially in the Prairie Provinces. The war, which cut down shipments of anthracite from the United States to Manitoba, gave Alberta her opportunity to introduce her product, on the qualities of which there was a lack of education. She was not slow to force her way, and is maintaining the position assumed with every indication of increasing her market. This is shown very clearly in the shipments of coal from Alberta eastward, which in 1920 totalled about 400,000 tons, as compared with approximately 250,000 tons in 1919.

—and the worst is yet to come



Filming 100 Tons of Molten Steel

A most remarkable moving picture was recently taken by the United States Bureau of Mines. In reproducing the various processes in the manufacture of iron and steel sheets at the plant of a large American company it was desired to show not only each mechanical step but the actual making as well as the handling of the molten steel or iron.

When pig iron and scrap steel are subjected to a high temperature in an open hearth furnace, using producer gas or oil as fuel, the iron and metals gradually melt until an immense liquid bath, like a small lake or pond, is formed, which boils like water at a temperature of over 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual melting and boiling of the metal is interesting as seen through blue glasses, but a close up view is not possible because of the heat.

The promoters of the moving pictures referred to conceived the idea that the value of the picture would be decidedly enhanced if it were possible to take a moving picture of the actual melting and boiling of the steel. In this case they had to deal with an open hearth furnace holding 100 tons or 200,000 pounds of metal melting down to finally boiling. The result of their efforts was the production of a picture of this process, which has never been accomplished before.

A regular moving picture camera was so fitted up that it was water-jacketed—that is, enclosed in a water-cooled fireproof box. This was placed just inside the furnace. The operator of the camera wore an asbestos suit and stood just outside or almost in the door of the seething furnace. The attempt was eminently successful, and a picture has resulted which is a revelation to behold. Not only is the hard metal, the pig iron and the steel, seen gradually melting, together with the formation of the slag which floats on top, but the actual boiling of this 100 tons of molten steel is seen in all its phases. It is a beautiful sight and an instructive one. The metal boils like water on a stove, the bubbles growing gradually larger and larger.

While no actual scientific phenomena not already known were revealed by this achievement it is confessed that with the use of the speed camera, involving the slowing down of operations and with probable improvements in the camera itself, new facts of vital value to industry may some time result from the application of the moving picture to metallurgical operations. From an educational point of view the making of such pictures is of almost inestimable value.

WIRELESS SERVICE IN THE DOMINION

SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD.

Being Successfully Used Not Only in Navigation but in Forest and Fisheries.

Wireless is coming to be the world's great transmitter of news and method of rapid communication, and a nation desirous of keeping pace with world progress in all respects must pay continuous attention to bettering their systems of this most modern method of long distance conveying. Canada has not been slow in recognizing the importance of wireless in her economic existence, in her shipping and trade, even in her forests and fisheries and in the bearing of this important factor on the hole of future Dominion development, and she has kept well to the fore in this regard.

The wireless service on the Great Lakes, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts is second to none in the world in the opinion of navigators. The Canadian trans-Atlantic wireless service, in competition with the cables, which has been in operation for some thirteen years, has been very successful, and is still improving in speed and accuracy. Authorities consider that no series of wireless direction-finding stations have given such help and satisfaction to mariners as that established by the Canadian Government on the Atlantic Coast.

Scope and Object of Service. Government wireless in Canada comes under the Radiotelegraph Branch of the Naval Department which, however, whilst owning the stations, has let several by contract, for operation to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada. The primary object of the Government service is to provide facilities for communication with ships at sea and thus assist in their navigation and the safeguarding of the lives of the people they carry. Incidentally, the service undertakes the handling of commercial messages with ships and also provides means of communication with

points not reached by existing land telegraphs, an instance of the latter being the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia.

The total number of stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein in 1920 was 563. Of these, twenty-seven are located on the east coast, and have ranges of from 100 to 1,500 nautical miles; eight are on Ontario, on the Great Lakes, having ranges of 350 nautical miles each; ten in British Columbia on the west coast have ranges of from 150 to 350 miles; two public commercial stations in Cape Breton and one in New Brunswick have ranges of 3,000 miles and 2,500 miles—the third being for reception only; two in Hudson Bay have a range of 750 miles each; eleven private commercial stations with ranges of from 100 to 200 miles; and there are thirty-nine Canadian Government steamers equipped with wireless, capable of transmitting from 100 to 400 miles.

With the exception of the small station at Pictou, Nova Scotia, all of the forty-seven coast stations in the Dominion are owned by the Government. Those on the Pacific Coast, Hudson Bay, Barrington Passage, Nova Scotia, and the three direction-finding stations on the east coast, sixteen stations in all, are operated directly by the Department of Naval Service. The stations on the Great Lakes and the remaining stations on the east coast, thirty-one in all, whilst owned by the Government, are operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, under contract, and under the terms of which the Company receives a total annual subsidy of \$89,200 and retains all tolls collected on messages except on Government messages, which are handled free.

The Government-owned and operated station at Barrington Passage, Nova Scotia, maintains a commercial service with Bermuda. The Marconi station at Glace Bay has a continuous trans-Atlantic commercial service with Clifden, in Ireland, and, as far as actual handling of traffic is concerned, is considered one of the best trans-Atlantic circuits. The use of the Hudson Bay stations is in suspense until the policy respecting the Hudson Bay Railway is decided upon. The stations on the British Columbia coast are increasingly in touch with Pacific bound steamers.

Six Million Words Transmitted. A total of 241,833 messages, con-

What Makes Great Men "Great?"

A sunbeam falling upon a sheet of paper will make it warm, but it will never bring the paper to such a heat that it begins to smoulder.

If, however, we bring all the rays of the sunbeam to a single point by means of a magnifying glass, we can produce heat great enough to set the paper on fire.

All that we have done is to focus or concentrate these rays, with the result that we obtain vastly increased power. It is just the same with the mind. If we can concentrate all our energies upon the work that is in hand, we shall do it far more easily and quickly.

Concentration demands a great effort, and men who have this power would soon be worn out if they had not also the gift of resting their minds at times by throwing off entirely their cares and worries.

Really great men have the power of focusing their minds upon the subject that demands attention at the moment; but when the work is done you will find them playing golf as if they had not a care in the world, or laughing at an amusing play.

Those who are always concentrating become absent-minded; they are quite unable to take a mental holiday when necessary, with the result that they lack vigor and freshness.

Allied with concentration is will-power. Many people imagine that the strong man is a kind of cinema hero who bends others to his will by the steely glance of his flashing eye. Such men do not exist in real life! If they did they would be unpleasant creatures whose unpopularity would soon

bring about their downfall.

The secret of the strong-willed man is that he uses his will to make himself do the things he ought to do. We are all naturally lazy, putting off everything that we possibly can till the to-morrow that never comes. The strong man uses his will to overcome his natural laziness; once he has succeeded in this he is able to make others do as he wishes, simply because he can make up their minds for them.

Concentration can be developed by anyone who will take the necessary pains. Here is a simple method. If you are reading a "dry" book, you will find every now and then that your attention is wandering; you have read a paragraph or a page, and after doing so you have not the least idea of what it was about. When you reach that point, stop. Lay aside your book and think of something else. Do not go back to it until you feel sure that you can give it your whole attention.

Do not attempt too much at first; concentrate on quite a short passage, then take a rest. In this way you will soon find that you can give your whole mind to a subject for longer and longer periods. Half an hour's concentration will produce more result than a whole day of rambling, inattentive work.

Will-power and concentration run hand in hand, for concentration demands an effort of will, and there can be no will without concentration. In these two allied qualities lies the whole secret of success and happiness in life.

The habit of dwelling on difficulties and magnifying them weakens the character and paralyzes the initiative in such a way as to hinder one from ever daring to undertake great things. The man who sees the obstacles more clearly than anything else is not the man to attempt to do any great thing.

operate systems, and last year the Shawinigan Water and Power Company at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, received a license to operate a station there to communicate with their head office at Montreal, a distance of eighty-two miles.

The innovation of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services in starting a Canadian news service by wireless to their liners in the North Atlantic has created intense interest in Canadian, United States, and British shipping circles, as bringing Canada into that select circle of nations which gossip by wireless. Not only is the news of the Canadian markets, Dominion progress, and general Canadian happenings received by the Company's passenger liners at sea, but wireless stations situated elsewhere pick up the messages, and Canadian news vies in the importance of its appeal with that of Great Britain and the United States.

A review of the wireless situation in Canada gives gratifying evidence of the Dominion's progress with the times, and of its recognition of the necessity of keeping abreast in the extension of the uses of this great invention. It is being successfully used in connection with Dominion fisheries and forests, and will undoubtedly in the future be utilized to a greater extent in bringing the rich regions of the hinterland into touch with the governmental and industrial centres.

Canada's fire loss is very heavy—\$27,000,000 in 1920, or \$3.42 per capita on an eight million population—one of the heaviest of any country, partly due to carelessness.

Marten and Fisher Ranching

The accession of Canada to her logical place among fur markets of the world, by reason of her prominence among producers, has resulted in an impetus and a greater devotion of interest to other phases of the fur industry, and in none, perhaps, so much as the domestic rearing of fur-bearers.

Success has been achieved, covering many years, in fox ranching and other branches of fur farming, the absolute feasibility of the venture in Canada proven, and all that had been accomplished justified confident hope of expansion. Thus has come about a widening of the field, not only as regards the establishment of ranches but in the variety of animals so reared. Canada is the natural habitat of nearly every species of marketable fur-bearer, and has the finest if climatic conditions for producing the richest, glossiest, and heaviest furs. The trapping of fur-bearing animals in Canada is a profitable industry, but it must be borne in mind that the domestic rancher has the advantage over the trapper, inasmuch as he is able to kill his animals when the furs are prime, and thus realize the best prices.

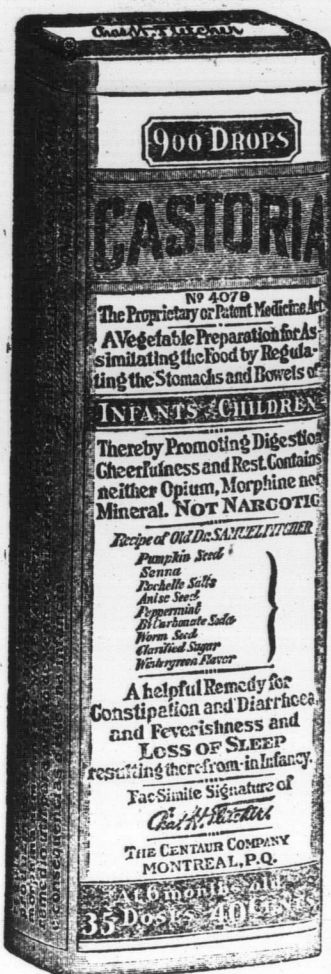
There may be a very profitable future in store for pioneers in the breeding of fisher and marten, a field which as yet has scarcely been entered. As the best fisher pelts are selling for \$100 each, whilst marten may bring \$50, there is every inducement to enter into the breeding of these wild cousins. Up to the present, it has been found somewhat difficult to suc-

cessfully breed these animals in captivity, due, it is thought, to lack of provision of facilities for exercise.

A successful beginning, however, to a marten ranch is to be found at Louis Creek, British Columbia, where G. H. DeLey, as reported by the Commission of Conservation, has succeeded in raising two generations of the animals. From a pair of wild martens, he raised a litter of three, two females and one male. When one year old, the young females gave birth to two and four young respectively, and all of them have been successfully raised to maturity.

Success in the rearing of marten and fisher in the past would seem to have been largely, if not wholly, defeated by lack of general knowledge of wild animal breeding, which resulted in a failure to provide conditions and environment corresponding to the natural haunts. Large runs must be provided, with obstacles and hiding places such as hollow logs, and, in general, the animals permitted to live their natural life. Unlike foxes, marten do not thrive so well when the wild state is left behind, and they should not be induced to become tame.

Fisher and marten raising is in the experimental stage, through which the breeding of other wild animals had to pass before prosperous issue was reached. There is no reason to doubt but that the causes which have hitherto resulted in failure will be overcome, and the domestic breeding of these profitable little animals be placed on the same successful footing as that of other fur-bearers in Canada.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

C&B DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

The Great Ship "SEANDBEE" - "CITY OF ERIE" - "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO - Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th - CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Eastern Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M. Eastern
 Arrive Cleveland 7:00 A. M. Standard Time Arrive Buffalo 7:00 A. M. Eastern

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C. & B. Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate - \$10.00 Round Trip, with 2 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 127 inch wheelbase.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart of The Great Ship "SEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents. Also ask for our 5-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company
 Cleveland, Ohio

FARE \$5.56

"SEANDBEE" - the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

To **WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON, PRINCE RUPERT, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA**

THE "NATIONAL"

LEAVES TORONTO 11:00 P.M. DAILY
 via P.T., T. & N.O. and C.N.Rys.
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\$50 to \$5,000 A YEAR FOR LIFE

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Apply to your post master, or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastard, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

WITH SHEEP IN SUMMER

Care of Weanlings and the Flock Generally.

Special Attention Pays—Frequent Change of Pasture Beneficial—How to Preserve the Fertility of Manure.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

For best results lambs should be weaned at between four and five months. It has been found that under conditions prevailing during the hot dry months of mid-summer the ewes will drop off considerably in their milk flow. The lambs receive comparatively little nourishment, and it is better for both ewe and lamb for them to be separated. When the lambs are removed from the ewes they will miss little the small amount of milk they would receive, and will soon learn to depend upon pasture. They should receive the very best pasture available. Nothing fits in better than a patch of rape sown at the proper time, so as to be ready for pasture when the lambs are weaned. Care should be exercised in turning the lambs on the fresh rape to avoid bloating and probable death. Turn them in during the middle of the day when the rape leaves are absolutely dry and allow them to become accustomed to the change. A field of grass adjoining the rape pasture will give better results than the rape alone. If no rape is available fresh clover seedling or second growth clover will give satisfactory results. In addition to pasture a feed of grain once a day will push the lambs along to a good finish. At no time should it be necessary to feed over one-half pound of grain per day to each lamb while on pasture.

Frequent change of pasture is beneficial to, and relished by, all classes of stock, and this applies with special emphasis to the case of sheep. It is true for two reasons. Sheep are subject to parasitic diseases which may be prevented to a large extent by not pasturing on any one area for too great a length of time. In addition to this they are possibly more fastidious about their food than are some other farm animals. It is not practicable on every farm to arrange for a succession of pastures during the grazing season. However, the same area will sustain considerable more sheep if such an arrangement is feasible. Rape sown early in the fall furnishes a good deal of pasture in the late fall and early spring. After the rye is eaten off in the spring rape may be sown on this land and will come along for pasture in June or July. Alfalfa and red clover are satisfactory pasture crops and will serve until the rape is ready. An annual pasture consisting of one bushel each of wheat, oats and barley together with eight pounds of red clover provides a good pasture for the early summer months, and the clover coming along in the autumn will give a nice pick-up. This annual pasture may be sown any time early in May. Without a great deal of additional labor it is possible to have a succession of crops ready for seeding throughout the entire season.—J. P. Sackville, O. A. College, Guelph.

To Preserve the Fertility of Manure.

In fresh manure the plant food materials are not in an available condition for growing plants as in well rotted manure. In the storing of manure, however, to get it well rotted considerable losses of plant food occur unless the manure pile is properly packed.

If the quickest returns are not wanted following the application of the manure to the soil, then the manure may be added in the fresh condition. If this is done in warm weather the manure should be ploughed in as soon as possible after application. The total plant food materials present in the manure will thus be added to the soil where they will be prepared by the soil bacteria for use by the growing crops.

The main objections to putting fresh manure on the land are: First, it is not always convenient to do so; second, weed seeds may be numerous in the fresh manure, consequently a heavy weed crop may be expected; third, its action is not so rapid as in the case of well-rotted manure, but it is active over a longer period.

Where manure is to be stored in piles or pits until it is ripened, or until it is convenient to use, then the greatest care is necessary to prevent losses of plant food materials from it. In the first place the bottom of the pile or pit should be impervious to water so that leachings from the pile will not occur. Second, it is well to have a layer of old well-rotted manure at the bottom. Third, the manure as it is piled up should be well compacted or tramped down to prevent excess of air from getting into it. Fourth, it should be kept moist but not wet. These precautions apply more particularly to horse manure, which is loose and comparatively dry. Unless this is kept well packed and moist, loss by fire fang is certain. This is an oxidation process, or fermentation, set going by certain species of bacteria in the manure. If cow or pig manure is available it should be mixed with the horse manure in the pile, as these are very wet and compact and will give a good consistency to the whole mass. The main things to be remembered are: First, prevent leaching; second, keep it well packed down and moist.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Alsike clover is most at home in northern latitudes or at high altitudes. It thrives best in a cool, moist climate.

The English Shire Horse Society has appropriated \$3,500 for publicity in the United States and Canada in 1921.

Morton

Miss Lena Laming, nurse-in-training of Cornwall, is the guest at the home of her parents here.

A number from here attended the unveiling of the memorial monument at Lyndhurst last Friday night. The speech given at the Ladies Institute meeting by Miss Gilholm was greatly enjoyed.

Mrs Rorke has returned to Toronto. Mr and Mrs B. Simpson, Jones Falls, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr J. Stuart.

Mrs A. Willis is the guest of Mrs T. Burch.

Mrs T. Glover and daughter Miss Mary visited friends in the village on Wednesday last.

John Robinsons Circus at Brockville

The city of Brockville will be Mecca to all lovers of the big tops for one day June 10th. when the John Robinson circus, now on its ninety-eighth tour of the United States and Canada, rolls into that city on four trains for parade and two exhibitions.

"The oldest, the biggest and the best" are adjectives that the one hundred men of the show's advance forces use in describing the famous John Robinson organization, and this year the circus is making every effort to live up to its sub-title. It travels on four trains' carries 1,200 people, 550 horses and 400 zoo animals. The performances, which are presented by nearly 400 arenic stars, take place in three rings, on two stages, in an areal maze and on a quarter mile hippodrome track. The foremost circus troupes and families in the old and new worlds will be seen under the great dome of the John Robinson seven pole big top.

The street parade twenty-two city blocks in length, with thirty novelty and equestrian sections and with all cages and den open to view, will leave the circus grounds at 11 a. m. General admission and reserved seats will be sold show day at Williams Drug store at the same price charged on the circus grounds. Performances opening with impressive, colorful and stirring pageantry, begin at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. Doors will open an hour earlier so that the crowds may have ample time to visit the celebrated John Robinson zoo.

Are your Cows milking to suit you.

IF NOT Get a barrel of CANE MOLA
 It is fed by the best dairy-men.

Try a drum of white Rose gas and keep your motor free from carbon.

ITS THE BEST
 Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods
 Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

Special Prices on all Buggies to Clear

- 1 1/2 Cushion Tire, Top, Auto Seat, arch axle, short wood bed, \$195.00
- 1 1/2 Cushion Tire, Wire wheel, Heavy Spokes, arch axle short, wood bed, auto seat open, \$190.00 with top \$225.00
- Steel Tire, same style as above, with top \$165.00
- Regular Top Buggy, steel tire \$145.00
- 2 Seated Half Platform Spring Wagon \$145.00
- 1 1/2 inch Milk Wagon, full platform \$90.00
- 1 1/2 inch Milk Wagon, full platform \$100.00

A. Taylor & Son
 Athens Ontario



FOR SALE BY

R. J. Campo

Your Guests-

No matter how informal or discriminating the occasion Willard's Ice Cream will more than please your guests. Just think of the time and trouble it saves you in the hot weather by serving this smooth, palatable and delicious dessert.

"The Cream of all Creams"

Willard's ICE CREAM

NOTICE

Owing to the delay in procuring some of the materials for our windows, we will not be ready for our opening till the end of this month. In the meantime we are sacrificing the balance of our present stock, and must be cleared out at any price. It will pay you to come and buy all you need in Clothing and Furnishings, at our special reduced prices

The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

REMEMBER THIS:-
Brunswick Records
 play on any phonograph

The only record with the Spiral Groove

Victoria St. **W. C. TOWN** Athens, Ont.

EFFICIENT FARMING

Bad Odors and Flavors in Milk.
Creamery owners and dairy inspectors frequently experience considerable difficulty in tracing the source of an unnatural flavor or odor in the milk delivered by a patron. In such cases it is first necessary to determine whether or not the abnormal flavor or odor is present when the milk leaves the udder of the cow or develops later. If any particular cow is giving milk which is tainted it is not due to bacteria, but to other causes.

If the milk from any number of cows shows the taint the feed or something which the cattle have eaten in the pasture is to blame. Carrots, turnips, wild onions, ragweeds, cabbage, off-flavored grain feeds and other strongly flavored substances will cause tainted milk. Certain foodstuffs for cows, not ordinarily considered likely to produce bad-tasting milk, will at times do so. Where the bad flavor seems due to feed and there is nothing in the ration subject to suspicion, a change in feed is yet desirable, as the bad flavor may disappear as a result.

Cows that are kept in the pasture will keep reasonably clean, however, if the pasture is so situated that the cows have access to muddy pools or stagnant ponds, they will often stand in the water up to their knees, fighting flies and plastering themselves with mud. This mud dries quickly and readily falls into the milk pail. It is one of the most objectionable forms of dirt because it very quickly finds its way through the strainers and settles at the bottom of the cans and bottles. It is also loaded with dangerous bacterial life which have a deleterious effect upon the milk and its products. Cows that are plastered with this kind of mud should be thoroughly cleaned before they are milked.

One of the most prolific causes of trouble during the summer months is that of old, sour strainer cloths which are rinsed in luke-warm water and hung up to dry. These cloths should be put in boiling water and thoroughly cleaned before being used for another milking. Ordinary wire strainers are worse than none at all. They are very difficult to keep clean and are almost worthless for removing fine dirt and dust.

There are certain fundamental principles in cleaning dairy utensils that cannot be ignored. Milk should never be allowed to dry and become sour. It is impossible to clean the utensils properly after they have been allowed to become dry and sour. If it is impossible to clean them at once, fill them with water and, and they may be easily cleaned later. Rinse with luke-warm water before scalding. Then wash with hot water with the aid of some cleaning material; if possible expose them to steam a few minutes and place them in a place where they are exposed to the light and sunshine until the next milking. The best preparations to use in cleaning dairy utensils are the alkalis and carbonates, like soda, sal soda and lye, because they have the power to dissolve the coagulated albumen. Sal soda is one of the cheapest and most effective materials, as it is neither poisonous or corrosive.

Impure water used in washing dairy utensils frequently introduces dangerous bacteria that cause ropiness in the milk. In some instances impure water used in washing the pails and cans has been traced as the source of disease epidemics. As great care should be taken in obtaining pure water for washing the pails and cans as in

WOOL

Ship your lot to ourselves and receive immediate cash payment and the highest market price. We will treat you right.

Wm. Stone Sons, Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
Established 1870

Saves Axles and Harness

Wheels turn easier and axles wear longer when they are properly lubricated with Imperial Mica Axle Grease. Its powdered mica flakes form a glassy surface for grease to work over. Thus friction is reduced and wear retarded. It costs less than any other grease because it lasts twice as long.

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil keeps your harness pliable, strong and new-looking. It gives leather a rich, black, lasting finish, protects it from moisture, and adds years to its life. It is easily applied and is a big money-saver on repair bills.

Imperial Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil are the first choice of teamsters, farmers and liverymen. A dealer near you carries both in convenient sizes.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power, Heat, Light, Lubrication
LONDON, ENGLAND

The Wheel Hoe.
The wheel hoe is very useful to both the gardener and the farmer. Its use is possible in many places. With labor shortage the investment of from \$3 to \$5 in such a tool pays big interest.

I have been using one of these tools for more than twelve years. The first year we had one on the farm I did not know what to do with it. It was unhandy, and I thought that it was easier to use a small garden hoe and a four-tined hook for the garden work. We had a one-fourth acre of seed onions, and it was quite a job to keep the weeds out and the soil loosened. Now I can care for five acres with a wheel hoe under ordinary conditions, and have a lot of time to do other work.

In using your wheel hoe it pays to look out for the dirt on the wheels. A rim of dirt a half inch thick will throw the blades out of balance enough to spoil its work. This will happen if the soil is a little wet or if there is a heavy dew. Take a dull knife or a stick and keep this wheel surface clean and your hoe will work far better.

When you buy extra blades you can save by filing the rivets off and using the old casting and replacing the blades only. Then it is economy to get a blade about an inch longer than you wish, and cut the end off a half inch. Thus a seven-inch blade will cut 6 1/2 inches, and be thicker all the way up. If it sticks out a little too far it will prevent any strips of weeds being left between the rows.

Let me say here that I am talking of a double wheel hoe—that is, one that straddles the row of vegetables instead of going in between. I like this kind because it does not matter if the rows are not exactly parallel, or if one row runs further than another. Anyway, it is not possible to get as close to a row with a single wheel hoe as it is with a double one.

On part of the blade of a wheel hoe there is an upright that cuts the soil and weeds next to the row. If this is left sharp a good many vegetables are ruined by cutting the edges or sides. File this blunt and save this loss. An onion, for instance, will be spoiled if the outer layers of skin are injured.

When I file or sharpen my hoe I grind down the lower side—as it sets on the ground—and then smooth it down on the opposite side. I think a better edge can be put on this way, and it lasts longer. I take the blades off sometimes, and put them on the grindstone or emery wheel.

After you use a wheel hoe for a few years the spindle becomes worn, and this prevents close working around vegetables, because the wheels do not carry the rest of the hoe where you want it to go. I bush them when they are worn by using a layer of thin sheet iron or tin. It lasts a season, and makes the hoe work almost as well as new. A washer on the end of the axle will help too. One can buy new axles for less than a dollar, but the other way is about as good, and far cheaper.

For the ordinary sandy soil the one drawback to a wheel hoe is that the soil is cut off in a thin layer on top and then dropped back again, and the weeds go right along with their growth. We have got around this by making rakes to go on behind the hoes. A block of wood about five inches long and an inch and a half square had five or six inch holes bored through it, and No. 8 wire cut in pieces about seven inches long is put through the holes and fastened securely with a staple. This is bolted in one of the slots to the rear of the blade, and by bending the wires a little they will break up this slice of soil and so leave a fine mulch and also kill the weeds. This beats the rakes furnished with some hoes, because they can be easily adjusted by bending the wires.

I like to have some sort of a box



Manufactured by
THE CANADIAN STEEL AND WIRE CO., Limited
Hamilton Canada

on the handles of my hoe to put small stones and trash in as I go along. If this is just pushed aside when the work is done, then the same stuff has to be pushed around again the next time. The stones will cause the hoe to jump out of the ground when a wheel hits them, and they are no good anyway. Put them in the box as you come to them, and just tip the hoe over at the end of the row and they're emptied.

When you buy a wheel hoe there may be a lot of attachments for it that look good. I have a small set of disks that I have used. Two small plows came with it, and the rakes that I mentioned above. There are four or six small cultivator teeth that I find handy, and like them very much for digging up soil that is badly packed. The hoes just take the surface, and sometimes deeper working seems the proper treatment. The wheel hoe should have an adjustable handle higher, and in some lower. And you may have a boy who will want to run the hoe, and he will be shorter and so want lower handles.

Poultry

With the coming of warm weather it will be necessary to have shade for the chickens. Even more susceptible to the heat of the sun are ducklings. On commercial plants low shelters covered with boards or burlap are provided, if there are no trees or shrubs to give protection. Some such plan may be followed on a small place, but often it is quite possible and more satisfactory to furnish natural shade, which can be done by growing artichokes, sunflowers, or something of that kind. The artichokes can be allowed to grow right in the hen yard if protected until they get well started, for the hens will not eat the leaves. Of course, the Jerusalem artichoke is meant, the so-called French artichoke being an entirely different plant.

Jerusalem artichokes provide good shade when planted rather closely, and once started, will come up year after year. In fact, there is some danger that they will multiply and spread so fast as to become a nuisance.

RESTORING THE APPLE ORCHARD TO PRE-WAR PRODUCTIVENESS

By C. W. Baxter, Fruit Commissioner.

There is no doubt that a considerable portion of the loss of fruit trees, especially in the province of Ontario, during the severe winter of 1917-18, was the direct result of war conditions. In 1914 the crop was large, and when ready to harvest had been declared and marketing was in a chaotic condition. Later, owing to the great need of ocean steamship space for the transportation of troops and materials necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, an embargo was placed on the importation of apples into the United Kingdom; and with restricted markets many fruit growers became utterly discouraged and neglected their orchards. The weather during two growing seasons was also unfavorable, and scab developed to such an extent as to reduce the vitality of the trees, and many were consequently unable to withstand the severe winter. To ascertain to what extent fruit growers in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario might profitably undertake the re-establishment of apple orchards, therefore, it is necessary to consider conditions affecting the industry as a whole; also other industries correlated to the fruit industry.

For several years prior to 1914 there was a great demand for nursery stock, but, following the big crop of 1914 (which on account of lack of proper marketing facilities resulted in unprofitable returns to the growers, many of whom concluded there had been overplanting), this demand automatically stopped. The nurserymen continued to care for their plantings for two or three years, but eventually had to consign large quantities of nursery stock to the brush pile.

Following the cessation of hostilities came a renewal demand for nursery stock and, as the supply was very far short of the demand, prices advanced. In fact, so great was the advance that, together with the labor shortage, the time did not appear opportune to urge the re-establishment

of the orchards which had suffered from neglect and frost injury. Having regard to these conditions, the Fruit Branch has endeavored to emphasize the importance of growers giving the necessary attention to their orchards in order to produce the maximum amount of first-quality fruit, as well as the advantages of proper methods of grading and packing, and the great need for proper marketing facilities.

During the past winter officers of the Dominion Fruit Branch, in cooperation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, have held meetings in the various parts of the provinces at which practical demonstrations were given in the proper methods of grading and packing, and the advantages to be gained by having all apples packed in a central packing house. Where convenient, demonstrations were also given in pruning. Spraying and co-operative marketing were also thoroughly discussed. The attendance at these meetings, and the keen interest taken in all subjects discussed, indicate that greater attention will be given orchards during the present season than has been given for several years, and as the supply of nursery stock will no doubt be greatly increased within the next two years and the price correspondingly reduced, orchards in Ontario and Quebec will undoubtedly be re-established very soon.

Growers have every reason to feel optimistic as to the future of apple growing in Canada. The industry as a whole made no progress during the past eight years for the reasons already stated and, although prices for many agricultural products have declined during the past year, the price for the best-quality of apples has not shown any corresponding decline, nor is it likely to do so owing to the fact that production, even under favorable conditions, at the present time is estimated to be not greater than it was twenty-five years ago.

Norwegian Government experimenters have succeeded in producing a bread containing 20 per cent of fish. Mix cake batter with ice cold water instead of milk. Your cakes will keep fresh and moist much longer than if mixed with milk.

From a humble beginning with 460 members in 1913, Manitoba at the end of 1919 had enrolled upwards of 30,000 boys and girls in farm clubs. In Saskatchewan their growth has been slower, but they are now gaining ground rapidly.

The Sunday School Lesson

JUNE 12.
Making the World Christian. Isaiah 11: 1-10; Acts 1: 6-9.
Golden Text—Isaiah 11: 9.

Connecting Links.—Those who have found the true and the living God want to make Him known to others. The people of Israel found Him in many experiences of their history, but especially in the two great deliverances, from Egypt and from Babylon. It came to them in the teaching of the great prophets of the last centuries before Christ, that they should tell these experiences to the world. They had a story to tell to the nations, and a song to sing which all the world should hear.

Israel has been entrusted with the saving and enlightening knowledge of the true God who can save, and so is to be "for a light to the Gentiles," and for "salvation unto the end of the earth."

"The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; And all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

So also Jesus would have His disciples tell the story of His redeeming and saving work. They had been with Him; they had seen and heard; they were to be His witnesses, telling His story to the world. The apostles and ministers of Jesus Christ have not only the story of God's great work for Israel in Old Testament times to tell, but also that of Christ and His work for the Kingdom of God.

Isa. 2: 1-10. There shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse. Isaiah was expecting the birth of a child of the royal line of David, who would be the Saviour of His people, and who would be a great and just and glorious king. First to the weak, capricious, and unprincipled Ahaz, and afterward to the well-meaning but weak Hezekiah, he predicted the coming of this king, and he seems to have expected that He would come soon. As time farther into the future, and dwelt upon His character and His reign, with high anticipation and confident hope of great things.

Micah (5: 2-6) a younger contemporary of Isaiah, repeated the same prediction. Jeremiah (23: 5-6) took it up and made of it a message of comfort for those of his time who suffered humiliation, and exile. Ezekiel, among the first of the exiles, saw Him in a brighter future as a second David, and as the good shepherd of His people (34: 23). Others, who followed, preserved and handed down this great hope to later generations, and seven hundred years after Isaiah, Jesus of Nazareth gave it a new meaning, a new direction, and a fulfilment in His Kingdom of the Spirit.

In Isaiah's expectation the coming King is to be richly endowed with the spirit of the Lord, with such wisdom and understanding, such counsel and might, such knowledge and reverent piety, as only God Himself can impart. By these high qualities and gifts He will be prepared for His kingly office, to rule wisely and well.

In verse 3 read (as in Rev. Vers.): His delight shall be in the fear of the

Lord. That will be the king's supreme virtue, and implies all other kingly virtues. For the king who fears God will be just and merciful.

The rod of His mouth. This and the following sentence express in a fine poetic figure the directness and authority of the king's commands and laws. So also verse 5 declares the character of His rule—which shall be one of right and truth. The wolf, leopard, lion, and bear and poisonous serpents represent the fierce and warring elements of human society, which shall be tamed and made to live at peace.

The entire picture here presented of the reign of the great Deliverer is of a transformed society, in which peace with justice shall prevail. Mount Zion, the place of Jehovah's temple, is conceived as swelling and broadening until it fills the whole world, and the world of humanity becomes the holy temple of the Lord.

"They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, For the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Acts 1: 6-9. The kingdom to Israel. Even to the last the disciples of Jesus expected Him to establish again the kingdom of David and to be a real king with court and army and royal power. Jesus made no attempt to set up such a kingdom, yet He did speak of a kingdom of God, and He did assert high authority. His kingdom was to be of a new age and of a new order. It was to make real and supreme the will of God in the lives of men. It was to be, as men came slowly to understand, a mighty kingdom or empire—a kingdom of the Spirit.

Jesus did not answer His disciples' question by a direct negative. He did not desire to destroy their national hope of freedom and greatness. But He did place before them two great immediate experiences and duties—the first, the receiving of power through the gift of the Spirit of God, and the second, bearing witness to Him in the world.

Thus, and thus only would His kingdom be established in the world—the work of His Spirit in the hearts of men, and by witness-bearing. And thus would be fulfilled the old prophetic vision of justice, peace, and the knowledge of God filling the whole world.

Application.
It was Mr. Beecher who once said, "As soon as a tree ceases to grow it begins to rot." There is no such thing as standing still either for the individual Christian or the Church at large. We must be continually reaching out, extending our activities, and seeking new fields of usefulness. If ever a Christian were to say, "I will cultivate the Christian graces in my own heart, and let others look after themselves," we know that person could not long remain a Christian. We live by growing. We cannot afford to be provincial in our outlook. As long as there are parts of the world un-Christian or others only partially Christian, that task is our challenge.

The Celestial Surgeon.

If I have faltered more or less in my great task of happiness; If I have moved among my race And shown no glorious morning face, If beams from happy human eyes Have moved me not; if morning skies, Books, and my food, and summer rain Knocked on my sullen heart in vain, Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take, And stab my spirit broad awake.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Right Tires, to suit your car and the roads you travel

If your car is a Ford or Chevrolet, Gray-Dort or Overland, the DOMINION "Grooved" or "Nobby" Tread give you non-skid, non-side-slip Tires of consistent quality and proven mileage. Or—you may find that DOMINION "Chain", "Grooved" or "Nobby" Tread on the rear wheels and DOMINION "Plain" Tread on the front, are the ideal combination for comfort and mileage.

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The best dealers throughout Canada have DOMINION TIRES, DOMINION INNER TUBES and DOMINION TIRE ACCESSORIES.

DOMINION TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

Ill-health in various forms, and certain definite diseases can be prevented if more attention is paid to the kinds of food we eat. This is becoming more and more clearly understood and appreciated as a result of recent studies on what are known as accessory food-products or "vitamins."

On account of the absence of these substances many so-called deficiency diseases, such as rickets in this country, and beri-beri in the East, result. As long as there is a sufficient variety of foods, and the food in its natural state there is little danger of any such disease developing. But when the variety is limited, or the natural qualities have been impaired or changed through boiling, heating or preserving, as in canned foods, then it is that deficiency diseases may make their appearance.

Errors in diet often result in stomach troubles, due to over-eating or the use of too many meats and starchy foods such as potatoes, bread, etc. Other errors of diet include a too free use of foods fried in gravy, or of sauces, candies, etc., which often produce indigestion.

It is not, however, with over-eating or with indigestion in diet that this article deals. It is rather with the nature and ingredients of the food used as regards the presence or absence of vitamins in its composition.

The question is:—What are vitamins? I will answer in a somewhat round-about way:

Science for a long time has believed that the essential composition of food that maintains life consists of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in certain proportions, with due admixture of salts and water. Though this is theoretically correct, modern research on metabolism has shown that a pure diet of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, salts and water is not sufficient to maintain health. Something else must be present, although by comparison it is infinitesimal in amount, and this something is described as a vitamin.

A professor at Cambridge who has done much work on this subject, recently fed a number of rats and puppy dogs on an artificial diet of protein, fat, starch and sugar; and by carefully watching the animals he found that they ceased to grow, although the amount of food they consumed was actually more than what was necessary to maintain normal growth. On adding a small quantity of raw, fresh milk to this diet a marvellous improvement in the health and growth of the animals became evident. The improvement was not due to the lactalbumin or salts in the milk, as an equal rate of growth was obtained from protein and ash-free extracts of the milk solids, and from yeast, in exceedingly small quantities. This Cambridge professor therefore came to the conclusion that there was some other essential factor in food, in addition to the protein, fat and sugar, that is essential to growth.

The next question is "Are there more vitamins than one?" Yes, up to the present there are three kinds described, viz:—

(1) The Fat Soluble A, or anti-beri-beri vitamin.

(2) The Water Soluble B, or anti-beri-beri vitamin.

(3) The Water Soluble C, or anti-scurvy vitamin present in fresh fruits, vegetables, etc.

Nor are those carrying on the researches by any means certain that these three are the only ones.

Baths by Order.

In the near future baths on board ship may become compulsory for all steerage passengers. This knowledge has struck terror in the hearts of some of those emigrants who prefer to be warm in the winter time!

This sudden attack of cleanliness is due to the fact that a steamship of the Holland-American line possesses a very particular physician who used to be with the United States Public Health Service. After inspecting the immigrants in his boat he immediately

made daily baths compulsory, much to the surprise and indignation of many of the passengers, some of whom had not been out of their clothes for months!

Every day during a recent voyage the steerage passengers were invited to bathe. If they protested they were seized and scrubbed, free of charge, by the doctor's bathing battalion, which consisted of stewards, sergeants-at-arms, and a few of the more intelligent immigrants.

The fact that no diseases broke out during this voyage speaks for itself.

That there are different vitamins is shown by the different diseases that result when certain foods are lacking in certain essentials. Take for instance the case of beri-beri, a disease that is very common in certain eastern countries where rice forms the chief article of diet, and where polished rice is used. Polished rice consists of the kernel of the grain with the husks removed, and this process involves not only the removal of the husk but also the outer lining of the kernel known as the "silver skin," which contains the vitamin.

A type of disease more heard of in this country is infantile scurvy, believed to be due to the absence from or deficiency in a diet, of a vitamin with well-defined antiscorbutic properties. Infants, fed for long periods exclusively on condensed milk or preserved foods, have been shown to sometimes suffer from a form of scurvy, with hemorrhages under the outer layer of the long bones. Where an infant is brought up entirely on boiled or sterilized milk, a small quantity of grape, orange or lemon juice should be administered daily. In this country scurvy is seldom seen nowadays except during times of want or among crews of ships on long voyages where the diet is of the tinned or canned variety almost exclusively. It has also occurred in construction camps in this country where canned goods form the chief articles of diet, and where fresh meat, milk and vegetables are not easily procured. This vitamin is also deficient in fresh vegetables that have been dried, or even kept for long periods without drying.

When vegetables are boiled the process should be short, and the vegetables not allowed to soak long. The sooner the boiling is finished and the vegetables removed the more nutritious they will be.

The fear of destroying the vitamin in fresh milk has been one of the chief objections to the wholesale pasteurization of milk. However, by exposing milk that has been previously cleaned by filtration to a temperature not exceeding 168 deg. F. for a short period, the vitamin in the milk is not destroyed but only slightly impaired. This cannot be avoided, however, and the deficiency is more than counterbalanced by the greatly increased purity of the milk after pasteurization, and the destruction of practically all the harmful bacteria that the milk might have contained.

The more this subject of vitamins is investigated, the more apparent it becomes that their absence or deficiency is associated with many of the diseases of metabolism which are so obscure, and which hitherto have been difficult to account for in human beings.

Mortar is comparatively an extremely small fraction in the materials that make up a house, but it is a very necessary part. Vitamins, similarly, are an infinitesimal part of the amount of food necessary for the maintenance of health and growth in the individual, but without these accessory food products the body will not thrive. The small fraction of vitamins usually yielded by articles that contain them is a serious difficulty in the way of finding out their exact nature and composition. It is improbable that vitamins are in themselves nutritive, but they produce co-ordination of metabolism. By this means the body is able to adjust itself to carry on life and maintain health under varied conditions and surroundings.

Let This Food Help You to Health

Sound nourishment for body and brain with no overloading and no tax upon the digestion, is secured from

Grape-Nuts

It embodies the nutrition of the field grains, and it makes for better health and bodily efficiency.

Ready to serve—an ideal breakfast or lunch. "There's a Reason"

With the Boy Scouts.

"Gee! I wish I could belong to that troop," said a young Toronto Scout the other day when he heard of the plans the First Penetanguishene Troop is making for its summer outing. It is one of the most interesting enterprises yet attempted by Ontario Scouts and takes the form of an expedition from Penetanguishene down to Ottawa and perhaps Montreal by the route followed by Champlain and his fleet of two hundred war canoes in 1615. The boys will make the trip in canoes by way of the Georgian Bay and French River, across Lake Nipissing, down the Mattawa and the Ottawa, and if they go to Montreal, down the St. Lawrence too. The Hudson's Bay Company officers in North Bay and Mattawa are endeavoring to secure the old-time large voyageur birch-bark canoe of the Chasse-Galerie type, in order that the trip may be made as realistically historical as possible.

At the Victoria County Boy Scout Rally held in Fenelon Falls on Victoria Day the 1st Fenelon Falls Troop captured the George Beale 800 yard patrol relay race trophy which is one of the big incentives to Scout athletic work in that part of the province. In the other field day events, Fenelon Falls captured five first prizes and three seconds, while Lindsay took home four seconds.

The Scout Movement "keeps moving." Grimsby had one troop last fall. Since then it has grown so large that it has been found necessary to reorganize it as three separate troops under a District Scoutmaster, Mr. J. A. M. Livingston. And that is not all, because two whole patrols of boys who came from Beamsville have become the nucleus of a new troop with headquarters in their own town. Renfrew, too, has experienced a similar growth in Scout interest, and Kincardine has a troop which is also suffering from growing pains and plans are being made to divide it into two.

Preparations for the summer camps are proceeding wherever there are Scouts, according to Provincial Headquarters in Toronto. A recent double number of "The Trail," the Ontario Scout officers' paper, was devoted entirely to the subject of Camping and Camp Management.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When baby is ill: when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting makes him happy, Baby's Own Tablets should be given him without delay. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Desre, Theberge, Trois Pistols, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with my use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have found them of great benefit to my baby when he was suffering from constipation and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Miser.

I have seen many things,
Too beautiful for words;
Twilights tremulous with mist—
Birds.

I have heard music
That was to me—
Soft as the clinging fingers
Of the sea.

I have known many things;
Now I am old—
I am a miser
Counting my gold.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Allowing Plenty of Time.

Parcel Post Clerk—"On that live turkey the postage will be a dollar and thirty cents."

The Poultryman—"Guess I'll start him on four bits' worth of stamps. I expect he'll lose enough weight on the way to make that about right before he's delivered."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Dressed Like Adam.

In the wilds of the Chichibu district of Japan live a group of mountaineers clad only in the costume of Adam. Their existence was unknown until the taking of a recent census revealed their whereabouts.

Passing through the Crystal Valley, census officials were amazed to meet human beings, wearing long hair, whose only covering was leaves. They made no response when spoken to. Their chief occupation seems to be hunting with the bow and arrow and the making of charcoal, which they exchange in the neighboring districts for necessities.

It is thought that the ancestors of these weird folk were refugees of the Samurai class, who, defeated in battle hundreds of years ago, fled for safety to the lonely heights which surround the Crystal Valley.

Uruguay has about 1,600 miles of railroads, but only one tunnel.

Sufferers from rheumatism should eat celery; while bananas are useful in the case of those suffering from chest complaints.

PALE AND NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN

Need Rich, Red Blood to Regain Health and Strength.

Many children start school in excellent health, but after a short time home work, examinations, hurried meals and crowded school rooms cause their blood to become weak, their nerves over-wrought and their color and spirits lost. It is a mistake to let matters drift when boys and girls show symptoms of nervousness or weak blood. They are almost sure to fall victims of St. Vitus dance, or drift into debility that leads to other troubles. Regular meals, outdoor exercise and plenty of sleep are necessary to combat the nervous wear of school life. But it is still more important that parents should pay attention to the school child's blood supply. Keep this rich and red by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the boy or girl will be sturdy and fit for school. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. Watson, Grand Falls, N.B., who says: "In the spring of 1919 my daughter Thistle, then 12 years of age, began to show symptoms of nervousness which developed into St. Vitus dance. She seemed to lose control of her limbs and at times every muscle in her body seemed to be twitching and jerking, and the trouble seemed to be growing worse. We finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the result was better even than we had hoped for, and she is now enjoying the best of health."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Truth.

When I must die I shall not fear the going;
There will be daybreak somewhere,
A new dawn
Spreading before me and new strength bestowing,
And I shall be no more an earth-bound pawn.

There will be life enriching, pulses leaping,
Vision unveiled before my eager eyes;
And I shall still be loving, learning, keeping
The zest of life in some fair paradise.

I have no fear that I shall be but blended
With Being infinite and undefined;
Only the service of the body's ended,
I shall not lose my eager soul, my mind;

I shall not lose my love, and you, O dearest,
Seeking your way, will meet once more my own
And when you fear me farthest find me nearest;
All that is true, though each must go alone.

All that is true—but truth does not deceive me;
These poor wise words no shield of comfort make;
If it were you, and death did thus bereave me,
If it were you—were you—my heart would break.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

How Tall Are You?

Most men are quite positive as to their exact height and would become indignant if you questioned the accuracy of their statements in that respect, but, as a matter of fact, no man can say, unless he has just then been measured, exactly how tall he is at any particular time. If the original measurement on which he bases his statement was made early in the morning, he has been crediting himself with too much height most of the time, while he has not given himself all the height to which he is entitled if the measurement was made in the evening. This for the reason that all persons are taller in the morning.

The disks of cartilage between the twenty-four vertebrae of the backbone yield considerably to the pressure due to the weight of the body when it is erect, and expand themselves while the body is in a recumbent position. The effect in the case of a fairly heavy man of average height may amount to a half inch, and in the case of a policeman or postman who walks upon pavements all day, the difference in height at morning and night might amount to three-quarters of an inch.

These are facts worth keeping in mind if you contemplate a physical examination for some appointment requiring a certain height, and you are very near the minimum. Do not stand or walk much before the examination—and take it in the early morning.

In Germany there are now only 813 men between the ages of twenty and thirty to every 1,000 women.

AUTO REPAIR PARTS

For most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Right Description.
Tenderfoot—"Gee, that dog has a long tail. It must be about three feet."
First Class Scout—"Yes, that's his back yard."

Habit.
Maid (reporting)—"There's a man at the door with a wooden leg, mum."
"Thank you, Maggie; we don't need any."

Right Description.
Poor Sutor—"Is it true that your father has lost his fortune?"
His Lady Love (sighing)—"Yes, all is swept away, but you are left, dear!"
"Great Scott! I should say I am left!"

Dividing It.
A case came before a court involving the ownership of an eight-day clock. After listening to both sides, the judge turned to the plaintiff: "You get the clock."
"And what do I get?" complained the defendant.
"You get the eight days," replied the judge.

Adding Class.
A family named Stubbs, which became very rich during the war, purchased a stately home.

It happened that someone who had known them in less prosperous days was in the neighborhood, and thought he would call. He did so, and asked for "Mr. Stubbs."

The butler regarded him with a perfectly straight face. "There must be some mistake, sir," he said. "This is the house of Mr. St. Ubbs."

Quite True.
A pompous manufacturer of machinery was showing a stranger over his factory.

"Fine piece of work, isn't it?" he said, when they were looking at a very ingenious machine.

"Yes," said the visitor, "but you cannot hold a candle to the goods we turn out."
"Indeed!" said the chagrined manufacturer. "What is your line?"
"Gunpowder," was the reply.

His Title.

The nine-year-old son of a New York doctor recently sought out his father and put to him this question:

"Dad, do you know what nickname they gave to Napoleon Bonaparte?"

Now the father desired that his son should have the pleasure of bestowing this information; so he evaded the reply by an interrogatory on his own part:

"What was it, my son?"

Whereupon, to the great astonishment of the physician, the lad replied very proudly:

"The Little Corpuscule."

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by Magaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

Magie! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Doesn't hurt a bit.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.

Salt mixed with starch will prevent it from sticking.

Forest fires benefit no one and they rob the workingman, the merchant, the farmer, and indirectly every citizen. Forest fires are fought not only in the bush, but in towns and cities. When Canadians of town and farm and forest are all determined to stop forest fires, then our forests will be freed from the ravages of this fiend.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine



Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain: Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

JOSEPH DROUIN, of Montreal, declares he suffered six years with dyspepsia but six bottles of Tanlac made a new man of him—Gained 35 pounds.



"I could hardly believe my eyes when I stepped on the scales after taking six bottles of Tanlac and found that I had actually gained thirty-five pounds in weight," said Joseph Drouin, 2194 St. Denis St., Montreal, who, for the past twenty-six years, has been passenger conductor on the Canadian Pacific Railway and is well and favorably known along the line of his run between Montreal and Mount Lauriers.

"Before I started on this medicine I was in a bad way. For years I'd had to take my meals here, there and everywhere and, as the result of this irregular eating, my internal machinery got all out of working order. I lost all desire for food and what little I ate would form gas and bloat me up until I could hardly breathe. I became so nervous I couldn't sleep at all well at night and was often so tired in the mornings I didn't care whether I took my train out or not. I fell off twenty-five pounds in weight and became alarmed about my condition, for I had tried all sorts of medicine without getting any relief.

"Then, one day I read a statement in the paper that decided me to give Tanlac a thorough trial. Well, I never would have believed any medicine could do a man so much good in such a short time. It quickly settled my stomach and gave me such an appetite that I could eat three good square meals a day and no longer have any trouble with indigestion or gas and I sleep so well at night, even when on the road, that I think it would take a collision to wake me up. I now turn the scales at two hundred and ten pounds, which is ten pounds more than I ever weighed in my life and feel better in every way than I have for a very long time. Tanlac is the best medicine I ever tried."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

An Easy Thing.

Next to making his own mistakes the easiest thing in the world is to criticize the mistakes of others.

To clean a photograph wipe with a soft cloth wrung out in warm water and a little ammonia. Dry with another cloth.

NOTHING TO EQUAL



For Sprains and Bruises

The first thing to do when you have an injury is to apply Minard's famous Liniment. It is antiseptic, soothing, healing, and gives quick relief.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. E. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.



CUTICURA FOR THE DAILY TOILET

Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and have a healthy clear complexion, soft white hands and good hair. Assist when necessary by touches of Cuticura Ointment. The Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for the skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyness, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

© Cuticura Soap shaves without stung.

