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Furniture and Undertaker
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The Athens Reporter

GENERAL LIVERY
Auto or Horses—Phone Day or Night
Clifford C. Blancher
Prompt Service Athens Ont.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 44

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, July 21, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

Start the Children Right



Teach them the happiness of Saving—the pleasure of Economy—the wisdom of Providing for the future. Open a Savings Account for each child (\$1. each is sufficient) and pay them for any work they do, depositing their earnings in their Savings Account. They will appreciate the value of work, and just what a dollar stands for in effort and muscle.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
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KEEP COOL

Come and See Our Pictures
This Week.

Town Hall, Athens

Saturday

July 23

Good Music every night.

Adults 47 Plus War Tax Children 37
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

Crank-Case Service -

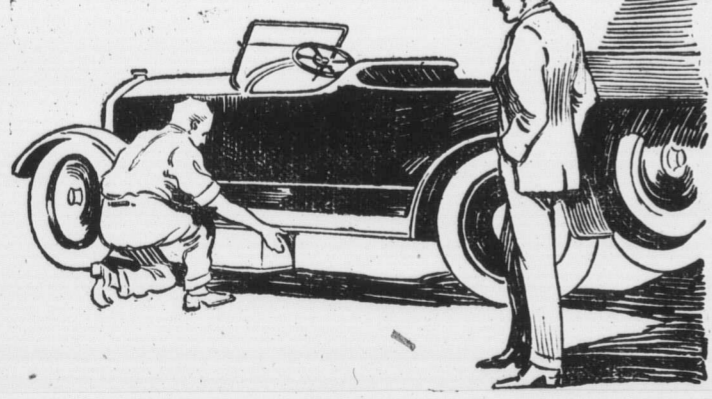


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

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.



THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

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

The Services in the Athens, Plum Hollow and Toledo Baptist Churches will be cancelled July 17 and 24th. Sunday School as usual in Athens at 11 a. m.

Miss Carrie Robinson, L. L. C. M. begs to announce that her class in Piano instruction will close until Sept. 1st.

Mr G. G. Grother of Brockville spent the week end at the home of his former friend Mr Wm. Doolan.

Mrs Graham Richardson has returned home accompanied by her mother Mrs Andrew Henderson, Elaida who will remain for a short visit.

Mrs Blackwell of Lindsay favored the Methodist Congregation with well rendered solos at the morning and evening service on Sunday last.

Mr Robinson and two children of Boston, are guest at the home of his father-in-law Mr Henry Arnold.

Mr A. E. Donovan of Toronto called on friends in Athens.

Mrs Gordon Thompson, Vancouver is visiting at the home of Mr and Mrs Joseph Thompson.

The McVeigh house is closed for the summer months while all are holidaying at Charleston Lake.

Miss Emmie Derbyshire of Bradford is renewing acquaintances in Athens.

Mr and Mrs Harry Burnie and family of Brockville, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Burnie are guests of their mother Mrs Rebecca Burnie.

Mrs Cornell, mother, and Miss Marion are spending a week at Charleston guests of the Rev. and Mrs Vickery and family.

The Standard Church of America will hold their Annual Mass Camp Meeting on their Camp Ground at Elaida commencing August 27 and continuing over two Sabbaths. Bishop Horner will be in charge also the Ministers and Laymen of the whole district. We expect the Lord to visit us in power and blessing. Everybody Welcome to the Gospel feast.

Miss Marguerite Knowlton and Leah Phillips, of Brockville were guests over Wednesday of Mrs W. C. Town.

Mr and Mrs W. H. Morris and little daughter Willa, accompanied by Mr and Mrs Walton Sheffield left on Tuesday for a weeks visit with Mrs Morris parents, Peterboro, on their return they will visit friends in Lindsay and Orono.

Miss Sadie McKim of the Brockville Business College, was a week end guest at the home of Mrs S. Jones, Main St.

Mr and Mrs Floyd Huff, who have had rooms with Mrs Rappie for several weeks past left on Monday July 18th. for Brockville where Mr Huff has secured a position.

Master Jamie G. Brown, of Leeds has returned home having spent part of his holidays at the home of his Grandma, Mrs M. Rappie, Church Street.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

for rent by
The Merchants Bank of Canada
made by the famous
J. & J. Taylor Safe Works

Band Meeting

An undenominational Band Meeting for Divine Worship, Evangelical in Character will be held in Hard Island School House on Sunday next July 24th. at 2 30 p. m. D. V. Everybody Welcome.

Lower School Results

A. H. S.

Pass List—I. Alguire, B. Bresee, M. Brown, S. Burchell, M. Charland, L. Earl, B. Gray, C. Kidd, B. Kelly, C. Layng, W. Morris, F. Newton, D. Peat, B. Roddick, M. Sheffield, R. Steele, Z. Topping, G. Vanderburg, F. Wing.

F. Wiltse (Arith.) S. Tennant (Arith.) C. Townsend (Hist.) G. Conlon (Arith.)

Passed one subject completing their Lower School, L. Dewolfe, V. Vanderburg, V. Daney.

Entrance Examination Results

The following are the successful candidates at the High School Entrance Examinations recently held at Athens and Jasper. At the former centre 68 wrote and 42 passed, four of them taking honours. At Jasper 23 wrote and 15 passed, five of them taking honours.

Successful candidates will receive their certificates early in August while those who failed will receive their marks immediately.

Athens

Ethel Allingham, Mary Besley, Roy Billings, Blanche Brown, Cuyler Brown, Edythe Brown, Howard Burchell (Hon.) Marjorie Cooper, Mary Davis, Pansy Emmons, Steacy Fair, Bessie Ferguson, Edythe Ferguson, Geraldine Flood, Vincent Flood (Hon) Clifton Foxton, Keitha Giffin, George Godkin, Keitha Gray, Knowlton Hanna, Marion Hollingsworth, Orville Hollingsworth, Lyman Judson, Marguerite Kerr, Cathryn Leeder, Michael Leeder, Sadie Leeder, Mabel Loverin Wilmer Lyons, Sarah McAvoy, Yates Marshall (Hon) Ruth Nicholls, Elsie Perkins, Vernon Robeson, Marion Robinson, Harold Scott, Kathleen Taylor, Flora Watts, Anna Webster, Jack Webster, Myrtle Westlake, Bessie Lillian White (Hon.)

Jasper

Ila Arnold, Mildred Dunham, Lila Gardiner (Hon.) Florence Hay, Clarence Johnston, Robert Kinch, Jean McClure (Hon) Laura McClure (Hon) James O'Mara, Clifford Phillips Alden Pryce, Eiva Richards, Ella Robb, Gladys Seward, Hazel Wood (Honours)

Promotion Results

ATHENS PUBLIC SCHOOL

Names in order of Merit

Room (III)—Jr. IV—Sr. IV
Rhea Kavanagh, Florence Bradley, Marjorie Earl, Martin Flynn, A. Goodfellow, D. Bendall.

Sr. III—Jr. IV
Sinclair Peat, Stewart Rahmer, Ross Robinson, (conditional)

A few whose work has not been satisfactory may be allowed to take work of a higher class in September. All promotions are subject to continued good work.

Jnr. Dept. Promotions

June—1921

Room (I)—Snr. I to Jnr. II
Honors—Enola Scott, Edith Wing, Dorothy Curtis, Irene Chivers, Herbert Burchell.

Pass—Edith Siznett, Harry Bigalow Eldon Moulton, Raymond Vollick, Ross'yn Nicholls, (conditional)

Jnr. I to Snr. I
Honors—Edith Hawkins

Pass—Mortie Parish, Dorothy Moulton, Victor Hollingsworth, Frank Robinson, Beatrice Peterson, Weldon Nicholls.

Snr. Prim. to Jnr. I
Honors—Reid Bradley, Hilton Hawkins, Lawrence Earl, R. y, Windsor, Pass—Russel Pearce

Jnr. Prim. to Snr. Prim.

Honors—Olive King, Willa Morris, Pass—Mildred Heckey, Bertha Love Beatrice Heckey.

Room (III)—Jr. III—Sr. III
Roswell Bradley (Hon), Bernard Godkin, Kelvin Nicholls, Bessie Barnes, Eiva Gifford, Jessie Hawkins Lloyd Burchell, Ivan Dillabough,

Sr. II—Jr. II
James Thomson, Gwendolyne Newton, Hilda Goodbody, Howard Stevens, Betty Fair, conditional—A. Hamblin 57%, M. Pierce 55% L. Scott 51%, G. Parish 48%, Marjorie Williams (on years work, illness)

Jr. II—Sr. II
Harry Vollick, Marjorie Peat, Ada Gifford, C. Rahmer, H. Hawkins, G. Wilson, F. Ross.

Allowance has been made in these classes for dislocation of students due to change of teacher during the year.

Your Harvest Expenses

HAVE you sufficient ready money with which to meet the expense of harvesting your crop? If not you are cordially invited to discuss your position with our local Manager. Standard Service always affords practical and helpful accommodation.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS
Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

Columbia Records



An All-Star Bill for Any Evening

Columbia Records give you the best selections of the greatest stars, and you can hear as many as you like, as often as you like, the same evening!

- Some Suggestions:**
- Hortense and Oh, Sweet Amelia, Tenor Solos Frank Crumit A-3407 \$1.00
 - Wyoming and Where the Lazy Mississippi Flows—Medley Waltzes The Metropolitan Dance Players A-6185 \$1.65
 - Ain't We Got Fun, Sung by Van and Schenck and Oh Dear, Sung by Furman and Nash A-3412 \$1.00
 - Cherie and I'm Nobody's Baby—Medley Fox-Trots The Happy Six A-3410 \$1.00
 - Put a Little Bit of Powder On It Father and Spooning with My Girl, Comic Songs Billy Williams R-4044 \$1.00
 - The Heart Bow'd Down and Oh, Dry Those Tears, Baritone Solos Louis Graveure A-6184 \$1.65
 - Bendemeer's Stream and Flow Gently Sweet Afton, Baritone Solos Oscar Seagle A-3395 \$1.00
 - Largo (Handel) Cello Solo Pablo Casals 49802 \$1.50
 - Rock of Ages and Shall We Gather at the River, Contralto Solos Cyrena Van Gordon A-3398 \$1.00
 - Hearts and Flowers and Love in Idleness Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra A-6182 \$1.65
 - Bird Calls (A Day with the Birds) and Spring Birds Edward Avis A-3118 \$1.00

G. W. BEACH
Columbia Dealer Athens, Ont.

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Cont'd.)

"Now as to the plans for Friday. Each of the eighteen members of the Council is supposed to pass the word on to certain leaders to have his gang posted downtown to start a riot promptly at noon. The blowing of the factory whistles is the signal. A dozen buildings are marked for dynamiting, one after another, in order to scare the people. Here is a list of them." She passed over a slip of paper. "I was made secretary of the meeting, so it wasn't very hard to get," she explained, then resumed her story. "All of us have orders to tell our people to stay away from the neighborhood when the time comes for the bombs to go off. You bet our precious brethren and sisters haven't any intention of risking their own necks, even if they don't care how many others are killed or hurt."

Graham shuddered. "How can you sit there and tell such horrible details so calmly?" he asked. "My very blood runs cold at the thought of what these devils are willing to do."

"Because that's as far as it's going," replied the girl. "I've sat around that table and planned murder and bombing and seeing places on fire so much lately that I'm quite hardened. But with all their plans known in advance, they won't be able to do a thing, will they, Ralph?" Oh, as she realized her slip in calling Charlton by his first name.

"Er—er—no, they won't, Miss Lathrop," he replied as stiffly and formally as he could. Not even Graham had been taken into their confidence. But that clever young man was not overlooking anything. He jammed on the brakes with a suddenness that almost jolted them out of their seats. Very gravely he turned so as to face them, and he was removing the glove from his right hand.

"Children, you are holding out on me," he accused them. "Now, dad and I had it all fixed up that Miss Lathrop was coming to live at our house and that I was going to be her big brother, you know. Charlton, what the dickens are you so flustered about? And, Miss Lathrop, you are blushing furiously. Now, there's my hand right in front of you, Charlton. I dare you to refuse to take it and say that congratulations are not in order. Ah, I thought so. God bless you both and may you be happy forever and ever. But it's going to be a hard blow for dad at that."

So they had to tell him all about it before he would let Stella resume her story.

"At the same time that the buildings are dynamited a committee is to call on the mayor and demand that he turn the city government over to it or he will have to take the responsibility for what will follow, according to the way they have framed it up. That's about all. Oh, yes, I was about to forget the most important thing. Every one who is in on the play is to wear one of these things so that there will be no mistaking who is who." She produced a little rosette of red ribbon. "Here is the list of those I am to pass orders on to. Twenty of them, all the leaders of gangs of crooks. Some of them I know, some I don't. But they are all bought up to do as they are told. They'll start the ball rolling and every thug and thief and gunman in the city will follow suit, and by nightfall, Friday, the city will be a veritable hell unless we block them."

"Where are you to meet them to pass on these orders?" asked Charlton quickly. "We've got to move fast. I think the chief has thousands of men where he can mobilize them on an

hour's notice, but I want to get this information to him at once. Graham, start the car and drive to where Stella is to quit us. Then we'll start for the city at once."

"I'm to meet them one at a time in the back room of 'Silver Danny's' saloon," she explained, as the car gathered momentum. "I'll be there Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Then every ten minutes a man will come into the place, walk through the bar-room to the back room, get his orders and leave by the back way."

"And we'll have the men outside to nail them just as fast as they come out," promised Charlton. "Now, quick, do you know where the other members of the Council are to meet the persons on their lists?"

"No. But you know who all the others are and where they live. Can't some one trail them Thursday night to the place and then arrange to arrest those to whom the orders have been given?"

"Yes, that's a good plan. Here is where you get out, Stella. Graham, I think you ought to look at your back tires and see if they are all right. With a grin the other got out and walked around behind the car. Quickly Charlton's arms went around the girl and their lips met.

"Good-bye, dear," she said. "You'll be careful, won't you? I won't see you again until this is all over unless something very important comes up. But Friday night, if all goes well, come to the hotel for me, and I'll be leaving it forever."

"Please God, I'll be there," he replied huskily. "And you, darling, keep a stiff upper lip for a day or two longer and don't lose your nerve. You have done great work so far, girl of mine. And don't be alarmed when you meet these men Thursday night. Pass on the word to them just as the Inner Council has directed. The orders will never be carried out. And now, good-bye."

He helped her out of the car, and hats in hand, both men stood watching her for a moment as she walked up the road. Then she turned, waved a hand at them, and was gone around a bend.

"Now, Graham," said Charlton, and they leaped into the car. "Turn around and drive for the city. Drive, man, as if all the imps of hell were after you. Every minute is precious. We have but three days left in which to balk the most desperate thing which has struck at our country since Germany embroiled the world in war."

CHAPTER XIX.

The Government Acts.

Thursday night. A gentle rain was falling. In "Silver Danny's" saloon the usual motley crowd was assembled. Those who were drinking lined the bar, two deep. Those who were merely willing the time away sat at some of the tables playing pich, or dominoes, or pinoche, just as they usually sat and played six nights a week. There was nothing in the air to indicate that this was one of twenty places in the city where plotters had chosen to dispense instructions which within a few hours would turn a great American city into a shambles.

In the very back room where "The Gray Wolf" had hired "Big Louie" Vogel to kidnap Judge Graham and thus had started the train of events which led to the death of both of them and the nullifying of plans which Lebrune had spent months in perfecting, sat Stella Lathrop. A little pale of face, perhaps; a little fearful of a slip that might permit the monster to carry out its plans after all, but comforted in the knowledge that almost at her elbow, separated from her by only a wall, stood the mighty arm of the Government as represented by half a dozen operatives of the Department of Justice.

Charlton had hoped that he would be assigned to this place that he might be near the woman he loved, but Chief Milton had decreed that he should do more important work.

Into "Silver Danny's" strolled Leary, "the Rat," leader of as desperate a band of cutthroats as ever kepted upon a community. Well dressed, debonaire, easy speaking, no one would have suspected that this gentlemanly looking chap would kill as easily as he would toss off a drink. He nodded to one or two acquaintances, swelled visibly at the awed looks of others and strolled across the floor to the room in back.

Five minutes later, with a type-written sheet of instructions in his pocket—evidence that was to send him to Federal prison for a long term, had he but known it—he bowed punctiliously to Stella, opened the door into the alley and stepped into the arms of the waiting Government officers. Handcuffs upon his wrists, a gag in his mouth, he was hustled down the alley to a waiting closed car which whirled him away to a place of safe-keeping. It was not the usual police station, but a grim, forbidding looking structure of stone that once had been a hospital for the insane.

The very grounds in which the building stood were literally encircled by troops, infantrymen armed with loaded rifles, machine gunners placed so as to command every avenue of approach, yet all of them so hidden that a spooning couple, strolling past on the sidewalk, did not notice anything unusual.

Leary, "the Rat," unceremoniously bundled out of the car, booked at a desk just inside the building, found himself thrust into a room where others of his like were also held. Here other soldiers, rifles and bayonets ready for action, stood on guard.

"No talking, no yelling, nothing but silence out of you," crisply spoke up

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training to young women, having the requisite education and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

the sergeant who turned the key in the door and admitted Leary. "One crack of any kind and it's either a bayonet between your ribs or a bullet through your heart. The men have orders."

And Leary, looking into the stern faces of these men in khaki, shrugged his shoulders, picked out a corner of the walls and sat down. He knew what all this portended and he knew that the game was up.

And what happened to Leary happened to nineteen others who entered "Silver Danny's" by the front door and emerged by the rear. Some of them were taken so by surprise that they were prisoners and on their way in the closed car which always was waiting near the mouth of the alley before they realized just what had happened.

What happened at "Silver Danny's" happened at other places in the city at the same time. And so quietly was it all done that not one breath of what was happening leaked out into the underworld or reached the ears of the human wolves who had gathered inwardly over the smooth manner in which they had schemed and how the entire world would know within forty-eight hours that a big American city had at last been placed under the red banner of anarchy and Bolshevism.

For when Charlton had told Stella that Chief Milton had at his command thousands of men, tested and found of pure gold, he knew whereof he spoke.

With the end of the war the American Protective League, the volunteer organization which had proved of invaluable help to the Department of Justice during those trying days of 1917 and 1918, had disbanded as an organization and its members had returned to their usual lives, their duty well done.

But their inspectors, their captains, their lieutenants had learned the names and addresses and telephone numbers of all their men. It had required but one request from Chief Milton to the former chief of this great organization to have all its machinery in motion immediately. The chief had notified the inspectors, the inspectors had notified the captains and they, in turn, had passed the word to the place of gathering through the lieutenants and all over the city the members of the League began holding themselves in readiness for whatever might come.

It was these men who had so quietly and so expeditiously taken into custody the men upon whom the Bolsheviks depended for the execution of their nefarious plans. And, their work completed, they had melted away, singly and in pairs, and sought their homes for a few hours of rest before the morrow should bring to them other and even greater duties to perform.

Meanwhile the members of the Inner Council, wholly unaware of the fact that their most secret plans had been made an open book to the Government, were gathering in their meeting place in the cellar of the radical book store, gathering to report to the fat president that his orders had been obeyed, that the word had gone forth to the anarchists, the I.W.W., the radical Socialists, the denizens of the underworld that on the morrow, shortly at noon, their hour would strike and they would be turned loose upon a defenseless and unprepared city to wreak their will.

"It's good, very good," exclaimed the fat man as he checked off the names of each of them as he or she came forward and reported. He rubbed his pudgy hands together and licked his chops in anticipation, while the rolls of fat under his chin quivered with suppressed excitement. "To-morrow we will strike. To-morrow it is the day. 'Der tag,' we call it in the language of my country. 'Der tag' it was to have been with Germany. But Germany failed. We shall not fail! The whole world shall be ours to-morrow and where we lead others will follow, and we shall come into our own."

He hoisted himself out of his chair, his heels clicked together and he saluted stiffly in the manner of those who salute in the German army. Stella, watching him narrowly, could almost picture him in the uniform of a Prussian army.

"It is best that we go home and rest," he concluded. "To-morrow we meet again, just within the doors of the city hall, at 11.45. In a body we shall proceed to the office of the mayor and demand that he turn over to us the reins of government. He will hear the roar of big buildings crashing to the ground, he will hear the bullets of our men whistling through the air and he will not dare to refuse."

He bowed all around and left the room. At intervals they followed him and none of them sensed the fact that as they proceeded to their homes they would not abandon them until the knell of their cause had been sounded. All but Stella. For she left the book store last, happy in the knowledge that this was her last night of anxiety and worry, that the sun of to-morrow would rise for her upon the brightest day of her life.

(To be continued.)

Not Fit for Company.

Jane—"Please, ma'am, I've broken something."

Mistress—"Well, Jane, what is it?"

Jane (crying)—"I'm very sorry. I couldn't help it."

Mistress—"Don't be silly, Jane; tell me what it is."

Jane—"Oh, ma'am, the cucumber was crooked, and seeing you had company I tried to bend it straight."

steno-grapher. The salary was unusual, and the applicants were numerous. Among them was Rena.

Rena met Mr. Harrow confidently; she knew that her "approach" and appearance were exceptional. She smiled to herself when she saw among the applicants several of the girls whom she had known. She was sure that they had no chance at all.

And for a moment it seemed so; she clearly made a good impression. But Mr. Harrow was shrewd; before Rena realized it he had learned more of her varied career than she had ever told any other employer. In five minutes he shook his head. "I am sorry, Miss Stone, but I think you misunderstood our need. What we are looking for is a capable young woman who has had experience, not experiences. I feel that your career, although doubtless interesting, could hardly have equipped you with those qualities of faithfulness, loyalty and thoroughness which are fundamental to any real and lasting success."

Stunned and bewildered, Rena left the office. She did not realize that Mr. Harrow and Marcia Stevens had said the same thing.

The Islander.

By Grace Agnes Timmerman

Pagan, untamable, no hand could rule,
No love could win him. In the mission school
No other lad so savage, so perverse,
Perplexed the Bishop, while from bad to worse
His heathen madness grew; he turned at length
Upon the Bishop, striking with full strength
The kindly face! The Bishop turned away
In hopeless grief that had no word to say.
Still patiently the teachers did their part
As time went by to change that stubborn heart
With wise endeavor; every day grew less
Their fading vision of a late success,
Ten vanished, and the boy was sent away;
And oh, how bitter their defeat that day!
Years came and went; slow miracles of grace
Brought strange new beauty to the lightened face
Of many a convert, many a heathen child
From savagery redeemed. The Bishop smiled
Upon the nine-and-ninety; none the less
He prayed for one sheep in the wilderness.
(The youth, to vile barbaric life returned,
At times recalled some truth that he had learned.)
The river of the years had borne away
A generation, and the Bishop, gray
And worn, had entered into rest with one
Whose missionary work was but begun
In that far island of the southern sea
Where once the boy had dwelt was urgently
Entreated by a messenger to go
To one whom wasting illness had brought low
And near to death. The pastor with due haste
Accompanied the man as he retraced
His journey, finding in the man they sought
A native who at some time had been taught
Our speech and our religion. He had turned
To seek at last a boon he once had spurned
And pleaded for baptism! It was best,
The pastor thought, to grant him his request,
And that without delay; so after prayer
And earnest converse suited to prepare
The eager convert, whose repentant soul
Now led him freely to disclose the whole
Of his dark life, he questioned, "By what name
Will you be called?" Humility and shame
Spoke in the voice, and grateful passion shone
In earnest eyes that answered to his own.
"Give me the name John Selwyn! It was he
Who when I struck him showed the Christ to me!"

Wanted—Experience.

In the course of seventeen months Rena Stone had held fourteen different positions. They were good positions, too. Rena was triumphant.

"You're all moss-grown round here," she declared, paying a flying visit to the crowd in Arnold & Yetman's. "Look at you, plodding on at the same old work month in and month out. I don't see how you stand it. Why, I've been in an automobile office, sold stock for an ice company, had a look-in at the real-estate business, received the patients of the famous Dr. Roscoe and been at the complaints desk in Morris & Phelps', to say nothing of other kinds of offices. I'm living. One of these days I'll decide what I like best, and then I'll settle down and make a run for the top. But now I'm after experience!"

"Experience and experiences are not always the same thing, Rena," Marcia Stevens reminded her.

"Indeed they are not," Rena retorted. "It's like the difference between being the native of a two-penny town and being a citizen of the world."

"You forget a proverb about Jack-of-all-trades."

"You make me tired," Rena retorted good-naturedly. She could afford to be good-natured, for she had just obtained a position the pay of which exceeded by five hundred dollars a year the pay of any girl in Arnold & Yetman's. "You're afraid to leave your little dooryards. Good-bye. Come and see me sometime; my address is The World."

There were times in the next year or two when some of the girls wondered wistfully whether Rena were not right. It must be wonderful to have so many experiences and meet so many different kinds of people. Then something happened. Mr. Harrow of Harrow & Daily wanted a private

Pin Money Methods.

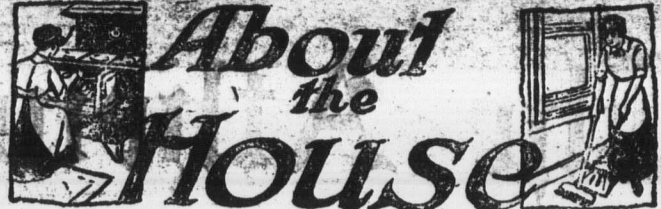
When a city girl feels the need of money—her own money, to pay for the things girls imagine they must have these days—she goes to work in an office, a store, or a factory, according to her education and opportunity. In the country a girl, with much the same longings for nice things and "good times," looks to the poultry yard, the milk house, or the garden for her spending money. If her parents are the right kind, if they are intelligent enough to help her and encourage her in her work, she will soon establish herself as a semi-dependent member of the family. If, as often happens, the parents are not disposed to have such goings-on, and there is no home demonstration agent, no girls' club, no extension work of any kind in the community, the country girl goes to the city and the farming regions have lost one more potential home and family.

Many girls have made, as well as saved, money, by baking, dress-making and millinery work. Home-baked bread is always in demand if it is good and in several cases girls have worked up a good trade supplying bread to town people.

Popcorn culture and canned goods have helped one girl to get started in college, and she has gone back to the farm this summer to rely on these two things again. In addition she will have a pickle patch to help the finances out.

In another district a girls' canning club started a contest to determine which of the members could produce the most tomatoes at the least expense, and with the lowest percentage of waste. One girl grew 3,140 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre at a cost of \$31.40 and net returns of \$109. With the same expense her sister grew 3,020 pounds and had a net return of \$107.89. A third girl grew 2,803 pounds, costing \$27.42, with a net return of \$76.66 and a fourth had 3,070 pounds costing \$29.91 with net returns of \$68.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.



About the House

Advice for Warm Weather.

Don't forget that mother's milk is the best milk for babies.

Don't give the baby anything but the best in food and drink, graduated in amount according to age.

Don't clothe or cover the baby too heavily.

The baby should sleep alone.

Don't fail to give the baby a tub bath daily and several spongings in addition.

Don't allow flies, mosquitoes or bugs to bite the baby.

Don't give the baby medicine except on advice of a physician.

If the baby is sick send for your doctor.

Don't forget that the baby gets thirsty. Give him a little water several times a day.

Don't wear heavy clothing yourself. Bathe frequently and change your clothes as often as possible.

Make water your beverage.

Don't overwork, overeat or over-drink.

Don't allow flies or other insects in the house around your food.

Keep the baby's food in the icebox and covered.

Don't fail to clean thoroughly and frequently all articles used in feeding the baby.

Don't doctor yourself—if ill consult a physician.

Pin Money Methods.

When a city girl feels the need of money—her own money, to pay for the things girls imagine they must have these days—she goes to work in an office, a store, or a factory, according to her education and opportunity. In the country a girl, with much the same longings for nice things and "good times," looks to the poultry yard, the milk house, or the garden for her spending money. If her parents are the right kind, if they are intelligent enough to help her and encourage her in her work, she will soon establish herself as a semi-dependent member of the family. If, as often happens, the parents are not disposed to have such goings-on, and there is no home demonstration agent, no girls' club, no extension work of any kind in the community, the country girl goes to the city and the farming regions have lost one more potential home and family.

Many girls have made, as well as saved, money, by baking, dress-making and millinery work. Home-baked bread is always in demand if it is good and in several cases girls have worked up a good trade supplying bread to town people.

Popcorn culture and canned goods have helped one girl to get started in college, and she has gone back to the farm this summer to rely on these two things again. In addition she will have a pickle patch to help the finances out.

In another district a girls' canning club started a contest to determine which of the members could produce the most tomatoes at the least expense, and with the lowest percentage of waste. One girl grew 3,140 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre at a cost of \$31.40 and net returns of \$109. With the same expense her sister grew 3,020 pounds and had a net return of \$107.89. A third girl grew 2,803 pounds, costing \$27.42, with a net return of \$76.66 and a fourth had 3,070 pounds costing \$29.91 with net returns of \$68.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Good Fruit.

Healey spent all his time talking about his health. He was always ill, and usually when anyone went to see him he was in bed with a headache, or rheumatism, or something else.

One day Healey was tottering miserably down the road, when he fell in with a burly friend of his named Jenkins.

"Jenkins," he cried, "I'd give anything to be strong and healthy like you. What do you live on?"

"I live on fruit," answered Jenkins.

"Fruit, eh?" said Healey eagerly. "That sounds good. I'll have to try it. What kind of fruit, Jenkins?"

"The fruit of labor," Jenkins replied significantly.

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The End of the World Problem Puzzles Professors.

Mme. Curie, the discoverer of radium, believes that the earth, instead of cooling, is steadily getting hotter as the result of its store of radio-active substances, and a French colleague has calculated that if the mass of the earth contains two parts of radium in every billion, this would increase the temperature of the interior by 1,800 degrees centigrade in a hundred years.

Very little of this heat can escape through the earth's solid crust, so one day or other there will be an explosion—radium will blow the earth up. This is a new addition to the long list of ways in which the end of the world will arrive.

The most popular theory seems to be that a comet will bump into us and send us to destruction. As a matter of fact, although some comets occupy more space than the sun, and possess tails which stream for millions of miles behind them, they are exceedingly light in composition. A collision with a comet, even if it occurred, would not be attended with fatal results.

On the other hand, Professor Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptologist, prophesies that the end of the world will come about 200,000 years hence, by reason of the disappearance from the atmosphere of the last traces of carbonic acid gas, which, though forming only 0.020 per cent. of the atmosphere, plays an important part in the operations of Nature, and provides the whole of the vegetable world with carbon, its essential food.

If, however, M. Martel, the well-known French scientist, is right, we need not worry about the nature of the atmosphere 200,000 years from now, for his investigations into the erosion and corrosion of the earth's surface have led him to predict the end of the human race in a few generations.

"The water level of the earth," M. Martel tells us, "is being lowered continually, and unless we can discover how to prevent this the human race will perish from lack of water in a few centuries."

In direct contradiction is the prophecy of Sir Archibald Geikie. "Decay of the land is going on at such a rate," he said a few years ago, "that a comparatively short period will suffice to reduce most of the dry land to the level of the sea, and bring about a second deluge."

Those who believe that the earth is flat have a theory equally fantastic. They declare that the portion of the world which we occupy is bounded by great icefields, which form a barrier between us and vast oceans. The ice barrier is being pressed continually by these oceans, and our end will occur when the encroaching waters burst through and flood the land to its highest peaks.

Another idea is that the sun is a bright light towards which the earth-moth flits to its doom. As we circle round and round it, we are supposed to be decreasing the distance between the two bodies, till eventually we shall be so close that there will be no resisting the sun's attraction. Then it will swallow us up.

Rainbow Revelations.

An arched rainbow is a pretty sight, but it may be assumed that few of us are learned in rainbow lore. Here, then, are some interesting rainbow revelations.

To produce a rainbow there must be falling rain, bright sun, and dark clouds—the latter always opposite the sun. The sun's rays are then divided into colors by the raindrops, which act in exactly the same way as a prism, or triangular piece of glass.

The continued span of a rainbow is caused by billions of raindrops splitting the sun's rays into colors, and making a band or series of them.

A double rainbow is not, as some think, the shadow or reflection of the first. Each rainbow is distinct. In one we see the sun-rays entering the raindrops at the top, and reflecting the colors to the eye from the bottom. In the second rainbow the sun's rays enter the drops at the bottom, and reflect the colors from the top.

And who has noticed that the colors of the second bow are, when compared with the first or primary bow, all reversed? The cause of this is the same as that which makes the colors of the secondary bow weaker. To get the latter there has been two reflections—one more of the last than is the case with a primary bow. The colors are, therefore, weakened.

An evening rainbow in the east is a sign of fine weather. The rain-clouds which generally come to us on west and south-west winds, are passing away.

It is well enough to die happy, but it is far better to live that way.

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WINNIPEG TORONTO CANADA MONTREAL

Business Interest Is Aroused

By Henry C. Bell, B.S.A.

One of the leading morning papers to-day says:

"During the present moment all eyes will be fixed with anxious interest on the prairies. . . . Seldom has so much been staked on a single harvest. Seldom has the country been more keenly conscious of its dependence on agriculture. . . . The present year is the grain-grower's opportunity to retrieve his losses, pay his debts and get a solid footing again. Prices will be much lower than two years ago, but much higher than the pre-war level, but costs of production have receded in the past year. . . . The outlook for the wheat crop is promising. Wheat at \$1.80 a bushel offers an encouraging margin of profit, and improved methods of farming are making that business as efficient as any other."

Undoubtedly the last half year has seen such rapid decline in prices for most farm products that many a farmer has been somewhat discouraged with his business. His livestock and livestock products have fallen off in value at an alarming rate. Many of his money crops have been sadly hit. Still the great demand for wheat keeps this important farm product in a commanding position. Especially in those southwestern counties of the province where tobacco, sugar beets, and the like have heretofore been the money getters for the growers, is this question of wheat growing of great importance. From a climatic and soil standpoint, no counties of the Dominion should be capable of producing better yields of wheat than the "corn belt" of Canada, but there are other counties which are capable of producing large and valuable fall wheat yields.

There are fundamental studies concerning wheat growth which could be made of tremendous productive value if wheat growers would but take time to study their crops and analyze their

light dressings of manure as far as possible, and with sufficient high-grade fertilizers, so as to give the young plants that vigorous start which will make it possible for them to make firm attachment to the soil and to prepare for the emergencies of bad weather.

Make Top as Well as Root.

Plantfood has a large bearing on stooling. The young plant has not only to develop a large and sufficient growth of stalks underground, which we call root, but it must produce also these stalks above ground which are called culms or stools. The number of stools depends on:

(a) The variety. Various kinds of wheat have a slightly different stooling capacity. Some develop a small number of stalks, others relatively larger.

(b) The largeness of the meal obtainable. Growing wheat, like any other type of creation, is capable of doing just what the food-strength back of it will enable it to perform. If the food supply in the soil is restricted there will be a small number of stalks, short heads and small early-maturing grain. If the plantfood is sufficient and well-balanced the number of stalks will be greatly increased, the heads materially lengthened and the kernels which form will be much more numerous and plump.

The Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station has carefully investigated this point and has found relative growths as shown in the accompanying cut. To Pot 5 no plantfood was applied, to Plot 11 phosphoric acid was applied, and to Plot 9 nitrogen and phosphoric acid was applied. It is true that this work was carried out in the plant laboratory, but nature is carrying it out continuously in your fields, and precisely the same results



HOW TO INCREASE WHEAT YIELDS.

own specific problems. One of the big essentials to high-yielding wheat is good root development. Constricted root range may upset development. Of course the roots of any crop consist of vastly more material than is attached to the plant when it is pulled from the soil. There are myriads of small rootlets which strike out through the spaces in the soil, and from each of these rootlets spring untold numbers of other small hairlike roots which are commonly called root hairs. It is estimated by plant biologists that the total roots of common farm crops may vary in length from 500 yards to 15 miles, that is the normally developed plant may come within this range. The abnormally developed plant may have much less feeding surface, because the roots are the hands and mouths of any plant. Just where the root range of your wheat crop lies depends upon three things:

- How well your soil is opened up, so that the root hairs can press through it.
- How thoroughly the field is drained, so that there may be sufficient moisture, but not enough to smother expanding roots.
- How strong is the pushing power, or life in the plant back of the root, giving the plant power to shove its roots out into regular areas.

This last depends upon the supply of well-balanced available plantfood.

Cause and Effect.
Plantfood and rooting are intimately related. I do not need to tell practical farmers that rich soils produce greater root growth than poor. Yet many a wheat grower wonders what is the matter with his wheat crop when he sees it stand still, or, after a period of rather unfavorable weather, he sees parts of his field killed out. If he examines a little closer, often he finds what is commonly called "heaving." This is caused by the water in the soil freezing. It is a law of physics that water expands one-tenth in freezing. Therefore, when the soil water expands one-tenth it raises everything with it. When the ice melts the soil drops back into place, but the roots of clover and fall wheat are left high and dry sometimes to the extent of two or three inches. It is this sort of thing which ruins the growth of the wheat crop, because untold numbers of tiny active wheat root-hairs are broken off and it is these multitudinous of active "plantfood-getters" which are of primary importance to the growing wheat. If they are broken off the trunk lines of plantfood are destroyed.

Feed the young wheat crop with

are being obtained where your wheat has a low supply of plantfood, or where it has a medium supply, or where it has a meal large enough to satisfy all its needs. Remember the rooting and stalking of your crop this fall and next spring will depend upon how thoroughly you prepare the home of the plant and how well you balance its food rations, and this thought leads to the last observation which is, that plantfood and yield are directly connected. The materials which aid the formation of starch, protein and other components of your wheat crop enter the plant through the tiny root-hairs already described. Now that material must be carried in the liquid which clings about the soil particles, if the ramifying root-hairs are to absorb it. It is unnecessary to enlarge on this phase of the subject more than to point out a few actual field tests. These establish the principle beyond any controversy. They are not new. Many of them have been in operation beyond the lifetime of most farmers, but in this land of plenty little attention has been given to the plantfood side of wheat growing up to the present time. But here are the yields:

Wheat Yields Per Acre.

Ohio	No Fertilizer	11.4	bus.
	With Acid Phosphate	19.6	bus.
	With Comp. Fertilizer	28.8	bus.
Delaware	No Fertilizer	11.5	bus.
	With Acid Phosphate	19.8	bus.
	With Comp. Fertilizer	28.9	bus.
Kansas	No Fertilizer	13	bus.
	With Comp. Fertilizer	21	bus.
Virginia	No Fertilizer	9 1-3	bus.
	With Acid Phosphate	11 1-3	bus.
	With Comp. Fertilizer	14 2-3	bus.
Pennsylvania	No Fertilizer	13.4	bus.
	With Acid Phosphate	16	bus.
	With Comp. Fertilizer	25.7	bus.

One thing is certain, if Canadian wheat crops next summer are to show that improvement which is possible, Canadian farmers must not only read and agree with the things that are said about essentials to increasing crop yields, but they must actually put these suggestions into practice. In other words, get good seed wheat now. Obtain fertilizer suited to your conditions at the earliest possible date, so that you will be sure to have it on hand when the ground is ready for wheat sowing. A very little extra yield will pay for 200 to 400 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. You can easily figure what the probable return would be at the average increase in wheat yields obtained at the Experiment Station tests.

It is a well established principle in

farm management that large yields reduce production costs, also that sufficiently large yields increase labor income. Many of these terms are more or less foreign to the every-day man, but in these times when cost must be reduced to its minimum it is absolutely necessary that the younger farming population of the country familiarize themselves with the various angles of farming business and realize the importance of reducing manufacturing cost in their great factory—the farm—by increasing acre production. One of the most productive ways of accomplishing this great end is to fertilize abundantly.

Improvement in Fruit Handling.

Experience has abundantly proven the advantages derived from standardized handling, grading and packing of fruits. Whereas under the individualistic methods that formerly prevailed, the losses in handling and shipping were very considerable, by close supervision and active co-operation they have been greatly lessened and almost minimized. Investigations have shown that careless picking has also been largely responsible for decay and waste. This, too, is receiving careful expert attention that is resulting in most valuable improvement. With these things considered and with the development of cold storage facilities, the advance in marketing arrangements, and the greater care that is being taken in transportation, officials of the co-operative fruit-growing and dealing associations and of the government departments are looking forward to a more than ordinarily successful season, or at least to a season characterized by a less than ordinary per centage of loss.

A few smooth round stones, a little larger than hens' eggs, put in the feed box, will keep horses from bolting their feed if they have formed the habit.

Select Lines of Production With Minimum Labor.

In the great majority of agricultural undertakings, labor is the costly or money-consuming factor. The more intensive the work in production of food crops the greater the expenditure of labor for each food unit produced. If consuming markets will warrant high labor expenditures, then all well and good; expend all labor within reason, or whatever the selling price of the product warrants. However, special conditions that justify heavy labor expenditures are usually confined to districts where there is an unlimited market for luxury food crops. But the ordinary food crops, that are most commonly grown in farm practice have not a selling value sufficiently high to permit of a labor expenditure equal to more than 50 per cent. of the selling price of the product. With selling prices for food products too frequently on the decline, with labor charges and general overhead charges comparatively steady, the prospect of profit is not always encouraging. Where selling prices vary as much as 600 per cent. in one year, for certain commodities, those who are forced to sell at the lower level are not likely to receive sufficient for their produce to pay the labor bill.

With little or no control on the price at which a food product must sell from the farm, the adjustment of the labor cost of operation is apparently the most likely way to obtain relief. The intelligent use of crop rotations in farm practice, more extensive use of properly developed meadows and pastures, more grazing by live stock, more extensive use of farm machinery, proper use of every field, fewer and larger fields and permanent crops where possible, are some of the ways that will lead to reduction in labor costs.

Chronic kickers soon develop a whine that won't wear off.

Money Advantages of Good Roads

By M. O. Eldridge

Certain direct money advantages follow the improvement of public roads in every community. These advantages are probably most apparent in the reduced cost of hauling. Certain dependent or reflex money advantages also arise in a community where roads have been improved.

The increase in the value of farm lands is an example of the indirect money advantage of improved road conditions. However, it should not be considered that the direct decrease in the cost of hauling and the increase in farm values are not entirely separate and independent. A farm increases in value partly because the cost of hauling is decreased.

The increase of farm values must follow improved roads, for the effect of improved roads is to bring the farms, in a sense, nearer the towns. The fact that on roads with improved surfaces hauling becomes largely independent of the season of the year or weather conditions means another very considerable reduction in hauling costs.

The cost of transporting goods to the railroads and of farm produce to markets is high, due mainly to steep grades and yielding road surfaces on unimproved roads. The worst grade on any road tends to limit the load that can pass over the entire road. For example, if a 1,200-pound horse, by exerting a force equal to one-tenth of his weight, can draw a load of 2,000 pounds on a level earth road, with the same force exerted against the collar he can draw continuously only about 1,000 pounds on a five per cent. grade and only about 750 pounds on a ten per cent. grade.

While steep grades are detrimental on common earth roads, they are far more so on an improved road. Suppose that a 1,200-pound horse can draw a load of 2,000 pounds on a level earth road; under the same conditions this horse can draw continuously a load of 5,000 pounds on a level macadam road in average conditions, but on a five per cent. grade he can draw only 1,600 pounds, while on a ten per cent. grade the load would have to be reduced to 960 pounds. Thus, while the load which can be hauled on a level macadam road is more than double that on the level earth road, the load on a ten per cent. grade is only 210 pounds greater on the macadam than on the earth road.

Therefore, when a road is hard surfaced, the maximum grade allowed must be low in order to secure the full advantage of the hardened surface. Steep grades are also slippery and dangerous in winter, and the maintenance charges are always high. In fact, the better and harder the road surface the more imperative it becomes to secure easy grades.

Excessive grades are usually unnecessary. Steep grades have come about largely from the desire to lay out roads in straight lines and along farm boundaries. The gain in distance in passing over a hill instead of around it is very slight. Many roads have been relocated around hills with no addition to the length.

There has never been on record a case where a properly relocated road was afforded any dispute as to the question of its maintenance reduction of the hauling cost.

The cost of hauling farm produce to market is probably not so much increased by excessive grades as by the

bad conditions of road surfaces. The desirable road surface is hard and reasonably smooth. Almost every road is fairly hard at certain times in the year. Too frequently, however, at the season when the roads must be used, the surface is soft, and the roads are impassable.

Many attempts have been made to fix the relative weights which a horse can draw in an ordinary wagon over level road surfaces of various kinds. The following figures are current and fairly reliable.

On a muddy earth road the amount varies from nothing to a maximum of 800 pounds; on a smooth, dry earth road, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds; on a gravel road in bad condition, from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds; on a gravel road in good condition, about 3,300 pounds; on a macadam road, from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds; on a brick or concrete road, from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds.

These figures show that if the speed of travel is the same on all these road surfaces a horse will haul on a good macadam road from three to five times as many tons a mile in a day as upon a moderately muddy earth road. This matter may be considered in another way by admitting that one horse is capable of a certain fixed duty each day. Then, with a given load, the effective radius of travel from a given point on a macadam road is from three to five times the radius of travel from that point on a moderately muddy earth road.

Road officials in any locality should have information which will enable them to establish, in some measure, the money value of any proposed system of road improvement. However, it is undesirable for a locality to base its calculations upon generalized data deduced from nation-wide observations. What is needed in the individual instance is an understanding of the methods which must be employed to establish the economic conditions in the locality. Certain facts which are essential, such as the area of the road district or other highway unit, the number of miles of roads of various classes and their distribution, the more important crops, the number of miles of railroad and the number of railroad stations, and similar data, may be accurately obtained. Likewise, the prevailing cost of teams with driver for a ten-hour day.

The average load and the average haul are less easily obtained, but they are essential in developing facts. When all the information has been carefully studied it will be possible to derive ton-mile cost for the various classes of commodities hauled. If the area along the roads devoted to various crops and the acreage yield in tons can be compiled, it will be of great value in determining the annual service of the road.

A traffic census should be made and the total hauling charges for the community should be approximately estimated. From a strictly business standpoint it then becomes necessary to make a conservative estimate of the reduction in hauling costs that will result from road improvements.

The important point is that at least a part of the reduction in the total annual hauling charges to the community must be regarded as measuring the interest and maintenance charges which the community can economically afford for an investment in improved roads.

The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 24.

Saul Proclaims Jesus as the Christ, Acts 9: 19-30. Golden Text—St. Matt. 16: 16.

Connecting Links—There is no doubt that Paul's early training in a pious Jewish home, his university education and training in the school of Gamaliel, his knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures, and of the Greek and Hebrew languages—all combined to qualify him in a unique way for his great task. He was now called to be a preacher of the gospel. He could find the foreshadowings of that gospel and the preparation for Christ's coming in the Jewish writings which he knew so well. He could speak to people of all classes and nationalities in the universally spoken Greek language, or to the Jews in the synagogues in their own Aramaic, or in the Hebrew of their sacred books. He knew the point of view and the methods of the Rabbinical schools, and he could meet and reason with the Jewish doctors on their own ground. Much learning had not made him mad, but had given him an advantage and a power such as few men have possessed. But above all else, in Paul's preparation and equipment was his vision of the risen Christ, and his consciousness of the constant presence, working in him and through him, of the Spirit of God, which was to him identical with the spirit and the mind of Christ.

From the day of his meeting with Christ on the road to Damascus Paul believed himself called to preach the gospel. Ananias, who came to him at Damascus, had said to him, "The God of our fathers hath chosen thee that thou shouldst know his will, and see that just One, and shouldst hear the voice of his mouth. For thou shalt be his witness unto all men of what thou hast seen and heard" (Acts 22: 14, 15). Paul declared also that, in the vision, Christ had said to him, "I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee." (Acts 26: 16). This, therefore, became the supreme business of his life, and his one consuming passion, to preach Jesus whom he had persecuted.

19-20. He preached Christ, declaring in the synagogues to the assembled congregations that Jesus was the Christ; that is that He was the long-expected Saviour and King, whose coming had been proclaimed by prophets for seven hundred or more years. He gave Him the title Son of God, recognizing Him thus as divinely sent and authorized to win His Kingdom and to work out the redemption of His people.

21-22. All that heard him were amazed. They knew his fame as persecutor, knew why he had come to Damascus, and were amazed that this dreaded and powerful enemy, who had letters in his pocket authorizing him to arrest and imprison them, had become their friend and advocate. Paul went on preaching, gaining strength, and making converts, until the Jews of Damascus were aroused against him.

23-25. The Jews took counsel to kill him as they had killed his Master. That, they supposed, was the most effective way to silence him. But they did not yet see that a crucified Christ and a martyred Paul might still be stronger than all their enemies. The incident of his escape in a basket lowered from the city wall is mentioned again by Paul in 2 Corinthians 11: 32-33.

In telling of these days in another epistle (Gal. 1: 13-18), Paul says that he went away into Arabia. Whether it was before his preaching in the synagogues, or after, that he went, we do not know. At least it was three years after his leaving Jerusalem that he returned to that city.



Make-Believe.
Sometimes I'm mother's little fox,
A nice one, very tame;
And then we play that one glad day
Out of the woods I came.

When I'm a fox her little girl
Has always gone away;
I don't forget to say: "We met
Out in the woods to-day."

Then mother makes the loveliest den,
All deep and dark and snug.
(Table, you know, that's used to sew,
All covered with a rug.)

And then, while mother sits and sews,
I cuddle in my den
Or else steal out and prow about
And then go in again.

Till—oh, I need my mother's arms
And do not want to roam;
I creep up close and smile. She knows
Her little girl's come home!

Importance of Pure Dairy Products.

The wholesomeness of milk and of milk products is of as much concern to the Canadian people as to those of the United States. Consequently steps that are taken in the one country to ensure purity are of much interest in the other. At the present moment there are two bills before the House of Representatives at Washington dealing with what is known as "filled milk." One of the measures known as the Voigt bill prohibits the manufacture or sale of what it terms an adulterated food product, the other, known as the Beck bill proposes to tax and license the manufacture of the stuff with drastic regulations. Before

26-29. When Saul was come to Jerusalem. The years in Damascus and Arabia had been years of preparation. In the quiet of some Arabian town, or possibly in some monastery of the Jewish sect of the Essenes, to which he would have received a cordial and kindly welcome, he studied his problem and sought to solve it in the light of Holy Scripture. Now he is ready to begin the chief business of his life, and he desires to begin it in Jerusalem.

The disciples, that is, the Christian people of Jerusalem, were afraid of him. They had reason to be. They doubted his sincerity. But Barnabas, a good man, liberal and kindly of spirit, took him and vouched for him, introducing him to the apostles, and telling of his conversion and his preaching in Damascus. See what is said of Barnabas in 4: 36, 37, and 11: 22-24.

Paul claims, however, in answer to some of those Jewish Christians who found much fault with him in later years, that he received no authority from the apostles in Jerusalem and did not ask for any. His commission and authority he held himself to have received from Jesus Christ, when He met Him on the way (see Gal. 1: 15-19). He, therefore, felt that he had the same right to speak and teach as James and Peter and the other apostles, being not one whit behind the chiefest of them, and he declares that this right was freely accorded him by the leaders of the Church in Jerusalem. (Gal. 2: 1-9).

30. To Tarsus. It is very much to Paul's credit that he desired to stay in Jerusalem and to face whatever hostility or danger to his life there might be. He wished to preach Christ where he had persecuted His followers. He was willing himself to suffer where he had made others suffer, and so in some measure to atone for the wrong which he had done. He tells (22: 17-21) of a trance, or dream-vision, which came to him in the temple in Jerusalem, while he was praying, in which the Lord appeared to him and commanded him to leave Jerusalem. He pleaded that he might be permitted to stay, saying, "Lord, they know that I imprisoned and beat in every synagogue them that believed on Thee. And when the blood of Thy martyr Stephen was shed, I also was standing by and consenting unto his death, and kept the raiment of them that slew him." But the command was peremptory, "Depart, for I will send thee far hence to the Gentiles."

Added to the effect of this vision was the persuasion of Paul's friends. They brought him down to Caesarea (the seaport) and sent him forth to Tarsus.

Back in his own home city and province, and in the neighboring province of Syria, Paul continued his work (Gal. 1: 21-24) until some years later, when Barnabas sought him to be his helper and co-worker in the church at Antioch (Acts 11: 25).

Application.

As soon as Paul saw the hollowness of Pharisaism he became an active Christian. These are what someone has called "the pearl of the empty heart." If our fields are not sown with good seed, then very speedily nature sends along the nettles and weeds. A house left standing without occupants will rot and mould and fall to pieces much faster than if it were occupied. And in the spiritual life the danger is not less. It is not enough that a man should cease to drink and smoke and swear. Such a man may well rejoice that he is delivered from such things, but unless he is actively employed in Christian service the evil spirits will soon return from the wilderness.

The House Committee on Agriculture, which is engaged in investigating the merits of and the necessity for the Voigt bill, some testimony has been given of vital importance and of noteworthy interest. One of the principal witnesses at the first sitting was Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a gentleman well known in Canada for his teachings. He detailed studies and experiments in which he has been engaged and which has convinced him that dairy products supply the only protective food likely to be used in sufficient quantity to produce a normal health in adults and prevent the early beginning of senile decay. He attributed the stunted growth and development of orientals to the general lack of dairy products in their dietary. The great races of the world are those who have milk as the basis of their diet. He showed photographs proving that ulcerated sore eyes and rickets resulted from a diet deficient in milk or its products. He thought that every adult should consume two quarts of milk a day. An authority who has also devoted considerable time and energy to research as regards dairy products declares that every argument Dr. McCollum advanced against the sale of counterfeit milk applied with equal force to counterfeit butter. The famous Professor Mendel of Yale and other well-known scientists are to be examined and are expected to furnish much enlightenment regarding the evil effects arising from the consumption of impure and inferior articles that are sold as dairy products or mixed therewith.

The American man on an average is taller than the Briton.

We never saw the Matterhorn or a lot of other great sights, but we don't believe God ever made anything prettier than a golden sunset on a field of ripening grain.

The Automobile

OVERHEATED ENGINES.
The automobile engine in summer is like a human being in one respect at least; namely, that it readily becomes overheated. There is a variety of reasons for this undesirable condition which the motorist should be familiar with.

Overheating may be one reason. If the engine is allowed to gorge itself too unrestrictedly on motor fodder, it will tend to overheat. Those who have found it necessary to cover the radiator in winter and take off the fan belt to keep the engine hot enough to run smoothly and with proper vaporization and firing, may find that they have as much trouble during the heated term keeping the engine cool enough to run properly.

Generally speaking, the nearer to the boiling point the water in the radiator gets without having it actually boil, and steam away, the more effective will be the results. Some engines develop much less than the maximum horsepower because they are too well cooled. Others seem to become overheated on slight provocation, causing the water to boil.

This would not occur if everything were working as the designer intended it should. During the cold weather the motorist who habitually drives with a retarded spark gets away with it because the temperature is in his favor. But when the mercury goes up, he finds that his engine overheats and gives trouble. He has not changed his method of driving and cannot understand the cause of his difficulty.

Keep Spark Advanced.

In hot weather one good way to overheat the engine is to drive with a retarded spark. A considerable manipulation of the spark control lever is required for getting the best results. The tendency is, because the engine knocks at low speed, to leave the lever partly retarded instead of advancing it when a higher speed is reached.

With the magneto, it is the general practice to advance the lever to three-fourths or seven-eighths of the full range right after the engine is started and leave it there for practically all work except very high speed. The nature of the spark given by the magneto changes somewhat with the speed of the engine, and the equivalent of an automatic advance and retard of the spark occurs with the variation of speed of the motor. With the battery system, however, there is very little change in the nature of the spark affected by the engine speed.

Overheating may often be traced to sediment in the radiator, which cuts off free radiation of heat. This may be removed usually by the use of a saturated solution of washing soda and water. With the advent of hot weather each year it is well to fill the cooling system with a solution of this sort and run the engine for several hours. Then drain the solution off and refill the system with clean water.

If in the system used a pump is employed the upper hose should be disconnected from the radiator and the engine should be run to pump the solution out of the system. At the same time water from a hose or other source should be fed into the top of the radiator as fast as it is pumped

out, and thus flush the entire system before connecting up the hose again. Where the thermo-siphon system is used, which does not employ a pump, it is, of course, impossible to do this. But one should remove both upper and lower hose connections after running the engine with the solution and wash it out with fresh water as well as possible. A hose inserted in the upper connection of the cylinder probably would force all the solution out, with any collection of sediment, and the same process with the radiator ought to clean it out.

Watch the Fan Belt.

Fan belts are more likely to get out of order in the summer than in winter. This may be because the engine throws grease and oil more readily in hot weather. Belts should have grease enough to keep them soft and pliable, but too much causes slipping. They should be wiped free of all oil occasionally. There is always a belt adjustment, and this should be tightened so that there is sufficient tension to drive the fan at all engine speeds.

Wherever the flywheel has spokes to form a fan the oil pan and hood should be kept tight, so that air will be drawn through the radiator rather than through other openings. If the radiator is not kept free from oil the outside passages will very quickly collect dust, which will prevent a free flow of air and cut off the radiating surface. The same effect is secured when the front of the radiator is too thickly smeared with paint.

Pumps will wear out in time. But this is one of the last places to look for trouble. The action of the pump may be determined usually by removing the radiator filler cap when the engine is running and noting whether or not the water is circulating. But if a baffle plate is placed in the filler opening it cannot be seen, and a test can be made in the same manner by which the cleaning solution is washed out.

Look Out for Sediment.

With the thermo-siphon system there is very little pressure generated and a slight obstruction will stop the flow of water. Therefore, it is more necessary to keep the system free from sediment and to see that the gaskets at the joints are made with circular openings of full size, so as not to obstruct the flow of water. Likewise, water must be kept above the top hose of the radiator in order to have any circulation in this type of cooling system.

Carelessness in stretching the hose over the pipe is another cause of overheating. And it is difficult to locate. Some times the hosing of the hose is loosened and folds back inside, covering the opening of the pipe so that water does not flow freely. Also the lining of the hose will some times loosen up and pieces will lodge where they cut off the circulation.

In addition, keep the engine free from carbon and keep the valve push rods adjusted close, have the mixture as lean as possible and be sure the exhaust from the muffler is free. And the discomforts and trouble from overheating during the warm weather months will be lessened, if not entirely eliminated, on the part of both automobile and automobilist.

THE SHARK

BY PIERRE MILLE

Translated by Wm. L. McPherson
My friend Samuel Boze was washing his hands—for the tenth time, at least, that afternoon. It is a mania with him. You might believe that he was not a Jew, but a Mussulman, and constrained by his religion to a ritual of frequent ablutions. I said that to him laughingly in the restaurant lavatory, when he rolled up his sleeves once more, took off the many jeweled rings which he wears on his fingers and plausibly soaped himself half way up his hairy forearms.

He shrugged his shoulders, went out and selected a table and said to me, after ordering oyster cocktails:

"You can't ever be clean enough! You can't ever do enough to avoid carrying some sort of odor about you. All the things you touch—the leather of the seats in cabs, the cedar wood of pencils, even this scoured spoon—have an odor. That is bad. It is very bad. I have learned that much in my travels."

Six or eight mouths out of every twelve Samuel knocks around the world, from the Persian Gulf to the islands of Oceania and to Venezuela, buying pearls from the pearl fishers. Then he comes back to Europe to sell them. It is a good business, in which there is much adventure.

"I learned this," he resumed, "on the reefs of the Great Barrier, near the Frankland Islands, in Australia. You know that there are banks of pearl oysters there, thirty to forty meters below the surface, all along the coral chain. It is too deep for ordinary divers such as are used in the Persian Gulf. You have to anchor a sailing vessel near the reefs and send men down in diving suits. It is the roughest sort of work. They have to spend four or five hours on the sea

bottom, almost crushed by the pressure of the water and poisoned by the carbonic acid gas caused by their own breathing.

"On a ship I took to the reefs there were two Jap divers, who relieved each other, one working in the morning, the other in the afternoon. The first, an old man, dry, courteous and taciturn—as, in fact, most of them are—rose to the surface one day a little earlier than he was expected. The second, his younger brother, was engaged at the moment in cleaning some fish which he had caught with a line from the deck. They took off the old man's helmet and relieved him of his apparel—the cuirass of bronze and leather, and the rest of the suit all impermeable, ending in the shoes with soles of lead.

"Come, hurry up!" said the captain to the younger man, pointing to the armor.

"The little Jap knew that Europeans are always nervous and in a hurry. Time is money, especially when a minute may represent two or three thousand francs. The substitute wiped his hands on his linen drawers and started to find a basin in which to wash them.

"Come! Hurry up!" the captain repeated.

"So he let himself be incased in the machine and went down.

"He hadn't been scratching the coral with his flat knife for more than ten minutes before he saw a gray shadow playing about his head. It grew bigger and became more precise. It was a shark, an enormous shark. The diver was very much astonished. He had never had such an experience before. The sharks of each country have their own habits and customs. Those of the Australian coast rarely attack a man. The sea is very full of fish, and there is much easier prey than the big, dangerous monkey, who swims back, makes a noise and strikes with a pointed thing which he holds in his mouth.

—and the worst is yet to come



"The little Jap believed that the shark's presence was due to chance. He didn't suspect at first that the visitor was after him. There must be some easier live victim or some carrion in the neighborhood, he thought. He looked about carefully, but saw nothing. And the shark, halting over him, began to turn on his belly, bringing the three rows of teeth level with the man's head. The Jap stirred the bottom with his knife so as to muddy the water, and also gesticulated. The shark rose several yards and waited.

"He's going to stay," thought the diver. "He is obstinate. He has chosen me for his meal to-day. He isn't like the other sharks. I'd better go up."

"He gave the hoisting signal. But in the code there was nothing to explain why he wanted to ascend. He could only say 'Haul me up!' Above they were greatly surprised, yet they obeyed. They began to raise him, but very slowly. It has to be done very slowly, stopping the movement for several minutes at each fathom or fathom and a half. For the decompression mustn't occur too rapidly. Without these precautions they would pull up a dead man.

"The ferocious fish seemed to understand. His prey was afraid and wanted to flee. That encouraged him. With a single stroke of his tail he approached, plunging a little too deep, and then coming up with his stomach against the diver's stomach and his head level with the diver's head. The Jap kicked with his leaden shoes and stuck his knife into the animal's face. But the rounded knife edge glanced off the wrinkled skin. Nevertheless, the shark drew away. It was always the same thing. These men have strange and disconcerting ways!

"A whole hour! It took the diver a whole hour to get to the top. The attack was renewed several times. The Jap, in spite of his sang-froid, began to shake inside his armor. The shark became more and more enraged. Now he changed his tactics. He tried to stun the man by striking him with his tail. But the armor resisted. Finally they reached the surface.

"The ladder wasn't there. The ship had turned with the wind. The men on board began to pull the diver upward toward the ladder. But since his headpiece was out of the water he could no longer see what was happening beneath. He asked: 'Where's the shark? What's he doing?'

"The shark wasn't far away. The Jap felt the grating of pot-hook teeth along his leg. With the other leg he gave a kick. The teeth glided along and fastened in the foot, some penetrating the leather, others bent back by the leather sole. The pullers felt the weight they were dragging increase enormously. They saw the shark clinging to the diver.

"Some one got a rifle and fired. The beast, probably hit, dived. These men are insupportable! Something incomprehensible always happens where they are concerned. The Jap reached the ladder and climbed up. They took off his helmet. His face and lips were ashy white and his teeth chattered.

"I was attacked by a shark," he said. "That isn't natural! No, that isn't natural! What could have been the matter with him?"

The older brother shrugged his shoulders. He pointed to the fish in the bucket and said: "You didn't wash your hands."

"Perhaps you don't altogether understand," Samuel explained. "The little Jap hadn't washed his hands before putting on the diver's suit. He carried with him the odor of blood and fish. That is what attracted the beast."

We had reached the cigars. Samuel Boze paid the clerk and returned to the washroom.

Properly drained lands will absorb and hold for the crops a larger amount of the rainfall on the land than land lacking in drainage facilities.

Routine and Ruts.

Many people lament to themselves if not to their friends and families the fact that they are in a rut. They feel that as the years go by they wear their rut a little deeper and see less and less of what lies beyond its walls. Life seems to them to present a steadily narrowing vista. They contrast their condition unfavorably with that of the fortunately placed, who have leisure and wealth, who are not the slaves of routine, who can follow each day whatever pursuit they wish, and whose lives are enriched by variety of experience.

But people should not confuse ruts with routine, says a writer in Youth's Companion. It is not in the least inevitable that one who must pursue a daily routine should eventually fall into a rut. The people who most successfully preserve and develop their individuality are generally those who are most conscientious in performing routine tasks. The people who deteriorate are those usually who neglect routine tasks, or who do them poorly and carelessly, with distaste or abhorrence.

Routine tasks, to be sure, are of all kinds; but that is only another way of saying that they are suited to all temperaments. There is routine that brings a person constantly into association with others, and there is routine that keeps him for the most part solitary. Whatever the routine may be, it has its special facilities for developing and enriching the lives of those who faithfully pursue it. The routine of the research worker is as different as possible from that of the traveling salesman; that which the research worker finds reasonably congenial would be to the traveling salesman intolerable. The converse is equally true. So long as routine is reasonably congenial, it should be a blessing and not a curse. If it is reasonably congenial, — and the young man should not jump to a hasty conclusion that it is not, or he may find on being drafted into a routine of another sort that he had been better off than he had supposed. — it offers scope for enlargement of the mind and heart that is denied to those who are morosely grubbing along, making their ruts deeper and deeper. For in most cases when routine becomes a rut it is because the victim proverbially insisted on transforming it into one.

A Day.

A little smile, some cheerful words,
A happy greeting to the sun;
A thought of growing things and birds
Whose all-day song is just begun.

A kindly word for fellows who
You pass a-strugglin' on the road,
A hint for little things to do
An' maybe lighten all their load.

A psalm a-swellin' in your heart,
When tapers in the west of day—
Plumb glad that you have played your part—
Content with your humble way.

Some praise to God for restful sleep,
For things that's gone, a thought o' sorrow—
A hope for tender things that peep—
An' hopin' for the same to-morrow.

Widow's Wit.

Mrs. Bangs—"So that pretty widow is really married so soon again, eh?"
Old Bangs—"Yes."

Mrs. Bangs—"But her late husband's will expressly stipulated that if she took a second husband her legacy was to revert to his most distant relative."

Old Bangs—"That's where she was smart. She hunted up the relative and married him."

During the month of April, 2,258 United States settlers arrived in Western Canada, bringing with them goods to the value of \$147,368, and ready money to the extent of \$598,154. The victor is he who can go it alone.

My House

H H

By OLIVE SARGENT

The tame house, the town house, it is not to my mind—
With rigid rubber plant before and cabbages behind.
The mason and the carpenter may work for townfolk still,
But I have built a wee house upon a windy hill.

My own house, my brown house, is very near the sky;
The dawn is at my window before the day is high,
And when the darkened valley has lost the westerling light
My glowing, golden hilltop with sunset still is bright

The cold wind, the bold wind, my wee house cannot shake,
Though dry leaves go whirling, though oak boughs bend and break;
It rushes o'er the ridgepole and whimpers down the flue—
My tight walls, my stone walls, it cannot whistle through.

The shy birds, the wild birds, nest boldly in my trees;
They educate their fledglings in fearless nurseries;
All lightly, all sprightly, they swing among the leaves
And scold marauding squirrels that rustle in my eaves.

No town-bought seeds are planted in formal garden ways,
But, rare and sweet, the wild flowers go marching through
my days.

With violet and columbine, or autumn goldenrod,
The blessed hilltop glows beneath the very smile of God.

My dear house, my own house, I'm climbing up to you,
Where all the air is free and clean, and all the sky is blue.
The tame folk, the townfolk, may have whatever they will,
But I will have my brown house upon a windy hill!

CANADA'S POST-WAR IMMIGRATION

GOOD CLASS OF PEOPLE COMING NOW.

Majority - Are Farmers and Most of Them Possess Substantial Capital.

In the resumption of immigration on a substantial scale in the post-war period there have been several features of a gratifying nature to the Dominion of Canada. Canada as a bourse for new hopes, an outlet for pent-up energies, a land of great future for the creation of new homes has appealed to the highest and most intelligent types of people who have flocked thither in a resistless avalanche. Many of these people are possessed of substantial capital which they are investing in the farm lands and industries of the Dominion. Striking and pleasing, too, is the evidence of the main stream bound for the land, for these expansive, fertile partially cultivated tracts, the greater productivity of which is the prime factor of Canadian development.

It has been agreed among the best authorities on the question, in the absence of reliable statistics, that immigrants from the British Isles have brought with them in the past approximately \$100 per head to make a start in their new home. This figure was based on estimates of pre-war immigration, and whilst there are no statistics to go upon for the period since the war it would be safe to assume that for the year 1920, for instance, it could be considerably raised and still be conservative. The group hit most directly and severely by the war in England, and in which there is a greater proportion looking for a betterment of conditions in new fields, was the middle class, and this class has been found to largely compose the crowds which leave the liners at Canada's ports of entry.

Per Capita Wealth of Immigrants.

The per capita wealth of persons immigrating from the United States has always maintained a much higher level, being largely in excess of the average from the British Isles, due without doubt to the large proportion of farmers who have sold their old holdings to purchase new farms in the Dominion. Varying estimates have been made by immigration authorities up to \$1,150 per person, and it would seem a very fair estimate to take an average of \$500.

A survey of immigration for the year 1920 illustrates the distribution of the various classes which make for the most agreeable assimilation. It is gratifying to find that still the overwhelming majority of immigrants went on the land. Of the adult immigrants entering Canada by ocean ports and border ports, 19,185 were of the farming class or declared their intention of settling on farms; 5,821 were laborers; 9,283 mechanics; 2,720 were of the trading class; 533 miners; 996 female servants, and 9,721 unclassified.

The gratifying feature of United States immigration to Canada has always been its large proportion of farmers and agriculturalists, and in the year 1920 this was substantially maintained, of the 19,185 men who intended following the profession of farming, 16,177 being from the various agricultural states of the Union. The trading class accounted for 3,882, or a little more than half of the total of this transient calling. There were 5,931 mechanics or more than half of the total machinists. The trading class from the United States accounted for almost the total of this category with 2,008 out of 2,720, whilst the 342 miners made up more than

two-thirds of the immigrating total of this class of labor. Of the total 996 female servants listed on the returns, 578 came from across the line. There were 6,842 tabulated as unclassified.

Many British Industrialists.

British immigration to Canada has always had a tendency towards the industrial centres rather than the land, and with 800 followers in the 1920 figures, the class of mechanics looms up largest, those who avowed their intention of following agriculture accounting for just more than half this number with 472. There were 340 laborers and 186 of the trading class. Whilst only 86 are listed from the British Isles as domestic servants, this would presuppose the omission from statistics of those government conducted special parties of this class of labor which reached fairly high figures. There were 598 persons from the British Isles entered in Canada as of unclassified professions and callings.

The United States human contribution to Canada is always most pleasing on account of its locating where most needed; Great Britain is apt to send more to the industrial centres than to the land, and laborers and female servants are largely made up of those immigrants coming from other European countries. The maintaining of an equitable balance of classes in 1920, as illustrated by the figures, has made for rapid and agreeable assimilation, the most valuable asset in development in times of economic stress.

Crushed Flowers.

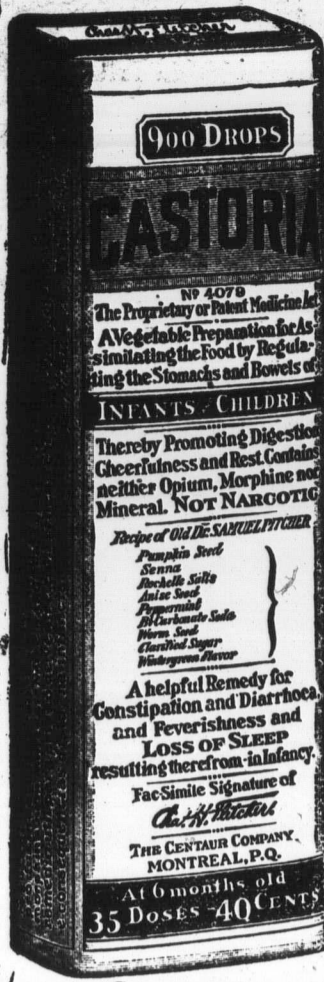
My mother, writes a thoughtful contributor, grew geraniums and other flowers in the big window of the sitting room at home. That window is a treasured memory of childhood. To us children the flowers that bloomed there seemed the most beautiful things in the world. When the ground outdoors was frozen and covered with snow the window was full of life, color and fragrance.

One day I asked my mother for a geranium leaf and, when she gave it to me, crushed it in my hand the better to enjoy its strong fragrance. At another time I took a dozen or more leaves, put them into an old sugar bowl and crushed them with my little fist until the fragrance filled the air. I put the bowl on the bureau in my bedroom, and that night I went to sleep in an atmosphere heavy with the exquisite perfume.

As the years have passed and I have grown in knowledge of life, I have learned that other things than geranium leaves give their utmost fragrance on being crushed. How many of God's other precious flowers there are that have given under their sweet fragrance when crushed with worldly misfortune and grief. Flowers should be more than beautiful; they should be fragrant as well. Too often the flowers of God are satisfied with a frigid purity when God wishes them to be warm with the perfume of love. That perhaps is why He sends some crushing misfortune that through suffering we may learn sympathy. It is the hurt of love that gives to our lives the fragrance of understanding and sympathy.

To be a successful leader of boys a man must live the life that he wants them to live. A boy is a critical, suspicious creature, with high ideals and a sense of loyalty; but he has a high perception of hypocrisy and insincerity that is uncanny. Most boys have a sense of humor; they like play-acting and jokes and have a wonderful capacity for getting into scrapes; yet their sense of justice is accurate, and they really like discipline, for it relieves them of responsibility. But it is useless to preach to a boy unless you are ready to back up your counsel by your example.

Blind horses never make a mistake in their diet when grazing. Like all other horses, they are guided by the nostrils in the selection of proper food.



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FALL BEE MANAGEMENT

Handling the Little Workers at the Summer's Close.

The Queen is the Most Important Factor—Don't Keep a "Scrub"—Have an Abundance of Stores—Pastures Pay in Pork Production.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Many beekeepers have visions of a two-hundred-pound crop of honey per colony from many colonies, but it must be admitted that very few beekeepers really secure a crop of that proportion. This is not due to poor seasons in many cases, but almost entirely due to negligence or lack of preparation on the part of the beekeeper.

It makes little difference how well colonies of bees are managed, unless certain conditions are met, so that the colonies can take advantage of the management bestowed on them. For instance, if the queen in the colony is falling or of poor quality, then it is an impossibility to secure a crop of honey from that colony. Again it is a waste of money and time to introduce a vigorous Italian queen to a colony of bees and then fall to give the queen an opportunity to lay a large number of eggs, so that the colony will go into winter headquarters in prime condition.

Beekeepers who have ten or more colonies of bees, know that certain colonies will return them crops three times as large as the average colony in the apiary. Yet few beekeepers appreciate that in most cases the larger crop of honey is due largely to the work of a good queen. There is just as much difference in the value of queen bees, as there is between scrub live stock and pure-bred live stock, and beekeepers can make few better investments than the securing of choice, young, Italian queens to head the colonies. The very best time to re-queen is from the middle of July to the middle of August.

The giving of a young queen means young bees for winter, consequently less loss in winter and very much stronger colonies in the spring of the year, and unless the beekeeper can have strong colonies in time for the main honey flow, his colonies will return him but little profit that season. After the queen has been safely introduced, the beekeeper should be sure to give the colony sufficient room, both for egg laying and for the storage of any surplus honey which might be harvested. Sometimes one super is sufficient, while in some locations and seasons, two or more supers may be necessary. The beekeeper himself must be the judge, as he knows his location and the season and must be guided accordingly.

The introduction of a good vigorous Italian queen and the giving of room both for brood-rearing and honey storage will also be very valuable in the complete control of one of our most serious brood diseases of bees, viz., European foulbrood. With a vigorous Italian queen and an abundance of stores, it means strong colonies, and consequently European foulbrood will do no damage. It would pay the beekeeper to keep one-half the number of colonies ordinarily kept, and give these every opportunity to do good work, and if this is done, the total crop would be just as large as from twice the number of colonies poorly managed.

Italian queens can be secured from any reliable queen-breeder, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—F. Eric Miller, O. A. College, Guelph.

Pastures Pay in Pork Production.

"One of the best means of cutting the cost of producing pork," says E. F. Ferrin, who is in charge of the hog section at Minnesota University Farm, "is to use good pasture and forage crops. This practice is advisable whether grain be high in price or cheap; there is a decided saving in either case. Pigs getting green feed are more thrifty than those raised in dry lots, consequently gain faster and make pork at a lower cost.

Results obtained at the farm prove beyond question that it is a short-sighted policy to neglect to grow good forage crops when pigs are being raised. Blue grass and similar pastures furnish good feed in the spring, but during summer are little better than an exercising ground. Some one crop, or more than one, should be grown to give fresh succulent green feed in summer and early fall. Dwarf Essex rape, alfalfa and red clover are the outstanding top notch forage crops in the corn belt. Of these rape is by far the most suitable for Minnesota conditions. The cost of seeding is low—about five pounds of seed per acre is an average quantity—and in favorable season the crop is ready to be pastured six weeks from sowing. If grain is fed in reasonable amounts an acre of rape will carry from twenty to thirty growing pigs through the season.

"White hogs, and sometimes black and red ones, blister when running in rape. There is nothing peculiar about this crop which causes blistering; the trouble results simply from the combination of moisture, transferred from the rape to the hog, and a hot sun. By keeping pigs out of the rape patch until the dew or rain has evaporated from the leaves of the plants, blistering can be prevented.

"Rape can be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Even a small patch in a feed lot will save grain in raising pigs."

Tomatoes are ripening, and it is necessary to apply small quantities of nitrate of soda around each plant to hasten them.

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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



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"

FOR SALE BY

R. J. Campo

Willard's
ICE CREAM

Hot?

Why swelter with the heat when you can buy nice cool clothes at our store at special low prices.

- Nice cool 2 piece suits,
- Khaki and white duck pants
- Outing shirts and soft collars
- Cool Underwear in one and two piece
- Fine cool socks
- Bathing suits and Jerseys
- Neleige Braces and Belts
- Light weight Cap
- Panama and straw Hats

We can make you comfortable during the hot weather.

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.

Dominion News in Brief

Victoria, B. C.—British Columbia is expecting to ship five thousand carloads of apples containing 3,750,000 boxes in 1921. This quantity will be double the amount of the shipments last year and constitute the largest export the province has ever effected. A partial realization of the development of the British Columbia apple industry may be reached when one takes into consideration that twenty years ago the province was importing this fruit.

Edmonton, Alta.—There is no more ideal ranching country in the Dominion of Canada than that lying along the Keg River and adjacent streams in the Peace River in the belief of Frank Jackson, who owns what is considered the finest ranch in the north country. This is located about half way between Peace River Crossing and Fort Vermilion. He has the inconvenience of having to travel 250 miles for his mail, but states enthusiastically that the beauties of the ranch, the excellency and extent of the pasturage, and the climate of the district are more than ample compensation.

Regina, Sask.—Prizes in several of the cattle show sections at the Regina summer fair will be augmented by a gift from the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, according to announcement. The American Association will also duplicate dollar for dollar, the prizes won by American shorthorns which may be shown at the Regina Fair this summer.

Winnipeg, Man.—A heavy movement of Poles from the middle Western States into Manitoba is in prospect, according to Vincent A. Daniel, representative of the United Liberty Company, a \$7,000,000 corporation which directs the welfare of the Poles of the United States and settles them on land where they will engage solely in agriculture on 30,000 acres of land in Manitoba. It is the intention to bring to Canada probably 20,000 of these United States Poles. The company will extend its work into Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the movement is expected to be very extensive.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's birth rate for 1920 was 27.47 per thousand as against a death rate of 13.31 per thousand. The marriage rate during the same period was 8.94 per thousand. The province of Quebec has the highest birth and death rates followed by

New Brunswick. British Columbia and the prairie provinces have the lowest rate in births and deaths. The totals for the Dominion for the year show 247,219 births, 80,472 marriages, and 119,827 deaths.

Montreal, Que.—"We have fifty million dollars to spend on our port and we want to get pointers on the best way to lay it out, so we came to Montreal," said the mayor of the city of Baltimore who, with four other officials of that city, and port officials of New York and Philadelphia, spent two days investigating the system of operation and facilities existing in the port of Montreal. "The foresight and courage of those originally responsible for the development of this great port was wonderful," he went on, "and as a result Canada possesses a port which, although nearly a thousand miles from the sea is yet amongst the first of world ports."

Fredericton, N. B.—Operations of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are being carried on in the province on an active scale. The company has recently engaged a large number of Canadian drillers for service in the province, and it is intended to considerably extend the scope of the work carried on during the past two years. The present gas field is located in Albert County, and the oil and gas areas to be tested lie in the counties of Albert, Westmorland, and Kent. In addition to drilling operations progress is being made on the systematic development of the oil shale deposits.

Baltimore in Albert county the company is erecting a shaft retorting plant to be in operation this year. An appropriation of \$6,250,000 has been set aside for this and other development work.

Halifax, N. S.—Considerable interest is centred on the report of a gold strike at Oldham, Halifax County, where a serpentine lead of free gold is said to have been discovered. Report has it that with the quartz removed the ore should run from \$30 to \$40 per ton. About eighty claims have been staked out in the vicinity.

Digby, N. S.—The lobster season has just closed, and it has been a prosperous one for Nova Scotia. The shipment of live lobsters from Yarmouth by steamer totalled 21,486 crates as compared with 16,471 last year. In addition there were 6,744 crates carried to the United States markets direct by United States fishing boats as compared with 4,774 in 1920.

REACH AGREEMENT ON REPARATIONS

French Minister and German Delegation Come to Understanding

A despatch from Paris says:—Its work here completed, the German financial delegation, which under the leadership of Herr Guggenheimer, principal assistant to Walther Rathenau, Berlin's Minister of Reconstruction, has been discussing the question of reparation payments in kind with Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, has left Paris for Berlin.

According to information received in a high official quarter, comprehensive accord has been reached on all points at issue between the two Governments. The details of the settlement are not forthcoming, but it is understood a detailed plan was drawn up defining exactly what proportion of the monetary value of Germany's deliveries of housing and other materials should be credited her forthwith on the reparation account.

Originally, Rathenau had asked that French Government pay into the coffers of the Reparation Commission on Berlin's behalf the full market price of the materials delivered.

The preliminary negotiations concluded on Thursday will be followed shortly by another conference between Loucheur and Rathenau at which a final agreement probably will be signed.

Frenchman Dies on Return from Canada

A despatch from Paris says:—Professor Lipmann of the Academy of Sciences, who was a member of the French mission which visited Canada recently to thank the Dominion for the part she played in the war, died on board the steamer France as he was returning from America.

Expect Industrial Revival in England

A despatch from London says:—The most threatening clouds in the industrial sky have been cleared away, and for the time being there is nothing to prevent progress towards an industrial revival. The last big difficulty was disposed of by the engineers' ballot, which, by a majority of 66,000, accepts the employers' proposed wage cuts. A general resumption of work in the coal pits has taken place, but the miners are already complaining that some coal owners are not paying the minimum wage.

DROUGHT AT END IN ENGLAND

Crowds Watch Rainfall, An Unusual Sight in London.

A despatch from London says:—After virtually a three months' drought, which scorched grass lands and caused the burning of many acres of furze woods throughout Great Britain, rain fell in various parts of the country and London on Thursday afternoon. The unusual sight was watched by crowds in the city and in the west end. After recovering from their surprise, numbers of persons rushed indoors to spread the news, which brought out other eager watchers.

The heaviest fall occurred in the south of England and Wales where a steady three-hour downpour came just in time to save some of the crops.

For removing rusted screws from metal a screwdriver has been invented that is operated by a ratchet in a handle extending to one side at an angle to afford leverage.



If the neighbors were to return all the groceries they have borrowed.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.83 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.80 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.76 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 47 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 1 feed, 45 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 44 1/2c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 21 1/2c; No. 4 CW, 77 1/2c; rejected, 71 1/2c; feed, 70 1/2c.

All the above in store, Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Goosie wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10. Toronto.
Ontario flour—\$7.40, bulk seaboard.
Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included; bran, per ton, \$23 to \$25; shorts, per ton, \$23 to \$27; good feed flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bag.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$19; mixed, \$8 to \$10; straw, car lots, per ton, \$10.

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2c; triplets, 24 1/2 to 25c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 34 to 35c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2c; new Stilton, 25 to 26c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 30 to 32c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 36 to 38c; cooking, 23 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 60c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, 38 to 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bus., \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Honey—Old, 60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 40c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 58 to 62c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19 1/2c; clear bellies, 19 1/2c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 16 to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 12 1/2 to 13c; tubs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c; pails, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c; prints, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$45 to \$65; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$10.50 to \$11; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, 11; do, country points, \$10; do, l.o.b., \$10.25.

Oats—C.W., No. 2, 61 1/2c; CW, No. 3, 58 1/2 to 59c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—bag, 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.05. Bran—\$25.25. Shorts—\$26.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$27.
Cheese finest easterns, 23 to 23 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 37 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 42 to 43c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.

To Colonize the Arctic Regions

A despatch from Walla Walla, Wash., says:—Vilhjalmur Stefansson is organizing a new expedition to the Arctic, which will leave Seattle about August 6, according to a statement made privately Tuesday. This expedition will be for commercial purposes, and, it is supposed, will take colonists into the Arctic Circle.

Stefansson stated that the North would be populated within the next 30 years, and that the development would be rapid.

Allan Crawford of Toronto and E. L. Knight of McMinnville, Oregon, members of former expeditions, are in Walla Walla in conference with Stefansson, and it is thought that Knight will head the new expedition.



Count Plunkett One of the prominent Sinn Feiners who accompanied De Valera to the London Conference.

Turks and Greeks Preparing for Clash

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Greeks in their offensive against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor have reached Balahmound, 15 miles east of Anum-Karahissar.

West of Kutia, where the Turks are expected to make a stand against the Greeks with large reinforcements of Tartar and Kurd troops pouring in from Angora, the Greeks also are coming into contact with the enemy.

67 Below Zero at Height of 34,768 Feet

A despatch from Paris says:—Lt. Kirsch, a French aviator, is declared to have reached an altitude of 10,600 metres (about 34,768 feet), Friday in an attempt to break the world's altitude record. Lt. Kirsch started his flight at the Le Bourget aviation field, near Paris, and landed at Champaubert, Department of the Marne, more than one hundred miles north-east of Paris, when engine trouble compelled him to ascend. During his flight the aviator noted a temperature of 69 degrees below zero, while thermometers in Paris registered 97 degrees above.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS CANADA'S SHARE OF REPARATIONS

A despatch from London says:—Canada's share of the reparations which Germany is to pay the British Empire has been fixed by the Prime Ministers' conference at \$300,000,000. Under the decision of the Supreme Allied Council, the total German reparations bill is placed at 6,500,000,000 pounds, or roughly speaking, thirty billion dollars. Of this gigantic sum, the British Empire is allotted 22 per cent, and under the decision reached on Friday, Canada is to receive 4.5 per cent of the British total. This works out at about \$300,000,000, or in other words, it represents about one-eighth of the Canadian National debt.

University Expansion.

Tenders for a new Anatomy Building for the University of Toronto will be advertised within a few days. This is the building stipulated by the Rockefeller Foundation as a condition necessary to the granting of the endowment of one million dollars for research in Medicine in the Provincial University. During the recent session of the Legislature there was a good deal of doubt whether the million dollar endowment could be secured, but, recognizing the need for every dollar that can be obtained for the University, the Government gave its promise that the Anatomy Building would at once be proceeded with. On the strength of this promise, the Rockefeller foundation has forwarded the first quarter's instalment of the annual interest of \$50,000.

This money is to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge and for this purpose only. With this additional income, and a new building which has been urgently needed for years, the University of Toronto will be better equipped to produce the best physicians and surgeons that can be had. Because it is a question of the lives of the people of the country no legitimate expense can be spared in providing for medical education.

This Rockefeller endowment puts the Faculty of Medicine of the Provincial University on a satisfactory basis, but other faculties and departments are still struggling to do their work on a totally inadequate revenue. If, at the next session of the Legislature, the Ontario Government adopts the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances, the present deplorable condition of affairs can be remedied and the University of Toronto will be in a position to serve the Province as it should and as it is anxious to do. The present necessity for standing still as far as new developments are concerned is injurious both to the University and to the Province.

Your kindest friend is the alert enemy who keeps you anxious to make no mistakes.

pay the whole or any substantial part of this and if so when, is a different matter. Sir Robert Horne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who took part in the negotiations which resulted in Canada receiving a share as announced, is understood to be hopeful that the Germans are and will be in a position to pay a considerable amount, but on the other hand, a great many financial authorities hold the view that the collection of any substantial sum will be difficult if not impossible.

The division of the British share is made on the basis of casualties, pensions, expenditure and the loss of shipping by the various portions of the Empire.

GLACIERS MELTING IN INTENSE HEAT

At Height of 6,000 Feet in Alps Temperature is 92.

A despatch from Zermatt, Switzerland, says:—Even here, at a height of more than 6,000 feet, the temperature for the past three days has been 92 in the shade. No such heat has been known here for 40 years. Although there was remarkably little snow last winter, the glaciers are melting so rapidly that the mountain torrents are now swollen. The drought here has continued with scarcely a break for five months, and the Alpine pastures, except where they are irrigated by streams, are brown and parched.

The poor peasants who, in former years, contrived to eke out a livelihood from their patches of cultivable land, interspersed between the rocks, fear that they will not get enough hay to bring their cattle through the winter.

Despite the scorching days, however, the nights here are cold, and visitors who have brought furs are glad to wear them in the evenings. The water supply here is plentiful, owing to the melting of the glaciers, but in some Swiss towns the authorities are rationing it.

Railway Commissions Fix Freight Rates

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Board of Railway Commissioners announces that in accordance with the judgment and order of the board, dated January 14, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States, from July 15 to July 31, inclusive, will be 14 per cent, and the rate of surcharge of the said traffic will be eight per cent. The rate of surcharge on international passenger business will be based on 14 per cent. exchange.

The man who spends much time in getting even has that much less time to spend in getting ahead.

LOYD GEORGE AND DE VALERA CONFER IN LONDON

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George and Eamonn de Valera parleyed for two and a half hours in Downing Street Thursday afternoon. As a result of their preliminary conference the drive for peace between England and Ireland will be intensified.

It is stated by reliable sources that definite proposals were debated at the meeting which cannot be committed to concrete form by Lloyd George until he has again consulted with Sir James Craig.

The talk between the two leaders was conducted behind rigidly closed doors, while 5,000 Irishmen and women massed in Whitehall, sang Republican and old Irish songs. The crowd gave de Valera a tremendous reception when he arrived in a limousine with Commandant Barton and Arthur O'Brien.

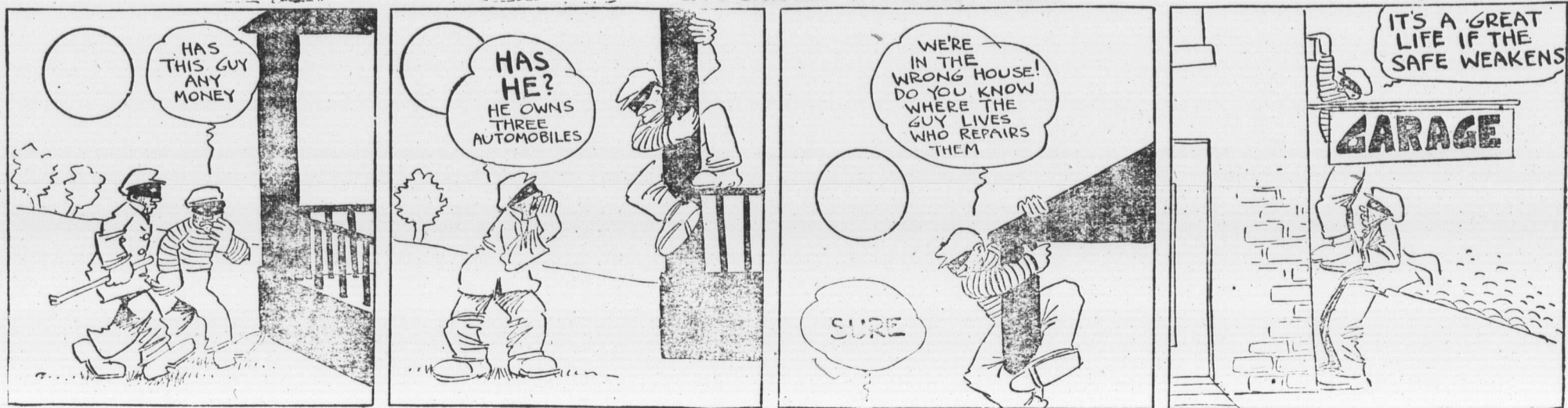
In the small room adjoining the Premier's study, the couple talked without being interrupted. Then, mainly because the Premier had to attend an important banquet Thursday night, they adjourned until Friday. After the meeting both parties agreed to hand the press the following statement: "Lloyd George and de Valera met

as arranged at 4.30 Thursday afternoon at 10 Downing Street. They were alone and the conversation lasted until after 7 p.m. A free exchange of views took place and relative positions were defined. The conversations will be resumed on Friday at 11.30 a.m."

Amid cheers and the waving of Sinn Fein flags, de Valera then drove to his headquarters at the Grosvenor Hotel, where he conferred with Griffiths and Stack.

A later despatch from London says:—Two more important conferences were held on Friday in the effort of Mr. Lloyd George and the leaders of Southern and Northern Ireland to lay the foundation of a meeting of the leaders of the two countries to endeavor to reach a solution of the Irish problem. The first conference was between Mr. Lloyd George and Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, and the second between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster. No official information as to the results attained by the conferences was issued, but it may be said that the preliminary negotiations are shaping better than any one could have dared to hope a week ago. No hitch thus far has occurred.

It's a Great Life if You Don't Weaken



By Jack Rabbit

THE HEALTHY MAN HAS THE BEST CHANCE

is Always Full of Life and Energy—Failures Are Weak and Bloodless.

Some men seem to have all the luck. If there are any good things going these men seem to get them. If they are business men they are successful; if they are workmen they get the foreman's job. They have the power of influencing people.

The same is true of women. Some have the charm that makes men seek them out; others are neglected. But this is not luck. It is due to a personal gift—vitality. Men and women of this sort are never weak, puny invalids. They may not be big, but they are full of life and energy. The whole thing is a matter of good blood, good nerves and good health. Everyone would wish to be like this and the qualities that make for vitality and energy are purely a matter of health. By building up the blood and nerves, sleeplessness, want of energy, weakness of the back, headaches and the ineffectual sort of presence which really comes from weakness can be got rid of. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many weak, tired men, vigorous, and many pale dejected girls and women, rosy and attractive, by improving their blood and toning up their nerves. If you are weak, low-spirited or unhealthy, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note their beneficial effect.

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

Here and There With the Boy Scouts.

A Toronto boy, now resident in Buffalo, N.Y., where he is a member of a troop of the Boy Scouts of America, recently won the championship for bugling in a Scout meet in Buffalo. He is Bertram G. Harris, aged 12, and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Taube, of Parkdale Mansions, well-known citizens of Toronto.

On Dominion Day Oshawa, Whitby and Thornton's Corners Troops and a few boys from the 1st Newcastle Troop "rallied" at Oshawa for inspection and field day sports. They were inspected by Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, who, with Col. Grierson and Major Alfred Hinds, the latter president of the Oshawa Boy Scouts Association, also addressed them on their appearance and their work.

Exeter recently had a real Boy Scout church service. The members of the 1st Exeter Troop occupied the choir loft of Caven Presbyterian Church—and sang too. Patrol Leader Stuart Stanbury presided at the organ and played all the hymns and accompanied the soloists. Three other Scouts, Bob Gambrell, Tom Kay and Kenneth Stanbury added the strains of violins to the singing, while Bob Gambrell played the offertory solo. Mr. J. G. Stanbury, President of the Troop Committee, had charge of the service. Field Secretary Davison of the Provincial Headquarters Staff giving the address on "Citizenship as Built Up by Scouting." Scoutmaster Thomas Pryde was also associated with Messrs. Stanbury and Davison on the platform.

A garden party recently arranged by members of the troop and its friends netted the 3rd St. Catharines Troop Treasury a nice amount for its camp funds. There was an excellent attendance in spite of many counter attractions in the city on the night the party was put on.

An interesting ceremony took place on the steps of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Stratford, a few evenings ago, when the troop charter was presented to the 1st Stratford Troop. Mayor Gregory and Lt.-Col. J. L. Youngs, M.C., officiated at the ceremony. Prizes were also presented to the Scouts who made an excellent record in the Dominion rifle competition. The troop is also very proficient along many other lines.

Ontario's two largest Boy Scout camps are now in full swing. They are the Selkirk Camp of the Hamilton Association down on Lake Erie and the Black Rapids Camp of the Ottawa Association. Approximately 100 boys a week will be taken care of in the former, while the attendance at the Ottawa camp is running about 75 Scouts per week. Both camps will continue until the end of August and will have taken care of many hundreds of boys

before they finally close down. Besides recreational work, both camps are carrying full programmes of educational features.

A training course for Roman Catholic men intending to take up the work of Scoutmasters is being conducted at the St. John Industrial School, Toronto. The first class consisted of a dozen young members of the Christian Brotherhood.

Tanned Truth.

A tanned complexion makes the plain person good-looking, and the good-looking better looking. We all like to be sun-burned, but not all of us know how the tan comes.

The truth is that thousands of the tiny bloodvessels beneath the skin have to be ruptured before we can tan. The heat rays of the sun first inflame and then rupture them. The skin cannot then resist the heat. The cooling shield beneath the skin has gone, and tanning takes place.

Those unfortunate folk whose complexions change to a vivid red instead of an attractive brown have, contrary to the popular notion, tough, thick skins. The latter resist the rays, and there is surface inflammation instead of tanning.

Those whose noses peel have skins in which the perspiration ducts are clogged. Thus there is nothing to "oil" the skin, and it peels because it is dry.

Finally—this will be news to many—only the white races tan, scorch, peel or blister from the action of the sun. A black man will get much hotter than a white man, because black skins absorb the heat and pass it beneath the skin. It has no external effect.

Freckles are but tan in patches, due to a varying thickness of the skin.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, of South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Personal Effort.

"The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity."—Balfour.

We often hear the remark: "This or that person has a wonderful brain." It is assumed that it is comparatively easy for them to do big things in the business world, to create marvelous inventions for the benefit of mankind, to make wonderful scientific discoveries, and to produce works of art that endure through many generations.

The masses conclude that these accomplishments are easy for those people because they naturally are so gifted and talented. Knowledge and wisdom never come to any man or woman as a free gift. Sometime, somewhere, they have given personal effort, and in accordance with immutable and ever operative laws of nature they have received their reward in permanent soul acquisition, and, incidentally, temporary, material benefits for themselves.

No achievement is possible, no unfoldment of the soul is possible without labor, without effort, indeed there would be more justice and equity in economics if labor could be established as the measure of all values.

He who has acquired knowledge, and wisdom, and power, is under a personal obligation rightly to use and disseminate them. These acquisitions cannot be used for the highest good, and to attain soul unfoldment.

Thus we see we cannot deplete our stock of knowledge and wisdom, for the more we give the more we receive. The man who is always striving to take advantage of his neighbor is never a benefactor to the race, however much he may advertise his charities.

Profit by the experience of others

—which has taught thousands that Instant Postum is better for health than tea or coffee.

POSTUM has a flavor similar to coffee, but contains nothing that can disturb health and comfort.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM Sold by grocers everywhere

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, 823-821 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Foxy Talk.

"Am I the only girl you have ever loved?"
"Oh, no. But my taste has been improving right along."

Which?

First Diner—"That waiter is either a fool or a very subtle humorist."
Second Diner—"What's the matter?"
First Diner—"I ordered extract of beef and he brought me milk."

A Subtle Compliment.

He—"I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling."
She—"Yes?"
He—"Yes, indeed. Take 'parlour,' for instance. Having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world."

When It Pours.

There are profiteers among other ranks than capitalists, and during a certain boom a particular grade of workman was receiving very high wages indeed.

Bill Hodges returned from work one Saturday night, and drew a big bundle of notes out of his pocket.

"How much do you want this week, Jane?" he asked his wife genially.
"Good gracious, Bill, give us a chance," the wife remonstrated; "I ain't hardly got started on last week's yet!"

Truly Great.

At a certain military academy a newly appointed commandant liked young men, but not when they were "fresh." One day he chanced to overhear a young officer refer to himself (the commandant) by name without any title.

"Hall?" the offender had said to a group of fellow cadets. "Hall? He's a mighty splendid fellow."

The commandant joined the group, amidst profound silence.
"Turning to the second lieutenant, he said sternly:
"I think, sir, when you referred to me you might have said 'General Hall.'"

"I'm sorry, sir," stammered the delinquent, then brightened a little as he added: "But, sir, did you ever hear people refer to General Achilles or General Julius Caesar?"

The Will to Work.

It is strange to find the belief surviving anywhere that those who sit in the shade, twiddling their thumbs and twaddling with their tongues, deserve pay for it, as though they worked and produced.

The rule of labor is the underpinning of the universe. The Creator himself set the example. He toiled and He rested. He is the "Master of every trade." Man, made in His image, can hardly expect divine favor to rest upon sloth.

On every hand, however, we see people trying to crawl under or over or around that uncomfortable prescription about earning one's bread in the sweat of one's brow. On the dance-floor the two-step and the one-step may come and go; but in the workshop the sidestepper and the sidestepper are always with us.

Young men are hunting for short cuts to wealth. The shortest cut is the straight line of responsibility and duty and good faith with one's employer.

If your employer happens to be your own self, there are certain things you owe yourself just as much as though somebody else hired you. You owe it to yourself to report for the day's work fit to do it. You owe it to yourself to keep your appointments at the time set for them. You owe it to yourself to be steadily industrious. You cannot in self-respect take money that you have not earned nor demand a fabulous income for a fictitious effort.

Creation's cry goes up on high From age to cheated age; Send us the men who draw the work!

For which they draw the wage! There are men out of employment this morning who are the victims of economic malaise and readjustment. They have been caught betwixt grinding millstones of circumstance. They deserve sympathy and a hearing and an opportunity. That opportunity is likely to come, soon and suddenly, if they hold on.

But there are others who deserve no sympathy. They deliberately elected to be idle. They defied God's law—they condemned likewise all conciliation and consideration that were not of their own selfish and greedy dictatorship.

Certainly the chance to earn a living—which is the greatest single blessing that is vouchsafed mankind—ought to go to those who have the will to work and not the desire to stir up insurrectionary discontent and make trouble in the peace-loving, law-abiding ranks of the industrious, who "know of toil and the end of toil; they know God's law is plain."

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 Bldg., Toronto.

Growing children need plenty of good nourishing food. To have this food assimilated properly the child should be taught regular hours for eating, and its stomach given a rest between meals. Continuous eating of candies, nuts, fruit, etc., interfere with the digestive processes in the young, and yet the average child, if not trained, will eat almost anything he can get hold of in the way of sweetmeats.

When the child is at school there is less likelihood of it getting too much to eat. In fact, through the school day the tendency is in the other direction. Sometimes breakfast is rather hastily eaten in the mornings, especially if the child lives in the country and has some distance to go to school. There is not enough time at the noon recess to let the child go home for dinner, so its lunch is sent with it, and eaten at the school building. This is not a good plan, for several reasons.

In the first place there is seldom a suitable place provided in country schools for the children to eat their lunches, and the surroundings are often not hygienic. I have just read a recommendation from the Medical Officer of Health of a rural district for hand-basins, soap, towels, etc., for the use of the pupils during the mid-day recess. The M.O.H. states that as nearly every one of the pupils bring their lunch to school, these facilities for washing are badly needed. It is not entirely, however, because there is a lack of facilities for eating that the mid-day cold lunch is objectionable. A warm meal freshly cooked is much more nourishing and sustaining to a little schoolboy or girl than a cold lunch could be. Children need a hot meal at mid-day, because they assimilate food quicker than grown-ups, and must be fed often. It is too long a time between breakfast and the afternoon meal when the school children get home.

In some schools in the province hot mid-day meals are prepared for the children, but to make the scheme a decided success the teachers who undertake the cooking should have a certificate showing that they have taken a course in dietetics. Assistance could be given by some of the senior pupils. This arrangement is excellent, for it not only provides additional help in attending to the serving of the food, but also teaches the bigger girls how to cook and prepare many kinds of dishes. Thus they are fortified with actual first-hand experience in one of the most important features of housekeeping, before they leave school at all.

In many rural sections, however, there are no such mid-day meals provided by the school staff for the children, and it is to encourage the school trustees and people in every rural district to urge the necessity for this much-needed feature in school life, that this article is written.

Some Best Things.

The Best Law—The Golden Rule.
The Best Education—Self-Knowledge.
The Best Philosophy—A contented mind.
The Best Medicine—Cheerfulness and temperance.
The Best War—The fight against one's own weakness.

The Best Music—The laughter of a child.
The Best Art—Painting a smile upon the brow of a child.

The Best Science—Extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.
The Best Telegraphy—Flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.

The Best Biography—The life that writes charity in the largest letters.
The Best Mathematics—Multiplying the joys and dividing the sorrows of others.

A Little Wisdom.

Anger ages and worry wears. Fret over the past and you'll fall in the future.
Be slow enough, and quick enough, to be sure.
He who swells in prosperity will shrink in adversity.
Strong language is often the prop for a weak cause.
The only way to keep a secret is to say nothing.
Don't let the only spur to your work be your employer's eyes.
Beware of too puffed up a sense of your own worth and consequence.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.
More than 100,000 pounds of snails are eaten every day by the residents of Paris.

There are a million and a half Jews in New York, as many as in all the rest of the United States, and a tenth of all the Jews in the world.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Not only does a hot meal at school improve the health and physical condition of the children, but a chance is thereby given to teach them to eat properly, not to bolt their food down but to chew it well and so put no over-work on the stomach in trying to prepare the food for digestion. There will also be an opportunity for the teacher to demonstrate to the pupils the advantage of cleanliness in the cooking, preparing and serving of food, and general hygienic surroundings. Food should be shown protected from flies, and why it should be so protected; children should also be told the most important food products, and why one kind of food is more valuable than another from a standpoint of nourishment. Little facts can be brought home to children much more easily and readily than to adults—for the young brain is receptive, and has not yet developed any of those prejudices that often are unreasonably formed late in life.

At the mid-day school meal also, a word or two could be told the children about vitamins, those essential but very small elements in natural foods that keep people of all ages well. These vitamins are contained in fresh foods such as fresh milk, fruits, etc.

It is easy to see what good results could be expected from such a mid-day meal and little talks to the children at the finish. This feature should be as much a necessity in rural schools as the blackboard and chalk, and no school however far back in the country should be without it.

Too often the question of what to eat, and how to eat, is neglected in the home circle. Many a family there is in the country where the mother not only has to attend to the children and the housework but she also cooks food for the live stock, feeds and tends the chickens and many of the other small but necessary jobs that have to be done at a farm.

The children must obviously be neglected when such a state of affairs exists, and it often exists because the work has to be done and there is no body but the mother to do it. Every father of a family in the country should be urged to provide leisure for his wife to attend to the proper cooking and choice of meals for the children. These meals are often prepared hurriedly, and with no thought as to their nutritional value; it is purely a question of expediency, so much other drudgery has to be done. This condition of things should not be. Every attention should be given to the children's feeding up till they are five years of age, and ready to start school. A mother should regard the feeding of her children as one of, if not the most important tasks in her daily round of work, and nothing else should she allow to interfere with it.

The way a child is fed in the first five years of life has a large bearing on its physical condition in years to come.

Absence from church was a punishable offence in the seventeenth century.

Dolls used to display styles in dress 600 years ago.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO BALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO



YARMOUTH, N.S.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations sold on the merits of

MINARD'S LINIMENT

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 Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

DID WORK TWICE FOR HIM, HE SAYS

LETRIS ENTHUSIASTIC IN PRAISE OF TANLAC.

Feels Full of Energy All the Time Now, Says Hamilton Man.

"Well, I don't know what it is, but there's something about Tanlac that certainly does the work," said A. Letris, 184 Queen St. North, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Letris is a well-known printer and has been with the Grimes Printing Co. for nine years.

"Yes sir, I can recommend Tanlac, for it has straightened me out twice and I believe it will help anyone else who tries it. Two years ago I took the medicine and it fixed me up in fine shape and I felt good until a little while back when I commenced to feel rundown. I got to where I just had to drive myself at my work and, as my appetite was gone, I seemed to go down hill all the time instead of getting better.

"Well, I got me some Tanlac and it wasn't long until my appetite had a new start. I have just finished my second bottle now and I can eat anything at any time without its hurting me. That tired feeling is gone and I feel full of energy all the time. Tanlac is all that is claimed for it and it certainly is the medicine for me."
Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Advt.

Appearances Deceitful.

Soon after leaving port one passenger approached another on board the liner, saying:

"We are getting up a tug-of-war between a team of married men and a team of single men. You are married, aren't you?"

"No," the other answered. "I'm seasick, that's what makes me look like this."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

London has adopted Verdun, as well as several villages in the Meuse Valley.

One-quarter of the income tax of the United Kingdom is collected in London.

American'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 51st Street, New York, U.S.A.



Let Cuticura Heal Your Skin

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. Do not fail to include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

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

LETTER FROM MRS. WAKELIN

Tells Remarkable Story of Sickness and Recovery.

Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered greatly from weakness, seemed to be tired all the time, and had no ambition to do anything or go any place. My nerves were in bad shape, I could not sleep at night, and then came a breakdown. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and several of my friends advised me to use it, and it surely put new life into me. Now I am quite able to do all my own work, and I would strongly advise every suffering woman to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial."—Mrs. CHARLES WAKELIN, 272 Christie St., Toronto, Ont.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for more than forty years.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Catarrh

Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE restores normal conditions and allows nature to do its work.

All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, Ohio.

TEACHER WANTED—Qualified teacher for S. S. No. 8, Hard Island, salary \$700, state qualifications and apply to—E. Robeson, Sec'y Athens

For Sale—Portland Cement, Lime, Paristone, Plaster and Asbestos Plaster.

Athens Lumber Yard

Wednesday Half Holiday

We, Merchants of Athens, hereby agree to close our places of business on Wednesday afternoon during the months of July and August during the season of 1921, at 12.30 p. m. and to remain closed until the following morning.

D. L. Johnston, C. F. Yates, Jos Thompson, H. H. Arnold, G. W. Beach, Geo. Judson, A. M. Eaton, Norton G. Scott, Earl Construction Co. H. R. Knowlton, E. J. Purcell, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Standard Bank of Canada, A. R. Brown, S. Abouli, G. L. McLean.

Notice re Poultry

Live Poultry Bought everyday at McLean's Grocery, Main St. and also on the truck by Mr Netherfield Moore, Highest prices will be paid.

G. D. McLean, Athens

NOTICE

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' List 1921 Municipality of Athens Ontario, County of Leeds

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voter's List Act the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Athens on the 6th day of July 1921 and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceeding to have any errors or omissions corrected by law.

G. W. Lee.

Clerk of the Village of Athens, Dated this 6th day of July, 1921.

NOTICE

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' List, Municipality of Township of Rear Yonge and Escott, COUNTY OF LEEDS

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voter's List Act the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Athens on the 6th day of July, 1921, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceeding to have any errors or omissions corrected by law.

R. E. Cornell

Clerk of Rear Yonge and Escott Dated at Athens, July 6th, 1921.

USING LIGHTNING RODS

Erroneous Opinions Corrected by Statements of Expert.

Why Buildings Should Be Rodded—When Metal Rods Are Safe—Shelter of Trees Unsafe During Thunder Storms.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The many direct questions concerning lightning rods or cables, methods of installing, etc., sent to the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, are often accompanied by statements of the views of those submitting these questions. The following list of corrected views, or impressions, will prove helpful to those who are at all interested in the protection of their property from lightning discharges.

E. denotes an erroneous view of statement.

C. denotes correct explanations or statements of facts.

E. Lightning rods attract the electric charge on the cloud and then allow the flash to travel down the system of lightning rods to the ground where it disappears.

C. The rodding system forms a connecting link between the charge on the cloud and the charge on the earth and structure protected. The charges on the cloud and on the earth are of opposite polarity, and the induced charge on the earth or structure is quietly neutralized by the rodding system including the ground rod, the cable, and the points on the ridge. The neutralizing of the charge takes place in the form of an almost silent discharge from the points placed on the ridge, or on prominences at various parts of the building. It is in this "preventing" the sudden flash from the cloud that the chief efficiency of the rodding system consists. The system helps to avoid destruction by fires even in cases where a flash cannot be prevented, but these flashes are almost unheard of to-day with the efficient rodding systems being installed by lightning rod dealers. "Rodding systems properly installed do protect."

E. Any kind of rodding "system" is satisfactory if the proper kind of rod or cable is used. It all depends on the rod.

C. Rather say any durable rod, copper over three ounces per foot, and iron 4 1/2 ounces per foot is good enough "if properly installed." Emphasis cannot be too strongly laid on the "method" of installations.

E. If the ground rod or cable is placed in the ground a distance of six feet, it is considered satisfactory.

C. Ground rods must be down to perpetual moisture, or (where this is impossible) special arrangements must be made to provide the best grounding, more ground rods being necessary and special advice must be sought as to the best method in each special case.

E. A building with metal roof is safe from electrical discharges.

C. A metal roof grounded at the corners, and with a "sharp" ridge-board or points, makes an excellent system for fire protective purposes. The chief metal parts in the building must, however, be connected to the main system as suggested in rodding specifications, Bulletin No. 229 of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario.

E. Even properly rodded buildings are sometimes struck.

C. Although the above is true, the chances of their being injured if struck, or struck at all, are so few that one is safe to challenge the statement as "misleading." When hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property is being destroyed annually in the Province of Ontario there are on record spaces of twelve months' duration where no single properly rodded building was burned, and practically none even injured.

E. The safest place in a thunder-storm is a short distance from a tall tree, but lightning is liable to strike anything, or anywhere.

C. Keep as far away as possible from trees. All things are not equally liable to be struck. There are no freaks in the case of lightning discharges. Some things are never struck, other things are almost invariably struck if a discharge takes place near them.

E. Our buildings are insured. Then why rod them at extra expense?

C. No one has any right to take a chance on destroying life and property even if the life of the individual or the property is insured. How great reduction of insurance premiums when buildings are rodded?

E. All rodding companies are trustworthy. Therefore buy the cheapest cable and installation.

C. All rodding companies in the country are not equally trustworthy in their work. There is such a thing as lack of knowledge of the proper method of installation. Therefore deal only with those companies who know their business and guarantee good workmanship. The best is none too good when human lives are at stake.

Conclusion.—All valuable farm buildings, unless of steel structure throughout or entirely enclosed in metal, should be rodded or partly rodded, as the case may demand. Only the work of the most reputable firm should be considered "good enough." If in doubt, seek advice from the Physics Department—W. C. Blackwood, O. A. College, Guelph.

All vegetables should be harvested in the early morning and put in a cool place until desired for use. None should be left in the sun.

ABOUT VETERINARIANS

How to Become Skilled in Doctoring Animals.

A Profession That Should Appeal to Farm Lads—What the Ontario Veterinary College Can Do for Ambitious Student—Does the Collar Fit the Horse?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To every young man of worthy ambition there arises sooner or later a desire which tends to lure him into some occupation or profession congenial to his inclinations and offering an opportunity for advancement.

In this regard the Veterinary profession is worthy of consideration as a suitable occupation and field of endeavor for the young man desirous of improving his own status in life and rendering useful service to the community at large.

In recognition of this, the Ontario Department of Agriculture maintains the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto for the purpose of training young men for the veterinary profession. It is affiliated with the University of Toronto, and is one of the oldest and best known colleges on the American continent.

It has received students from all parts of the English-speaking world, and its graduates are favorably regarded, many of whom have attained considerable prominence. The College building is new and modern throughout and well equipped. The course is comprehensive, and covers a period of four years of seven months each term.

The tuition fees are exceedingly moderate, averaging \$85 for each College term. The purpose of the College is essentially that of a teaching institution for the proper training of men as Veterinarians. The prescribed course of study and instruction in Veterinary Science has much to commend it, and is particularly attractive and interesting.

It trains the student to acquire a true knowledge of animal diseases, their treatment and prevention, thus fitting him for general practice as a veterinary surgeon. It trains the student for scientific pursuits, to conduct research work, and to solve many of the live stock problems occasioned by diseases with consequent national economic losses. It trains the student for sanitary service work in preventing the transmission of animal diseases to mankind through unwholesome milk or from meats and meat food products of doubtful origin.

On graduation the opportunities are equal to that of any of the other learned professions, both monetary and in the wider sense of community service. There is an ever-increasing field for veterinary surgeons throughout the Dominion, in private practice and to establish a business career with good financial returns.

There are constantly increasing demands for trained veterinarians in the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Government, as executive officers, investigators and veterinary inspectors. These positions are obtained by qualifying examinations held yearly and appointments are made on merit without influence.

The initial salary is \$1,800 per annum, with steady yearly increases until a salary of at least \$2,400 per year is reached. There are increasing demands for veterinarians in the various departments of agriculture as veterinary inspectors and for other branches of live stock work and inspection. Many cities and towns are in need of properly trained veterinarians to inspect dairies and abattoirs and to supervise the production of milk, meat and other food products. The field of veterinary science has only just touched the fringe of its possibilities, and offers many opportunities for the young man of worthy ambitions. The class of student desired is the young man with a high school education to meet entrance requirements and enable him to acquire a true grasp of the deeper principles of advanced thought and study.—C. D. McGilvray, V.S., President O. V. College, Toronto.

Does the Collar Fit the Horse? Sore shoulders and sore necks on farm horses are generally caused either by collars that do not fit or by hames that are not properly adjusted.

A collar that is too long will cause sore shoulder points and is likely also to cause sores on the top of the neck. A collar that is too wide or too narrow will also cause sores on different parts of the shoulder or on top of the neck. A collar that is too wide or too narrow will also cause sores on different parts of the shoulder or on top of the neck, depending on the kind and amount of work the horse is doing. Then, again, a collar that is too short and tight may cause the condition known as "sweeney" of the shoulder.

Most farm horses are at least moderately fat in the spring. In this condition the muscles about the neck and shoulders will be full and plump and it will take a rather large collar to fit. The soft condition of the horses, however, coupled with the long days of hard work, causes them to shrink in flesh rapidly, and a collar that was a good fit at the beginning of the season may be entirely unsatisfactory three or four weeks later. In some cases the collar can be made to fit by using a sweat pad, while in others a new or different collar will be required. It is better, however, to have collars that fit than to use sweat pads.

A poorly fitting collar not only starts sores but also causes the horse to fret, thus greatly reducing his efficiency. A work horse wearing a properly fitting collar is about two-thirds harnessed.

Wedding Bells

Hayes—Barr.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday, July 6th, when Mabel Grace Barr, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barr, of Fairfield, was united in marriage to Lloyd Wellington Hayes, of Athens. The ceremony took place in Brockville and was performed by Rev. R. M. Hamilton, of the First Presbyterian church. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Charles, looked charming in a gown of georgette and satin, and white picture hat.

Following the ceremony the happy couple left by train for Ottawa and other points, after which they will take up residence in Athens.

Promotion Results of S. S. No. 7, Yonge

To Jr. (IV)—Floyd Sheffield.
To Sr. (III)—Hazel Earl, Bulah Brown, Beatrice Wright, Roy Fenlong, Eimer Webster,
(II)—Fred Fenglong
To Jr. (Ist.)—Lawrence Pattimore.
To Er. Pr.—Lillian Ferguson
Jr. Pr.—Mabel Earl,
Clarence Pattimore
Margaret Gibson, Teacher.

Rockspring News

Miss Helen Tackaberry, Jasper spent the week end at her home here
Miss Elsie Logan, Brockville, is spending her holidays with her parents.

Mr and Mrs Melville Corbett and Miss Muriel Corbett, Ogdensburg, Mr and Mrs Fred Spicer and son Lorne were guests of Mr and Mrs H. Richards last week.

Mrs Willard Saunders, Miss Evie Saunders, and the Misses Paul, Smith Falls, are visiting at Mr Jas Reynolds.

Nearly every day a hydroplane passes over this section.

Miss Pearl Stevens, Athens, has returned home after a weeks visit with her sister Mrs Harold Richards.

Mr Martin, Miss Vera Barrington, Mr Kenneth Barrington and Miss Verna Ellis motored to Charleston Lake on Sunday.

Mr Stanley McGoekin, Brockville was renewing acquaintances here last week.

Mr and Mrs John Wright, Newbliss were Sunday visitors at Mr Ambrose Logan's.

Miss Bertha O'Neill, Smith Falls was home on Sunday.

Miss Edith and Della Connell, Newbliss, spent the past week with their grandmother, Mrs Wm. Richards.

Mrs Jas. Guinness and little son Cecil were visiting her mother Mrs Johnson last week.

Charleston

Mrs Glenn, Westport, is visiting Mrs Thomas Heffernan.

C. T. Ross has returned to Toronto accompanied Mrs Ross, little son Donald, and Mrs Wm. Halliday.

Mr and Mrs H. Webster spent Wednesday at Wilestad. They were accompanied by the Misses Bulah and Dora Thurston.

There is scarcely a cottage on the lake but what is taken and Cedar Park seldom had a larger number of guests.

Miss Alice Webster received a postcard shower on Thursday July 14th, that date being her birthday. She received 139 cards. Miss Webster has been an invalid ever since she was a little girl and the shower of post cards was a pleasant surprise. She is seventy six years old.

Frankville

A new cement bridge is under construction between Frankville and George Mills, is being built by James Bruce and sons, Toledo.

The Victor S. S. Class held a Social on Parsonage lawn on Friday evening.

Mrs W. D. Livingston spent last week with friends in Delta.

Mrs Thos. Tait and daughter Jean of Montreal were calling last week on their friends, Mr and Mrs Joseph Cond.

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

\$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; \$2.00 when not so paid. United States subscriptions \$2.00 per year in advance; \$2.50 when charged.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and Government Notices—10 cents per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch) for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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Local Readers—10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line subsequent.

Black Type Readers—15 cents per line for first insertion and 7 1/2 cents per line per subsequent insertion.

Small Advs.—Condensed adv'ts such as: Lost, Found, Strayed, To Rent, For Sale, etc., 1 cent per word per insertion, with a minimum of 25 cents per insertion.

Auction Sales—40 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c

Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.

Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.

William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

Mr Verity, Manager of the Merchants Bank is sick at the home of Dr. and Mrs Throop, he is relieved by Mr Arthurs.

Mrs A. E. Crummy spent last week at Portland with her sister Mrs Alice Dixon of Brockville.

Mrs Frank Eaton, who has been visiting her daughter Mrs Meredith Hanton of Ottawa has returned home accompanied by Mrs Hanton.

Born—On July 16th. to Mr and Mrs Ross Kilborn, a daughter.

Miss Mary Coghlin of Newbliss has been engaged as teacher for next year.

Mrs Wm. Ennis has returned from visiting her grand-daughter, Mrs A. Leacock of Jasper.

Miss Mary Spalding who has been suffering with a sore finger since last spring had a part amputated last week by Dr Throop.

Toledo S. S. has invited Frankville S. S. to meet in Geo. P. Bellamy's grove on Tuesday eve, supper will be served and the evening spent in games, etc.

Cultivation of Flax

The opportunity that exists for the cultivation of flax and the probability of a ready market being found for all that Canada can produce is suggested by the fact that the production of flax in Russia fell from 1,151,320 lbs. in 1913 to 90,292,000 lbs. in 1920, a drop of over a billion pounds.

In view of this state of affairs increased attention is being given by scientists in this country to research regarding the growth of flax. A series of plots of new varieties has been sown at Ottawa to be harvested for fibre purposes. Arrangements have been made to carry on the rearing under suitable conditions so that the quality of the fibre may be fairly representative in order that the different sorts can be easily compared.

There are two principal grades of flax fibre, warp and weft, which are further divided according to qualities. Warp is generally broader fibre, stronger and more ribbony flax, and the yarn spun from this is used by weavers for the longitudinal threads of the cloth. Weft is soft, more pliable flax, not necessarily so strong as warp and is used for the yarn which grows in the shuttle running across the cloth to fill it up.

The value of flax is primarily dependent on its strength. The colour should be uniform, but spinners do not attach so much importance to colour as they used to do provided that the substance has the required strength and quality. Silkiness and oiliness are essential to a high standard. The removal of all slime and dirt from the flax, especially at the root ends, is another necessity.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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EATON—The Auctioneer

Sales conducted any place in Leeds County at reasonable rates. Farmers' Sales and Real Estate a Specialty. Write or call on A. M. EATON ATHENS, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The following summer Service is now in effect giving excellent train connections, to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Intermediate Points, also to Western Canada, Pacific and Atlantic Coast Points.

LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Departures	Arrivals
7.10 A. M.	11.50 A. M.
3.15 P. M.	12.15 P. M.
5.05 P. M.	7.05 P. M.

SUNDAY SERVICE

7.10 P. M.	8.10 P. M.
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For rates and particulars apply to GEO. E. McGLADE City Passenger Agent

A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 530

The Churches

Methodist Church

Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a.m.—

7.30 p.m.—

Sunday School—

1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

PARISH OF

Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

9th. Sunday after Trinity

Christ Church, Athens—

8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—

2.30 p. m. Sunday School

3 p. m. Evening Prayer

St. Paul's, Delta—

9.30 a. m. Sunday School

7.30 p. m. Evening Prayer

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—

Sunday School 10.30

Morning Service 11 A. M.

Athens—

11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.

Evening Service—7.30

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

Write or Phone early for dates or call the Reporter and arrange for your Sale.

H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer

