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The Athens Reporter

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

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Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, September 8, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

Children's Savings Account



It is a pleasure—not a trouble—to open Savings Accounts in the names of your children. Even if you intend to deposit but a dollar at a time in each account, we welcome this business because it is an education in thrift, and we are glad to assist you in teaching your children to save. \$1. opens a Savings Account. Deposits of \$1. and upwards are welcomed.

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Athens and Frankville Branches—W. D. THOMAS, Manager
Delta Branch: S. H. BARLOW, Manager
Sub-Agency at Phillippsville Open Wednesdays

WE SELL GILSON FARM EQUIPMENT

BACKED BY SIXTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE! DOMINANT IN QUALITY AND SERVICE!
Sixty years of leadership—of giving good value, heaping satisfaction and real service! That's why the Gilson name wins respect and confidence from coast to coast. That's why we are proud to sell this dependable farm equipment.

THE GILSON ENGINE
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Costs You Nothing

The famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Engine—any size for any purpose—can be purchased on the easy payment plan. Let it pay for itself. Its economy and dependability have made it the biggest selling engine in Canada. Let us demonstrate on your farm.

"THE WONDERFUL GILSON"

"The Wonderful Gilson" stands supreme. More Gilson Silo Fillers were sold in Canada last year than any other make. It is guaranteed to be the lightest running blower-cutter made. Be independent—get a Gilson Silo Filler and fill your own silo—with your own engine, 4 h.p. or larger—at the proper time, when your corn has the greatest feeding value.

HYLO SYLO

The Hylo Sylo insures sweet, fresh, succulent ensilage down to the last forkful. It is built to last indefinitely. Exclusive patented features of design and construction explain why the Hylo is chosen by the discriminating farmer. Pays for itself in the first season. Use it! The best Manure Spreader made is the Gilson. Why? It has a wide spread. It is low down. It has light draft. It will take a real load. It is free from clutches, gears and all complicated parts.

THE GILSON SPREADER

Manure is the best fertilizer. You have it. Use it! The best Manure Spreader made is the Gilson. Why? It has a wide spread. It is low down. It has light draft. It will take a real load. It is free from clutches, gears and all complicated parts.

Call and see our nearest dealer, name below. He will save and make you money on the equipment illustrated and on Gilson Thrashers, Dixie-Ace Tractors, Wood Saws, Grinders, Pump Jacks, Belting, etc. Write for Catalog.

Made in Canada and Guaranteed by
GILSON MFG. CO., Limited - GUELPH, ONT.
Call and See Nearest Dealer
H. B. KNAPP, Athens, Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

Will the party who was seen taking a travelling bag out of a McLaughlin car at Charleston Lake on Sunday night August 21—Kindly leave same at Reporter Office, Athens at once and save further trouble.

LOST—Pair of type tweezers, will kindly return to the Reporter Office.

Big shipment of Tanlac just received at J. P. Lamb & Son, Athens, local agents.

Married—Mr. Arthur Willard of Aultsville, and Miss Carrie Edna Henderson of Eloida, on Wednesday September 7th, 1921, at 2 p.m., by Rev. A. A. Smith, of the Standard Church.

Miss Cora Gray, Milliner, wishes to announce that she will open her Milliner Parlors on Saturday Sept. 10th, displaying a full line of Ready-to-Wears, also any design or model made to your order.

Miss Margaret Headrick who has been visiting at the Rectory, returned to her home in Beachburg on Saturday last.

Mr. H. H. Arnold spent last week in Toronto, combining business and pleasure and reports the Exhibition the best yet.

Christ Church, Athens, will hold its annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service on Sunday Sept. 18th. The new organ will be used for the first time at this service, and special music will be rendered by the choir.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that we carry a very complete line of Drug Sundries and can give you very attractive prices—The Bazaar' R. J. Campo, Prop.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

Account of
Central Canada Exhibition Ottawa
Tuesday, September 13th and Thursday, Sept. 15th, the Canadian National Railways will operate special trains on above account between Forfar and Ottawa. On these dates a special train will leave Forfar 8:00 a.m. standard time, returning leaves Ottawa (Union Station) 8:00 p.m. arriving at Forfar 10:20 p.m.
For times at intermediate stations see posters, or apply to the nearest Canadian National Railways agent.

Fall Fair Dates

Alexandria	Sept. 8, 9
Almonte	Sept. 20-22
Arnprior	Sept. 26-28
Belevalle	Sept. 5-7
Cornwall	Sept. 7-10
Delta	Sept. 12-14
Frankville	Sept. 22-23
Kemptville	Sept. 5-6
Kingston	Sept. 20-26
Lanark	Sept. 9
Lansdowne	Sept. 15-16
Merrickville	Sept. 20, 21
Napance	Sept. 13-15
Ottawa	Sept. 9-19
Renfrew	Sept. 20-23
Shannonville	Sept. 17
Spencerville	Sept. 27, 28
Toronto	Aug. 27-Sept. 10
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 6, 8
Wells Island	Sept. 27-28

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnston, attended the basket picnic on Saturday at Mr. Richard Green's cottage, at Lake Charleston.

Tanlac, that wonderful medicine sold in Athens by J. P. Lamb & Son

Miss Hazel I. Yates has been successful in passing examinations at the recent Summer Model at Madoc Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Botsford and Mr. J. Moulton, Bedford Mills, were guests in Athens this week.

Mr. W. E. Foley, Ottawa, is relieving Mr. Alex Watt at the station who is on vacation.

Mr. Carman Culbert has returned to his home in New Jersey after spending a few days here renewing acquaintances.

Miss Ethel Brown left on August 29th for the West to begin her school duties again.

Mr. and Ethbert Dicky and daughter have been visiting friends here this week.

Just received a large shipment of the wonderful remedy, Tanlac. This is the great medicine you have been hearing so much about. The remedy that's made such a wonderful reputation and which has accomplished such remarkable results all over the United States and Canada. Get your bottle now at J. P. Lamb and Son's, Athens.

Miss Bernice Stafford and Mr. Roy Stafford were visitors in the village last week.

Mr. S. Gifford has returned after spending the last two months in Watertown.

Mr. H. R. Knowlton has returned from a business trip to Western Canada.

Mr. Hibbert Johnston is a guest at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnston.

Mr. George Foley spent the holiday under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Armstrong of Brockville spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Walton Sheffield.

The attendance at the High School is larger than has been the case for some years.

The congregation to hear Dr. Giles on Sunday night last was large, the music was exceptionally good and Dr. Giles was heard at his best.

Township Council:

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott met on the 3rd inst. at one o'clock.
Members all present; minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.
Accounts ordered paid: Freight on Jaws for Crusher \$3.93; The Municipal world, Order Book and blanks \$1.29; Jas. Botsford work on Colonization Road No 2 \$7.00; C.N. Railway, freight on repairs for the crusher \$20.60; Edmund Covey work on Col. Road No 2 \$13.50; Hutchinson and Driver, legal advice \$5.00; Wm. Aichardson, services re High School adjustment \$5.00; Michael Cox work on col. Road No. 3 \$194.75
A By-law to levy rates for 1921 received three readings and was passed, blanks filled as follows, for County purposes \$8144.90; Township purposes \$1000; Tax on Dogs \$364; Grants & Public Charities \$200; High

School maintenance and permanent improvements \$3854.84; High School Debentures \$261.35; School Section No. 6 debentures \$28.73; School Section No. 3 \$200; Section No 5 \$97.50; Section 9 \$100; Section 11 \$61.50; Sect on No. \$150.

Moved by C. B. Howard, seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that the clerk be authorized to pay bills for Wiltstown Bridge as presented—Carried.

Moved by C. B. Howard, seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that the council do now adjourn until Oct. 1st or sooner at the call of the Reeve—carried. R. E. Cornell, Clerk.

OBITUARY

On Wednesday, August 31st, 1921 there entered into higher service Janetta, beloved wife of George A. Lee, Athens, aged 64 years. She is survived by her husband, two sons Morton G. of Adams, N. Y., Arthur M., Ottawa and four grandchildren.

Early in life she joined the Methodist Church and continued to the end a consistent member. Her last illness was borne with christian fortitude and she looked forward with joyous anticipation to seeing her Savior "Face to Face"

The funeral service which was held in the Methodist Church was conducted by Rev. C. J. Curtis, who kept her sick room so bright with beautiful flowers.

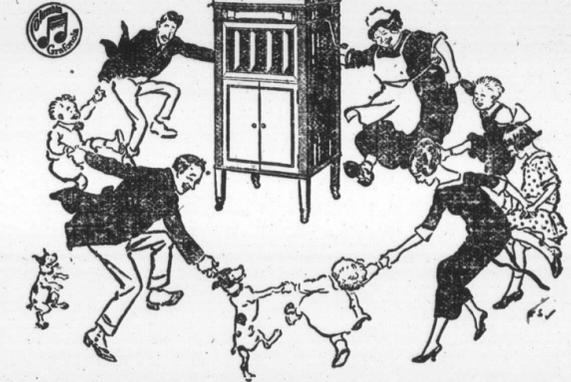
Your Seed Grain

TO obtain maximum yields you need to sow Tested Seed Grain. To purchase good seed you may require financial assistance. Extending accommodation for such purposes is an important phase of Standard Service. Consult our local Manager

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.



Home Ties That Hold
Boys and girls enjoy music. They love the lilt of the waltz and the rollicking jazz of the modern fox-trot. That's why the Columbia Grafonola with

Columbia Records

is just another home-tie that puts a smile into life and joy into every heart.

- A few recordings you should hear:**
- Pegg, O'Neil and The Last Waltz, Medley Waltzes, Prince's Dance Orchestra \$4.10, \$1.00
 - Cherie and I'm Nobody's Baby, Fox-Trots, The Happy Six \$4.10, \$1.00
 - Where the Lazy Mississippi Flows and I Lost My Heart to You, Violin Solos, Sascha Jacobsen \$4.10, \$1.00
 - Do You Ever Think of Me? Tenor Solo, Fred Hughes and You Made Me Forget How to Cry, Tenor Solo, Charles Harrison \$4.25, \$1.00
 - Hawaiian Medley and Sweet Luana, Hawaiian Guitar Duets, Ferrera and Franchini \$4.25, \$1.00

G. W. BEACH
Columbia Dealer Athens, Ont.

STORAGE BATTERIES

We are the authorized agents for

The Taylor O.K. Storage Batteries

The only storage battery that will not freeze. These batteries are guaranteed to render their full rated service for One Year from date of purchase if the electrical equipment on your car is in good working order. Other makes are guaranteed for only three months.

THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens -- Ontario

The Shadow Ghost

BY EUGENE JONES

PART I.

Old man Fipps, engineer of the Limited for ten years, was dead. Who would take his place? According to seniority, the job belonged to Adler; yet Adler has never been popular with headquarters.

Roundhouse No. 5, situated a good half-mile from the Savannah terminal station, was the spot most likely for the news to break concerning the personnel of the Limited's new crew.

Frank Hawthorne, local engineer, young, steady-eyed, liked by the men, stood near the door, smoking; and beside him lounged the oldest fireman on the Swamp Division. They were talking in low tones, glancing now and then at the bulletin board.

"You say you're going to get it?" granted the latter.

"Surest thing you know, Uncle Bill Superintending had me up on the carpet this morning—said I'd done all right, and he needed more express engineers. Then he mentioned the Limited. . . Of course, it's a mighty big thing for a kid like me. Everybody thinks Adler's first choice; he's been handling a throttle for five years. But Adler—well, you know what the chief dispatcher called him when he ditched that Charleston local last month!"

Uncle Bill drew on his pipe thoughtfully. His shoulders were bent, his face so seamed and wrinkled one could hardly follow the line of his features. Only his eyes hinted at the mental and physical activity which twenty years of railroading had failed to tire. And at the moment his eyes were focused on Hawthorne.

"What about them ghosts in Big Cypress Swamp?"

Frank laughed.

"Look here, a veteran like you can't get away with that! And you better not try; you're going to fire for me."

"What?"

"Fact, I asked the boss to let you fire 99, and he promised to."

"If the older man was overjoyed he didn't show it; he merely nodded with a trace of sullenness. And then a clerk from the office pushed through the crowd with a bundle of orders which he proceeded to fasten to the smoke-begrimed bulletin board. Frank was named as engineer of No. 86, the Limited; Uncle Bill as fireman; there were other changes.

Now it so happened that Edward Adler came in at that moment from his evening run. Several of the men were congratulating Hawthorne when Adler strode up to the board. His eyes were a little red from the wind, and when he turned abruptly toward the group watching him, there was something in his appearance suggestive of an animal cornered.

"Where's Hawthorne?" he growled.

"I want to see him."

Hawthorne pushed forward.

"Well?" he said quietly, although his jaw was set. Doubtless he surmised what was coming. The crowd shouldered closer; the two men faced each other in front of the bulletin board, Adler white to the roots of his hair, Hawthorne smiling a little, but not provocatively.

"You wanted to see me?" he hinted.

"Yes! Who's backing you?" The sneer was obvious.

"Just what do you mean?"

A brakeman laid his hand on Adler's shoulder.

"Hold on," he advised kindly. "I know it's tough on you—you're the older man—but it isn't Frank's fault. Get after the boss, see your union president."

"This is my scrap!" snapped the angry engineer. "You butt out! Now, Hawthorne, I repeat, who's backing you at headquarters?"

Frank held his temper.

"I'm sorry," he said. "It seems to me I have sort of wiped your job. If you can fix it with the superintendent, you can drive the Limited as far as I'm concerned."

But such generosity was beyond Adler's understanding; he merely read in it mockery.

"Oh, yes, I can? You know blamed well I can't. You're pretty cocksure you can knife me in the back and get away with it, aren't you?"

Frank lost his smile instantly.

"Stop!" and the word had a certain explosive quality. "That's a lie—everything you've said, I didn't ask for the job; I haven't any friends higher up. If you want facts, the superintendent gave it to me because he felt I was a better man than you. I didn't think so at first, but now I'm beginning to. You wouldn't accept my offer in a decent spirit. All right. You can go to the devil! I drive the Limited, and that's flat!"

Before Hawthorne could guard himself the other struck him fairly between the eyes. He reeled back, blinking, caught himself. Then something happened so rapidly nobody had time

to prevent. There was a dull sound of blows on flesh, a muttered exclamation, and Adler crumpled to the floor.

Uncle Bill, pushing forward, grabbed Frank.

"Come!" he shouted, "get out of here—all of you!" And for some reason they obeyed. Hawthorne was the last to leave. As he slammed the door, Adler struggled to his feet. He looked about dazedly, felt his head with careful fingers, and lurched toward the entrance of the roundhouse. Before he disappeared he paused to fling back thickly:

"You'll hear from me—you and that pet of yours!"

Then he was gone, staggering a little, with a bump on his forehead as big as an egg.

Frank Hawthorne went home thoughtfully.

Passing through the union depot he caught sight of a slender black-garbed figure hurrying to meet him. It was Kathleen Fipps, daughter of the deceased engineer.

She was pretty, but one didn't think of that at first; one thought about the sweetness of her, the simplicity, the utter lack of self-consciousness. Her chin and her determination had been inherited from her father. Her hair was dark, her eyes a pearly black, with a hint of slumbering fire, and her mouth—well, Hawthorne considered it the most lovable, kissable mouth in existence. He took off his cap.

"Isn't this a bad time to be poking around the depot, Katharine?" His tone suggested solicitude rather than reproach.

She laid her hand on his arm.

"Frank, can you take me somewhere where we sha'n't be interrupted? I've something important to tell you."

"When a man and woman fall in love," he grinned.

"Who said anything about falling in love? Frank Hawthorne, you're the most conceited, impertinent—"

"You've got to admit it some day. But meanwhile, if you can think of anything more important, there's a quiet spot yonder in the park."

Threading their way through the shrubbery opposite the station, they found a bench protected from prying eyes. She motioned him to sit beside her, and her first words left him curiously apprehensive.

"Father sent you a message before he died!"

Hawthorne moved uneasily; the old man Fipps had been peculiar during the last years of his life. Many of the strange stories told of Big Cypress had originated with him, and Frank remembered certain evenings when he had walked home with Fipps and listened to the older man's fancies—fancies utterly incomprehensible to youth and high spirits and sublime indifference. Yet now he was to receive a message from the dead! Something in his nature hitherto dormant set his nerves jumping.

"Believe me, Dad was never out of his mind; you know that, Frank. I want you to promise you'll think none the less of him if you don't understand—feel it's nonsense." Here she hesitated, her eyes brilliant with tears.

"He was a wonderful father; we loved him so dearly! Even if his message is odd, he meant it for the best—in your interest. And it's—it's like a voice from another world!"

"Yesterday morning, the morning he died, he made me sit beside him on the bed. Physically he was very weak, but he seemed bolstered up by a strength almost superhuman. I'll try to repeat what he said, word for word. He took my hand and whispered:

"'Daughter, this is my last sickness. Don't ask me how I know; people close to the Borderland do know. And so I shall give you a message for the man who will be chosen to drive the Limited."

"You have heard, Daughter, of the Shadow Ghost. . . Don't laugh when I say such a thing exists. Back when the road was young, there was just one fast train between Savannah and the South. The engineer, Tim McFarland, handled her for fifteen years. He was a friend of mine. He always vowed that after his death his spirit would take care of that train. Later, when pneumonia had taken him off, I landed his job, but I never forgot his words. 'Remember,' he had said, 'if you ever get waded down by a shadow in Big Cypress, give 'er the air, 'cause it'll be Tim's ghost trying to save you.' I thanked him, and so did the other boys—he wasn't the sort you could laugh at. For years there were strange stories told of Big Cypress, about queer things that walked the rails; but I never told my story—never until now."

"Do you remember the night I stopped the Limited three hundred feet from a tree which had fallen across the track? Nobody could understand how I'd seen that tree in time. Do you remember when the piling sank under the trestle? We didn't hit the cave-in, although you couldn't have spied it a train length away. The office swore I was a wizard. But, Daughter, it wasn't me; it was Tim McFarland keeping his promise. Both times I saw Tim—he waved me down, fitted along a hundred feet ahead of the train like a gigantic ghost flapping its arms."

"But now a new man will take my place, and this warning is for him. If he sees anything from the cab of old 99, tell him to give her the air and pray for Tim's soul."

"Before God, I'm telling you the truth, girl, and a man about to shuffle out wouldn't swear to a lie!"

Katharine choked.

"That's all, Frank. He died an hour later. I don't understand my remembering his very words, but the whole thing stamped itself on my brain just as if—as if I were listening to the Gospel. I think I shall always see his face as he lay there—so gray, so

death-like—and Frank, when he finished, I was terribly afraid."

Hawthorne wet his lips.

"You—believe this, dear?"

"I don't know. How could I know? I've never believed in ghosts—"

He drew her to her feet gently.

"Then you advise me to pay no attention to it?"

Her startled eyes flashed him the answer he had been praying for.

"No, no! If you see anything ahead of the Limited in Big Cypress, stop! Even if it's a shadow. Please, Frank, for my sake."

"Then you do care!"

He drew her to him firmly.

"I'm not going to wait any longer, dearest; you've got to admit it now—you do care!"

When they walked home the girl's cheeks were flushed and her eyes were bright with a joy that not even her father's death could eclipse.

(To be concluded.)

Ever Tasted Pekoe?

The mysterious names given to different grades of tea do not, as is usually supposed, refer to different plants from which they are gathered, but to different leaves which may grow on the same plant.

A young shoot on a tea-plant has at its tip two very small leaves, which are naturally the juiciest and contain the least amount of fibre. Of these the smaller is called "flowery" and the other "orange" Pekoe. If the leaves are even smaller still, as in some very expensive brands, the name of "broken" Pekoe is given.

Just below this, travelling farther down the stem, come leaves slightly bigger. These are just plain Pekoe.

Still coarser are the "Souchow" leaves, which are often the basis of "household" teas. Lowest of all come the "Congou" leaves, which are naturally not so well advertised since their commercial value is small.

The tea-plant sends out new shoots four times every year. In China only the best leaves, though the custom is not followed in India or Ceylon.

To test your tea look at the leaves after infusion. They should be a copper tint, and all of the same color. At the end of the first five minutes they should not have unrolled themselves.

It is by this "out-turn" test that the professional tea-taster forms his judgment, after a sip of the liquid has proved satisfactory.

Fine Weather.

Weather is fine for livin'—and that's what most of us want

As much as we do the shadows of glory that hound and haunt;

Weather is fine for loving,

And dreaming and sitting by

Hearing the harp of the evening wind,

The lark of the morning sky.

Weather is fine for laughin'—and that's what most of us need

To hurry the heal of the wounds we feel when the old, sore places bleed;

Weather is fine for dancing,

And delving with what life sends

To help us along to the smile and song

And the beautiful faith of friends.

Weather is fine for fightin'—and that's what most of us know

As over the hills and hollows struggling for joy we go;

Weather is fine for singing

And swinging and smiling away

To the lilt of the looms of twilight,

The boom of the mills of day.

Building New Plane in Secret.

Much is expected from the tests of Great Britain's new secretly constructed helicopter (vertical flying machine), made at the Royal Aircraft Works at Farnborough by a few trusted workers, says a London despatch.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure that no spy will gain the slightest inkling of the principles of construction. The place of the tests and the time they will occur are kept secret and it is not improbable that the tests may be made at dusk.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

S O S For the Doctor

A woman sat rocking her baby one Saturday at sundown in the steamship Venetian, homeward bound in the Bay of Biscay, from Alexandria. For a week past she had nursed her dying child, and there was no doctor on board.

The grey outline of a man-of-war appeared in the distance, and a wireless message was sent asking for help. The war vessel flashed back a reply. The Venetian stopped, the war vessel drew to within a quarter of a mile, and in spite of the heavy swell a lifeboat put out to her.

Passengers on the Venetian watched their progress breathlessly as the little boat swung up and down in the trough of the sea. At length the side of the Venetian was reached, and the man whose help was so sorely needed mounted a rope ladder prepared for him. The baby's life was saved. The name of the baby was Elizabeth. The name of the warship was the Queen Elizabeth.

Some time ago James Arthur, a fireman of the Canadian Pacific liner Monmouth, was attacked in mid-ocean with severe internal hemorrhage. He owes his life to wireless. The Mon-



About the House

Start a Little Country Theatre.

More and more since the boys came back, country folk are coming to realize that if we keep the young folks on the farm we must not only eliminate a lot of the drudgery, but we must provide entertainment for them. The days when early to bed and early to rise, and all play and no work makes Jack a lazy boy, had power to move, are long since passed. The cities with their dance halls and movies, or perhaps their concerts and lecture course, are too easy to reach. Factories and stores offer to both boys and girls a means of earning a living easily, with several hours of fun besides. So if the country is to hold its young folks it must hustle up and establish some way of catering to the pleasure-loving side of normal, healthy boys and girls.

A form of entertainment which is growing more and more popular in country places is home talent theatricals. In communities where the idea has been worked out thoroughly the method of organizing has been to send out a questionnaire, asking those who will join to tell what they can best do. The volunteers are then divided into scene painters, costume makers, or actors, according to individual talent.

To be successful the Little Country Theatre must be a real community affair, with everybody and his wife working. A one-person show will not work out.

Of course, a suitable hall must be found. If you have a consolidated school with an assembly room, this may be utilized. In lieu of either school or community house which is suitable, a town hall, or unused loft over a store, or even a barn, may be made to do, with the aid of an ingenious carpenter. Many manuals are published which give directions for building the stage, and on scenery and costumes, making up, etc.

Pageants, in which everyone can take part, are as much a part of the work as one-act playlets with a half dozen actors. Ontario, with its wealth of historical stories, all dripping with dramatic interest, offers unbounded material for pageants. Starting with the coming of the French and following with the many thrilling events of the French and Indian wars, the British conquest, coming of the United Empire Loyalists, the War of 1812, and pioneer life in Ontario, there is much to be drawn upon for pageants with a provincial appeal. Then nearly every locality has its own particular history which is replete with local interest. A pageant written, directed and acted by home talent should furnish enough entertainment to keep a neighborhood busy almost a season.

Would You Spend Ten Dollars?

In considering the matter of home conveniences, a common tendency is to think in terms of the hundreds of dollars that are necessary in order to buy the furnace, the lighting plant, the water system or other fairly expensive necessities. Every farm home is entitled to such modern conveniences but they come only in time as the purchase money becomes available.

Did you ever stop to think that for about ten dollars you can purchase at any good hardware store some twenty-five conveniences that will save you almost as much labor and trouble as the more expensive improvements? You may have to wait for the furnace, or the lighting plant or the water system but you need not wait for the little conveniences.

Take for example the inexpensive dish drainer. It is estimated that a dish drainer will save at least thirty minutes a day or a total for one year of over twenty working days of nine hours each. This is only one of a dozen or more simple, inexpensive conveniences that will give the worker in the home a total of hours and hours of leisure. Think this over and make a few purchases the next time you go to town.

The Blue Envelope.

Everyone knew that the blue envelopes were coming. Like hundreds of other firms, Copeland & Co. had doubled its business during the war and now saw it shrinking again to its normal size. That meant that many employees could no longer be kept. The firm had given a month's notice of the coming cut, yet when it came it nevertheless seemed like a thunder-bolt.

Eight of the office girls were dismissed. Florrie Evans went, of course; Florrie's attitude toward her work had never been serious. She only laughed at her dismissal and remarked that she should not let it worry her. Nellie Scott, who also lost her place, turned pale but said nothing. Others of the dismissed girls sputtered angrily. Of them all only Gertrude Ellis walked straight to Mr. Copeland's office.

She had to wait half an hour before she could see him. At the end of it she was facing Mr. Copeland across his desk. Her eyes met his steadily. She even managed to smile.

"I'm one of the blue envelope girls, Mr. Copeland," she said. "I've come to ask you for a little help. I know of course that I am being dismissed because my work isn't so good as that of the girls who are staying. Would you mind telling me where I have failed? You see, I want to get something out of this. I may be dismissed somewhere else, but I don't intend that it shall be for the same thing."

Mr. Copeland's keen eyes looked interested. He turned to his files and took out her rating card.

"You understand, Miss Ellis," he said, "that neither we nor anyone else would consider you a failure. You do good average work—even above the average,—but naturally we are keeping the best."

"I understand. But I mean to be the best myself some day, and I want to know what I have to correct."

Mr. Copeland glanced at the card. "You are a little slow. Still, speed is not the first requisite. Your chief trouble seems to be your spelling."

"I was afraid so. I'm a wretched speller. I've worked and worked at it, but evidently I'll have to work harder. I'll plaster my walls with

and just before serving add three tablespoonfuls of rich cream, either sweet or sour. Mix the ingredients, pour over the fruit or vegetable mixtures, and toss lightly until well commingled. When vegetables are used they should be slightly seasoned with salt and pepper.

To serve salad in cucumber boats, scoop out your cucumbers after cutting them in two lengthwise, and cut them in boat shape. Then refill with your salad mixture. Take some wafers in the shape of triangles and fasten them like three-cornered sails upright in the front of the canoe-shaped cucumber, lay a wreath of greenery around on the plate.

For a very easily prepared dish on the salad order, there could be nothing daintier and more appetizing than whole tomatoes served with mayonnaise. The tomatoes are dropped in hot water to loosen the skins, which are very carefully stripped off. Arrange each tomato on a bed of green, pour a spoonful of dressing over it, and chill before serving.

In considering the matter of home conveniences, a common tendency is to think in terms of the hundreds of dollars that are necessary in order to buy the furnace, the lighting plant, the water system or other fairly expensive necessities. Every farm home is entitled to such modern conveniences but they come only in time as the purchase money becomes available.

Did you ever stop to think that for about ten dollars you can purchase at any good hardware store some twenty-five conveniences that will save you almost as much labor and trouble as the more expensive improvements? You may have to wait for the furnace, or the lighting plant or the water system but you need not wait for the little conveniences.

Take for example the inexpensive dish drainer. It is estimated that a dish drainer will save at least thirty minutes a day or a total for one year of over twenty working days of nine hours each. This is only one of a dozen or more simple, inexpensive conveniences that will give the worker in the home a total of hours and hours of leisure. Think this over and make a few purchases the next time you go to town.

Everyone knew that the blue envelopes were coming. Like hundreds of other firms, Copeland & Co. had doubled its business during the war and now saw it shrinking again to its normal size. That meant that many employees could no longer be kept. The firm had given a month's notice of the coming cut, yet when it came it nevertheless seemed like a thunder-bolt.

Eight of the office girls were dismissed. Florrie Evans went, of course; Florrie's attitude toward her work had never been serious. She only laughed at her dismissal and remarked that she should not let it worry her. Nellie Scott, who also lost her place, turned pale but said nothing. Others of the dismissed girls sputtered angrily. Of them all only Gertrude Ellis walked straight to Mr. Copeland's office.

She had to wait half an hour before she could see him. At the end of it she was facing Mr. Copeland across his desk. Her eyes met his steadily. She even managed to smile.

"I'm one of the blue envelope girls, Mr. Copeland," she said. "I've come to ask you for a little help. I know of course that I am being dismissed because my work isn't so good as that of the girls who are staying. Would you mind telling me where I have failed? You see, I want to get something out of this. I may be dismissed somewhere else, but I don't intend that it shall be for the same thing."

Mr. Copeland's keen eyes looked interested. He turned to his files and took out her rating card.

"You understand, Miss Ellis," he said, "that neither we nor anyone else would consider you a failure. You do good average work,—even above the average,—but naturally we are keeping the best."

"I understand. But I mean to be the best myself some day, and I want to know what I have to correct."

Mr. Copeland glanced at the card. "You are a little slow. Still, speed is not the first requisite. Your chief trouble seems to be your spelling."

"I was afraid so. I'm a wretched speller. I've worked and worked at it, but evidently I'll have to work harder. I'll plaster my walls with

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Mention this paper.

the words that trip me till I can see them with my eyes shut! Thank you, Mr. Copeland."

She had risen, but Mr. Copeland detained her. "One minute, Miss Ellis. We cannot afford to let a girl go who is determined to make her defects help her to victory. You are what we consider to be a very good risk. You will report as usual Monday morning."

And then, with a blue envelope still clasped tightly in her hand, a dazed but smiling girl found herself out in the corridor.

An Airless Earth.

"Were the earth deprived of its atmosphere, and existence possible under such conditions, we should find that no rosy dawn would herald the rising of the sun in the darkened east, or gorgeous colors mark its setting in the west. The sky would be dark by day as well as by night.

The stars would shine brightly through the entire twenty-four hours, but we should see thousands more of them than are now visible on even the clearest nights. They would not twinkle in the least.

They would be seen almost up to the very edge of the sun itself, but immediately round the sun there would be a glow having the appearance of broad wings, and red flames would add their grandeur to the impressive scene.

The Zodiacal Light would appear as a broad beam of light in the spring, up to the left of the place where the sun had set. It would be possible to study this remarkable object, and no doubt to solve quickly the mystery which has clung to it for so many centuries.

The appearance of the Milky Way would be far more magnificent than it is now, seen even from tropical countries.

A big comet would be seen months before it got to the sun, and we should witness it sweep round the sun with incredible speed and dart off into space again.

Mercury and Venus could have their movements followed with ease, and any other planet there might be between Mercury and the sun would soon be discovered.

Egg's Fight With Moss.

A French naturalist recently had the rare opportunity of observing an intensely interesting struggle for existence between an egg and a moss plant.

The egg was that of a lizard which had been deposited on a cushion of moss. It was enclosed by a white protective covering of leather-like toughness.

The moss on which the tip of the egg rested secreted at the point of contact a substance that gradually dissolved the leathery shell of the egg.

When there was no longer any resistance, the stem of the moss plant penetrated the shell and sent its branches through the substance of the egg, emerging at the opposite end.

But the egg was equal to the emergency. It enveloped the stem of the moss inside the egg with a membranous coating that formed an insulating tube around the intruder.

Then the moss sent out side branches through the egg, traversing it, but these also were made innocuous by an albuminous coating.

In spite of this struggle against the intruding moss, the lizard embryo developed to all appearances normally, and finally emerged from its prison unharmed.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Garlic Blocks Hardening of Arteries.

Eat plenty of garlic and your arteries will not harden, according to a report just made by three French doctors to the Biological Society at Paris. The garlic treatment can be taken in two ways. One may eat it, or a steep solution of it may be injected into the veins. The advantage seen in the latter method is that the garlic solution is alcoholic.

By steeping garlic bulbs for three weeks in four times their weight of alcohol a filtering liquid is obtained, and by taking thirty drops of this daily, according to the report, a rapid softening of the affected arteries is certain to result.

The Test.

It is not until we put them to the test that we can distinguish between our friends and our acquaintances.



Do You Pay Your Man for His Time, or for the Work He Does?

By H. Z. Francis

Despite our improved machinery, there are some operations on nearly every farm which are still done entirely by hand, and which will be done for years to come. Are you doing those hand operations as cheaply and quickly as you can?

Think of the work required to shock your wheat and oats and barley every summer, of the men who spend a month every fall husking corn, the time spent in picking and sorting and packing your apples. Cutting corn by hand, picking up potatoes, hand-work on sugar beets each take many, many days of labor each year. No satisfactory machines have ever been invented for some of these jobs.

As a rule, I find there is more time and energy wasted on handwork, whether done by the farmer or the hired man; than there is on work done by implements and machinery. At least, many of us could save some of our own time and money by planning such work more carefully and sticking to the plan.

The fact that corn-husking is usually paid for by the bushel is largely responsible for this being one of the most efficient hand operations in the entire country. I venture to say that on the whole less time is lost and energy wasted in husking corn from the standing stalks than in any other hand operation on the farm. The men put in full days, keep busy all the time, and do not often stop even to talk to each other.

Furnishing each man with a team and wagon, so that he works by himself, also helps to get more corn in the crib. On any job, there is nearly always a certain amount of loss when two or more men work together. They get in each other's way, the fast workers have to wait for or help out the slower ones, and there is often a general lack of co-ordination all around.

Put Pay on Piece Work.

It is a mistake to think that efficient work always means hard work. Of course, if one expects to do a full day's work he cannot rest too often or too long, but in the actual doing of the work the best way is really the easiest way, provided the quality of the work is kept up to standard. The great trouble in inducing hired help to use efficient methods is that they often do not realize this fact. If you ask a man to use a method which will increase his output in any way, even though it is not accompanied by any increased expenditure of energy, he generally thinks you are trying to make him work harder.

If you hire a man by the day or hour, and he knows that he will be discharged as soon as the job is finished, the only way by which he can gain anything is by making the work last as long as possible. Then, too, it is hard for a hired man to see why he should try to do a full day's work, provided he stays in the field all day.

Such troubles with hired help are done away with when pay is placed on a piece-work basis. My observations have been that work paid for by the piece is nearly always more efficient and economically done than that paid for on a time basis.

When pay depends on the amount of work actually done, the hired man has an incentive to do as much as he can, and you are relieved of the necessity of closely supervising his work. It enables good workers to draw better pay, and automatically weeds out the lazy, slow-moving ones, or at least materially reduces their wages. The only possible objection from the farmer's standpoint to this method of payment is that the worker in his desire to accomplish the maximum may not do as high-class work as he otherwise would. But which is the greater evil?

Why can't all handwork be done as efficiently as corn-husking? In cutting down corn by hand, a great deal of labor could be saved, and more ground covered in a day, if everyone would adopt a definite method of procedure in cutting and building a shock. If you are not sure that you have learned by past experience just what will be the best method under the conditions, you can afford to try several different methods—keeping account of such things as the time required and the number of steps taken for each shock—before deciding just what system to use. The system which you finally adopt may not be absolutely the best one, but it will certainly be better than the haphazard way.

The work of a young farmer I visited while he was cutting corn last fall offers a good example of the way in which a seemingly unimportant detail may cut down a man's output. He was following a fairly definite system in cutting and building the shocks, but evidently had given no thought to trying them. The wind was rather high, and he had to tie each shock as soon as it was cut.

The twine was in a badly tangled bunch, which was always dropped on the ground somewhere near the last finished shock. When ready to tie the next shock the worker had to walk back and search among the stubble and weeds for this little bunch of twine, and then untangle a string. My watch showed that this generally took nearly a minute. He was cutting from 75 to 100 shocks per day, so he lost at least an hour's time and walked a

half or three-fourths of a mile each day, just because he had never stopped to think about the details of this little operation.

When shocking wheat or oats it may be harder to follow a definite system than when cutting corn. The binder must be doing exceptionally good work, and the binder operator must pay very close attention to dropping the bundles if the work on every shock is to be exactly the same. But the shocker who sizes up his work, looks at the bundles on the ground, and decides before he starts the shock just where he will build it to cut down the amount of carrying, how many bundles he will put in it, how many caps he will use, and who has a fixed order for starting and building the shock, will accomplish considerably more with the same effort than the man who gives these matters no thought.

How Three Men Worked.

The other day I was in a 50-acre oat field, where two binders had cut nearly the whole of the field before the shockers started to work. There were three men shocking, and each of them was going down a bundle row by himself. There were 15 or 20 shocks to each bundle row, and I could see no difference in the amount of work required on the different rows. However, one of the men always finished his row first, and helped the others set up their last three or four shocks.

This man was nearly 70 years old, had stooped shoulders, and a shuffling walk, and it did not seem possible that he was exerting more energy than the others, who were considerably younger and apparently more able. A half-hour spent with each one showed me that the old man was actually making fewer motions, and that each individual motion was slower than those of either of the others. He was using his head in an effort to conserve his muscular energy, and as a result he accomplished 20 to 30 per cent. more than his fellow workers.

That same day I found on a neighboring farm an even more striking example of differences in efficiency. On this farm, also, were three men shocking oats, all-day hands receiving the same wages, but there were no great differences in age or physical ability. However, one of them set up nearly as much grain as the other two together, and the quality of his work was noticeably better.

The two inefficient ones worked as a pair, but made no attempt to get in any teamwork. The size of their shocks varied from 8 to 16 bundles, they generally used both hands to pick up a bundle—it can be done with less effort and time with one hand—and they never tried to carry more than one at a time. As nearly as I could judge, the other man did not use up any more energy during the day than each of these, but he did not do anywhere near as much unnecessary walking and carrying, nor use anything like as much effort in picking up the bundles and placing them in the shocks.

Some men just naturally seem to get more done than others, but if you will watch their work carefully for a little while you can always find the reason for it. Are you sure that you do not lose a lot of time just because you do not size up your own work or that of your help as carefully as you might? Handwork in the field, the daily chores, and all the odd jobs on the farm still take a surprisingly large amount of time. And time means money.

How Well Should Work Be Done?

When work is done by machine it takes just about as long to do it poorly as it does to make a first-class job of it. If you have a good corn planter or grain drill, and handle it right, you should do a good job of planting. If you have a poor machine, and do not adjust it and handle it properly, you will likely do a poor job. But in either case you will cover about the same amount of ground in a day.

In nearly all handwork, however, after a certain point is reached, added quality can only be secured at a considerable sacrifice in quantity, and it may pay to figure a little on how well a piece of work should be done.

If you are doing it yourself, have plenty of time, and are not neglecting other gainful work, you can afford to do work of extra high quality, while if you were hiring the work done the reduction in amount resulting from doing it better might more than offset any possible gain.

Take shocking wheat or oats as an example: The man with only a few acres who can use some unpaid family labor, or can exchange labor with a neighbor without any outlay of cash, can afford to take more pains and spend considerably more time per acre than the farmer with a large acreage who has to run two or three binders to get his crop harvested before it gets too ripe to handle, and who has to pay a good price for all the labor used in shocking.

The first man can have enough help in the field to follow close behind the binder, pick up the bundles almost as soon as they are dropped, and set them up in solidly built shocks, with two well-broken, precisely placed cap sheaves on each, so that, even the worst wind and rain storms can do

little or no damage—all for the possible saving of a few dollars on the entire crop. The man with the large acreage and the expensive help can only afford to make his grain safe from the ordinary weather. He will expect each man to set up twice as many sheaves in a day as the small farmer does.

However, to do this the men cannot follow around the field after the binder and have all the grain set up within an hour of the time it is cut. They must work down the bundle rows at a considerable distance behind the binder, and some of the grain must lie on the ground for a day, or so after it is cut.

Even then the shockers cannot spend so much time with each shock, but must be content with building them so they will withstand the ordinary weather between cutting and stacking or threshing. Of course, in some years the damage done by the weather to a crop handled in this manner may amount to more than the 50 per cent. saving in the cost of shocking, but not often the same principle holds true for nearly all hand-work on the farm.

Marketing Hog Products.

The year before the war, or in the fiscal year 1913-14, Canada exported mainly to Great Britain, 23,859,754 lbs. of bacon, 1,890,182 lbs. of ham, and 1,811,204 lbs. of pork. For the last fiscal year, 1920-21, she exported 98,238,800 lbs. of bacon and ham and 3,125,700 lbs. of pork, a total of 101,364,500 lbs. against 27,561,140 lbs. in 1913-14. This increase was below that of the abnormal year of 1919-20, when because of exhausted stocks abroad 230,324,900 lbs. of hog products were exported. These figures are taken from the third and revised edition of "Swine Husbandry in Canada," a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is interesting to note that domestic consumption has increased to such an extent that less and less can be spared for export, and the danger is great that we may lose our footing on the British market in consequence. With a maintenance of the supply, however, Canadian hog-raisers may look forward to the future with confidence.

One thing of great importance is that if the market is to be maintained, hogs must be properly finished. According to reports from the leading packing companies the proportion of unfinished hogs is much too large, running as high as 15 per cent. in central and western Ontario and 20 per cent. in eastern Ontario and Quebec. In the western provinces proportionately fewer light hogs are marketed, the tendency being to run to the other extreme. Hogs that exceed 220 lbs. live weight are not suitable for the production of bacon.

The breeds of swine most favored in Canada are shown by the registration of pedigrees with the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. For instance, in 1919-20, the numbers recorded were 5,578 Yorkshires, 3,722 Berkshires, 2,325 Duroc-Jerseys, 1,877 Chester Whites, 1,009 Poland-Chinas, 727 Tamworths and 258 Hampshire.

The characteristics of each of these breeds are described in the bulletin referred to, together with information as to breeding, rearing, feeding and housing, supplemented by illustrations. Pork production on the Prairies receives particular attention. The Veterinary Director General contributes a paper on hog cholera, with quotations from the law in regard thereto, and the Chief Meat Inspector one on tuberculosis, its causes and symptoms.

When picking grapes, handle them by the stem and avoid injuring the bloom on the berries. The bloom adds to their looks and selling qualities.

Proper Housing of the Farm Flock Pays

Thousands of farm flocks are being culled and the non-layers weeded out; new and modern poultry houses are being erected, and the entire project is showing a decided tendency toward betterment.

A farmer known to the writer several years ago conceived the idea that if good housing and better treatment for cattle and hogs resulted in increased revenue for him, the same principle could be applied to his poultry. He went ahead on this assumption, and the first move he made was to remodel his old poultry house, which was by far the worst-looking building of his farm group. He enlarged the house to twice its former size, applied every principle of correct construction and culled out one-half of his flock, because the hens failed to show the proper characteristics of good egg production.

His success was assured from the start, and his hens paid for the entire work of remodeling his poultry house, in the first four months, the first winter. The past year, according to his record, he sold \$750 worth of eggs, to say nothing of the poultry sold. It paid him to house his poultry properly.

Cases are numerous where better housing and care of the farm flock have returned the owner a decidedly increased revenue.

It has often been said that less attention has been paid, generally speaking, to the poultry on the farm than to any other kind of livestock. Undoubtedly many a farm woman has

Good Housing Saves Cattle Feed.

More especially when feed is scarce it is important that farm animals make the best use of what they consume. Cattle or other stock stabled in quarters that are too cold, or on the other hand, where proper ventilation cannot be provided, will not only fail to put on flesh, but also to give milk to their full capacity. While cattle can accustom themselves to unfavorable stable conditions, it is better to provide conditions as near perfect as is practicable. Cattle living in a cold temperature will take on much heavier coats of hair than those which are warmly housed. This ability to adjust themselves explains in some measure the success that attends feeding cattle for beef in open sheds. No successful farmer, however, would think of keeping dairy cows in open sheds in the winter time, nor of keeping them in a stable in which the air temperature is not to some extent controllable.

It is conceded by live stock authorities that it is worth while to provide for a proper ventilation of all stock barns. A necessary factor in stable ventilation is to construct the walls so as to practically exclude the air, and to have the windows and doors so fitted as to avoid draughts of air blowing on the animals. The ventilation system should be independent of other avenues of air.

Experimental Farms Bulletin No. 78, available at Ottawa, points out that the air in a stable where the thermometer shows several degrees of frost may easily be very impure. Matters should be so arranged, it is pointed out, that there shall be about the right number of animals in the stable, allowing, say, from 600 to 800 cubic feet of air space for each cow two years old and over. With a well built stable thus filled with cattle, it is pointed out that the capacity of the outlet should be about 15 square inches for each animal, while the controlled inlet should be about 8 square feet by 80 feet by 10 feet high, accommodating 18 or 20 head, should have an outlet about 18 inches square or 20 inches in diameter if round, while the inlets should be at least 6 inches by 12 inches, and two in number.

The Experimental Farms have at their several farms and stations installed what is known as the Rutherford system of ventilation, which is fully explained in the bulletin already named, and which may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Queen Street, Ottawa.

Harvesting Potatoes.

The poor yield of potatoes expected over considerable areas of Canada this year, suggests the importance of making the very best of whatever crop is harvested. Nothing is gained by leaving potatoes in the ground after the tops have died. Whether the killing of the tops is due to dry hot weather or to disease, potatoes will make no further growth and had better be lifted and stored in a controllable temperature or immediately marketed.

Potato vines that have been killed by late blight will usually rot as soon as conditions are favorable. The sooner, therefore, such potatoes are dug and used the better will be the results from the crop. Potatoes will keep better if dug in dry weather, or even when the soil is comparatively dry. If taken up under such conditions, the tubers are ready to go into storage or to be shipped in presentable shape.

The Dominion Horticulturist, W. T. Macoun, recommends the use of the mechanical potato digger where the acreage is considerable; that is to say, where the work of digging cannot be done within a few days. He points

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.



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L. F.: Will you please give the best methods of eradicating the common large milkweed, and also the best method to destroy sandburrs, this for fields that are in crops every year.

Answer: There are several methods recommended for treating perennial weeds, all of which are based on the general principle of preventing their roots from flowering and attacking their root systems at a time when the plant is exhausted. If the fields are badly infested I would advise you to lose a cropping season, plowing the field as soon as possible and working it at least once a month this fall until winter sets in. In the spring take up the working of the field again with a spring-tooth cultivator and continue this at periods of three weeks or a month until mid-summer when the weeds should be pretty thoroughly killed out. If you are so located that you can grow fall grain this field can be safely sown with fall wheat next autumn.

W. J.: If you must erop the ground I would offer the same advice as above for fall working with a little more careful and frequent spring operation until the time that your spring crops have to be seeded. I would still further advise building up the fertility of the soil, so that the general crop growth will be advanced to such a degree that much of the weeds will be smothered out. As a general rule many weeds thrive where soil fertility is declining. Manure and fertilizers will do a great deal to build up your field.

D. R.: I intend to seed fifteen acres with rye this fall and cut same next year, and want to use this land for pasture the following year. I would like to know whether it will come up the following year, how much to sow to the acre, and when is the best time to sow. The land is clay and gravelly loam, very uneven, and has a great many stones on it.

Answer: Rye will not come up after being cut. If you want pasture for next summer I would advise you to seed the rye with about 8 lbs. of common red clover, 4 lbs. of sweet clover, 2 lbs. of alsike and 2 lbs. of timothy. Fall-sown rye will come along quickly in the spring. If you wish to cut it for hay you will probably be able to

out in Leaflet No. 15, Digging and Storing of Potatoes, that not only will the potato digger raise the crop more economically than a fork or plow, but with it the grower is more likely to get his crop dug and gathered while the weather is fine, which is a great consideration.

Warbles in Cattle.

Investigations were started in 1911 by officers of the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, to discover expedients that would reduce the plague of warble flies which worry cattle and to ascertain the damage they inflict and how. While it is impossible to ascertain with any exactitude the amount of loss they cause and the extent of the injury these pests inflict, an idea of the immensity of the damage they cause can be imagined when it is stated that particulars obtained from the principal tanners show that 27.5 per cent. of the hides are injured by these flies every year. In addition, the loss of milk from dairy cattle affected and the injury to beef cattle has to be taken into account. These investigations, which are being continued, are set forth in a bulletin prepared by the Chief Animal Pathologist and published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. There are two classes of the pest, one known as Hypoderma lineatum and the other as Hypoderma bovis. The former makes the earlier appearance of the two and is the less irritant. At Agassiz the first flies were taken in 1915 on April 15. Their activity lasts for eighteen days. They settle under the cow's heel and attach their eggs to the coronet or in the region of the fetlocks and on the knees and hocks. Hypoderma bovis appears in the early part of June and continues busy until the beginning of August. While H. lineatum gets its work in while the animals are resting, H. bovis usually attacks cattle on the outside of the hind quarters and on the legs above the fetlocks when they are on the move. Tanners agree that rough, long-haired, ill-kept animals are the most warbled and that well-fed, properly and cleanly housed animals are far less frequently affected. The tanners are also agreed that warbled hides are dear at any price. Buyers are consequently cautious and pay a lower price where the pest is in evidence.

Many an aspiring fancier has found to his sorrow that his old house will not do for poultry housing. And while it is true that the housing is not the whole solution of the problem of better poultry and more egg production, yet it is one of the most important things to consider in entering the business.

Many a loss of poultry in the spring can be directly traced to poor housing during the winter months. Cases have been known where entire flocks have been wiped out owing to the contraction of some disease in a poor poultry house during the winter season.

Therefore, it is essential that the house be given careful and painstaking attention. A house which embodies the following principles is the kind to build: Protection from drafts, wind, filth, dampness, vermin, and other causes which may lead to the development of disease and low vitality in the flock. Chickens require fresh air, plenty of room, sunlight, dryness and plenty of fresh water. Overcrowding should be avoided. The house should be large enough to house the entire farm flock; poultry should be treated as one unit on the farm.

Write to the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford, Ottawa, for a free copy of Bulletin No. 87, containing detailed plans of the best types of poultry houses.

Cut out old canes of raspberry and blackberry bushes. The cuttings should be burned promptly in order to destroy insect and fungous pests which may be on them.



The Slumber Coach.

When we are safely tucked in bed,
Baby, and Jean, and I,
And the great, soft dark looms overhead
And the coals in the fireplace die,
We hear the wagons far down the street
As they rumble slowly by,
And we love the song of their turning wheels,
Baby, and Jean and I.

First it's a farmer man and his wife
Who've been in the town all day;
The great gray horse that drags them on
Dreams of his clover hay.
The farmer's wife will light the lamp
When she reaches her night-black door,
And she'll carry her little child to bed,
Creakily, over the floor.

Then it's a postman, and then it's a squire,
And then it's a gypsy train;
And still we listen and still we hear,
Moonlight or wind or rain;
And last of all and every night,
Sure as the day is through,
The Slumber Coach like a gray ship comes,
Wet with a wealth of dew.

'Tis the Gray Sandman that hold the reins
And drives from the End of Day,
There are two little elves at the horses' ears
To whisper them over the way.
The gray coach door is open wide,
And we climb in with a sigh
And are driven away to Sleepy Street,
Baby, and Jean and I.

—Miriam Clark Potter.

In cutting the winter's supply of wood care should be taken that only dead trees or those that are hindering the growth of others more valuable should be taken out.

Currants and gooseberries may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall; or the work may be left until early spring. Cut back one-third of this year's growth, and thin out scurpy, diseased or unthrifty roots. Old bushes may have two-thirds of the present year's growth removed.

THE AUTOMOBILE

TOOTING YOUR HORN.

Horns are on automobiles for a definite purpose. If any one thinks they are a luxury or a plaything let him ascertain, by taking a trip without this particular accessory, how complicated driving is without a horn. Automobile drivers have the desire to save the life and limb of those on the road by blowing their horns. In the early days electric car drivers used bells for this purpose, as did the bicyclists. Now most cars are equipped with horns of various kinds and sounds and drivers see to it, as far as is humanly possible, that men, women and children in the way go safely about their business or pleasure, as the case may be.

A few drivers still persist in being careless and talk about the rights of the autoist. They take it that a blast of their horn should immediately clear the way ahead of them for all traffic. This attitude is usually due to a mistaken notion that they have exclusive rights in the roadway part of the street, whereas they think the pedestrian's rights are limited to the sidewalks and crossing walks. This notion is augmented by the presence of traffic regulations in cities and police to enforce them, whereby those on foot are herded off the road to the sidewalks and are permitted only at certain intervals to cross the road or street.

Courtesy on Both Sides.

The pedestrian does have a right to be on the road. I have never heard of a man being arrested for refusing to keep off the roadway, which arrest was sustained by any court. It should be taken for granted, however, that the man on foot ought to exercise judgment in his use of the road as well as the driver of the car. If each will remember the common rules of courtesy, there is apt to be little, if any, complaint from either party.

Some drivers persist in making such a constant use of their horns that they become a nuisance. They not only signal on all necessary occasions, but do a lot of unnecessary tooting, evidently because they want every one to know that they are coming and to understand those ahead must get out of the way. I have sometimes attended church when there was so much unnecessary tooting of horns by motorists that the service was almost

broken up, and I have tried to sleep in a house on a highway where the excessive blasts from the horns of thoughtless drivers made sleep almost impossible.

A driver can watch other drivers and pedestrians. If they see the driver and if their direction and speed of travel is such that they will be out of the way before the driver arrives at the spot, there is no need of blowing the horn. If not seen, of course the horn should be sounded, and the driver's foot should instinctively go to the brake pedal every time his hand goes to his horn.

As to Passing Others.

If one is driving in the country and desires to pass another car going in the same direction, it is customary to sound the horn once, that the driver ahead may not turn his car in front of you and so that if needed, he may turn to the right to let the passerby turn to the left. The driver of the car ahead is judge as to when and where he will turn because he can see ahead better and knows what obstructions are to be avoided. With few exceptions he will, when signalled, immediately give way. If he does not, and it is fair to presume he heard the signal, it is polite to wait a moment before again signalling the desire to pass.

One also should signal just before reaching the top of a hill, particularly if the road be narrow, that any one coming up on the other side may be warned and be guided accordingly. Likewise, the horn should be blown before coming to a cross road unless there is a plain view of both roads for a sufficient distance to make sure that a collision is not likely. And it should be sounded before taking dangerous curves in the road.

As a rule, it is easier on one's temperament and safer in the long run to let the fellow who wants most of the road have it. It costs little time or effort, to draw to one side and slow up to let the loud tooting speed fiends pass by. And it is much safer. They will come to grief and hang themselves is given enough rope, or they will land in the clutches of the traffic cop.

Blow your own horn, but blow it with discretion. Let others blow, too, and heed their warning. Let this be the horn-blowing philosophy of the motor car driver.

THE LOAN

By Frederick Boutet

Translated by William L. McPherson

The train had been under way since early morning. At 5 in the afternoon Guerin, who was looking out of the car window, began to recognize the face of the country. He gave a sigh of satisfaction. A smile came over his tanned face. He was nearing home. The train would soon stop at his own village.

His parents were dead. Nobody would be expecting him. But he was happy to come back for a few days. He was going to occupy his house, which, because he had no family, he loved almost like a living being. And he said to himself that, since his wounds no longer bothered him, he would be able to give some attention to his land, which must be badly in need of it.

One thing only weighed on his mind—the idea of seeing the father and mother of Ballu, a boyhood comrade, who had served in the same regiment with him and had died early in the war.

The train stopped. Guerin got off. The sight of the village station under the tall trees thrilled him. He walked slowly toward the village, breathing in with delight the familiar odor of the country as evening draws on.

In the village street he met M. Faugue, the schoolmaster, who had taught him to read and write some twenty years before. Then he met M. Morin, the Mayor. Both stopped to talk with him and M. Morin invited him to dinner. The women came out of the houses and greeted him. He was very happy. But it was only when he was again in his own house that he felt perfectly content.

Presently he went to dine with M. Morin. After dinner the villagers came in to take coffee. All had put on their Sunday clothes to do him honor. They surrounded him and questioned him. Very simply, without speaking of himself, he told them about the war as he had seen it. In the intervals of silence one could hear the faint sounds of the country; moths flew in through the open window and hovered about the lamp.

There was a knock on the door. "It's the Ballus," said M. Morin. They entered. Guerin scarcely recognized the two old people, so greatly had they changed. Pere Ballu, bent and whitened, walked with difficulty, supporting himself on a cane and lurching his head forward. Mme. Ballu seemed much shorter and thinner. Her wrinkled hands trembled and in her dim eyes there was an uncertain, frightened expression.

"We know that you were her," Pere Ballu said to Guerin, "and so we came. We are glad to see you, my boy—"

Mme. Ballu sobbed and the old man continued:

"Now, Guerin, we want you to tell us—yes, about our son—about Antoine. How was he—how was he killed? What did he do? We can speak about it, now. His mother and I, we are—I can't say that we are getting accustomed to our loss (that would be to lie), but for the last year—well, we can talk about it, anyway. We know that he is dead. That's all. Since you were with him you can tell us—"

The old man stopped, choked with emotion. After a painful silence he began again:

"We are brave; tell us. For that matter it will console us. Antoine—there weren't many like him—strong, courageous, adventurous, and everything else. You others, you know him. It is the truth I am telling you. Then, surely, he must have done some extraordinary things. Tell us. It will do us good. We shall be prouder than ever of him when we know the facts. So tell us. We want to hear you—"

The two old people sat down. They fixed their eyes on Guerin. Perhaps they asked themselves why their own son wasn't there, in place of this young man, who had no parents. Guerin seemed embarrassed.

"We want to hear you," the old man repeated.

"Well, it was this way," Guerin began, with a great effort. "It was about the end of September, on a beautiful day. We were near a river—in the north—"

He stopped.

"And then what? What did Antoine do? Don't be afraid to tell us. It will do us good to know."

Guerin still hesitated. But with the old man's eyes fastened on him he came to a decision.

"It was this way. He was in the front line with the others of his section—and a machine gun. They were in a village. It was necessary to hold it. The Boches attacked. There was a mass of them and our men fell, one after another.

"He was left alone. He knew how to serve the machine gun and he held the village for a quarter of an hour. We fired over him, naturally, but he held it with his gun. He couldn't leave because he had his lieutenant and some comrades with him, lying on the ground, wounded. Besides, it was necessary to hold on. Then our troops advanced and found him all alone with his mitrailleuse. That is what your son did, Pere Ballu."

Guerin had spoken rapidly, without even stopping to take breath. The two old people, beaming forward on their chairs, listened to him rapturously. When the story was finished there was silence.

"The man who did this is a hero," said the old schoolmaster, gravely.

—and the worst is yet to come



A Black Irishman.

Nothing astonishes visitors to the West Indies more than the speech of the negroes. Naturally it takes its tone from the language of the people who used to be their masters. In Cuba and in Porto Rico they speak Spanish, and on the islands of Haiti and Martinique, French; in Jamaica and in other British islands the negro speaks with a cockney accent. In Montserrat, which Irish planters peopled in the seventeenth century, all of the descendants of the former slaves have a strong brogue.

Not very long ago, says Sir Frederick Treves in the Cradle of the Deep, a British ship dropped anchor in the main harbor of the island, and an Irishman among the passengers, leaning over the rail, accosted a sooty negro who had come alongside with fruit to sell.

"Oi say, Cuffey," he cried, "phwat's the chance for a live lad to get a job ashore?"

"Faith, Yer Honor," answered the negro, "if it's wurruk yer ather, yer can find it in gobs for the lookin'. An O'll be thankin' ye not to be callin' me Cucey. Mulca-ahy's me name. Patrick Mulca-ahy."

"Mulca-ahy! Saints in hiven! D'ye mane to tell me yer an Irishman?"

"As good a wan as yerself."

"Wurra, wurra! An' how long've ye been wurrukin' here?"

"Folwe years, come St. Patrick's Day."

"Ye don't tell me! An' in that toime ye've turned as black as me hat! Oh me sowl, if Oi stay long enough to make me fortune and go on back to Clonee with it, 'twil take some mighty soft persuadin' to get Maggie Murphy to marry me, an' she not beln' able to tell me from any nayer!"

The Summer Path to Church. It leaves the doorstep worn and gray, Slips underneath the maple trees And slowly climbs a grassy slope To meet stray butterflies and bees.

Then through a little sagging gate It goes into an orchard old That holds within its gracious space More treasures than our arms can hold.

Down aisles of sunshine flecked with shade, While overhead the swallows call, The narrow path leads willing feet When summer's peace broods over all.

It zigzags like a wandering child Through waving grasses tall and green, But seems to loiter with a laugh Where woods and mountains can be seen.

Then on again beyond the fence Where elm trees fringe a meadow wide, And bubbling songs of bobolinks Fall from the air on every side.

Across the road, up to the church, It ends at last its winding way Where words of prayer and hymns of praise Rest like a blessing on the day. —Adella Washer.

The Teacher's Task. Hundreds of otherwise well-informed people have the idea that a teacher's work consists merely in meeting classes, asking questions and assigning the next day's lessons. Few realize that to be successful a teacher must spend hours of study in preparing the day's work, and that he must often work until midnight correcting examination papers and doing other out-of-school duties. It is just as reasonable to suggest that a minister be paid by the hour for his Sunday morning sermon as to argue that a teacher should be paid only for the time he spends in the classroom.

The Materialist. "What would you suggest for our literary club to read?" asked Mrs. Flubdub. "A good cook-book," responded her brutal husband.

Want Cash; No Apologies. Germany has paid Argentina for the ship she sunk and will also apologize. France and Britain do not care for apologies, but they do drag to have the money.

Origin of "Gulliver's Travels"

"Gulliver's Travels" is one of the most widely read books in the English language, and for close to 200 years has charmed both old and young. When Jonathan (Dean) Swift arrived in England from Ireland in March, 1726, he brought with him the manuscript of "Gulliver's Travels" and entrusted its publication to Pope's discretion. It appeared in November, 1726, and Swift was paid \$500 for it.

That famous book had its origin in the ideas of a great general satire on human foibles, and was projected as early as 1714 by the Scribblers Club. But the extraordinary care spent on the work by Swift, the breadth of its application and the completeness with which it expresses his peculiar sentiments during the twelve years that followed his settlement at the deanery of St. Patrick's make it in every way his own.

Critics have pointed out the sources from which Swift derived the groundwork of his plans. They have explained the special allusions to contemporary history, which abound throughout; and they have expatiated on the extraordinary skill with which the story is told, the exactness of its proportions, the accuracy of its logic and the verisimilitude of its facts.

Perhaps no other work ever exhibited such general attractiveness to all classes. It offered personal and political satire to the readers in high life, low and coarse incidents to the vulgar, marvels to the romantic, wit to the young and lively, lessons of morality and policy to the grave and maxims of deep and bitter misanthropy, to neglected age and disappointed ambition.

The voyage to Lilliput refers chiefly to the court and politics of England, and Sir Robert Walpole is plainly intimated under the character of Premier Flimnap. The factions of high-heels and low-heels of the story no doubt express the factions of the Tories and Whigs; the small Indians and the big Indians, the religious diversions of Papist and Protestant; and when the heir apparent was described as wearing one high heel and one low, the Prince of Wales, who at that time divided his favors between the two leading political parties in England, laughed very heartily at the comparison.

While many other authors have given the world imaginary voyages of a supposed traveler to ideal realms, it was reserved for Swift to enliven the morality of his work with humor, to relieve its absurdity with satire and to give the most improbable events an appearance of reality, derived from the character and style of the narrator. Even Robinson Crusoe hardly excels "Gulliver's Travels" in gravity and verisimilitude of narrative.

Bits of Canadian News.

Canada is one of the most fortunate countries in the world, so the representative of a Netherlands company that has several millions invested in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba reports after a comprehensive tour of investigation. He is J. D. P. Ten Boeck, of Holland, one of the principals of the Holland-Canada Mortgage Company. He expressed himself in Calgary as being well pleased with conditions and prospects in Western Canada and is satisfied that this year's crop would be marketed very profitably.

The value of the sea fish catch in Canada during the three months period, April to June 1921, amounted to \$7,624,810, of which Nova Scotia accounted for \$3,436,527, British Columbia \$2,462,238, New Brunswick \$1,086,731, Quebec \$359,150, and Prince Edward Island \$280,164.

More than 2,400 soldiers have been placed on Alberta land by the Soldiers' Settlement Board since its organization was completed, and of this number, not more than five per cent. have proven failures, is the report issued by Edmonton authorities.

The first samples of this season's threshed wheat arrived in Calgary and have been pronounced by George Hill, Dominion Government inspector, to be of excellent quality and quite up to the samples received last year. The samples were from the Taber district and graded number 1 northern. The wheat is of excellent color and shows but little, if any, trace of the dry weather experienced this year.

Staked for twenty-five miles of its length with recently located placer claims, the Lardeau River, in British Columbia, promises to be the scene of active placer mining as soon as the wet season begins. There is great interest in the experiment of washing gold on this river, but just at present owing to the dry weather, the water is not available for placer operations.

Winnipeg's official population is within 507 of the 200,000 mark, following a net increase of 2,546 since January, according to the city hall records. The last assessment figures showed a population of 196,947, but 3,722 births and 1,176 deaths occurred this year, leaving the net increase of 2,546.

Last Mountain Lake, and the islands therein, in the Province of Saskatchewan, has been created into a bird sanctuary under the Migratory Birds Act. Shooting of game birds in the open season will be allowed on all portions of Last Mountain Lake sanctuary, except the islands north of and including Pelican Island.

Five thousand crates, or fifteen carload of British Columbia potatoes comprise the first of this season's export of this commodity to Manila. The first movement of potatoes from British Columbia was in 1920, and the tubers were so well received that it is be-

lieved a large export trade will be developed.

Soldier settlers in the northern parts of the three prairie provinces will harvest from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre this season, according to Captain Boyd, federal inspector of the Soldiers' Settlement Board. Communities have been established at Riding Mountain, Piapot, Porcupine and Pouce Coupe. Each settler in these reserves has an average of eighty acres under cultivation, and, according to Captain Boyd, have done remarkably well.

The B.C. Department of Naval Affairs has in view the installation of a very powerful continuous wave system wireless station near Vancouver to undertake land work and communicate with distant points up coast, thus leaving the present station at Point Grey to handle shipping business only, stated G. J. Desbarats, deputy minister.

At Anyox, B.C., total production of copper at the smelter amounted to 25,821,680 pounds during the past year, mostly from ores mined at Hidden Creek mine, close in. The total shipments of copper ore from the mine during the year amounted to 807,863 tons and the foreign ores used amounted to 47,070 tons, a good deal of this coming from the Dolly Varden mine at Alice Arm.

He Knew. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had been invited to a friend's for tea, and the time had arrived for preparing for the visit.

"Come along, dearie," said Mrs. Jones to her three-year-old son, "and have your face washed."

"Don't want to be washed," came the reply.

"But, said mother, 'you don't want to be a dirty little boy, do you? I want my little boy to have a nice clean face for the ladies to kiss!'"

Upon this persuasion he gave way and was washed.

A few minutes later he stood watching his father washing.

"Ha, ha, daddy!" he cried. "I know why you're washing!"

Baseball in Japan. Christians 2, Buddhists 1, was the final score of a baseball game played in the grounds of the great Buddhist temple at Kyoto, Japan. Christian missionaries aroused the interest of the Buddhists in modern sports until a match game was arranged between the Buddhist priests and the Christian Bible class. Neither side scored until the eighth inning, when the priests put a run across. Then, in the last of the ninth inning, the Christians got two hits. The Buddhist high priest, in spite of his royal connections, let a fast grounder go between his legs, and both runners scored.

For a dead opportunity there is no resurrection.

Length of Days on Other Planets

How long is a day on the sun? It seems an odd question, considering that what we call the day is made by the sun. How can it be otherwise than day all the time on the solar luminary?

That, however, is merely our planetary viewpoint of the matter. In a broader sense of the term, a day means one complete revolution of a celestial body. The sun revolves on its axis, just as the earth does, turning around once in 800 of our hours. Its day, in other words, is 600 hours long.

Astronomers would like to know how long the planet Mercury's day is, but they haven't been able to find out. They are equally at a loss to know the day's length on Venus. The latter—twin of the earth in size, and the only planet besides our own that is believed to be inhabited—is so covered with a veil of clouds that the telescope can't see to fixed point on its surface which to determine the rate of its revolution.

The Martian day is six hours longer than ours. That of Jupiter is slightly less than ten hours long, and the length of Saturn's day is ten and three-tenths hours.

But when it comes to Uranus and Neptune, the two outermost and most distant of the sun's eight planets, the astronomers are again puzzled. They do not know the rate at which either of them revolves.

It takes the earth 365 days to make a complete journey around the sun, which we call a year. Mercury's year is only eighty-eight days long. That of Venus is 225 days. The Martian year is 687 days long. That of Jupiter is twelve times as long as our year; that of Saturn over twenty-nine times as long; that of Uranus eighty-four times as long, and that of Neptune 165 times as long, or 60,181 days.

If (as seems altogether likely) the sun is revolving about some stupendous star in space, it may require goodness knows how many millions of years to make the circuit once—in other words, to fill out a single solar year.

FRANKVILLE FAIR AND LIVE STOCK SHOW

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

SEPT. 22-3

ONE OF THE BEST

PROGRAMME SECOND DAY

Free-for-All	- - -	Purse \$100, 50, 30, 20
Farmers' Race	- - -	Purse 50, 20, 15, 10, 5

REGULATIONS—Four to enter, three to start in both Races. Entrance Fee for Free-for-All, ten per cent of purse. Entrance fee for Farmers' Race, 5 per cent of Purse—must be owned by a farmer who is actively engaged in farming—open to horses that never started for money before. Judges decision in all cases to be final. All entries to be made with the Secretary of Race Committee before 12 noon on day of Race. Competitors confined to one race only in these contests. THOS. STACEY, Sec'y-Treas.

BAND MUSIC ON THE GROUNDS

Admission 25c : : Children 15c
WALTER BROWN, Pres. W. H. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y

RIOTING IN BELFAST STREETS: DEATH ROLL STANDS AT FOURTEEN

Strongholds of Nationalists, Sinn Feiners and Orangemen Standing Aloof—More Troops Requisitioned to Quell Disturbances.

A despatch from Belfast says:—The death roll in the Belfast street riots now stands at fourteen. The military are cordoning off the disturbed areas, but the situation remains extremely dangerous.

The Ulster Cabinet held a conference with the police and civic authorities and are requisitioning additional troops.

Gunmen were again active in the Old Lodge district. They opened a heavy fire in the direction of Shank-hill Road, a thickly populated Protestant quarter. A young man was killed and four were seriously wounded in this fighting.

Workmen were attacked on the way home in West Belfast; the police were obliged to fire on the attacking forces, which were dispersed.

The present trouble had its origin in the Warren and side streets lying between West Street and North Queen Streets. The residents of these streets and Old Lodge Road, another storm centre, are of mixed political views and constant bickering is the result. This boiled up on Monday. A fortunate circumstance is that Falls Road, the stronghold of the Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, and Sandy Row, Shank-hill and Ballymacarrett, where Orangemen predominate, are standing aloof.

As the day progressed, the police patrols increased their effectiveness and succeeded in getting better control of the warring elements.

Sir William Coates, the Lord Mayor, early called on General Carter-Campbell, commander of the British troops in Ulster, for soldiers to quell the rioting, urging the need of protection for the city's citizens, and his demand was granted.

During the dinner hour a heavy downpour of rain drove the contending factions from the streets. Police in a "birdcage" lorry immediately began shepherding curiosity seekers from the danger points. From that

time on the sniping died down. Some apprehension was felt as to what might happen when the shipyard workers returned home from their work in the evening, this being deemed the most critical time of the day. If that period should pass off without untoward incident, it was believed the rioting could be considered at an end.

During the morning sniping was carried on in full view of the people in the windows along Royal Avenue. It was here a milkman and a little boy were wounded by shots from Kent Street, which runs from Royal Avenue to Carrick Hill, a Sinn Fein stronghold. A passing tram-car was utilized as a shield by a section of a crowd in the line of fire, but the two were struck by bullets.

A court martial sitting at Galway sent two members of the Black and Tan forces in Ireland to ten years at penal servitude. They were convicted of raiding a house at Salt Hill and compelling two students to walk bare-foot over broken bottles.

A later despatch from Belfast, Sept. 1, says:—As a result of the military being in charge, Belfast is almost normal as far as shooting and disorder are concerned. At a meeting of the Belfast Corporation on Thursday the Lord Mayor said that very regrettable occurrences had disgraced their city during the past few days, and that feeling on all sides was that the police and military did not give adequate security until Wednesday.

He was very glad, he said, that a marked improvement had come over the situation in the past 24 hours, hardly a shot having been fired up to midday.

In letters which the Lord Mayor addressed to the citizens of Belfast he appeals to them to refrain from any act that might lead to disturbance.

To date the death roll totals 18. Troops are patrolling Springfield road, in the area which causes the authorities some concern.



SHACKLETON SAILS ON SEPTEMBER 12

Explorer's Expedition to the Antarctic Will Consist of Eighteen Persons.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, interviewed regarding his further expedition to the antarctic regions, said that the program had increased to such an extent that further alterations had been made to the ship "Quest" which will bear the party among the ice floes. The personnel of the party will be increased from fourteen to eighteen.

These changes have delayed the departure of the expedition, which it is now expected to leave about September 12 next. The British Admiralty has done everything possible in the way of loaning instruments, wireless installations and hydrographic equipment, and has also indicated certain lines of research which they desired carried out. This Admiralty work should result in ensuring increased safety for ships at sea in certain areas. The expedition will also undertake a program for the British Air Ministry which will have a great economic bearing on the future of aviation.

Sir Ernest has declared that in carrying out researches for these two departments, the original Antarctic program will be in nowise curtailed.

Possibly before leaving Capetown, another geologist may be added to the expedition. It is the desire of John Quiller Rowett, well-known publicist and scientist, who is financing the expedition, that the "Quest" in this expedition have representatives from each of the British self-governing Dominions on board. At present two New Zealanders, one Canadian, and one Australian have been commissioned for the party, but no South African.

Alcohol in Mother's Milk.

The discovery has been made by a physiologist that the milk of inebriate mothers contains a small amount of alcohol, and it is his belief that such mothers communicate to their offspring a desire for stimulants.

ONTARIO TOWNS MAKE GREAT STRIDES

Census Returns Show Increase in Population in Past Ten Years.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An increase of 95.28 per cent. in the population of Orillia, Ont., in the last ten years, is shown by bulletin number three covering the preliminary announcement of population just issued by the Dominion statistician. The population of Orillia now stands at 13,334, as compared with 6,828 in 1911, when the last Dominion census was taken. The bulletin issued covers 25 cities and towns in eastern and western Canada. Although Orillia shows the largest percentage increase of places covered in the bulletin, Sault Ste. Marie is a close second with a percentage increase of 93.26 in the last ten years, and a population to-day of 21,228.

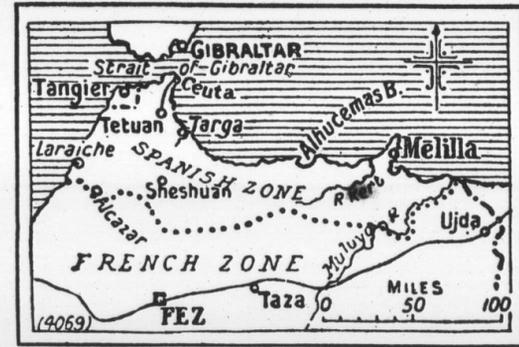
The Dominion Statistician announces that the count is subject to correction. Adjustments on account of closed houses and absentees have yet to be made. Anyone who thinks that he or she has been omitted from the census is requested to notify the bureau of statistics.

Ontario returns issued are as follows:

	1921.	1911.	Inc.
Eastview	5,327	3,169	2,158
Barrie	6,992	6,420	572
Sault Ste. Marie ..	21,228	10,984	10,244
Smiths Falls ..	10,594	6,370	4,179
Sarnia	14,637	9,947	4,690
Ingersoll	5,118	4,763	355
Hawkesbury	5,532	4,400	1,132
Pembroke	7,873	5,626	2,247
Midland	6,984	4,663	2,321
Orillia	13,334	6,828	6,506

San Marino, the midget republic, is to double the size of its army, which in future will consist of six soldiers.

Strawberries as a ship's cargo are considered dangerous, owing to the strong fumes given off by the fruit causing dizziness and a form of intoxication.



SPAIN'S WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

The history of the Spanish zone of Morocco has been "a constant warfare waged on the whole with considerable success, against the Moorish tribesmen, together with very slow penetration and organization of the country by the colonists."

PREMIER MEIGHEN ANNOUNCES GENERAL ELECTION BEFORE END OF YEAR

Idea of Redistribution Abandoned As Census Returns Are Not Ready—Tariff is the Principal Issue Before the People.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—The challenge so lightly thrown out by William Lyon Mackenzie King and the Farmers' party has been accepted.

Within the next three months the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen will ask for the dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the country. He made the announcement to a gathering of two thousand people in the Grand Theatre here on Thursday night and they cheered his declaration of war with a vigor and a show of fighting spirit entirely unusual in post-war political audiences.

"It is in my judgment the duty of Parliament and my duty as Prime Minister of this country to ask for the dissolution of Parliament at an early date and an election before the new year, and that is the course I am going to pursue." Mr. Meighen declared at the close of a matter of fact explanation of the considerations that had led to that decision. Mr. Meighen frankly admitted that he would have preferred to bring down a redistribution bill before appealing to the people. It had always been his intention, though he had never pledged himself

to redistribution, but he had come to the conclusion that it could not be done without prolonging indefinitely the uncertainty and the lack of confidence that were retarding the commercial and industrial recovery of the country.

Inquiry had revealed the fact that the census returns upon which redistribution would have to be based would not be available before December, but even if they could be ready in November and a special session of Parliament held, it would still be necessary to commit the country to a long winter campaign.

"A winter campaign through December, January and February is something unthinkable," he commented.

In making his announcement the Prime Minister placed squarely before the people the issue upon which the election would be fought. The cleavage between the advocates of a policy of moderate protection and its enemies—the free traders of the Farmer Party and the chamelions of Liberalism, with their "muffled drums" of free trade, which never before drawn so clearly, so forcibly.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.68%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.64%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.57%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.39%.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48%; No. 3 CW, 47%; extra No. 1 feed, 47%; No. 1 feed, 46%; No. 2 feed, 45%.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77%; No. 4 CW, 74%; rejected, 69%; feed, 69%.
All above in store at Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67c, nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 3 Winter, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 1 commercial, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.18; No. 3 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.
Barley—Malt, 24c; mixed, 24c; 24c; triplets, 25c. Old, large, 31 to 32c; twins, 32 to 33c; triplets, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 27c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; 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, 22 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43c; selects, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$3 to \$3.25.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Honey—50-30-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 57 to 63c; 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, 18 to 21c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 19 to 19 1/2c.

tubs, 19 1/2 to 20c; pails, 20 to 20 1/2c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 1/2 to 15c; prints, 17 1/2 to 17c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butchers' steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butchers' heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$50 to \$80; calves, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$2 to \$3; lambs, yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$8.50 to \$8.75; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, good, \$2 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$1; do, off cars, \$1.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 59 1/2c to 60c; do, No. 3, 58 to 58 1/2c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag 90 lbs., \$3.25. Bran—\$29. Shorts—\$31. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$32.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 18 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 38 1/2 to 39c. Eggs—Selected, 45 to 46c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$2. Good calves, \$9; dairy calves, \$8 to \$4.

Canada's Lumber Favored in West U.S.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—In spite of demands of North-western shingle men, that the duty of 50 cents per thousand, as fixed in the Fordney Bill in the House, be retained by the Senate, Western pine interests oppose the duty, and expect later on to make a strong showing against it. Senators on the Finance Committee are showing a marked disposition to oppose any form of lumber duties aimed at Canadian lumber. The reason is found in the pressure of farm organizations for free lumber. Testimony before the Finance Committee, moreover, has revealed that the British Columbia shingles are superior to those made on the United States side, because the latter are kiln-dried to excess.

The first trip on the new Paris to Warsaw air service took ten hours as compared with sixty hours for the journey by train.

WAR COMES TO AN OFFICIAL END IN GREAT BRITAIN

A despatch from London says:—The official end of the war on Wednesday night brings a cut in wages and salaries of employees of the Government approximating £500,000 weekly. Civil servants' bonuses, based on the cost of living, have been reduced considerably. The higher grades of workers lose 10 to 60 per cent. of

their recent pay. Salaries under £500 yearly are reduced from five to twenty-one shillings weekly, and agricultural wages fall six shillings weekly. The Defence of the Realm Act, embodying a variety of wartime restrictions, lapsed on Wednesday night. Its provisions have long been virtually inoperative.

SEVEN SEATS VACANT IN THE COMMONS

Another Federal Riding Loses Representative by Death of E. B. Devlin.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The death of Emmanuel B. Devlin, Liberal member of Parliament for Wright County, Quebec, brings the number of vacancies in the House of Commons up to seven. Four seats in Ontario, all of which were formerly represented by supporters of the Government, are vacant, namely, West York, Leeds and Brockville, Durham, Victoria and Haliburton. Two in Quebec are unrepresented—St. Antoine Division of Montreal formerly held by the Government, and Wright County. The seventh vacancy is in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, formerly represented by Hon. J. A. Maharg, an Agrarian, now a member of the Saskatchewan Government.

Average Human Life Longer by Four Years

A despatch from Columbus says:—The average life of man has been lengthened four years in the last quarter century, despite the crime wave, war, automobile and other hazards.

"Within another generation the allotted threescore years and ten will be a thing of the past," Dr. George W. Hoagland said, basing his claims on mortality statistics of the American Insurance Union, of which he is secretary.

"Improvements brought about in sanitation, the nationwide anti-spitting fight and other steps have contributed toward man's longevity," Dr. Hoagland said. "Severe epidemics of typhoid and malaria which formerly took such a huge toll of life, no longer are known."

To be happy, one should always have something beyond one's reach.

His Majesty Pleased With Irish Response

A despatch from London says:—King George has sent a message to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Irish situation. The message said:

"Let us thank God that some measure of response has been vouchsafed to my appeal to my Irish people. With a full heart let us pray that their reconciliation may be consummated by the deliberations now proceeding, and that they may be united, making a new era for their native land."

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO OVERSEAS EXHIBITS

British Industries Fair Invite Canadian Manufacturers to Show Goods.

A despatch from London, Eng., says:—Contrary to conditions in previous years, when lack of space at the British Industries Fairs prevented the free co-operation of Canadian exhibitors, every encouragement will be given Canadian manufacturers to show goods at the forthcoming Fair to be held at the White City next March. This Fair will be open to all exhibitors within the British Empire on precisely the same terms and conditions as to United Kingdom exhibitors. The Board of Trade organizers, who wish to emphasize the Imperial character of the Fair, told that correspondent that applications for space from overseas would be given a time preference in the order of allotment, owing to the distance which the exhibits would have to travel. Buyers are expected from all over the world and the Fair promises to be exceptionally interesting this year, as the food section is to be shown in London, instead of in Glasgow as formerly.

Opera Sent by Radio. Opera performed in Berlin and transmitted by wireless telephone was distinctly heard 800 miles away.

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



By Jack Rabbit

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

Many people worry a lot about so-called bodily infirmities when there really is little cause for worry. What they need to know is that as the years go by the changed inclinations and requirements are natural, and needs of the body adjust themselves to new conditions. For instance one has often heard people complain about their inability to sleep as many hours as they used to do, and think in consequence that they must be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Another will lament the fact that he cannot play baseball or tennis, although he was formerly an enthusiast at these games.

How to live at various ages is a matter of very great importance. The young person has more reserve power, more activity, and requires more food. Older people show less activity, sleep less and do not require so much food. Besides, they have to go more carefully and are inclined to avoid even necessary exercise.

However physically fit the best athletes may appear, they seldom show their best form after thirty. Very few of the players in the major leagues of baseball are over thirty years of age, the most notable exception, however, being Ty Cobb, the famous Detroit outfielder. In pugilistic circles Jack Johnson retained the world's championship when over thirty, but such men as these are the exception rather than the rule.

One reason why strenuous exercise is inadvisable after youth has passed, is on account of the blood pressure increasing as the years go by. That the kind of exercise one takes in middle life is of importance from a health standpoint is shown by insurance companies inquiring into this matter on issuing policies.

After all is said and done, youth is only old age deferred, and the strenuous life, the bubbling vivacity and almost ceaseless energy of youth cannot help but serve their purpose in bringing the physical part of our make-up to maturity, and as a natural consequence, provide time in after years for the development of the mind and the capacity for study and application in the making of a living.

At the adult stage of life, too, the demands of business and professional activity necessitates a considerable amount of exercise which takes the place of organized exercise and play

such as is indulged in in youth. Walking is one of the best exercises, and even in cities people should be encouraged to do more walking than from their place of business. The increasing popularity of golf and the opening up of municipal golf links in some of our large cities is from the health viewpoint a decided move in the right direction. In many of the Y.M.C.A. centres, too, modified exercises for business men have been arranged, which should be developed by the municipalities till indulged in by all the citizens who possibly can arrange the time.

People approaching the old age of life frequently complain of not being able to sleep well at nights, but it should be remembered that this condition is often not insomnia as it is the custom generally for old people to take naps through the day. With advancing years, care should ever be taken to avoid infection, there being a great tendency for old people to develop bronchitis and pneumonia. To guard against these it is advisable for aged folks to avoid crowded places and not get overheated or chilled. Sunshine is an excellent tonic at this time of life as it is at any stage of existence. When the heart's action shows signs of failing, rest is far better than medicines. Moderate exercise, graded to suit different ages, is one of the best adjuncts of health to all classes of the community, and for old people, especially those who have lived an active life, it is essential that they continue to take an interest in the affairs of the world and some interesting hobby or pastime that will keep their minds serene and enable them to get about and keep their blood in circulation. How often we hear and see instances of men who have had a busy life, retiring to seek a well-earned rest in their old age, and passed away a few weeks or months later when cut off from the interests and activities which kept their minds active and their bodily health sustained.

The old saying "Remain in harness," applied in moderation, is very often one of the guideposts to a longer life.

Will the lady signing herself "Mrs. G. D., Bothwell, Ont.," kindly send stamped addressed envelope to Dr. Middleton at the Parliament Buildings, and he will reply personally.

Emir Takes Odd Assortment of Luggage.

Probably no party that has ever left London carried a stranger assortment of luggage than did the Emir of Katsina the native Nigerian ruler, who left recently for his homeland with his several wives after having had the time of his life in England.

While the travellers had no trunks to speak of they took enough things into their special train compartment to cause a Canadian porter to turn white. There were dozens of packages and bundles done up in cloth, tea pots, pails and colored vases, but the prize bit of luggage was a gigantic copper bathtub which was carried into the car with great ceremony. It was not stated to what use the Emir intended to put the bathtub, but the water with which all the pails and teapots were filled, it was explained, would be used by the party before the prayers which they would be compelled to make in the train.

The Emir's wives seemed particularly delighted and under their hoods they giggled like schoolgirls and ate buns which had been purchased for them at the station. They were a bit annoyed when the crowd peered in at them through the windows, but they were so delighted with the buns that just before the train pulled out another large quantity was bought.

The Emir is going back to attend the Mohammedan festival at Mecca. "But I am coming back," he said, "and one of the things I am coming back for is to enjoy a day's hunting in England."

In all large cities in China are hotels patronized exclusively by beggars.

France's population has decreased 2,500,000 since 1911, without reckoning Alsace Lorraine and Algeria.

Among the stores in a great Atlantic liner for one voyage will be 170,000 pounds of meat, 50 tons of potatoes, and 5,000 pounds of butter.

The Folly of Cheating Nature

Many people get the idea that they can keep their nerves on edge and their digestion upset year after year, and "get away with it." They sleep only half as much as they should—and never get properly and thoroughly rested.

If you tire out easily, if you are getting pale and anemic, if your food doesn't digest as it should, would it not be well to stop and consider whether tea or coffee is having its effect on you?

The thein and caffeine found in tea and coffee are drugs, as any doctor can tell you. Is it any wonder that the steady use of these drugs sometimes causes serious damage?

If you really want to be fair with yourself, and give yourself the opportunity you deserve in order to do your best work, make up your mind to quit tea and coffee for awhile—and drink delicious, appetizing Postum instead.

Postum permits sound, refreshing sleep which builds strength, energy and endurance.

Order Postum from your Grocer today. Drink this hot, refreshing beverage in place of tea or coffee for 10 days and see what a wonderful difference it will make in the way you feel.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health

"There's a Reason"

The Eagle Eye of the Forest Airplane.

The use of airplanes in forest protective work is bringing to light some valuable features that had not been anticipated. Most forest fires are caused by the carelessness of human beings. If prospectors, hunters, campers, fishermen, and others who go into the woods for business or pleasure could be educated to be always careful with their camp fires, their matches and their cigarette stubs over half the load would be lifted from the shoulders of the fire fighters. This is the reason why the fire warning poster is probably the most important single factor in forest protection. And here comes in a little psychology in which the airplane figures. When a man camps at a place where a warning against the careless use of fire is conspicuously posted he is careful to put out his fire, but when he camps at a spot where he seems to be outside of the range of human touch or observation, he is apt to grow careless and fires are likely to follow in his trail. One of the Dominion Forestry Branch inspectors, in reporting on his first week's experience in observation from an airplane, records this fact that men camping in the woods or out from the city for a few days or a week-end are suddenly and effectively reminded of what they ought to do by the appearance of an airplane high above them, attending strictly to its business of patrolling the forest. This impression is deepened when the men realize that they and their camp have been seen from the airplane. Of this they are certain, when they see a message fluttering down to them through the air. They naturally watch where the paper falls and, if possible, get it. They find it a message reminding them that as citizens of Canada, they should assist the Forestry Branch and the Air Board in protecting their own property—the forest—by being careful with fire. As preventing fires is much more economical and effective than fighting fires, this feature of airplane patrol is of great importance.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not properly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Spider's Trap.

Have you ever seen a spider constructing his web? It is one of the most interesting and most beautiful sights in Nature.

Having found a suitable place, he begins first to make the "spokes." The spokes are made of a different kind of material from the web proper—they are not sticky.

Now begins the real business of making the trap itself. Starting at one of the spokes, the spider gums down a thread, and then moves in a spiral direction, paying out the thread as he goes. It is gummed firmly down to each spoke, and it is provided with thousands of tiny drops of gum in between the spokes.

This gum, secreted by a special gland in the spider, holds captive any fly that touches one of the spiral strands.

Round and round goes the spider weaving the sticky net and spacing its meshes so that no fly can pass between them.

As soon as the trap is perfect, the spider takes up his position at its centre, laying each of his eight legs on one of the spokes. In this way he is able to feel at once the arrival of a fly in any part of the net. If he captures an insect too large to be dealt with summarily, he weaves a fine web round it, and does not come to close quarters until it is so securely bound that it cannot move a limb.

Raiding the Icebergs.

The danger from icebergs in the North Atlantic is becoming so great that a destroyer has been sent out by Britain to see if it is possible to disperse some of these floating masses by means of torpedoes.

Although this is a new development, iceberg-hunting is a regular part of the work of American Navy vessels. Each year vigorous raids on the ice-fields are carried out.

The International Ice Patrol, as the fleet is called, came into existence as the result of the sinking of the Titanic by striking an iceberg in April, 1912.

Since then it has done much good work. On more than one occasion ships have been saved from danger by the patrol's wireless warnings.

The cost of the work is borne by all maritime nations using the Atlantic, in proportion to the number of ships sailing under their respective flags.

Says Sam: "Some fellows can think up twenty things Parliament ought to do for them, before they can think of a single thing they ought to do for themselves."

GOOD HEALTH CAN BE YOURS

If Your Blood Supply is Kept Rich and Red.

It is a waste of time and money to fight merely the signs of disease: in the long run you are probably worse off than when you started. What is far more important is that you should intelligently examine the various symptoms and trace the cause. When you remove the cause, health will be yours. For example, anemic people often endure months of suffering while treating its symptoms, such as indigestion, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and exhaustion after any small effort.

The apparent stomach and heart troubles are generally nothing more than the result of an insufficient supply of pure blood. This anaemic state may have followed some previous illness, or an attack of influenza; or it may have arisen from overwork, worry or too little fresh air. To obtain good health the simple and proper course is to build up the blood, but to do this you must select a reliable remedy with a reputation such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills enrich the blood which carries nourishment to all the organs of the body and enables them to do the work nature expects of them. Thousands of men and women have proved this for themselves. One of these is Mrs. T. Flynn, R.R. No. 1, Erinville, Ont., who says: "Last spring I got into a badly run-down condition. I had no energy; work left me exhausted, and the least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to give them a trial and get a half dozen boxes. I had not been taking the pills long when I felt a decided improvement in my condition and by the time I had used the six boxes I could do my household work with ease. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all weak people."

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

Aqua Regia.

In the chemistry class we learned how acids act on different substances. Sometimes they make a mixture that explodes or bursts into flames. Sometimes they eat up the substance to which they are applied. Sometimes they act slowly, showing that they do not have much power over what has been exposed to their action.

In the course of our experiments the professor gave us a bit of gold and told us to dissolve it. We tried one acid after another, but none had any effect on the gold. We left it all night in the strongest acid we had, but in the morning it was just as it had been the night before: we might as well have tried to dissolve it in water. We tried combinations of different acids, but still the gold remained unaffected.

Finally we told the professor that we thought gold could not be dissolved. He smiled. "I knew you could not dissolve the gold," he said. "None of the acids that you have here will attack it; but try this," and he handed us a bottle labeled, "Nitro-muriatic Acid (Aqua Regia)."

We poured some of the contents of the bottle into the tube that held the piece of gold. And the gold that had resisted so easily all the other acids quickly disappeared in the royal water. The gold at last had found its master.

The next day in the classroom the professor asked, "Do you know why it is called royal water?"

"Yes," we replied; "it is because it is the master of gold, which can resist almost everything else that can be poured on it."

"Boys," said he then, "it will not hurt the lesson to-day if I take time to tell you that there is one other substance that is just as impervious as gold; it cannot be touched or changed though a hundred attempts are made upon it. That substance is 'the sinful heart.' Trial and affliction will not break it down; riches and honor will not soften it; imprisonment and punishment will not master it. Even education and culture will not dissolve the sinful heart and purify it of its dross. There is but one element that has power over it—the blood of Jesus Christ the Saviour, the aqua regia of the soul. Your souls are precious, infinitely more precious than the gold you have been working with. Do not trust your souls to the action of these other influences. They cannot touch or change them. But bring them under the blood of Jesus Christ and the sin of your soul will be dissolved away in the precious blood of the Son of God."

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Panama perpetuates one of the greatest of geographic jokes on those who visit it. The direction of the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific is from northwest to southeast, and the Atlantic end is actually farther west than the Pacific end. Another geographic puzzler is that from Portland, Maine, you must sail south of east to get by the tip of Nova Scotia.

A swarm of locusts have been known to land on a ship in mid-Atlantic, 1,200 miles from land.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

In Retrospect.

"How did you get that scar?" "I got that jumping through a plate-glass window in London on Armistice night."

"What on earth did you do that for?" "Oh, I don't know. It seemed a good idea at the time."

Her Come-Back.

The Savage Bachelor—"I don't see why a man should get married when a good parrot can be bought for thirty shillings."

The Sweet Young Thing—"As usual woman is at a disadvantage. A grizzly bear can't be bought for less than ten times that."

Mike's Share.

The time had come to dole out the day's rations, and in an Irish regiment the quartermaster and his assistant had been portioning them out in preparation for distribution.

The assistant turned to the quartermaster and with a twinkle in his eye, said: "Aye please, sorr, there's a loaf short. Who'll I give it to?"

"Keep it yourself, Mike," replied the quartermaster.

Dangers of Intellect.

A worried mother living in the east side of New York wrote to her boy's teacher as follows:

"Please do not push Tommy too hard, for so much of his brain is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal or he will run to intellect entirely, and I do not desire it. So please hold him back so as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body and injuring him for life."

Don't Call Me Names!

A tall, strong man walked into a shop.

"I want a set of lady's furs," he said. "What kind?" asked the male salesman.

"That brown set in the window will do if it's not too dear," replied the tall, strong man.

"Oh, you mean skunk," said the salesman.

The poor salesman is still in hospital.

When raindrops are very large they have fallen from a low altitude; the smaller they are the higher the altitude from which they have fallen.

God's children were not made to grovel but to aspire; to look up, not down. They were not made to pinch along in poverty, but for larger, grander things. Nothing is too good for the children of the Prince of Peace; nothing too beautiful for human beings; nothing too grand, too sublime, too magnificent for us to enjoy.

What One of the Best Known Travellers in Canada Says.

"Now I am going to give you an unsolicited testimonial as they say in the patent medicine advertising. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. Perhaps this is due to the reason that I have been blessed with a sturdy constitution, and have never been ill a day in my life. One day last fall after a hard day's tramp in the slush of Montreal, I developed a severe pain in my legs and of course like a man who has never had anything wrong with him physically, I complained rather boisterously. The good little wife says: 'I will rub them with some liniment I have.' 'Go ahead,' I said, just to humor her. Well, in she comes with a bottle of Minard's Liniment and gets busy. Believe me the pain disappeared a few minutes after, and you can tell the world I said so."

(Sgd.) FRANK E. JOHNS, Montreal.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Gray Glover Co., Inc., 113 West 51st Street, New York, U.S.A.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

ASPIRIN Only "Bayer" is Genuine

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. Drugists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Bothwell, Ont.—"I was weak and run down, had no appetite and was very nervous. The nurse who took care of me told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I am getting strong. I recommend your medicine to my friends, and you may use my testimonial."—Mrs. W. J. Brady, R. R. 2, Bothwell, Ont.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful in overcoming woman's ills is because it contains the tonic, strengthening properties of good old-fashioned roots and herbs, which act on the female organism. Women from all parts of the country are continually testifying to its strengthening, beneficial influence, and as it contains no narcotics or harmful drugs it is a safe medicine for women.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read, and answered by women only.

ISSUE No. 37—21.

ONTARIO WOMAN GAINS 32 POUNDS

GIVES TANLAC CREDIT FOR FINE HEALTH.

Says She Only Weighed 98 Pounds When She Began Taking It.

"I only weighed 98 pounds when I started on Tanlac, but I now weigh 130 and am feeling like a different person," said Mrs. Frieda Brydges, 378 John St., North Hamilton, Ont.

"I underwent an operation four years ago and ever since then I have been in a very weak and rundown condition. My stomach was so upset that I could hardly eat a morsel of solid food and I got so thin people told me I looked like I was starving. I was very weak and my nerves were so unstrung that I could get but very little sleep at night."

"That was my condition when I got hold of Tanlac, but five bottles of the medicine have simply transformed me. Why, I have actually gained 32 pounds in weight and am feeling simply fine."

"I have a splendid appetite and can eat whatever I want and never suffer a particle from indigestion. My nerves are steady, I sleep well at night and am so much stronger that I can do my housework with ease."

"It is nothing less than marvelous how Tanlac has built me up and I take pleasure in making this statement for the benefit of others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Ad7.

Health from Sand.

One of the best ways of recuperating jaded nerves is to walk barefooted over a long stretch of sand. The nerves of the feet are slightly irritated by the sand grains, and the blood, being thus stimulated, circulates more freely.

Doctors say that, apart from the physical effects, the mental powers are greatly invigorated by the exercise. Their explanation is that the long stretches of sand, together with the absence of noise and other disturbances, have a soothing effect on the mind, which quickly responds to the treatment.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

She Didn't Know Beans.

Grocer—"We have some very fine string beans to-day."

Mrs. Newbridge—"How much are they a string?"

Let Cuticura Be Your First Thought Always

When the first signs of pimples, redness, or roughness appear, smear gently with Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Finally dust on the refreshing Cuticura Talcum, a delicately medicated, exquisitely scented powder. If used for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura does much to prevent skin trouble.

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

Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

This is a Short Letter, But It Proves the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bothwell, Ont.—"I was weak and run down, had no appetite and was very nervous. The nurse who took care of me told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I am getting strong. I recommend your medicine to my friends, and you may use my testimonial."—Mrs. W. J. Brady, R. R. 2, Bothwell, Ont.

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ISSUE No. 37—21.

Special Prices on all Buggies to Clear

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

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario



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

School Suit Sale

WE DESIRE to call your attention to our Special School Suit Sale, just in time when you need to fit out your boy for school.

We have a big stock of School Suits for boys from 5 to 16 years, with bloomer pants, and the first long pants suit for the bigger boys

A big range of Boys Odd Pants, Overalls, Sweaters, Jerseys Caps, Shirts, Black or Golf Stockings, everything you need for boys to get ready for school, at

Special Reduced Prices

The GLOBE
Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

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

The Athena Reporter

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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.

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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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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

Junetown

(Held over from 1st week)

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Purvis and Miss Helen Purvis of Lyn and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Ferguson of Brockville were recent visitors with Mr. Walter Purvis.

Miss Helen Scott of Toronto, Miss Miss Ethel Heney, and Mrs. John Summers of Ottawa, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herbyson.

Mr. George Henderson and Mr. James Groom spent the week-end in Brockville.

Miss Janet and Mr. W. H. Ferguson, on, spent the week end with Mr. J. M. Ferguson, Dulcaine.

Mrs. Sandelbury of Ottawa is here visiting her brothers, Mr. Alvin and Egbert Avery.

Mrs. Thos. Franklin and Master Taylor Franklin spent last week with friends in Rockport.

Mrs. Wm. Summers, Sr., of Lansdowne, is visiting Mrs. R. K. and A. B. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Avery and Mrs. Scandlbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Avery spent a day recently with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson North Augusta.

Rooms to Let—With or without board—apply to Mrs. H. A. Pierce Mill St.

Boarders Wanted—Have room for two girls attending High School—apply to Mrs. E. Rahmer, Isaac St.

Binder Twine

Carload of Re-Cleaned

OATS

(In Bags)

Prices are Right

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods

Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

FARM MANAGEMENT

A Brief Study of Some of the Leading Problems.

Systematic Method Important — A Question of Quantity, Quality, Cost, and Proceeds — Inefficiency and Carelessness to Be Barred — Good Care Will Save Many Fools.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

We speak of uncontrollable factors. Nevertheless farm management means control. The word "uncontrollable" is used loosely, and some measure of control is possible or hoped for in every farmer's undertakings. Farm management as a science, as a study, or a planned system, is a study of the methods of control. Farm practice is the corresponding art. A farmer was invited to attend a meeting to discuss improved methods of farming. "Nothing doing," was his reply; "I know a lot more new than I can get done." A very natural point of view, for the limitations of time, the scarcity of labor, adverse weather, diseases and pests, prevent him from getting all those results which his plans and his labor deserve. Yet he must plan, and to plan intelligently he must be possessed of the best knowledge available. He must plan to produce the greatest possible quantity, the best quality, at the lowest possible cost, and then he must plan to sell his produce at prices which will bring to him sufficient encouragement and reward.

Problems of Farm Management.

These are the problems of farm management: Quantity, quality, cost, and proceeds; and since they are closely inter-related, they cannot be studied separately, but must be considered all together. For example, European farming and Canadian farming are often compared to the disadvantage of the latter. It is asserted, and it is doubtless true, that the European farmer produces more per acre than the Canadian farmer does, and that the European acre is increasing in yield, while the Canadian acre is diminishing in yield. On the other hand, the Canadian farmer produces from three to ten times as much per man as does the European farmer. In Europe, because of the dense population and the relative scarcity of land, production per acre is the measure of efficiency. In Canada, because of the scarcity of man on the land and the relative abundance of land, production per man is the measure of efficiency. In Canada the farmer has the option of applying more labor to the same acres, and producing more per acre, or applying his labor to more acres. The law of diminishing returns speedily induces him to choose his option by working more acres. A low production per acre is the inevitable result of this choice.

Management Influenced by Returns.

The farmer's interest is served by adopting such a system of farm management as will give him the greatest returns for labor and capital expended. Unfortunately, that system invariably results, in a country where there is unoccupied land, in wasting soil fertility and diminishing yields. The nation, as distinct from the individual farmer, is concerned in conserving its natural resources and in producing the greatest possible amount of wealth; that is, in maintaining the soil fertility unimpaired and producing the maximum per acre. Thus the interest of the individual farmer and the interests of the nation are opposed, so long as the farmer can employ his available labor over more acres than he can work at maximum productiveness. Those interests will not be reconciled so long as economic conditions furnish the farmer with inefficient and costly labor, and costly fertilizers.

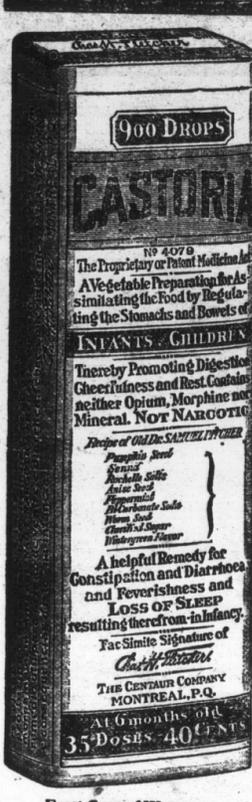
No Excuse for Slovenly Farming.

All this, however, does not excuse the careless and inefficient farmer. Two farmers live and work side by side. Both have the same amount of acres, and the same amount of capital invested. To both the same knowledge of good methods is available. One of them directs his labor, arranges his crops, selects his stock, keeps them healthy and thrifty, keeps his land clean, maintains his soil fertility, sells his produce to advantage, and succeeds. The other is haphazard. He has no plans, or wrong plans. His stock are poor in quality, and ill-fed. His fences are broken down, and his land overrun with weeds. He is going behind year by year. We all know men of both types. The difference is a difference in farm management. — President Reynolds, O. A. College, Guelph.

Good Care Will Save Many Fools.

The best time to grow foals, and the time when they will make their largest gains is when they are being carried by their dams. Many farmers do not realize this, and begin feeding the mare a proper ration only after the foal is here. The best time when in foal, should be fed a high protein ration, a ration which is rich in protein, and bone building material. This material is supplied in the form of oats, bran, and oil meal, as a concentrate, and clover or alfalfa hay as a roughage. As soon as the young foal arrives, see that he gets a good drink of his mother's first milk. This fore-milk or colostrum has purgative properties, and will usually clear the foal's intestines of the accretion accumulated prior to birth. If the digestive tract is not cleaned by the fore-milk, give the foal a tablespoonful of castor oil and a warm water and soap rectal injection.

Watch out for navel infection. If pus and disease germs get inside the body through the opening of the umbilical cord, a local infection or "Joint Ill" may develop and the foal be lost.



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3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

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Leave BUFFALO 8:00 P. M. Leave CLEVELAND 9:00 P. M.
Arrive BUFFALO 7:30 A. M. Arrive CLEVELAND 7:30 A. M.

STANDARD TIME

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-In-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C & B Line, New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$10.00 Round Trip, with 3 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 127 inch wheelbase.

Beautifully colored sectional guide chart of the Great Ship "SEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents. Also ask for our 2-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, Ohio

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

FARE \$5.56

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a.m.—
7.00 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.

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.

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear
Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

16th Sunday after Trinity
Christ Church, Athens—
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
2.30 p.m. Sunday School
7.30 p.m.—Evening Service Solo
Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
10.30 a.m. Sunday school
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
St. Paul's, Delta—
1.30 a.m. Sunday School
2.30 p.m. Evening Prayer
Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held on Sept. 18th.

A permanent ecche, where mother while seeing the sights, may leave her baby in the hands of competent nurses, will be an innovation at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
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Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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IMERSON—The Auctioneer
Write or Phone early for dates or call the Reporter and arrange for your Sale.
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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.

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