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Furniture and Undertaker  
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

# The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 43

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, July 14, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

## Helping the Farmer



The Merchants Bank is of very practical assistance in helping the Farmer—to obtain Tested Seed Grain—to settle Harvest and Threshing Expenses—to pay off Hired Help—to order the winter's supply of Coal—to purchase Pure Bred Cattle—to realize on Grain Storage Tickets. Avail yourself of this complete Banking Service.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**  
Established 1864.

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

SEE--

## The Secret Gift

Town Hall, Athens

Saturday

July 16

Good Music every night.

Adults 47 Plus War Tax Children 37  
**THE LIBERTY THEATRES**

**Crank-Case Service -**

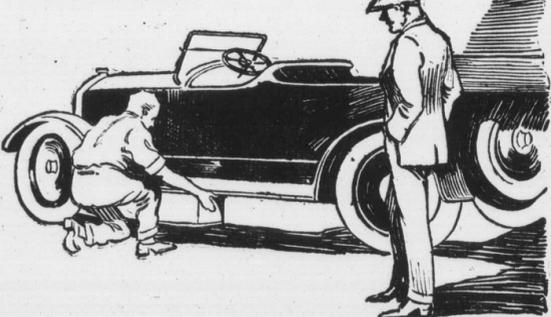


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

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

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

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



**THE Earl Construction Company**

Genuine Ford Repair Parts  
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES  
Athens Ontario

## LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

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

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

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

Mr Giles Brown, Medical student of Toronto, who is spending the holidays at his home Lyn, was a week end guest at the home of P. H. Robeson, Hard Island.

The Flower Carnival on July 20 under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of Christ Church promises to be a very gala affair. Besides the famous Smith Falls Boys Band, the Camp Vega Baseball team will play the Athens Juniors and a very close contest is expected. A. E. Donovan Ex. M. P. P. has donated \$10.00 towards the prizes for the sports. Mr Gordon of the Lindsay Piano, Co. Brockville has also donated \$5 for the best decorated car. Dinner or supper 40c, children 25c. Admission to grounds including concerts and games 25c children 15c.

We are sorry to report that Miss Margaret Kelly was confined to her bed on Monday, owing to illness.

Mr and Mrs Hugh McFadden returned to their home on Elgin St. after spending the past three weeks with her parents, at Oxford Mills.

The members of L. O. L. No. 331 marched to service at Christ Church Athens, on Sunday morning, July 10th. About fifty-five members were present besides fifteen members of the Loyal True Blue Ladies Lodge. The service was in charge of Rev. Bro. V. O. Boyle who preached a very helpful sermon suitable to the occasion. A beautiful duet "God Is Near Thee" was sung by Mrs. V. O. Boyle, Soprano and Mrs. C. Goodbody, Contralto, which was much appreciated by all.

The Misses Bulah and Dora Thurston, Fairfield, are visiting their cousin Mrs Harry Webster.

The hot weather is bringing the people in large numbers to the lake.

Mr and Mrs Burns, Frankville and Mrs Poulin, Ottawa spent Sunday at Cedar Park.

Farmers are well on with their haying the crop is so light.

The blue berries have all dried up and the raspberry crop is a total failure.

Mr Jack Kilborn of the Standard Bank of Colborne Ont. has been transferred to West Toronto.

Miss Jean McLourim of Ottawa is spending her holidays at the home of Mrs A. M. Chassels.

The Misses Annie Doolan teacher at Kenora, Ont. and Elizabeth Doolan teacher at Mallorytown have arrived home to spend their holidays.

Miss Kate Checkly, who has been teaching at Cobden is with us again at the home of her Aunt and Uncle Mr and Mrs Jas. McBratney.

Mrs Graham Richardson, of Toronto who has been at the home of her parents Mr and Mrs Henderson Elloida, for a week or more spent a few days here calling on relatives and friends.

Mr Earnest Chivers, returned last week end, after spending the past ten months in the North West and Northern Ontario.

### SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

Mr G. D. McLean and family and Mr Howard Willis and family are camping for the month of July at Delta Lake.

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

There was a general exodus of merchants on the first end-week holiday of the season, July 6th.

Walter H. Smith, B. S. A. made a business trip to Toronto last week.

Mrs C. F. Yates was at Maynard on Friday attending the District Convention of Women's Institute.

Mrs T. Jerviss and Miss Margaret, New York, Mrs G. F. Blackwell and son Fred, of Lindsay, are guests at the home of Irwin Wiltse.

The families of W. F. Earl and G. E. Judson have gone to their Charleston cottages for the summer.

Mrs Ada Fisher has greatly improved the appearance of her Central St. residence by having it freshly painted.

Mrs Johnston's, Victoria St. residence has been similarly improved.

Wm. Allingham has sold his Prince St. residence to Callie Chant a former Athenian who has been living in Boston for the past year or so.

Reeve Holmes made a hurried business trip to Toronto last week.

### Beneficial Effects of School Fairs.

School fairs are to the boys and girls of the land what the larger fairs are to adults. By this time they should be thoroughly organized; prize lists published and circulated and programmes of proceedings prepared, the two indeed given in one publication. These fairs increase in number every year and are proving of inestimable value in the agricultural education of the young and even in beneficially influencing the more mature. Of course boys' and girls' clubs are the principal feeders of the fairs, but entries are usually accepted from children who are not members of any such organization. Agricultural Representatives all testify to the splendid effect the fairs are having upon farm life and agricultural pursuits generally. One, for instance, writes "I do not know of any thing which is a greater factor in improving the farm production and the farm industry of the country than the school fairs. In addition to bringing direct, practical results, school fairs have had a very effective influence in encouraging teachers to take up says: "The importance of the school fair cannot be over-emphasized. It teaches our future farmers how they can take the most out of the soil. It makes our rural people better and happier. In recognition of the truth of the old adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" a program of sports is usually included in the days list of proceedings.

### Cadets In Camp

In spite of the hot weather, a very profitable and enjoyable week was spent at Barriefield Camp, Kingston

by the 19 Cadets and Instructor Hartley of the Athens High School Cadet Corps. In general, the mornings were spent in physical exercise Military Drill and shooting, and the afternoons in organized sports and swimming. The corps was complimented several times by the Camp Officers for the cleanliness of the tent area allotted to the corps and the orderly way in which blankets and other equipment were piled. In Military Drill, under the able leadership of Lieut. Wilfred Slack, the corps proved itself equal to any in camp. In the field day events for the Camp Championship, Athens won second place among the 11 cadet corps in camp. This is a very creditable showing as the

winning corps from Renfrew had 42 cadets in camp. The Athens boys won either 1st. or 2nd. place in 6 out of the 14 events, for which prizes ranging in value from 35 cents to \$2.00, were donated by the Kingston City Council. In shooting at 200 yards range with the British Lee Enfield Service Rifle Beaumont Kelly won 4th. place among the 260 Cadets in camp, the 4th. prize being a solid silver spoon engraved with the winners name and corps. This very admirable showing of the Athens High School cadet corps is due to the complete co-operation between the cadets. Cadet officers, and Instructor in the task of winning an enviable reputation for themselves and their school.

### Your Harvest Expenses



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

**THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

## Columbia Records



### An All-Star Bill for Any Evening

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

#### Some Suggestions:

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

**G. W. BEACH**

Columbia Dealer Athens, Ont.

# By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

(Copyrighted)

CHAPTER XVII.—(Cont'd.)  
Quickly and quietly, bailiffs hustled the stunned prisoners out of the room. At a side door of the building motor cars were waiting and in them the prisoners were rushed to a special railroad coach attached to a train that would take them to the prison.

All of them but one.  
Neilson found himself separated from his fellows and shunted down a hallway to a small room, bare except for a table and two chairs. And in one of those chairs sat the girl. She held up a tear-stained, haggard face as the door opened, then she rushed across the room and flung herself into the convicted man's arms. His hand gently stroked her head, until she had exhausted the fountainhead of her tears and was able to look up into his eyes. She led her back to her chair and, reaching out for the other for himself, discovered that they were alone.

The guards who had accompanied Neilson had stepped out into the hallway and closed the door behind them. But although neither Neilson nor his wife knew it, invisible ears heard their every word and carried them to Chief Milton, sitting in an adjoining room with the receivers of two dictographs clapped to his ears. Beneath the table the sound-transmitting little instruments were skillfully concealed and the wires which connected them to the receivers hidden from sight beneath the flooring.

Chief Milton had laid a trap to try and learn from Neilson's own mouth the hiding place of the million and a quarter dollars which the Bolshevik Inner Council had entrusted to his care. But not even that astute and far-seeing man was prepared for the revelation which was to come.

"Don't worry, mother, don't worry," Neilson began, soothingly. "I will be all right and you and the children are provided for. Every month a certain trust company will send you a cheque simple to provide for all your needs while I am away. And when I come out there will be more to take care of us all for the rest of our days."

"That is just what I want to talk to you about, dear," she replied. "I will never touch a cent of that money, either while you are gone or after you return. For I know its source. The night that man Lebrune came to our home and you talked to him in the library I overheard every word. I was not asleep as you supposed. I heard his voice and I went downstairs and listened. I did not trust him. You had never remained away from home at night until you met him. You had never been worried or cross or nervous before. I feared for you, my dear; I did not know what was wrong. You would not admit it to me and so I could not learn that you were plotting against the country which had given us both shelter and a home and liberty and privileges we never could have had in the old country. I believed that you loved this country as much as I did. Had I known that you were breaking your pledge to her I would have turned you over to the law myself. Don't shrink from me, dear. I love you. I will always love you, no matter what you have done. You are the father of my children. But I cannot and I will not raise those children on money which is not rightfully ours, money which was given for the purpose of harming our country. I will wait for you, dear, and I will work my fingers to the bone to give my children and your children all the advantages which they would have had otherwise."

Dry-eyed, she held his eyes with her own, while she waited for him to reply. Suddenly the man's head sank to the table beside him and Chief Milton's ears told him that great sobs were wracking his frame.

Then Neilson raised his head again and faced her.

"My wife," he said, taking her face between his hands and kissing her full on the lips, "you have taught me today a lesson that I can never forget. You have shown me as courts, and juries, and judges, and iron bars can never show, just what I have done. I go to prison joyfully to pay the debt I owe, to expiate in hard labor and remorse the wrongs that I have sponsored. Take the money and give it to the Government. Let it be used for balking and blasting its enemies, the men and women who duped me into believing that they and I could make a better country than this already is. I will give you a list of the banks in which it is deposited and I will write out the orders which will turn every cent of it over to you to do with what you say is best."

"But the monthly cheque which the trust company will turn over to you

is clean money. I earned it in the business, and I laid it aside for you and the children in case I had to leave you. I did not think then that anything besides death ever would cause me to leave you. The other money I did not fix so you could get. Deep in my heart I did not want you or the children ever to have to spend a cent of it, for it was tainted, as you say, and I feared that the sorrows of women and the tears of little children—the things which it was intended to buy—would be the sorrows and tears of my children. That is all."

A moment later the door swung open, and Chief Milton confronted them. He crossed the room and upon the shoulders of each of them he laid a hand.

"Mrs. Neilson," he addressed her first, "I happen to have heard every word you two have just spoken. From your lips I have learned a lesson in patriotism which always will stand out for me as a shining example of the worth of most of our foreign-born who have taken out citizenship papers. I did not know how you felt about your husband's case. I knew of the money he had hidden away, but I did not know whether you did. I laid a trap for you and him to-day in the hopes that if I had not told you before, he would do so here when convinced that he could not escape prison. My men have trailed you, and I am glad to testify right here to the fact that your loyalty is unquestioned."

"As for you, Neilson," he turned to the convicted man, "you, too, have learned a lesson. Your own conscience will flay you and punish you more for what you have done than will the discipline of the place to which you are going. Some day, and pray God it will not be long, you will have the opportunity in a measure, to make up for this thing you have done. When that day comes, I shall visit you in your cell and offer you a chance to go on the witness stand for the Government and assist in tearing down the monstrous machine you have helped to build. Will you take it?"

"I will," said Neilson, stoutly. "And that day will be the happiest of my life, sir."

Then, for the first time in his life, Chief Milton shook hands with a man whom he had helped to convict.

## CHAPTER XVIII. The Day is Set.

Stella was bubbling over with excitement and news the next time that she met Charlton at their rendezvous. They no longer met in the park upon the secluded bench. The place held too many unpleasant recollections as a result of the duel between Lebrune and Vogel, recollections which not even the fact that it was there that they had told each other of their love could overcome. Instead, Charlton had asked her to write him when she wished to see him and he would arrange a meeting place.

He and Stella had agreed that they must put aside their personal feelings for a time, that duty must take precedence over love and that it would be most unwise for them to be seen together until after the Government had struck with all its might at the Bolsheviks and rooted them out. To meet openly might prove dangerous for the girl if they should be watched, because Charlton feared that spies of the Reds might have learned his identity and he felt sure that death, swift and sudden, would be Stella's portion if the Inner Council once suspected that she was betraying them.

So a new method of meeting and talking without interruption was decided upon. The girl took a taxi to the edge of town and there dismissed the machine around and was on his way back to the city, a big touring car, driven by Alfred Graham, drew up, paused only long enough for the girl to step on board and was off again like a shot, to prowl along slowly upon lightly travelled roads, while Stella and Charlton talked. When they had finished Graham would drive them to a little town upon an interurban railroad. On its edge, the girl would alight and walk to the station where she would take a train back to the city. Charlton and Graham would return by motor. The latter part of the scheme Charlton explained as soon as she was seated by his side in the car.

"It's rather rough on you, sweetheart," (he whispered the last word lest Graham overhear), "but it's the best that we take no chances. Now go ahead and tell me all you know."

Graham had throttled down the engine until it was barely audible, for it was thought best that he should hear the entire conversation in case

## NURSES

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

anything went wrong and Charlton was unable to make a prompt report to Chief Milton.

"The day of the big doings is set," began Stella. "It is next Friday, only three days away. In some way the Inner Council has learned that Neilson and Lebrune got away with all its funds, and it has been decided to strike with all its strength at once before the men who have been promised large sums for their part begin to demand their money. If all should go off according to schedule, which we know is not going to be, the Council figures on getting enough money in its hands to pay off. If the plans should fall through, as the fat president remarked, the Council doesn't care whether the I.W.W. leaders ever get their money."

"Which simple statement of fact I'll bet is a quick way of describing what must have been a riot when the Council met," grinned Charlton. Stella laughed at the recollection that evoked.

"Riot is a mild word," she replied. "For a moment I thought the fat man was going to swell up and burst. The news was broken by a woman member of the council. Seems like she had been given a cheque for five hundred dollars signed by Lebrune and Neilson weeks ago and hadn't cashed it, or even taken it, until yesterday. There was something funny about that, too, according to her story. The Council had voted to give her the money and she had insisted upon getting it at once. That was at a meeting of the Council. Neilson tried to put her off until the next day, saying he would give her cash then, but Lebrune sided with her and so Neilson gave in. He signed, and Lebrune handed it over to her. Neilson tried to talk her out of it or one pretext or another before they parted and finally got her to agree to bring it to his office the next day and get cash for it. That night Neilson was arrested."

"Well, Mrs. Peabody went down to the bank on which the cheque was drawn yesterday, and I'll bet she raised an awful howl when she was told there had been any account there in the name of the company behind which Neilson and Lebrune were supposed to be hiding. Mrs. Peabody is no fool and she knew in what banks the fund was supposed to be deposited. She made the round of them and everywhere she learned the same thing. She was fairly boiling over last night and she could hardly wait for the Council to be gathered together before she hopped to her feet and shot off her mouth. Finally the fat fellow got tired of trying to stop her line of talk and he pulled out five bills from his pocket and threw them at her. That stopped her, all right, as soon as she had counted the money and found it amounted to five hundred dollars."

"That seems to be what they are all after—money," remarked Graham, dryly. "Go ahead. I didn't mean to interrupt."

"The Council decided it would never do to ask the President's Council for more money at this time. A million and a quarter is big money, and the high moguls might think some one was milking them if they were told that the Council here was broke. Oh, I put up a beautiful speech to them along that line. I figured the less money they had the less they could do. So we Bolsheviks," sarcastically, "are planning to give you a little bit of the hot plate on a hotball finish. In other words, the Council is going to bluff along without the money."

(To be continued.)

"Beyond the Pale."

The expression "beyond the pale"—meaning "outside the law" or "beyond jurisdiction"—owes its origin to the fact that the word "pale" is used in history to denote a circumscribed limit of authority, a definition which dates back to the time of King John.

This monarch divided that part of Ireland which was subject to English rule into twelve counties, and the entire district was known as the "Pale." Inside the "Pale" English law was acknowledged and obeyed, while the land outside was in an almost constant state of uproar and dissension.

For this reason there sprang up a reference to matters being "within the pale" or "managed according to law and order—as contrary to those which were "beyond the pale," or in a disorderly condition.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

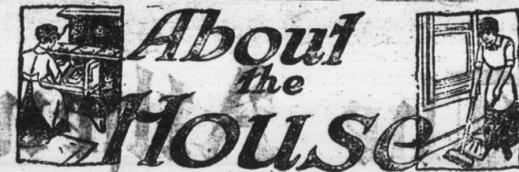
"Porter-House" Steaks.

Many people have attempted to trace the origin of the term "porter-house" steak to a man named Porter, who is supposed to have kept a restaurant in New York.

The real reason for the term was because, in the early part of the last century, there existed in New York a number of public-houses where ale and porter were the favorite beverages ordered. These taverns or saloons came to be known as porter-houses.

The proprietor of one of these establishments, on being asked for a particularly tender and appetizing steak, made the experiment of cutting the top off a joint which had been sent for his personal use. The customer was so pleased that he called a day or two later and demanded another of those steaks.

The fame of the tavern and its steak soon spread, and it was not long before epicures throughout the city were asking for porter-house steaks, and butchers, learning the secret of the cut, adopted the term themselves.



## About the House

What Interests Farm Women?

"What one subject is of the greatest interest to the farm women of your community?" The writer recently addressed this inquiry to a number of women prominent in rural affairs and calculated to know the mind of the average farm woman.

"We are interested chiefly in helping our husbands make a good living on the farm in order that we can have more of the comforts and luxuries that are now denied the farm family." In nearly every instance, this was the reply to our inquiry. While education, recreation, health and many other topics are of the greatest interest to the farm women, the most absorbing problem in her mind at all times is apparently the problem of helping her husband to make more money so that the farm may be made a better place to live.

We have frequently observed that the farm woman knows more about her husband's business than is the case of the wife of a man in any other occupation. While the city man's wife usually knows but little about her husband's store or factory or office, the country wife knows and understands all the ins and out of the tasks on the farm, not infrequently helping her husband with these tasks. One of the great compensations in farm life is found in this close fellowship that exists between the farmer and his dependable helpmate. Because this fellowship is not always found in the city home explains in many cases the steady grind of the divorce courts. The proper relationship between man and wife is always possible in the country while in the city, in most instances, the wife is only remotely interested in the business life that holds her husband during each day. A well-managed home, a healthy family, comfortable and clean living conditions—these are the things that help the husband successfully solve his own problem of making the farm produce the maximum results.

Hot Weather Recipes.

Lemonade—Ream out the juice of one-half dozen lemons and remove the seeds. Do not disturb the pulp that was reamed out with the juice. Turn this juice and pulp into a pitcher and add one cup of sugar. Stir to dissolve and then add three pints of water, one cup of finely crushed ice, one-half cup of finely chopped mint leaves stripped from stems. Stir well and serve.

Punch—Six lemons, five oranges, ream out juice and then place in a large bowl and add two quarts of crushed ice, three quarts of water, two and one-half cups of powdered sugar, one small can of crushed pineapple. Stir with a wooden spoon to blend and then add one small bottle of maraschino cherries, cut in tiny bits.

Cherry Ice Cream—This recipe makes one gallon. Wash one and one-half pounds of cherries and remove the stones. Place in a saucepan and add one and one-half pounds of sugar. Cook very slowly until the cherries are soft. Cool and then rub through a coarse sieve.

Place three pints of milk in a saucepan and add one-half cup of cornstarch. Dissolve the starch and bring to a boil. Add yolks of three eggs and one-half cup of sugar. Beat to blend and then beat in very slowly the prepared cherry pulp. Turn into the freezing can and place in the freezer. When frozen to a soft mush, add stiffly beaten whites of eggs and one cup of whipped cream. Give a few turns to blend and then remove the dasher and pack. Allow to stand for two hours to ripen. Use three parts of ice to one part of salt for freezing.

The Reason.

Madge rushed upstairs as if she were storming an enemy—upstairs, across the hall and straight into Aunt Kate's room. "Aunt Kate?" she cried. "Yes, child?"

"Why don't people like me? I've come to you because I know you'll tell me the truth. Don't try to let me down easy. It's bound to hurt, and I want it over. They don't like me, and you and I both know it. There must be some reason."

"Perhaps it isn't Madge Fowler that they don't like—"

Madge made an impatient gesture. "Don't!" she cried. "I've been left out of three things in two weeks. That's a proof. I want the reason."

"I was going to say that it wasn't Madge Fowler, but one little trait of Madge Fowler's that they dread."

Madge lifted her head. "Well?" she said sharply.

"Do you remember the photographs that Marie Henson took of you last summer?"

"The one with my hair tumbling down and my stockings torn by that brier and the other one where I am jumping the brook and loo! all feet? I'm not likely to forget them. Marie gave me the films after I went up in the air over them, but she wouldn't give me her own prints. So there they are in her book, shown to anybody she takes a notion to show them to. It makes me boil to think of them even now."

"Why?"

"Why?" Madge turned astonished eyes upon her aunt. "Because they aren't fair. I don't pretend to be a beauty, but I don't look disheveled and ridiculous all the time. Nobody'd know, just seeing those snapshots!"

Aunt Kate's steady eyes met the girl's angry ones.

"And now I'm going to say it, dear. Madge Fowler is big and fine and plucky and can love unselfishly, but she makes people uncomfortable because her mind is like Marie Henson's prints. She likes to tell jokes upon people constantly; and to some people the jokes seem no more fair than Marie's snapshot of you coming feet foremost across the brook."

For a moment Madge stood in stunned silence. Then she spoke: "It may be hard to digest, but I've swallowed your dose. You're a brick, Aunt Kate."

A Home Motto.

What better verse could we frame and hang on our walls, as a motto of our home, than this, by Max Ehrmann:

Who'er thou art that entereth here, Forget the struggling world And every trembling fear. Take from thy heart each evil thought, And all that selfishness Within thy life hath wrought. For once within this place thou'lt find No barter, servant's fear Nor Master's voice unkind. Here all are kin of God above— Thou, too, dear heart; and here The rule of life is love.

Taking the Poison Out of Printer's Ink.

The United States Bureau of Standards has been helping the Public Health Service, by making analysis of inks, to find out the cause of skin trouble which commonly afflicts the workers in printing and engraving plants. It affects those parts of the arms and hands which are constantly in contact with colored inks.

The trouble in some cases is a mere rash on the forearms and hands; in others the skin assumes locally a scaly appearance, followed by blisters with itching and burning. Occasionally ulcers develop.

It is a serious matter, and has long been a puzzle to physicians. The printers have been inclined to attribute it to the introduction of substitutes for oil of turpentine. Persons who have a dry skin suffer most; those whose skin is oily are least affected.

A thorough experimental inquiry has now led to the conclusion that the mischief is due to absorption of the oil and pigments in the ink, and to the methods commonly adopted for removing the ink from the hands and arms.

A dry skin is comparable to a blotter, which readily absorbs the oil in the inks and the pigments carried with the oil. On the other hand, the pigments are less easily removed from a dry skin than from a skin that is already oily. Therefore, in the case of a dry skin more scrubbing is required, whereby the skin is irritated.

Removal of the ink from hands and arms at the end of the work period is usually accomplished in rather brutal fashion, washing with mineral oil being followed with soap and hot water—perhaps sandsoap or pumice soap helped with a stiff brush.

Sawdust mixed with liquid green soap will be found much more effective for the purpose, used with warm water; and, if lanolin (wool-fat) be rubbed over the arms and hands before beginning work it will make much easier the subsequent removal of the ink.

The upshot of the experiments is a recommendation that a mixture of lanolin and olive oil, half and half, be kept in the washroom where printers change their street clothes for work clothes. Before entering the press-rooms each worker should be required to rub the stuff well into the pores of hands and arms. At the end of each shift he should remove the ink with a mixture of soap and sawdust, which will accomplish the object readily and without injury to the skin.

Did You Ever See a Deal Tree?

Canadians whose country owes so much to wood, should pride themselves on knowing what the different timber terms mean. Sometimes persons speak of a certain article as made of deal. When they are asked what kind of tree deal is they are at a loss. As a matter of fact deal is not a kind of tree but a piece of wood. A board is one inch thick; a plank, two inches thick; and a deal, three inches thick. The word is not used in the lumber trade in the States, and in Canada it is chiefly used in connection with the shipment of timber to Great Britain.

It is shipped in this form because it is a convenient size for certain British woodworking industries. Since deals are chiefly made from spruce, balsam fir, pine, and sometimes hemlock, a secondary use of the word in England is to indicate some kind of "soft" wood or wood from a cone-bearing tree. In Canada, however, the word is not used in this sense and "deal" always means a piece of wood of a certain thickness.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

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## The Debt of Honor.

Our nation's debts are piling up, the war debt is immense, But one great debt we have to pay regardless of expense, It is the debt we owe the men who fought for us and bled, And who for healthy living limbs wear wooden ones instead.

It is the debt we owe the men who come with broken lives, To struggle once again to keep their children and their wives; Among the darkened homes of these the famine-spectre stalks, And daily in the streets and squares we pass them in our walks.

Is Canada so deaf and blind she cannot hear and see? The mute appeal of proud, brave men and children at the knee, And suffering women pinched and starved in houses cold and bare, While wealth and ease go rolling by without a thought or care?

Across the sodden plains of death, these men have charged and fought, They bore the agony and strain and our salvation wrought; They did not swerve, they did not flinch, but on and on they pressed Till in the rain of splintering shells came one that gave them rest.

Shall we, then, now forget the past in selfishness and ease And say they have no claim on us, such glorious men as these? If on a nation's throne to-day our country takes her seat, It is the work of broken men that pass us in the street.

Bestow not on the dead your praise, they heed it not above, The men that live and suffer still are they who need your love; The very stones cry out to us, too long have we delayed, The debt of honor faces us and that debt must be paid.

Quebec, June 21, 1921. Canon Scott

## Catching a Bear Cub.

Some time ago a surveyor in western Pennsylvania captured a bear cub after a lively and amusing chase. He was walking quietly along when he saw the little bear not a dozen yards away. It seemed not the least afraid, and he started toward it, expecting an easy capture, but when he was within a few feet of it the cub turned tail and scrambled up a chestnut tree, from the crotch of which it gazed down upon the man as if challenging him to continue the pursuit.

The surveyor threw off his coat and shinned the tree. The bear waited until he was close upon it, then walked out upon a limb. The man crawled cautiously after it, again thinking of an easy capture. But he was mistaken, for the cub, seeing him too near, doubled itself into a ball and dropped to the ground. The man got to the ground in slower fashion. Meanwhile the baby bear had climbed another tree.

The surveyor, then assuming that the cub would repeat its tactics, took his pocket tape line, made a slip noose in one end, and placed it beneath the limb from which, as nearly as he could calculate, the bear would drop, if it tumbled from the second tree as from the first. Keeping the box end of the line in his hand the surveyor climbed the tree.

The cub waited until its pursuer was almost upon it and then walked out on a limb, as it had before. The man cautiously followed, and the bear walked nearly to the end then dropped to the ground. As luck would have it, the cub dropped outside the noose but when he turned stepped inside with his fore feet. The man instantly drew the line, and the bear was baby bear caught by its fore legs. It struggled and snarled, but only drew the slipknot tighter.

The man descended to the ground holding the line taut. He had quite a fight with the cub, but finally conquered, and the little fellow submitted to be led home, where it soon became tame.

## Friends.

Friends, in every human heart That beats beneath a breast, There is still a secret part Where truth and goodness rest, Jewels of surpassing worth Lie waiting you to bring Them to the light of men and earth If you but touch the spring.

Bandok, the capital of Siam, is a floating city, containing 70,000 houses each of which floats on a raft of bamboo.

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ISSUE No. 29--21

## Purity-Quality-Economy

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# 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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**C. P.:** At what stage should a mixture of oats and peas be cut for hay to get the best results for horse feed?

**Answer:** Peas and oats should be cut just as the oats are beginning to shoot head, in order to make the best mixture of hay. In feeding this to horses you will have to be very careful, since this feed is relatively rich in protein. If you overfeed your horses with this constituent of food they will tend to develop kidney trouble unless they are at continuous heavy work.

**H. H.:** I am plowing three acres that is mostly light sand. I have asked several farmers about it and some say one thing and some another. One farmer told me that if I would put twenty pounds of vetch and one bushel of oats to the acre any time this month, it would make good hay. Does that make good hay for horses; if not, what would you advise me to sow on the three acres to make hay? Does sand vetch make good cow feed?

**Answer:** By the time you receive the answer to your question it is probable that the best crop for you to grow for hay will be millet. Of course peas and oats make exceedingly good hay, but the middle of July will be altogether too late to sow this mixture for hay this year. Millet hay will have to be fed exclusively for a long period it tends to develop lameness and general muscular trouble. It should be fed with a mixture of other material, especially a judicious amount of concentrates, such as oats. In sowing millet thirty pounds to the acre is sufficient if the seed is of good quality.

**W. G. B.:** What is the best way to kill ground ivy which is spreading over my lawn all the time?

**Answer:** To kill ground ivy, if the weed is concentrated in certain parts of your lawn, apply salt heavily over the surface of these areas. This will

kill both the ivy and grass. The patches should then be thoroughly raked and the roots of the weed should be dug up. After this thoroughly sprinkle the patches so as to wash the excess salt out and re-seed to good grass. If the ground ivy completely covers your lawn it will be necessary to dig up the lawn and give it one summer's thorough cultivation in order to kill out this troublesome weed. Every bit of roots left should be raked out of the soil and destroyed.

**A. L.:** What is the best fertilizer for currant and raspberry bushes? The soil is gravelly and needs building up.

**Answer:** An exceedingly good fertilizer for currant and raspberry bushes is one carrying 3 to 5 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. available phosphoric acid. Apply this at the rate of 400 lbs. to the acre along the spaces between the bushes and canes, and work it in by cultivation.

**A. J. C.:** Can you tell me how to get rid of poison ivy and quack grass?

**Answer:** The first part of your question is answered above. It is very difficult to get rid of quack grass in any other way than by summer fallowing the land that is effected. The quack grass land should be fall-plowed so as to turn the roots and root stalks up to the sun and frost. This should be followed in early spring by discing and harrowing every two or three weeks, so that the root stalks will not get a chance to make a firm attachment again. Each time the field is harrowed it will well to go over it with a hay rake gathering together the root stalks so that they can be dried and burned. Some men find it good practice to follow this treatment by growing a smothering crop the following year, such as rape or buckwheat, seeding it very heavy in order that the growth may completely cover the ground. This smothering out any remaining stalks which may have been missed.

cross words and temporary speeches, and that bag we should call our forgetting bag. And the other bag is our remembering bag, and into that we want to pop all the good, pleasant, jolly things we hear and the cheerful thoughts and happy songs, because that is the bag that will puff up like a fairy balloon and carry us over all the hard spots on our journey.

And we want to give other folks only pleasant, happy words to store away in their remembering bag, and none at all to drop into their forgettery one. And be sure, sure, SURE that your remembering bag is whole and strong so none of the sunshiny words will escape, and be sure, sure, SURE that your forgettery bag has a big hole in so all the cross and disagreeable words can fall out. Will you?

Remember the good  
And forget the bad,  
Make every one happy  
And nobody sad!

## Exportation of Eggs.

A valuable trade has sprung up in recent years in the exportation of eggs. In order to encourage and conserve this trade under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, the Dominion is divided in two sections, east and west, for the carrying on of a thoroughgoing inspection service. Ontario, east of Port Arthur, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, constitute the eastern section and all west of the Great Lakes the western. For the eleven months of last year extending from January 1 to November 30, 33,111 cases of eggs were inspected, of which 148,668 cases were consigned to Great Britain. It has been found that inspection is often requested by shippers not only for the export but also for the domestic trade. Inspection is by approval, the shipper being required to candle and grade the eggs according to the Canadian standards, marking the cases with the class and grade of the contents. Inspection is then made on requisition. Inspection is found properly graded a certificate of approval is issued and the case officially marked. Inspectors at seaboard are advised of shipments going their way and they are required to report conditions on arrival, supervise methods of handling and stowing on shipboard and keep track of marketing conditions. Steps are also being taken for the better control of eggs imported into Canada.

Concrete floors, or any other kind for that matter, should always be well bedded so as to keep the cow dry and her udder from coming in contact with the cold floor. It is a wise provision to lay on top of the cement a wooden grating, cork brick, or cross-hatched blocks.

## Fruits and Vegetables.

Most of the care of the growing crop will have been over before this article appears, but sometimes attention towards the end of the season will save a crop or increase the yield.

If the season is favorable for the development of the apple scab in the latter part of the summer, an extra spray will make a marked difference in the quality of the fruit. The spraying of currants with Bordeaux mixture to prevent diseases of the leaves which appear in late summer should be done before the foliage is injured. The early dropping of leaves for currants on account of disease lessens the yield for the following year.

Celery should be kept well sprayed with Bordeaux mixture until it is dry, to ensure it against disease, and the tops of potatoes also must be protected with it to the end of the growing season to prevent late blight.

Home-grown seed is usually very satisfactory. As far as possible the best of each kind of vegetable should be saved for seed. To ensure having seed that will germinate well the next season, it is important to clean and dry the seed as soon as possible, and keep it dry until spring. Beans, peas and corn will soon lose their germinating power if they are damp. If cabbage begin to burst and it is not yet time to pull them, it is desirable to twist the plants so as to loosen them in the ground, thus checking the development of the cabbage. Once the cooler and moister weather of early autumn comes there will be little ripening of onions, and they are likely to go on growing rather than ripening, hence they should be pulled and cured while the days are hot enough. While squash and pumpkins will keep for a time in the outhouse or cellar while the weather is comparatively warm, they should, on the approach of winter, be put in a warm room where the temperature will be 50 degrees F. or above, when they will keep much longer than if they are near freezing.

If one has some cauliflower heads that are only partly developed, it is a good plan to dig the plants before they are injured by frost and heel them in the cellar, when one may have good cauliflowers for some time.

When one has grape vines in the garden it is well to remember that the grape is one of the few fruits that do not improve after harvesting, if picked green, hence the importance of leaving grapes on the vine until thoroughly ripe, if possible. If frosts threaten before the grapes are ripe, it is desirable, where one has but a few vines, to protect them, as once frost is over there may be a long spell of warm weather, when the grapes will ripen. If the foliage is killed by frost the grapes do not ripen satisfactorily, successful, a number of herds having been accredited, while many others are under test. There is now an agreement between this country and the United States that cattle from accredited herds may enter either way,

without detention or test. Under the Municipal Tuberculosis Order, passed at Ottawa some years ago, and the more recently adopted Accredited Herd Plan, compensation is paid for animals officially slaughtered and the owners are permitted under regulation to realize whatever they can from the sale of the carcass.

## Canada's Exports of Bacon.

During recent years, and particularly during the war period, Canada's export bacon trade developed very rapidly. This is proven by the fact that last year exports of bacon from the Dominion amounted in value to \$34,000,000 and that our killings of hogs in eight years doubled in number, while those of Denmark and Ireland decreased considerably. With the return to normal conditions, vigorous efforts will have to be made in order to maintain this position. The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has entered upon a special campaign to stimulate the production of hogs of the bacon type. In co-operation with the provincial departments, an arrangement has been made to offer attractive prizes to members of boys' and girls' pig clubs who exhibit at local fairs, both for quality of product and ability in judging. Where such clubs do not exist, attempts at organization will be made. The idea is not only to stimulate and sustain production, but to circulate knowledge of actual market requirements and thus to create a standard type of bacon hog for the entire Dominion. When it is stated that the British market imports annually 500,000,000 pounds of bacon, understanding it is possible of the value of the trade that is at stake. It is hardly necessary to suggest that the hearty co-operation of farmers and everyone interested is hoped for. Rules and regulations governing the competition may be obtained from the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

## Precautions Against Bovine Tuberculosis.

A few years ago the United States breeders of pure-bred cattle, recognizing the necessity of more effective measures for the control of tuberculosis, arranged a conference with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, the result of which was the adoption of what is known as the accredited Herd Plan, meaning that the herd had been thoroughly tested and found entirely free from any symptoms of tuberculosis. The plan proved so successful—over a thousand herds being accredited in a brief period—that a decision was arrived at to adopt the system in Canada. Regulations were promulgated which came into force in September, 1919, and have proved gratifyingly

In building silt-basins in the tile drain have the bottom of the basin at least a foot below the level of the tile.

## ENCOURAGING THE "SON TO SHINE"

The Spirit of Play Wisely Directed Produces Astonishing Results.

Not many years ago the thought prevailed that the wisdom of the ages could be obtained only from venerable sages. In other words, the individual would have to go through a process of ripening by age before he was considered a valuable asset to the community. But now, it seems that the tendency is toward the fulfillment of the prediction that "the child shall lead them."

Young men and young women now occupy positions of trust and responsibility. This makes it seem that the young of to-day have skipped years of experience which were deemed essential for developing good judgment in the world's activities. Young doctors, lawyers and other professional men no longer think it necessary to grow a mustache and beard to give them the appearance of age and ripened experience. In fact, the time of safety razors and barber shops is here, not only because of greater sanitation in the smooth shaven face, but also because to-day the endeavor is to keep young instead of trying to appear mature and sedate as quickly as possible.

That this is truly an age of youth is shown by the success of boys' and girls' work in rural communities. This work has changed many a young life from one of country drudgery to a life full of keen and happy interest in rural affairs. The will to do has come with a knowledge of the opportunity in rural communities for accomplishing things worth while. The young folks are rapidly learning that rewards of happiness as well as of material things coming to those living in rural communities give greater satisfaction than do the rewards of city life.

Primarily the parents are supposed to be the educators of, and guides to their children, but with the development of civilization more and more of the child's education and preparation come from outside the family. At least, in the recent development of boys' and girls' club work parents have not been counselors of their children. In fact, it seems that now the child quite often leads the parent to better things. He may have shown through his work, ways to a better and a more profitable farming and to happier and more convenient homes.

Nor should the older folks feel discouraged at this condition of affairs.

They should rather feel happy that the children have learned through education much that the parents gained through years of experience. They should feel pleased that, because of this advancement of civilization is likely to progress faster than it has. It should make men optimists, for one cannot view these things without feeling assured that the world is growing better every day.

As a duty to the children, the world, and to themselves, parents should encourage their children to undertake some kind of good work. They should stand behind the boy and girl and encourage them to greater efforts, for encouragement is the most potent stimulant to accomplishment. Many have become famous because they had someone to advise and encourage them. Others who were naturally capable have remained mediocre because they have had no words of approval from those in whom they had confidence. Emerson says, "The chief work in life is somebody who shall make us do the best we can." It therefore seems that one can do no greater thing for the future generation than to give co-operation and encouragement to the laudable ambitions of the young.

These boys and girls can be encouraged in their work by showing the results of their efforts to the public. The fairs and local shows furnish ideal places for making such exhibitions, since in these places the spirit of contest, one of the most compelling instincts of youth, prevails. The winning of an award brings honor to the boy or girl who makes the entry, and to be defeated will often stimulate greater determination for the next contest. The spirit of rivalry is always a great incentive to more earnest endeavor, especially among the younger people.

In view of the remarkable success attending the work among the boys and girls of the country, and the influence their work has had upon the older people, it truly seems that the old adage which has been repeated to the rising generation for centuries, and which reads, "Children should be seen and not heard," might well be changed to, "Parents, listen to what the children have to say." Anyhow, it would seem important that every parent do his or her utmost to encourage the "Son to Shine."

## The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 17.

The Conversion of Saul, Acts 9: 1-19. Golden Text—1 Tim. 1: 15.

Connecting Links—Though Paul was seeking to find the true way of life as a Pharisee in strict observance of the law, and thought he was serving God in persecuting the Christians, he was not happy. He describes the experience of that period of his life in the seventh chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, an experience of discouragement and defeat leading almost to despair. The commandment (or law) "which was ordained to life," this, he says, he "found to be unto death." For the law continually set before him ideals, which he could not reach up to, and was a continual reminder of his faults, his errors, and his shortcomings. The law was holy, and just, and good, but it meant death to him.

He found a conflict within him between good and evil. For, he says, "that which I do I know not; for not what I would, that do I practice; but what I hate that I do." "For the good which I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I practice." From this conflict he found no way of escape. Evil seemed to triumph. He was being brought into captivity to sin. But when, in despair, he cries out, "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me?" the answer comes, "Jesus Christ." And so, he says (8: 3), "What the law could not do, Jesus Christ did. There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ."

Paul must have been impressed by the speech of the martyr, Stephen, and patient courage with which he met his death. He must have met and heard the testimony of many other Christian men and women. While he carried on his work of fierce persecution this heaven must have been working in his mind and heart. The climax of the conflict was reached on the way to Damascus, and Paul's great decision was made then and in the days that followed.

9: 1-2. Desired of him letters. The high priest was still the chief magistrate of the Jewish people, and his authority was recognized by Jewish communities even outside of Palestine. Though subject to Rome, the Jewish communities were allowed a large measure of freedom and self-government, and Jewish magistrates appear to have had, at certain times and places, the power not only to imprison, but even to inflict the death penalty, although the latter was usually held by the Roman governor only, or those deputed by him. The letters, therefore, which Saul received from the high priest would be respected by the Jews of Damascus, and would authorize the arrest and punishment of the Christians.

3-7. A light from heaven. What exactly it was that happened we do not know. We might conjecture that it was a sunstroke, or an epileptic fit, but no such explanation can fully account for what followed. That a conflict had been going on in the mind of Saul seems beyond question. His mental agitation may have helped to produce a physical crisis. But, however that may be, the one certain fact is that God spoke to the inmost soul of this zealous persecutor, and compelled him to see and to acknowledge the truth. It was God, and yet it was Jesus, too, whom he met that day on the way to Damascus. "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest," the vision said. In all this early Christian experience there is an identification of Jesus with God. Paul, who had fought so hard against Him, now calls Him Lord, "O Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?"

8-12. Behold, he prayeth. It is significant of the reality and truth of the vision and experience which had come to him that Saul was driven to prayer. He came to persecute; he remained to pray. And his prayer was answered. For there came to him, divinely instructed, a good man and true, whose name was Ananias, who was commissioned to lead him into the way of faith.

The street which is called Straight, in which Saul had his lodging, is still to be seen in that ancient city. Most streets of eastern cities in those days were simply open places, square or oblong, inside the gate, where the marketers bought and sold, and where the elders held council and the judges

their court. But this, apparently, was already an open thoroughfare, connecting different sections of the city, and with the open shops of the merchants on either side. It was lined with columns, the bases of which can still be seen.

13-19. I have heard by many of this man. The fame and dread of Saul's name had already reached Damascus, and the Christian people there knew of his coming and what he had come for. Yet at the call of duty, the call of his Lord, Ananias went to him. He did not know but the going might cost him his life—nevertheless he went.

A chosen vessel. There came, by this word of inspiration, to Ananias a promise of what such a man as Saul might become, if converted to Christianity. A man of his learning and great ability and knowledge of the world might indeed by the chosen vessel to bear Christ's name before the Gentiles and kings and the children of Israel. And that was the divine word to Ananias.

He entered the house and greeted his enemy as "Brother Saul." Who could resist the spirit of brotherhood about those early Christians? Paul's heart was won and his eyes were opened. The great decision was made. He was baptized, making public confession that he now believed in Jesus Christ, and would follow Him. It was not long until he was preaching Christ in the synagogues.

"The coming of Jesus to Paul was for him from the very first a miracle of God's favor, or grace; the winning of his heart, an unexampled display of power. The experience could only be the work of God; for it gave him what he had long been seeking—rest of soul, peace of conscience, a free forgiveness, and a love that was also an inexhaustible source of moral power."—Strachan.

Paul repeats the story of his conversion twice in the Book of Acts, once to the crowd which thronged about the stairs of the castle (22: 5-16), and again before Festus and Agrippa (26: 12-20). In both cases he declares that he saw Christ. So also in 1 Cor. 15: 8, he says, "He was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time." "Am I not an apostle?" he asks. "Have I not seen Jesus our Lord?" This testimony of Paul in 1 Corinthians is indeed the earliest record, earlier than any of the gospels, of the appearances of the risen Lord.

Paul could never forget his vision. Nor could he forget that the Christ whom he had persecuted had forgiven him, and had done him this great honor, making him His apostle. "I thank him that enabled me," he writes, "even Christ Jesus our Lord, for that He counted me faithful, appointing me to His service; though I was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious. Howbeit I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in unbelief. And the grace of our Lord abounded exceedingly with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus. Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief." (1 Tim. 1: 12-15).

Application. It is consistent with the Divine attitude as revealed at many times that Jesus should commence a speech with the erring persecutor with a question. Men who do wrong are not only sinners but fools. Through the centuries God has been trying to get His children into a sensible frame of mind. "Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. Come and let us reason together, saith the Lord," was the message of Isaiah. "There is a way that seemeth right unto man, but the end thereof are the ways of death," was the word of that writer who so earnestly urged the advantages of wisdom. It was the same spirit which Ezekiel expressed in "Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die?" This was the burden of Christ's own complaint over Jerusalem. "How often would I . . . but ye would not." This is a righteous world, governed by a God who loves goodness. There is no figure of speech strong enough to describe the folly of the man who yields himself to wickedness. The whole universe is confederated against him.

## Agricultural Education at Universities.

Agriculture being the basic industry of the country, every advance made in the development of agricultural education is of national value. Recently, several provincial universities have presented extension courses for the benefit of farmers and others. To this end the educational authorities have co-operated with farmers' organizations with highly encouraging results. In the case of Manitoba a course of lectures was given on rural economics and sociology, supplemented by special lectures on a variety of subjects appealing to other sections of the community. In Ontario also, the University of Toronto was induced to give a similar course. A noteworthy feature of the course was the taking of students to the stock-yards, the abattoirs, and other places of a practical illustrative value. It is felt that the alliance thus established between the agricultural industry and those engaged in educational work will tend to a better understanding of economic problems which affect the welfare of town and country alike.

A good sprayer is almost a necessity in the garden. One of the knapsack type will be found convenient, and of sufficient capacity to do all the necessary spraying in a large garden.

## Value of Boys to Agriculture.

On the principle of teaching and training the young idea, Australia is encouraging the emigration of boys from the old land. The ages of boys so transplanted are between 16 and 20. In four years the state of Victoria took 3,000 of these lads, New South Wales 1,500 and South Australia 800. New Zealand has also adopted the system. It is interesting to note that 96 per cent. of the passage money advanced has been paid back. The advantages of the policy are claimed to be that the boys are good advertisers by their letters home, that the country gets a longer life in the settler for the same cost, that boys are more easily transplanted than adults and that their development is greater and of more benefit to the surroundings. That Canadian farmers are alive to the benefits derived from the system is proven by the fact that the Dominion Bureau of Agricultural statistics records the fact that in 1914, 32,417 applications were received for juvenile immigrants and 2,818 supplied and that in 1919, 11,718 similar applications were made.

Flowers are the sweetest thing that God ever made and forgot to put a soul into.—Henry Ward Beecher. Properly drained lands will absorb and hold for the crops a larger amount of the rainfall on the land than land lacking in drainage facilities.



The Peddler Man.

Oh, if I were the peddler man  
Who sells things in our town,  
I shouldn't patch my ragged coat  
With patches gray and brown.  
I'd gather up the autumn leaves,  
All splashed with gold and red,  
And make my patches all so gay  
I'd be a king instead!

Oh, if I had the peddler's bell  
That makes a weary sound,  
I'd ring it loud with might and main  
Till people's hearts would bound,  
And everybody in our town  
Came dancing down the street—  
And skip and turn and laugh aloud  
To hear a song so sweet.

Oh, if I had the peddler's pack  
Of sugar things and toys,  
I shouldn't take the pennies from  
The little girls and boys.  
But I should give to every child,  
And let the grown folks buy.  
I wish I were the peddler man,  
And he were merely I!

The Magic Bags.

This is an old, old story. Once upon a time there was a man who did a deal of traveling in the world, and on all of his journeys he carried two magic bags, one over his left shoulder and one over his right shoulder. In the bag over his left shoulder he popped all the pleasant words that people said to him, all the cheery, gentle speeches, all the smiles and happy songs and good-natured, jolly remarks that came his way. And he carried this bag over his left shoulder, for he wanted these good things near to his heart.

In the other bag he dropped all the cross words that people growled at him, all the frowns and scowls and scoldings, all the cruel mocking speeches that he heard on his journeys. This bag he carried on his right shoulder and in the bottom, deans and ducks, he cut a great big hole so that as fast as the cross words fell in at the top they fell out the hole and were lost. Which is exactly what he wanted them to be.

So this old traveler, no matter how far he journeyed, was always happy and light-hearted, for the bag that he carried over his left shoulder puffed up like a balloon and carried him along as if he were a feather. And as the cross words were lost as soon as they dropped into his other bag he never had them weighing upon his heart or making him sad.

We are all travelers in this big world, and we all have two bags to carry with us. Did you know that? Only we carry them in our heads. And into one we should drop all the

# The AUTOMOBILE

## Care During Summer.

With the summer motoring season here and the call of the open road at hand the time of year when owners use their cars more than at any other season they are naturally more eager than usual to so operate their cars that they will get the maximum efficiency. As an aid in this direction, timely advice is given to owners by an expert. He says:

"In general, motor car owners should bear in mind that the heat of summer, combined with the harder and more constant use to which they put their cars at this season of the year, causes more evaporation than at other times. This applies not only to water in the radiator, but also to oil.

"During the hot weather months attention should be given frequently to the radiator; the owner should see that it is kept filled and at intervals it should be flushed out and filled with clean water. In connection with efficient operation of the cooling system, fan belt adjustment should be made, for the fan is needed in summer. The position of the spark lever should be watched to see that it is kept in an advanced position, thus assuring better cooling of the motor.

"Minor parts, such as wheel bearings, spring shackles, steering connections and universal joints, require oil more often in summer. It is well that a heavier grade of lubricating oil be used in the motor than is used in colder weather and oil should be drained from the motor at intervals not to exceed every one thousand miles. Better performance will result when this is done.

"Careful attention should be directed to the brakes to see that they are kept in as nearly perfect condition as possible, for during the summer months they get greater usage, with more traffic to contend with and more cars on the road.

"Tire pressure should be watched more closely on tires that have been in use for a long period, because tires expand more in hot weather. The owner should have a tire gauge and use it in inflating. In taking long trips the owner should be provided with a good spare tire and should go over all tires during the trip to see that they have no defects.

"Every owner wants to have his car

in the best possible condition during the summer months, for it is then he uses his automobile most. To get this maximum efficiency he must exercise greater care in going over the car."

## Hints to Motorists.

After adjusting brakes be sure to spin the wheels to make sure that brakes do not bind. It is extremely important to have brakes release properly, otherwise they bind and loss of power results.

Some time, while exploring the lower regions of the chassis, see that the brake rods have pull springs to insure full release when intended. A hot brake will be avoided.

Remember always to apply the brakes gently. When brakes are jammed hard it puts a severe strain on the tires and may cause one wheel to lock and slide, wearing the tread at that point. Judge your distance and momentum and stop by using brakes as little as possible.

If you stop the car on a hill it is not sufficient to set the emergency brake, particularly if the car is a heavy one. Cramp the front wheels so that one of them rests against the curb or a rock. Use front of front wheel if car point down the hill and rear of rear wheel if the car points up. Then if the emergency brake slips, or some mischievous boy disengage it the car will not start.

In order to become familiar with the location and "feel" of the lever it is advisable for motorists to use the emergency brake occasionally in ordinary work. This is suggested so that in the event of an emergency there will be no fumbling in using it. Also, this occasional use will reveal when the brake is out of order.

Cheap tubes, patched tubes and old worn tubes let out inflation. Low inflation causes stone bruises, nails and tacks to be picked up, and worst of all, broken fabric walls, loose threads, blow-outs and road cuts from soft tires and friction.

You can dodge thousands of rocks in the road by a slight turn of your steering wheel. Of course you can not dodge them all, but if you are really sincere in trying to save your tires you can avoid most of them. Small rocks in the road often conceal sharp edges that play havoc with tire treads.

exaggeration. Suppose he plays now and then—there's no harm in it. I would play myself, for amusement, if I had a chance. We aren't like you, ponderous, solemn, doing everything by weight and measure. We are imaginative and nervous. We are alive. Besides, Maxime would probably be a little more interested in your business if you had encouraged him by showing complete confidence in him and making him your second in command, instead of treating him like a boy, a person of no consequence. He is conscious of his growth and his feelings have been hurt. I know that."

M. Buchene shrugged his shoulders. "Mon Dieu! My dear child, Maxime is a delightful fellow, a perfect dancer, an accomplished man of the world. I don't dispute it. But to trust him with my business! Pretty soon you wouldn't be able to pay your dressmaker's bills. He would ruin us with the best intentions in the world. He is as fantastic as you are. You both take after your father, who has been mixed up in his lifetime in a hundred foolish enterprises. In fact, I still wonder why he has lost only half of his fortune."

Suzanne was red with anger. "Papa is a superior man, whom you aren't capable of understanding." She looked her husband full in the face and added, emphasizing her words:

"In any case, you oughtn't to permit yourself to criticize another family when you have in your own family an Uncle Arsene, a bankrupt."

M. Buchene now grew red. "What? What are you saying?" he stammered.

"I am telling the truth. I also know something. I refrained out of politeness from alluding to this before, but since you force me to it, I repeat: When one has in his family a bankrupt like Uncle Arsene he avoids criticizing a family as honorable and eminent as mine. I will remind you of that fact again, if it is necessary."

She went out and slammed the door. M. Buchene was crushed. Uncle Arsene was the Buchene black sheep. He had sprung, some fifty-five years before, from the loins of that economic and virtuous family, a troublemaker from his boyhood, showing as a young man an unamatural taste for prodigality and debauchery. He made two marriages—one of them scandalous—and then failed disastrously in a business venture, undertaken in the hope of recovering the fortune he had dissipated. They knew that he had settled down somewhere in the country and was managing a disreputable cafe.

M. Buchene let his burned-out cigar drop. The revamping of this old story filled his mind with bitterness. He was dumfounded that his wife knew all the details. It was a powerful weapon for her, and she would use it mercilessly. He had no doubt about that. What kind of life would he lead henceforth, if whenever a disagreement

## —and the worst is yet to come



arose the scandalous doings of Uncle Arsene were to be thrown at his head.

But he judged Mme. Buchene by himself. She didn't do as he would have done. She didn't employ the direct method of attack and never mentioned the name which her cowed husband expected to have sprung on him at any moment. She contented herself, when she was annoyed (and that was frequently), with praising her own family, whose honor had never been tarnished within the memory of men. She abounded in examples of worthiness which she had drawn from the lives of her parents, her grandparents and her remoter ancestors. Family tradition had preserved these noble memories.

Mme. Buchene thus tormented M. Buchene. He felt his dignity as a man and a husband torn to shreds. He suffered in silence. Perhaps to soften M. Buchene, who showed a tendency to abuse her victory, he became extremely considerate to Maxime. He initiated him into the secrets of the business, gave him the keys to his desk, absolved him from appearing at the office in the morning and, like an elder brother, advised him to take his fling.

Some weeks passed. One evening, as M. and Mme. Buchene had just finished dinner, a servant announced Maxime.

"Mon Dieu, what's the matter?" cried Mme. Buchene, alarmed by her brother's pallor and air of suppressed excitement.

He waited until the servant had gone, closed the door behind her, and then turned toward his brother-in-law.

"I have something to tell you," he said breathlessly, "something frightful! I am—I am a scoundrel. No, Suzanne, keep quiet. I have betrayed his confidence. I have committed—I have committed a forgery. I imitated his signature on a draft, which I had cashed. I had lost. It was a debt of honor. I hoped to win something back—to take up the draft. Since then I have been in despair. I have tried to raise money. I have failed. Tomorrow the draft will be presented. That's all. How did I do such a thing?"

He crumpled up, sobbing, at his brother-in-law's feet. M. Buchene lifted him up calmly, without any show of anger.

"Gambling is very dangerous, as I have always said," he began slowly. "Here is the draft. Its genuineness was called in question. They asked me if it was my signature. I said yes and I paid it."

He stopped, relighted his cigar and with the same match burned the draft to a cinder.

"Let us wipe it out," he resumed, not noticing that his metaphors were mixed. "Your despair, my boy, proves your repentance. Calm yourself. I pardon you and I will keep the secret of your youthful fault. What family, for that matter, has nothing with which to reproach itself? But when one has true consideration he never advertises the dishonor of those who are near to him," he concluded, giving Mme. Buchene, now livid, a look charged with assurance and triumph.

## Tested.

Mr. Biggs was planning to build a motor-shed in his garden, so he bought an expensive saw.

He left his office early the next afternoon, with the intention of starting the job. Putting on a pair of overalls, he went out into the garden. An hour or so later he came into the dining-room and flung himself down into a chair in disgust.

"That new saw I bought isn't worth twopence!" he stormed. "Why, the thing wouldn't cut butter!"

His small son, Harry, looked up in surprise.

"Oh, yes, it would, daddy," he exclaimed earnestly. "Why, Ted and I sawed a whole brick in two with it this morning."

## MARBLE RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION

### EXPORT TRADE MIGHT BE BUILT UP.

### Vast Deposits of Ornamental Marble in Hastings and Other Ontario Counties.

Canada has large resources of ornamental building stone or marble which so far have been largely neglected, and the announcement that the country is on the verge of a tremendous building boom, when building material of all kinds will be called into requisition on a large scale, draws attention once more to these hidden stores and the opportunities awaiting their development. As pointed out by W. H. Matthews, Manager of the Canadian Marble Company at Toronto, the prime necessity is capital, which, with proper co-operation and management on the part of those concerned already in the field, will result in the development of the industry so far as to eliminate the necessity of importation.

As Mr. Matthews points out, in the past most of the stone entering into the construction of many of the larger and more important buildings throughout the Dominion was imported, with its equal in every way, and in many cases its superior, resting at home not quarried. It is not generally known that Canada has, in Hastings County, Ontario, vast deposits of ornamental stone or marble, which have been pronounced as second to none of the best offerings of the world's ornamental stone markets by experts who have seen and examined them. From these deposits replicas of most of the foreign marbles can be obtained, duplicating, in every way, the quality, texture and strength.

### Many Varieties and Colors.

The strata from which the Hastings marbles are taken are compactly grouped in a wonderful assortment of varieties, white, colored, bread and butter, monotonous, and variegated. Another location of fine marbles is in Peel County, which supplied the stone entering into the construction of the facade of the Ontario Parliament buildings and which is acknowledged to be at the very top of its own classification. Other locations of marble deposits in Ontario are in the counties of Lanark, Frontenac, Leeds, Haliburton, Renfrew, Peterborough and Victoria. There are in all, four quarries operating in the Hastings area and two in other parts of Ontario, namely, Lanark and Stormont. In Quebec, marble is known to exist in quantities in the districts of Phillipsburg, South Stukely, St. Thecle, and Portage du Fort, whilst quarries exist and are operated at Beauce, Champlain, Missisquoi, Pontiac and Shefford. On the other side of the continent, marble has been found at Kootenay Lake, Texada Island and in the Nootka Sound region of British Columbia, with operations under way at Vancouver Island and two quarries in the Lardo district.

Not only is Canada able to supply her own needs in this respect from her tremendous stores of such high quality, but in the opinion of authorities on the question, her wealth of possession justifies the building up of the industry in architectural and ornamental stone to develop it under good management to engage in a considerable export trade.

### Not a Stranger.

A private soldier walking arm-in-arm with his sweetheart met his sergeant when about to enter a eating house. He respectfully introduced her to him: "Sergeant, my sister."

"Yes, yes," was the reply. "I know; she was mine once."

## A Ukrainian Joan of Arc

There was recently in Ukraine, says a despatch from Paris, a strong detachment of cavalry waging war against the Bolsheviks. Fine fellows they were, more than two thousand of them, armed to the teeth and riding like centaurs. At every meeting in the open field they annihilated their foes. Behind every thicket they formed an ambush; scarcely a night passed when they did not sally forth and destroy some of the Reds.

Their colonel was a woman, Marie Nikoforova, the widow of an officer who had been captured by the Russian renegades and basely murdered. The daughter of a noble family and educated at an aristocratic college at Petrograd, her thirst for vengeance upon her husband's murderers overcame all other impulses. She placed herself in the saddle at the head of her late husband's troops and exacted fearful recompense from her foes.

The men adored her. Her valor and daring were indescribable. She un-

hesitatingly exposed her own life at the head of the regiment with the bang of an apostle and martyr and with utter contempt of death.

At last the Bolsheviks, in a desperate effort to get rid of this deadly foe, sent against her four regiments and completely surrounded her and her troops. A part of her detachment fought their way out. But she chose to stand her ground to the end, shooting and shooting without a pause until at last she fell to the ground through sheer exhaustion and was captured.

The Bolsheviks condemned her to death. But three times the firing squad before whom she was placed discharged their rifles into the empty air, so greatly had her heroism aroused even their admiration. Finally the brave Bolsheviks had to place machine guns behind their own men to force them to shoot a woman.

She fell, her eyes unbandaged, looking her slayers in the face with a smile of proud defiance.

## Bridget's Strategy.

Bridget was an Irishwoman—that was by birth. She was also general maid of all work to Mrs. Dawson—that was by necessity.

Bridget had a reputation for not liking work. Give a dog a bad name, and it'll never get a reputation for being a saint.

It was one of Bridget's tasks to clean the windows one morning. After a certain number of hours had passed her mistress saw Bridget emptying a pail of dirty water.

"Have you cleaned the windows, Bridget?" asked Mrs. Dawson.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Come upstairs with me, and I will inspect them," said the lady.

Bridget had no alternative but to follow her mistress, but she had a foreboding of misfortune.

"Bridget," demanded Mrs. Dawson, "surely you don't consider these windows clean?"

"Shure, I washed them nicely on the inside, ma'am," asserted Bridget, "so ye can look out, but I intentionally left them a little dirty on the outside so them ignorant Jones' children next door couldn't look in."

## Catering for All.

"Ladies and gentlemen," shouted the loud-voiced cheap-jack at the country market to the little crowd which had gathered, "this is the book for everyone, the book for everywhere, the book—the book!"

He tossed it up and caught it as it fell. Then he went on: "The book for everybody, see? Encyclopedia of eighty pages, recipes for every dish that was ever cooked, all the new dishes that never were cooked, formula for the toothache, agreeable stories for old women, treatise for young women on the art of getting husbands, how to cure bunions without amputation, how to plant cabbages when the moon is not full, how to breed rabbits, how to interpret dreams, how to tell fortunes, how to get a divorce, how to reckon up the interest on a mortgage. The book for everybody!"

But the audience was unappreciative and he failed to dispose of a single copy. The cheap-jack looked over the crowd with a disgust that could not be disguised.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he remarked, "I forgot to mention that in this incomparable book there is a blank page—for those who cannot read."

## Deeds.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths.

In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart throbs.

He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Life's but a means unto an end; that end

Beginning, mean, and end to all things—God.

## Avaunt!

Maud (who has answered the door-bell herself)—"George, you must not come into this house to-night. If you love me, darling, fly at once, and do not let my father discover your presence."

George (tragically)—"Oh, Maud, my darling, what serpent has entered our Eden to wreck our happiness? Speak, girl, speak."

Maud (tearfully)—"Father has just had the gas bill."

## Cattle in Spain.

This is a true story of an adventure of two lady artists in sunny Spain:

They were walking, and, arrived at a little country inn, hot, dusty and thirsty. They couldn't talk Spanish, but wanted some milk badly, so one of them drew a most beautiful high-art cow, while the other jingled some coins.

The Spaniards looked, and a boy was sent off post-haste.

In half an hour the boy returned, hot and triumphant—with two tickets for a bull-fight.

## No Chance.

Returning home from the dentist's, where he had gone to have a loose tooth drawn, little Raymond reported as follows: "The doctor told me before he began that if I cried or screamed it would cost me a dollar, but if I was a good boy it would be only fifty cents."

"Did you scream?" his mother asked. "How could I?" answered Raymond. "You only gave me fifty cents."

## Things Worth While.

Not what you get,  
But what you give;  
Not what you say,  
But how you live;  
Giving the world the love it needs,  
Living a life of noble deeds.

## Not whence you came,

But whither bound;  
Not what you have,  
But whether found  
Strong for the right,  
The good, the true,  
These are the things  
Worth while to you.

## Fate in Gloves.

There are superstitions as well as buttons attached to gloves.

The girl who puts on her right-hand glove first is doomed to everlasting spinsterhood; while losing a button within twenty-four hours of purchasing a new pair of gloves is translated into the probability of losing a lover in twenty-four days.

Wearing one glove and carrying the other is said to denote a man of feminine temperament and tastes; and the person who leaves a glove behind in a public vehicle must throw its fellow away, or be for ever under the threat of dire financial loss.

## Ikey's Bright Idea.

When their father died, Ikey, Abe, and Benjamin found that he had left each of them \$2,500. Benjamin decided to open a tailor's shop; the others thought they would wait a bit and see how he got on.

As he did quite well, Abe took the shop two doors away, and, thinking to profit by Benjamin's success, had it decorated in exactly the same style. Each bore the sign "Mosenstein, the Famous Tailor."

After a few months, the cautious Ikey decided that he too would become a tailor. He took the shop between those of his brothers, and consulted the same decorator.

"I suppose you want something striking and original?" said the decorator.

"Yes," said Ikey, "I want a shop with von great big door. Over it you can write 'Mosenstein, Tailor. Main Entrance.'"

## The Reason Why.

At an examination at a public school the examiner was questioning a class of boys. He wandered through different subjects, and at last came to speak about measles, when a small boy jumped up and exclaimed:

"Please, sir, will you whip me if I ask you a question?"

"No," said the inspector.

"Will you let the master whip me?" asked the boy.

"No," said the inspector.

Then came the question: "Why did Eve never catch the measles?"

This the inspector could not solve. So he gave it up.

"Because she's Adam," exclaimed the small boy.

## His Breaks Would Not Work.

Just before the battle of St. Mihiel the Germans blew up an ammunition dump near a company of Yanks. It was reported that there was a large quantity of gas shells in the dump, and as soon as the explosions began the Americans immediately vacated the neighborhood. When the danger had passed all except one man returned. He did not appear until the next day.

"Well, where have you been?" demanded the first sergeant, eyeing him coldly.

"Sergeant," replied the other earnestly, "I don't know where I've been, but I give you my word I've been all day gettin' back."

## Payment by Results.

One day in Cheapside a hawker was selling street maps of London.

An Irishman, who looked rather "green," came by, and the hawker, thinking to be smart, cried:

"Ere ye are street-maps o' London! Saws yer which streets are paved with gold!"

The Irishman stopped, took one of the maps, and was walking off, when the hawker called out:

"Ere, mate, where's yer money?"

"Begorra!" replied Pat. "O'll pay ye when O'llve chipped some gold off the pavements shown on your map!"

And he speedily disappeared among the crowd.

## THE PRICE OF HER SILENCE

By FREDERIC BOUTET

His midday meal over, M. Buchene was in the habit of smoking a cigar before returning to his office. While he puffed peacefully he talked matters over with his wife. In the early days of his marriage he had found this intermission hour delightful. Mme. Buchene, quitting her place opposite him, used to come and sit beside him. The cigar went out. They kissed each other fervently. These ardors had abated in time, and now storm clouds sometimes threatened the serenity of their conversation.

This day, after lighting his cigar, M. Buchene said:

"My dear Suzanne, I have something to say to you about your brother Maxime."

Mme. Buchene stiffened up. But he took no notice of that and continued in his grave, precise and gentle manner, which now irritated Suzanne, although she had formerly been greatly impressed by it.

"Yes, he makes me uneasy. You know with what pleasure I took him into my office six months ago. I wanted to oblige you and your parents."

"It was perfectly natural," Suzanne interrupted. "Maxime had just finished his law course and there was every chance that a young man, intelligent, distinguished and of good family—your brother-in-law, in the bargain—would give you better service and command your confidence more readily than some outsider, even though the latter might be older and more serious."

"Serious! That's just what Maxime isn't. That's what worries me. Let him be frivolous, neglectful, inexact. Mon Dieu! I didn't expect anything else. But for some time past he has been running wild. I don't mean love affairs. At his age that would be excusable. It's something else. He gambles. He spends his nights at the poker table. He comes in in the morning pale, restless, overstrained. When he sits down he can hardly keep his eyes open. This morning I asked him for a letter. He started suddenly out of a doze and answered 'I have a king full.' And he plays for big stakes. I've found that out. Now, gambling is a dangerous thing, my dear Suzanne. I don't know whether you realize that or not. I wish you would give him a word of caution, for he loves you and respects you. Or your parents might do it. I shall not intervene unless he persists in taking such chances."

"Don't get excited, please," said Suzanne, mockingly. "It sounds like a speech out of a melodrama. And I am sure the information your spies brought you about Maxime is mostly



## PEACE IN IRELAND AFTER CENTURIES OF BLOODSHED

Hostilities Ceased at Noon on Monday, July 11, Following an All-day Conference in Mansion House, Dublin—Gen. Macready Travels Streets of Irish Capital Unscathed and Unharmed.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish war is over. Peace was agreed upon at the conference at the Mansion House on Friday, between General Macready, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, and representatives of all sections of opinion in Southern Ireland.

This is the result of the all-day conference beginning at 11 a.m. and breaking up at 9 p.m. The members at the conference were the same as before, neither Craig nor Smuts attending. DeValera and Griffith represented the Sinn Féin, and Lord Middleton, Sir A. Woods, Sir Maurice Dockrell and Andrew Jameson the Southern Unionists.

Shortly after four an aide-de-camp arrived from British Grand Headquarters, bearing a despatch. He was taken to the conference room, but soon dashed out again, and a little before 5 o'clock Gen. Macready, in full General's uniform, and unescorted for the first time in Dublin streets, drove up and entered the conference room, remaining for an hour. When he left it was said he went to consult Premier Lloyd George by direct wire, and in less than an hour returned.

When he came out he was smiling and whispered to the Lord Mayor, "It is all over." A little later the Southern Unionists emerged and Lord Middleton smilingly thanked the Lord Mayor for his peace efforts, which, he said, had been fully justified.

Shortly before the conference disbanded the Lord Mayor, speaking from the Mansion House steps to an immense crowd, said it was the proudest and happiest day of his life.

A despatch from London says:—A truce has been declared between Bri-

tain and Ireland. It will take effect at noon on Monday next. Preparations are already under way to end hostilities on the part of those actively engaged in the Irish cause and the Crown forces.

Developments leading to the truce were divided between London and Dublin. In Dublin Eamonn de Valera, Irish Republican Leader, and his Nationalist associates, renewed their conference with the Southern Unionists. Earl Middleton, a Unionist, who recently conferred with the British Prime Minister, read a letter from Mr. Lloyd George to the effect that hostilities must cease if negotiations looking to peace were to succeed.

General Sir Nevil Macready, British Military Commander in Ireland, appeared at the de Valera conference, and it was not much later that the announcement was made at the Prime Minister's official residence in London that, in accordance with the Prime Minister's offer and Mr. de Valera's reply, arrangements for the cessation of hostilities from Monday noon had been made.

The King has been a leading figure in the developments up to the present, while General Smuts, the South African Premier, has acted as the pivot on which the peace movement has turned. There is hope in London, and in Dublin, too, that peace must come out of the forces which are now engaged in seeking a settlement.

Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, has written to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, accepting the latter's invitation to participate in a conference in London to settle terms of peace.



ROYAL VISIT TO BELFAST  
The Queen talking to the Lord Lieutenant, Viscount FitzAlan.

## The Leading Markets.

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.82½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.80½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.77½.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47c; No. 3 CW, 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 2 feed, 41½c.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 76c; No. 4 CW, 71½c; rejected, 66c; feed, 65c.  
All the above in store Fort William.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.48 to \$1.55, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.41 to \$1.43, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freights outside.  
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—\$7.40, bulk, seaboard.  
Milled—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23 to \$25; shorts, per ton, \$23 to \$27; good feed flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bag.  
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$19; mixed, \$8 to \$10; straw, cgr lots, per ton, \$10.  
Cheese—New, large, 21 to 21½c; twins, 21½ to 22c; triplets, 22 to 22½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; new, Sultan, 23c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 33 to 35c cooking, 22 to 24c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.  
Eggs—No. 1, 30c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus., \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.  
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 54 to 58c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19½c; clear bellies, 19½c.  
Lard, pure tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 16 to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 11½ to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails, 12½ to 13c; prints, 14½ to 15c.  
Good heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to

\$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$6 to \$7.50; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12.50; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.50; do, country points, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$10.75.  
**Montreal.**  
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 59½ to 60½c; Can. West. No. 3, 54½ to 55½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$22, in car lots.  
Cheese, finest Easterns, 20 to 20½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34½ to 35c. Eggs, selected, 40 to 42c.  
Common thin cows, small bulls, \$2 to \$3; calves, \$2 to \$6; choice milk-fed calves, \$7; good lambs, \$8 to \$8.50; common light stock, \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.50. Young hogs, med., \$12.50 to \$13.50; sows and heavies, \$6 to \$7.

## University Extension.

The Workers' Educational Association of Ottawa has asked the Provincial University for assistance in conducting classes in that city next winter in economics, history, and English, and the request has been cheerfully granted. The University of Toronto is most anxious to develop outside classes of this kind so far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit. During the past winter W. E. A. classes have flourished in Toronto and Hamilton.

The W. E. A. is a voluntary organization of men and women engaged in industrial pursuits and is largely composed of trades unionists. These men and women are eager to secure the advantages of higher education and cheerfully devote an evening a week to the study and discussion of present-day economic problems, of English literature, history, psychology, and allied subjects. In England the W. E. A. has grown to immense proportions, having a membership of over 25,000.

To extend its activities into the rural districts and among industrial workers is one of the most important aims of the University of Toronto. In anticipation of the Government's adoption of the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances, plans had been made to inaugurate evening tutorial classes in various rural communities throughout the Province and to organize Workers' Educational Associations in several towns and cities. When the Government laid the Report over and instructed the Provincial University that it must spend no more money this year than it did last year these plans had to be cancelled and the education for which various communities in the Province are asking, had to be, for the most part, postponed. It is hoped, however, that the Govern-

## Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—It is estimated that gold production in British Columbia this year will aggregate \$3,500,000, or nearly one million better than last year. The Rossland Mines, which yielded gold to the value of around \$600,000 last year, will have an output this year of \$1,500,000. The next largest producer will be the Surf Inlet Mine, of Princess Royal Island, with a production of about \$1,000,000.

Calgary, Alta.—The United Farmers of Alberta, the premier agricultural society of the province, has of late years increased in its membership by leaps and bounds, now numbering, with women and children, more than 32,000.

Regina, Sask.—The first Better Bull train to be operated in Canada will be run by the Livestock branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in connection with the campaign for the improvement of sires used in herds and flocks of this province, according to an announcement made by J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner. This experiment of carrying purebred bulls to the farmer is being tried out on a fairly small scale this year in Saskatchewan, and if it proves successful, it is expected that Better Bull specials will operate in all parts of the province next year.

Winnipeg, Man.—Last year 10,279 tractors were sold in Western Canada, distributed as follows: Manitoba, 3,671; Saskatchewan, 4,229; Alberta, 2,379. The number of tractors sold in the West during the past four years is as follows: 1917, 5,000; 1918, 7,000; 1919, 9,000; 1920, 10,279. It is estimated that there are 33,000 tractors

now in use and sales for 1921 will probably reach the 7,500 mark.

Ottawa, Ont.—A total of 263,000,000 young whitefish were liberated in the Great Lakes and the Lake of the Woods by the Dominion fisheries branch during the past year. This is an increase of 50,000,000 on the number liberated by the hatcheries in 1920. A large proportion of the eggs are secured from the commercial catch of fish, which, but for the activities of the Department, would be wasted.

Montreal, Que.—An optimistic forecast of the possibilities of Canadian trade with Italy is contained in a report from the Canadian government agent in Milan, Italy. Writing to the establishment of the new service to Naples and Genoa by the Canadian Pacific he points out that conditions are particularly favorable for Canadian traders and urges personal visits as well as exports of goods.

Fredericton, N.B.—Interest has been aroused here over the report that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, of which the British Government is the controlling shareholder, will develop the oil-shale deposits in this province. It is understood that large sums have been spent on these deposits, and that capital is available to undertake large-scale production should markets appear favorable.

Yarmouth, N. S.—Approximately twenty thousand crates of live lobsters have been shipped from this point to Boston during the past season, where they have been disposed of at an average price of \$25 per crate. The fishermen netted on this operation after deducting transportation charges and commission about \$400, 000.

## Report on Forest Fire Situation

A despatch from North Bay says:—The following official reports were received by the T. & N. O. Commission on the fire situation in Northern Ontario: No fires between North Bay and Mileage 57; small fire there. No fires between Mileage 57 and Cobalt.

Heavy rains from Haileybury to Swastika; all danger passed. Yorkston—Light rains. Matheson—A few smouldering fires.

Monteith—Several fires; no danger unless wind rises.

Porquus Junction, Iroquois Falls and Cochrane—Several fires in vicinity, and if no wind rises there will be no danger.

Cannaught—Few fires in vicinity.

South Porcupine—Some rain; fires out.

Schumacher and Timmins—No fire near towns from up the river; no danger. Conditions very much improved.



Royal Visit to Belfast.  
Sir Wm. Coates, Bart., the Lord Mayor of Belfast, who was created a Baronet at the investiture.

## Hohenzollern Refuses To Pay Dutch Taxes

A despatch from Doorn says:—The Municipal Council of Doorn is discussing the vigorous protest lodged by William Hohenzollern against the tax levied by the local authorities. The ex-Kaiser maintains that he has no right whatever to tax him, as he did not come willingly to Holland, and is held practically a prisoner, and is therefore not liable to taxes as if he were a free citizen. William has also protested against the income tax.

The majority of the members of the Council, however, take the view that the ex-Kaiser came as a free agent to Holland, and himself chose Doorn as his place of residence, and that therefore his protest should be disregarded, and measures must be taken to secure the payment of his taxes.

The ex-Crown Prince, however, is held to be exempt from taxation.

## His Hard Lot.

"It's strange," remarked the bear to the wolf, "that you should always be so gaunt."  
"Well, you see," replied the wolf, "it's this way; I'm always obliged to keep away from the door until there's nothing left in the house to eat."

Don't drop fire when you smoke in the woods, nor throw it out along the road. Keep the forests green!

## HALF A MILLION IDLE IN ITALY

Present Crisis Effects at Least Two Million Inhabitants.

A despatch from Rome says:—Italy has now half a million unemployed, a large number considering her industrial limitations. It is calculated this figure means at least 2,000,000 inhabitants affected by the present crisis. The Government must face workmen's subsidies to the value of a billion lire yearly, and payment will begin at the earliest possible moment.

At the same time an effort to limit unemployment and prevent pauperization is being made in another direction. Public works on a large scale are to be undertaken, including road-making, bridge-building and the erection of cheap houses, especially in Southern Italy, where unemployment grows among the agricultural population, though general industrial depression is responsible for the greater part of the unemployment, the fact remains that America's new immigration laws are hitting Southern Italy very hard, and causing all the unemployment in agricultural regions.

Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan has left France for a short visit to Italy and will then sail for Japan.



Marshal Foch Coming to Canada.  
It is practically certain that the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the late war, will be a guest and speaker at the Great War Veterans' Convention, to be held in the latter part of September.

## ACTION OF GERMAN COURT OFFENDS ALLIES

Result of Trials of War Criminals Unsatisfactory to Allies.

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government has informed its allies that it has withdrawn the French Mission appointed to follow the trials in Leipzig of Germans accused of violating the rules of civilized warfare.

An exchange of views has been going on between the allied Governments as to the attitude to be taken in view of the verdicts rendered in the cases thus far decided. The French are particularly indignant because of the acquittal, Wednesday, of Lieutenant-General Stenger, who was charged with ordering his troops to kill French wounded and prisoners, and the hostile attitude of the Leipzig crowds toward the allied missions.

The newspapers comment bitterly on the result of the trials, some of them suggesting that, since there is no justice to be obtained in Leipzig, the French troops will remain on the Rhine.

The Dominion forest reserves in Western Canada comprise an area of approximately 27,500,000 acres and consist of tracts of land unsuitable for agriculture, which have been set apart permanently for forest production.

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE HOLDS FIRST COURT FUNCTION SINCE 1914

A despatch from London says:—The first court ball since 1914 was given at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night in honor of the King and Queen of the Belgians. It was the only function of the present London season which recalled the splendor and gaiety of the days before the war. There were 2,000 guests, and the old aristocracy of England, many of whom now belong to a class known as the "new poor," came out of their enforced retirement for the occasion. Their women folk came decked in those jewels which are family heirlooms and which have been treasured despite present hard times in hopes of happier days to come, and as full uniform or court dress was de rigueur

for men, the scene was one of dazzling brilliancy. By Queen Mary's orders long trains and feathers in the hair, which used to be distinguishing characteristics of court dress for women, had been done away with, and the general feminine view was that the innovation was "all to the good."

Most of those whom Queen Victoria called common Duchesses, to distinguish them from members of the Royal family who have Ducal title, were present, and among them the American-born Duchess of Roxburgh attracted special attention by her dress and ornaments. Of the young girls present no one looked more charming than Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the Premier, in a frock of white satin and silver lace.

## 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 Bldg., Toronto.

Whatever the tendencies of modern business and industrial methods are, one thing is certain, the hearts of the people are right. All the profiteering, labor disputes and social unrest that we see to-day are unnatural conditions, disliked by everybody. Brought into being largely by the dislocation of the whole world during the years of war, these social abnormalities must pass away. They cannot possibly endure; they will not be tolerated by the thinking peoples of the earth. Profiteering and labor disputes work towards destruction, but the world wants service. Everywhere we go this idea of being of service to our fellows is gaining ground. What a splendid example of this is afforded by the Rotary Clubs, a new organization which already has jumped into the forefront of the fight for human happiness and betterment. These splendid clubs are now formed in most of our large towns and cities, and as their watchword is "Service," no drones or lazy folk are admitted to membership. You must be a worker or you stay outside. Even after joining, if you fail to attend the regular meetings or take part in the club's activities, out you go.

These clubs being non-sectarian, all the most energetic men in the community are eligible for membership, and rarely is there any worthy cause that the Rotarians will not endorse

and help forward by every means in their power. One of the most interesting features of the Rotary Club meetings is the promotion of cheerfulness and friendship. All conventions are set aside and members are called by their Christian names. After the soup is served there is a sing-song in which everybody must join. Good-fellowship without formality reigns supreme, promotes digestion, and rests the mind for an hour from the worries and concentration of business or professional life. Above everything be of use and service to others and to themselves. Their creed is progressive and rings true. Here it is: "My business standards shall have in them a note of sympathy for our common humanity. My business dealings, ambitions and relations, shall always cause me to take into consideration my highest duties as a member of society—to consider my vocation worthy and as affording me distinct opportunity to serve society—to improve myself, increase my efficiency and enlarge my service, and by so doing attest my faith in the fundamental principle of Rotary, that he profits most who serves best."

Surely nothing could be more in line with the Social Service program of Public Health than this creed of the Rotarians. May these clubs grow and prosper!

### World's Biggest Saw.

There has just been fashioned for one of the big lumber mills in British Columbia the largest circular saw ever made.

To be accurate, there are two of them, and they have been designed to meet the special requirements of the mill which is called upon to handle giant fir logs, many of which run from fifteen to twenty-five feet in girth.

There are millions of acres of fir forests in British Columbia, there being sufficient timber in this single province of the Dominion to supply the world with all the lumber it needs for many generations to come.

Each saw is nine feet in diameter, and boasts one hundred and ninety detachable teeth of the inserted spiral type. This is an important innovation, and means that should any of the teeth get broken or damaged, new ones can be inserted without removing the saw from its frame.

Each blade was cast from ingots weighing 1,140 lb. After reheating, rolling, and trimming, the finished blades turned the scale at 795 lb. apiece. Great care had to be exercised in the final treatment, as they had to be mathematically true and perfect, and the steel of a uniform quality.

This giant among saws is capable of attaining a speed of one hundred and thirty miles an hour. It can saw through the greatest forest giant that ever grew as easily as one can cut butter with a knife.

### Eggs With White Yolks.

The secret of obtaining eggs with white yolks has been solved, it is stated, by two poultry breeders.

The yolk derives its fine, yellow color from a natural dye, carotin, which also constitutes the pigment of carrots. This carotin produces, as well, the intense yellow coloring in the beak, the earlaps, and the legs of Leghorns, an Italian breed.

By eliminating all carotin from the feed it was possible to produce perfectly white Leghorn hens, and these hens in turn laid eggs with white yolks; their fertility was not, however, limited in the least.

The frequent disappearance of the yellow pigment from earlaps, legs, etc., which has been observed in Leghorns during the laying period, is caused by the fact that during this time carotin is excreted, first of all in the yolk.

In the case of laying hens which produced eggs with white yolks, the carotin contents of the different feeds could be examined very easily. It proved that carotin is contained in greatest amount in Indian corn and green feed.

## A Gift from Nature's Storehouse

The delicious, crisp granules of the wheat and barley food

## Grape-Nuts

contain all the natural up-building values of the grains, including mineral salts so essential to health.

A food equally well suited to the requirements of young and old.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers everywhere

### Here and There in Canada.

Five hundred mud sharks in less than two hours' the catch announced by the Anglo-British Canadian Company, Limited, which organization is now prosecuting the shark fishing industry in the gulf of Georgia.

Much has been done in recent years by the Dominion Experimental Farms to increase the production of eggs laid by varying breeds. In the eastern provinces many hens are now laying from 150 to 250 eggs annually, while at Indian Head, Sask., 105 pullets had an average of 183.7 eggs, the highest being 292. At Lethbridge production has been increased two or three times over that of nine or ten years ago. [At the Vancouver Island farm one pullet laid over three hundred eggs.]

Several prominent British financiers, interested in oil development, are expected in Calgary this summer, to investigate not only the Northern oil fields but the producing area of Southern Alberta.

W. A. Matheson and Mayor Hayne, of Fort William, have returned from a gold mining location, which they have taken up on the north shore of the Sapaw Lake, bringing with them some very rich samples of visible gold. The vein is a new discovery in a district where gold prospectors twenty years ago found some rich ore, and the vein is said to be from ten to twenty feet in width.

The fisheries production of Canada for the year 1920 reached a value of \$49,321,217, according to returns just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. British Columbia's fishing industry accounted for \$22,300,000 of the total, and that of Nova Scotia for \$12,700,000. Salmon is by far Canada's most important fish, the lobster coming second, and cod, halibut and herring in the order named. Nearly \$2,000,000 worth of whitefish were marketed.

On board the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Victorian which arrived at Quebec recently was a party of twenty-eight English orphan boys en route to Sherbrooke, where they will be instructed in the rudiments of Canadian farming and after a course of one or two months will be sent out to different farms in the Dominion.

Approximately \$10,500,000 insurance is held by Canadian war veterans under the provisions of the Returned Soldiers Insurance Act, representing about 3,800 policies. There has been a marked increase in the number of policies taken out recently since an amendment to the act arranged for the payment of total amounts at death.

Electricity is being used for the first time in New Brunswick as power for rafting purposes, by the Nashwook Pulp and Paper Company, at the mouth of the Nashwaak River, where rafts of timber are made up for shipment to St. John. A twenty-horsepower motor and a crew of seventy men now do the work formerly requiring a crew of 200 men, when the rafting was done by hand.

## RED HOT JULY DAYS HARD ON THE BABY

July—the month of oppressive heat; red hot days and sweltering nights; is extremely hard on little ones. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cholera infantum carry off thousands of precious little lives every summer. The mother must be constantly on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they come on suddenly to fight them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot summer as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and an occasional dose given to the well child will prevent summer complaint, or if the trouble does come on suddenly will banish it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Wanted a Change.**  
A somewhat befuddled guest appeared before the desk of a smart hotel and demanded in thick but firm tones that his room be changed.  
"I'm sorry," the clerk told him, "but all the rooms are taken."  
"Mush have 'nether room," insisted the guest.  
"What's the matter with the room you have now?"  
"Well, if you wish know," explained the dissatisfied tenant, "fish on fire!"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

### Digging for Fish.

Izaak Walton would scarcely believe his eyes if he were to walk through New Smyrna, Florida, and encounter Negroes digging live fish from the ground as if they were potatoes.

A certain variety of mud fish found in nearly all parts of the State is responsible for this state of affairs. This queer member of the finny tribe inhabits streams or ponds which have mud banks or bottoms. It is black, and weighs up to five or six pounds. When the water in a pond evaporates, as it does during certain seasons of the year, leaving only a mass of mud, which on the surface is almost dry, it doesn't worry the fish.

The fish merely burrow into the mud to wait for rain, and apparently continue to live as long as the earth is wet. The Negroes locate the fish by exploring the mud with their bare feet. The fish is edible, but is not a favorite because of its stringy and coarse flesh.

It is much easier to keep up than to catch up.

## STOMACH TROUBLE DUE TO THIN BLOOD

It Usually Disappears When the Blood is Made Rich and Red.

Thin blood is one of the most common causes of stomach trouble. It affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluids are diminished in their activity, the stomach muscles are weakened and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles, and awakens to normal action the glands that supply the digestive fluids. This is shown by an improved appetite and soon the effect of these blood-enriching pills is evident throughout the whole system. You find that what you eat does not distress you, and that you are vigorous instead of irritable and listless. If your appetite is fickle, if you have any of the distressing pains and symptoms of indigestion, you should at once take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and profit by the better condition in which they will put your blood.

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### With the Boy Scouts.

"What the Boy Scout training does for me" is the subject of a letter competition being conducted for Sarnia Boy Scouts by the local Association. Prizes of Scout books and subscriptions to Canadian Boy, the Boy Scouts' Magazine, will be awarded to the boys writing the best letters, and a number of these letters will be printed later in the Scout Column of the "Canadian Observer."

It is interesting to note that the team which won the Howison trophy in the Brockville junior baseball competition was entirely composed of Boy Scouts.

While Brockville Scouts seem to make baseball their athletic specialty, Sudbury Scouts go in for football. Two games with their chief opponents, the Copper Cliff Cadets, recently resulted in a tie and a 2-1 victory for the Scouts.

"Mother has joined the Scouts!" But on investigation we found that she really hadn't. What she did join was the Ladies' Auxiliary of the 51st Toronto Troop. The Scout Mothers recently held a garden fete in aid of the troop camping fund. A good program, in which local artists co-operated with talented members of the troop, netted the treasury over \$170.

The Catholic Boy Scouts at Espanola participated in the ceremony of illuminating the statue surmounting the soldiers' monument on the Sacred Heart grounds. They acted as a guard of honor and gave the full salute as the lights were turned on.

Scouting grows. Amongst the most recent troops to receive their Charters from headquarters are organizations having their headquarters in Blyth, Niagara Falls, Essex, Elk Lake, Winona, Eganville, Metcalfe, Dutton, Bridgeburg and Preston.

Taking up the slack in a boy's leisure time is one of the most serious problems of the home. The program of activities of the Boy Scouts Association has stood the test of twelve years as one of the most practical solutions of the problem ever devised.

Some men accept literally the biblical warning: Spare the rod and spoil the child. Others prefer the promise: Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart therefrom. The Boy Scout Movement is based on the latter principle and should be encouraged through increased leadership by men able to devote time to this great work.

### Canadian Forest Investigations.

While in all districts where there are technically trained foresters located there are observations being made and investigations of a more or less detailed character being carried on, the organized scientific work in these directions has been mainly centred at the forest experimental station at Petawawa, Ont., and at the forest nursery station at Indian Head, Sask. At Indian Head, a large number of plantations of small area, in some cases of single species and in other cases of various mixtures, have been in existence for some years. Careful records have been kept from year to year of the growth and development of the trees and there is being steadily accumulated a store of information that will be of the greatest value in future planting work on farms or in the forests.—Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

### MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

### At Regular Rates.

Miss Margaret Moore hung on the arm of the editor of the Titusville Leader, to whom she had been engaged for three years, and endeavored to turn his gaze toward the sky.  
"Just notice the moon, Clarence!" she said, in a melting voice.  
"At the usual rates, Margaret, I shall be happy to do so," he replied.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

## WET AND DRY

Dangerous.

Mrs. Arris—"Mrs. May, do you like apples?"  
Mrs. May—"Apples? I 'ates 'em! I wouldn't eat a napple for the world. My old mother died of apple-plexy!"

Still, Small Voice.

"But, Tommy," said his mother, "didn't your conscience tell you you were doing wrong?"  
"Yes," replied Tommy, "but I don't believe everything I hear."

Almost Like New.

Caller—"Isn't that picture one of the old masters?"

Mrs. Newrich—I believe so, but my husband had it varnished and framed in a way that makes it look almost as good as new.

Took Pity on Him.

"Darling," he cried, in tones of deep emotion, "at last you are safely in my arms and nothing shall part us more." The object of his touching words and passionate embrace made no response, but remained cold and silent. Tears welled into his eyes.

"Dearest," he continued, "how can I prove my love? Is there no sacrifice I can make for your sweet sake; no suffering I can endure?"

"The best thing you can do, my man," said a gruff voice, "is to come along with me," and a brutal policeman unfastened him from the lamp-post and led him silently away.

Same Old Things.

A Cambridge undergraduate, contrary to regulations, was entertaining his sister, when they heard someone on the stairs. Hastily hiding his sister behind a curtain, he went to the door and confronted an aged man who was revisiting the scenes of his youth, and was desirous of seeing his old rooms.

Obtaining permission, he looked round, and remarked, "Ah, yes, the same old room." Going to the window he said, "The same old view, and peeping behind the curtain, he exclaimed, "The same old game!"

"My sister, sir," said the student.  
"Oh, yes," said the visitor, "the same old story."

Think over the acts of your life carefully before you ask for exact justice.

Canadian expenditures on naval and military defence are the lowest of any country in the world, according to the statement of the Minister of Militia in the House of Commons, the per capita expenditure for defence, including that for militia, naval and air forces, being only \$1.89. The percentage of annual revenue to be devoted to defence purposes this year is 3.5 per cent.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies  
Book on  
**DOG DISEASES**  
and How to Feed  
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,  
E. Gray Glover Co., Inc.,  
113 West 51st Street,  
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**COARSE SALT LAND SALT**  
Bulk Carlots  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT

YARMOUTH, N.S.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of imitations sold on the

merits of

**MINARD'S LINIMENT**

**ASPIRIN**

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monac, manufacturer of Salicylic acid.

## IMPROVEMENT IS TALK OF FRIENDS

TANLAC DID HER WORLD OF GOOD, SHE SAYS.

"Change It Has Made in Me Is Simply Wonderful," Says Toronto Woman.

"Tanlac has certainly had a good chance in my case to show what it can do, for I sure had a long hard struggle and had just about tried everything," said Mrs. Mary Richards, 251 Ashdale Ave., Toronto.

"I have been in a badly run-down condition ever since I had pneumonia six years ago. My stomach was nearly always out of order. My appetite was very poor and I had to be very careful about what I ate, as I suffered terribly from indigestion, bronchitis and pains in my chest. My sleep was never sound and I had a tired, worn-out feeling all the time. I had dreadful headaches and weak spells and had fallen off in weight until I was scarcely more than a shadow of my former self, and I was absolutely unfit for work of any kind.

"But Tanlac has done me a world of good. My stomach is in fine condition and I eat all I want and everything agrees with me perfectly. All my aches and pains are a thing of the past and I'm stronger than I've been in a long time. In fact, Tanlac has the same as made a new person of me, for I can do my household work with ease and my friends are talking about the wonderful change that has come over me. I don't believe anyone who suffers as I did can do better than take Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Advt.

### Not for Vulgar Eyes.

There must be many Japanese still living who can remember when their countrymen would have regarded with horror the manner in which the Crown Prince allows himself to be gazed upon by foreign crowds.

So late as 1867 no Japanese was allowed to look upon the Emperor, who lived a life apart in the seclusion of his palace. All that was seen of him by those who waited on his commands was his back. When the rule was first modified to the extent of his leaving the palace all shutters had to be put up, all blinds drawn, and even the crevices covered with paper, and no one was permitted in the streets.

Vast changes have taken place since then, but even to-day it is not considered quite proper and respectful by the masses of the people to look at the Emperor or his heir when they drive through the streets.

## ACUTE ECZEMA ON BABY'S HEAD

Face, Neck, Arms. Terrible Slight. Itched And Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"Baby was two months old when I noticed little pimples on her head. They kept getting worse and spread till her head, face, neck and arms were one mass of eruptions, burning, itching, and bleeding. I was told it was eczema. I had to cover up her arms and legs in linen. She was a terrible sight. For one year I had no rest night or day.

"We got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In less than two weeks she began to mend and in a few months she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. E. Boorman, 243 E. Decatur St., Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1910.

Stop the use of all doubtful soaps. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 51, Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## HAS NO PAIN NOW

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Kiever.

Vancouver, B.C.—"I am pleased to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me a lot of good. I can now walk about without the aid of a support and feel real strong again. A nurse advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and it is certainly helping me. It seems like Heaven to be relieved after months of pain."—Mrs. H. W. BAKER, 8874 10th Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Albert Co., N.B.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines and they have done me a lot of good. Since then I have been able to do my household work and I have a lot of work to do as we live on a farm. Seeing your advertisement in the papers was what made me think of writing to you. I hope this may help some one else."—Mrs. W. M. B. KEEVER, Upper New Horton, Albert Co., N.B.

The reason women write such letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. and tell their friends how they are helped is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives. Freed from their illness they want to pass the good news along to other suffering women that they also may be relieved.

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

ISSUE No. 29-21

Seperton

Several from here are attending the demonstration at Gananoque. Mr J. Martin Detroit is a visitor at the home of J. Frye. Mrs W. H. Irwin, who has been ill for the past three weeks is recovering. Mr W. Jonnston, Hamilton recently visited at the home of C. M. Singleton. Haying in this section is about completed and grain is also being harvested.

For Sale—Portland Cement, Lime, Paristone, Pulp Plaster and Asbestos Plaster. Athens Lumber Yard

Wednesday Half Holiday

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

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

Notice re Poultry

Live Poultry Bought everyday at McLean's Grocery, Main St. and also on the truck by Mr Netterfied Moors, Highest prices will be paid. G. D. McLean, Athens

NOTICE

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

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

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

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

G. W. Lee,

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

NOTICE

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

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

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

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

R. E. Cornell

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

DEAN'S DAIRY COLUMN

Three Big Questions Answered for Milk Dealers.

Shall I Sell Milk or Cream?—Should Cows Be Fed on Turnips?—How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.) Shall I sell milk or cream? This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in largest amount is great, then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the slower returns from cream and live stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended.

Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other system. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from \$250 to \$300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with \$100 to \$150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condenser, we see that a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.

But this plan robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children—of needed milk supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash in order to have better and more live stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming.—H. H. D.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnip cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking, and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow mangels, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer. "Safety First" is a good motto on a dairy farm.—H. H. D.

How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid on the cream to give good churning results.

The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.

Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tins or boxes. If unparaffined wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need no lining.

When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then the heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold-storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.

We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

FEED LAYING PULLETS

They Need Extra Food to Keep Laying.

Wheat and Corn Preferred by Poultry—Give Them Plenty of Green Food—Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A pullet requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet shall produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production. Why the pullet requires more feed than the hen is because her growth is usually not complete when she begins laying.

Poultry prefer wheat and corn to almost any other grain, but a lot depends on what they were fed when growing. Certain feeds they never have seen they do not relish, usually, when first fed. Hence one person's hens eat oats or barley much better than their neighbor's. The available grain feeds on the farm are corn, buckwheat, barley, and oats. Good wheat cannot be used. The non-milling wheat, such as that which is sprouted, or very small, may be used up to twenty-five per cent. of the ration.

Poultry feeds are divided into two classes: one, whole or scratch grains, commonly called scratch feed; and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.

Scratch feeds are generally fed night and morning, and are scattered in straw in order to induce the birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter month might contain as much as fifty per cent. good corn, either whole or cracked; if corn could not be had, and the birds were accustomed to eating buckwheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. buckwheat and twenty-five per cent. corn. To the corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten per cent. of wheat screenings, and fifteen per cent. of good oats. If one was obliged to do so, almost any of the grains could be fed alone with the exception of oats. There is too much hull or husk on oats to use entirely as a single feed.

At present for a mash feed we are using the standard hog feed. If the ground grains are to be fed moist or mixed with cooked household refuse then the mixture should be one that will mix to a crumbly state, but if fed dry in an open hopper the above is not so important.

The mash feed is the one where the animal meals are generally given. The amounts vary from ten to twenty per cent. of the mixture. The animal meals used are commonly high grade tankage and beef scrap. Where one has plenty of skim milk or buttermilk the other animal feeds are unnecessary. Some use green cut bone; cooked refuse meat, such as livers, lights, beef heads, etc.

A very good mash can be made of one part each by measure of shorts, barley meal, and ground oats. Corn meal could be used in the place of the barley or with it. If one is short of green food or roots, it would be well to add one part of bran. Perhaps the simplest mash to feed from an open hopper is rolled or crushed oats. We have used this, when the birds had milk to drink, for a number of years with excellent results.

Laying hens require plenty of green feed. This green, succulent feed, is very important. Too much grain and no green food at times is very dangerous. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds. Roots are very good, but clover leaves should be within reach as well as the roots. Sprouted oats are used to a large extent on poultry farms. When the birds get accustomed to a green and succulent food it is generally wise to give them all they will eat. A pen of fifteen pullets will eat a fair-sized head of cabbage almost every day, or one hundred hens will eat a peck of sprouted oats day after day.

Keep your pen sweet and clean, but not drafty. Give the hens plenty to eat, and some variety to the feeds. If you are regular in feeding and kill in your manner, the hens usually respond with very fair egg production.

Grit and shell should always be within easy access.—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Early After-Harvest Cultivation.

"A stitch in time saves nine." In the case of weeds prompt and thorough after-harvest cultivation prevents many thousands of weeds from developing seeds, and thus saves hours of tedious labor the succeeding season. Early after-harvest cultivation is one of the best ways to destroy annual and winter annual weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle, Wild Buckwheat, Pigweed, Ball Mustard, Wormseed Mustard and Annual Sow Thistle. Plough shallow, not more than three or four inches deep, immediately after harvest, and harrow and cultivate frequently. By the shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

One and a half oz. of formalin in 15 1/2 oz. of water fed at the rate of one teaspoonful per pint of milk is a good remedy in the case of diarrhoea in calves.

Precautions Against Bovine Tuberculosis

A few years ago the United States breeders of pure-bred cattle, recognizing the necessity of more effective measures for the control of tuberculosis, arranged a conference with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, the result of which was the adoption of what is known as the Accredited Herd Plan, meaning that the herd had been thoroughly tested and found entirely free from any symptoms of tuberculosis. The plan proved so successful over a thousand herds being accredited in a brief period, that a decision was arrived at to adopt the system in Canada. Regulations were promulgated which came into force in September, 1919, and have proved gratifyingly successful, a number of herds having been accredited while many others are under test. There is now an agreement between this country and the United States that cattle from accredited herds may enter either way without detention or test. Under the Municipal Tuberculosis Order, passed at Ottawa some years ago, and the more recently adopted Accredited Herd Plan, compensation is paid for animals officially slaughtered and the owners are permitted under regulation to realize whatever they can from the sale of the carcass.

Catarrh

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

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

Mrs Bert Hayes, accompanied by Mrs James Hanna motored to Grenville recently to visit the former's Brother and latter's daughter Rev and Mrs Glenn Sherman. During their absence they attended the Sessions of the Baptist Association

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE ST., TORONTO. Great Provincial Charity Makes Christmas Appeal to Friends of Childhood.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The most vital fact in public health service throughout the province is, as you know, the tremendous strides made in child welfare work. Modern science is harking back to the ancient proverb that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It has been the privilege of the Hospital for Sick Children—the greatest institution of its kind upon the continent—to find that ounce of prevention.

In bygone days dependence was put more largely in medicines. Nowadays there is a closer partnership between the pediatrician and Dame Nature. Since the erection of our Baby's Ward and the establishment of well babies' clinics the infant mortality in Toronto alone has been reduced from 155 to 82 per thousand. Further statistics which might be given would merely corroborate the actual life-saving value of the Hospital's work. And it is unnecessary to explain to you that the information as to the researches which make such a record possible is at once communicated to the Health Officers and practicing physicians throughout Ontario.

Consequently the Hospital has every claim upon the Christmas-time generosity of every friend of little children. An institution which is securing the new-born child twice the chance, not merely of good health, but of life itself, is entitled to the abundant support of the public.

During the past financial year, revenue from all sources fell one hundred dollars a day behind necessary expenditures. It has always been the ambition of the Hospital for Sick Children to gain not only the support but the sympathy of the people of Toronto, and so to-day, with a debt exceeding \$150,000, it appeals to your readers to help along with some gift, whether it be great or small. A contribution of \$2,000 from an individual or a society gives the privilege of naming a cot for all time; a donation of 25 cents will run the whole Hospital for half a minute. Between these two amounts there is surely some sum which can be sent by everybody to the secretary-treasurer at 69 College street, Toronto, as a token of interest in a charity whose field is as large as this province. The Hospital for Sick Children is one of the largest and most highly regarded in the world. It is an institution in which the people of Ontario may take legitimate pride, for it is through their generosity that success has been possible.

Two hundred and fifty children, pale of cheek or with twisted limbs, will be the immediate beneficiaries of the Yuletide remembrances of your readers. Thousands more throughout the coming year will benefit by their kindness. IRVING H. ROBERTSON, Chairman of Appeal Committee, at Vanleek Hill where Mr Sherman was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church.

BEAUMONT S. CORNELL

M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. 53 James St. E. Brockville Evenings 7-8 Afternoons 1-4 By Appointment Phone 870

DR. PAUL

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN Post Graduate New York Lying-in Hospital and other New York Hospitals.

Office and Residence in the home formerly occupied by Mrs. Norman Brown, Reid St., Athens.

EATON—The Auctioneer

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Table with Departures and Arrivals columns. Departures: 7.10 A.M., 3.15 P.M., 5.05 P.M. Arrivals: 11.50 A.M., 12.15 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

The Churches

Methodist Church

Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister 10.30 a.m.— 7.30 p.m.— Sunday School— 1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class. 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School. Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector Eighth Sunday after Trinity Christ Church, Athens— 8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion. 7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Trinity Church, Oak Leaf— 10.30 a. m. Sunday school 11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion. St. Paul's, Delta— 1.30 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor Plum Hollow— Sunday School 10.30 Morning Service 11 A. M. Athens— 11.00 a.m.—Sunday School. Evening Service—7.30 Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

Write or Phone early for dates or call the Reporter and arrange for your Sale. H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer

Don't Miss This ExtraSpecial Picture



RUDOLPH CHRISTIAN and GLADYS WALTON IN THE SECRET GIFT UNIVERSAL

Town Hall, Athens, Satur'd'y July 16

Advertisement for H. R. Knowlton, Graduate Optician. Text: 'Are Your Eyes Right? If you do not have eye comfort, make an early visit to our "Optical Parlor" We have the most Scientific Equipment for Eye Sight Testing, backed by years of successful experience. We can assure you of a Prompt, Courteous and most Expert Service. H. R. KNOWLTON Main St. Athens Graduate Optician'

Advertisement for Printing Service Department. Text: 'PRINTING SERVICE Department Easily accessible by Rural Phone THE ATHENS REPORTER'