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Furniture and Undertaker  
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

# The Athens Reporter

GENERAL LIVERY  
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Clifford C. Blancher  
Prompt Service Athens, Ont.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 42

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, July 7, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

## Rural Service Department



Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service. If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received one of our Farmer's Account Books? Have you been supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**  
Head Office: Montreal Established 1864.  
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.  
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

## 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.

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

Born—On Wednesday June 15th, at the Lyndhurst Hospital, Toronto to Mr and Mrs W. E. Smyth, 327 Lander Ave., a son.

Lorne W. Derbyshire has been re-engaged as a master in St. Andrews College, Toronto.

The Loyal Orange Lodge No. 331 will hold its annual church service in Christ Church, Athens, at 11 a. m. on Sunday, July 10th. Special music will be rendered by the choir.

The famous Smith Falls Boy's Band has been secured for the Flower Carnival and Picnic to be held on the grounds of Mr John Layng, Athens, on Wednesday July 20th, under the auspices of the Ladies Guild, Christ Church. A prize of five dollars is offered for the best decorated car or float, and (\$2.00) for the next best. A base-ball game is being arranged.

We extend congratulations to Miss Carrie N. Robinson, L. L. C. M. who was a successful candidate at the examinations of the Licentiate of London, England College of music held in Brockville on June 29th.

Mr and Mrs Percy Alford and Mrs Etta Eaton are enjoying a motor trip and visit with friends at Bouckville, N. Y.

Miss Checkly, Cobden, is a guest at the home of Mr and Mrs McBratney.

Miss Addie Hunt and nurse Nun of Lansdowne, are enjoying a visit at "Louetta Lodge" Charleston Lake

Mrs Chas. Yates returned on Wednesday from a short visit with friends at Bath Ontario.

A first-class quality of Raspberries are on the market and find a ready sale.

Miss Mina Donnelly left this week for Toronto, where she will correct examination papers.

Mr Claude Moulton has moved his household furniture, etc. to Addison.

Miss Jacqueline Moulton, nurse-in-training in New York City, is spending her vacation at her home here.

Mr and Mrs W. C. Town and family are enjoying a motor trip to Toronto and Western Ontario points

Mr George W. Lee, Village Clerk has received his appointment as Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

We extend our most heartfelt sympathy to Mr John Rowsome in the death of his wife, who passed away on Tuesday night last, funeral on Friday, July 8, at one p. m. from her late residence to Lyn, Ont

Three local parties were summoned before Magistrate Purcell for violation of the motor traffic rules during the past week and all settled by paying fines.

### SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

Mr and Mrs. Jos. Thomson, and guests, Mr and Mrs. H. Rowsome, of Lyn, are guests of friends in Smith Falls.

Mrs Chas. Taplin, of Morrel, Neb was a guest of Mrs G. F. Donnelly and other friends in town recently.

Miss Ethel Smith of the "Globe" Toronto and Miss Hartley of Brantford, are visiting at the home of Mr and Mrs F. C. Hartley.

Mr and Mrs John H. Morris and son Milton, of Orono, Ontario, accompanied by his father and mother, Mr and Mrs John T. Morris, spent the week-end at the home of his brother Mr and Mrs W. H. Morris.

Mr and Mrs Walton Sheffield very pleasantly entertained Mr and Mrs W. H. Morris and their guests, on Monday afternoon last.

### NOTICE

#### Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

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

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

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

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

### NOTICE

#### Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

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

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario 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 Rear Yonge and Escott  
Dated at Athens, July 6th, 1921.

### NOTICE

Property owners must cut and destroy all noxious weeds before they go to seed, as required by law. Attend to this at once.

F. Blancher, Village Officers

Sixty-eight pupils wrote on the Entrance Exams in Athens last week with Messrs. Burchell and Cox as presiding examiners.

Mr and Mrs Charles Hillis and children of Gouverneur, N. Y. were guests of his mother and sister, Mrs James Hillis, and Mrs Alex Eaton. They spent the week end at Lake Charleston, on Monday returned to their home, accompanied by Miss Edna Eaton.

In the H. S. Form (1) Promotions Miss Leona Leaders name was unfortunately omitted, Miss Leader passed with honour standing and stood fourth in the class.

The Methodist Sunday Picnic was held at Lake Elvida on Tuesday last, all report a very enjoyable time in spite of the intense heat.

About twenty High School, Cadets in charge of instructor F. C. Hartley left on Monday morning for Barrie field for a weeks training in camp.

Mr Jas. E. Burchell left on Wednesday for Toronto, where he will be correcting Middle School Physics for the next couple of weeks.

### Better Stock

FOR the same expenditure of time, energy and feed, you get bigger returns on pure-bred cattle than on scrub stock. If you need financial help to improve your stock, consult the local Manager of this Bank.

STANDARD SERVICE is essentially Producers' Service

**THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA**

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

## Extra Special-- Shipwrecked Amongst Cannibals of the South Sea Islands

Town Hall, Athens

Saturday

July 9

Good Music every night.

Adults 47 Plus War Tax Children 37  
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

## Crank-Case Service -

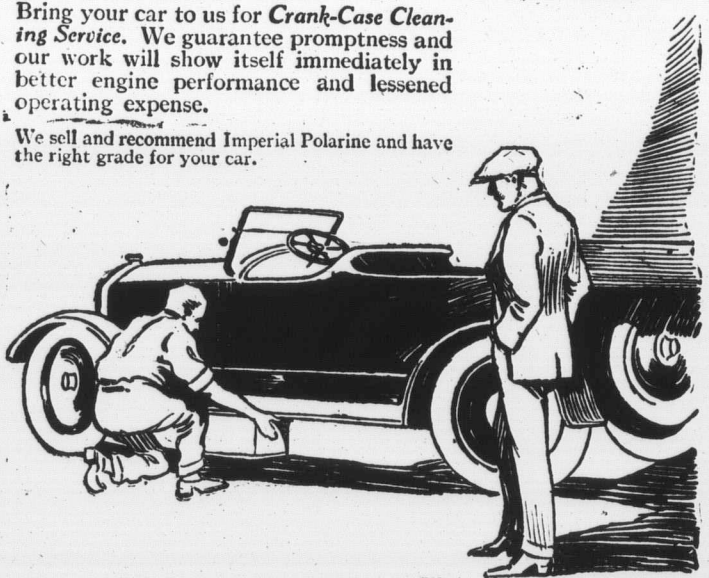


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

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.

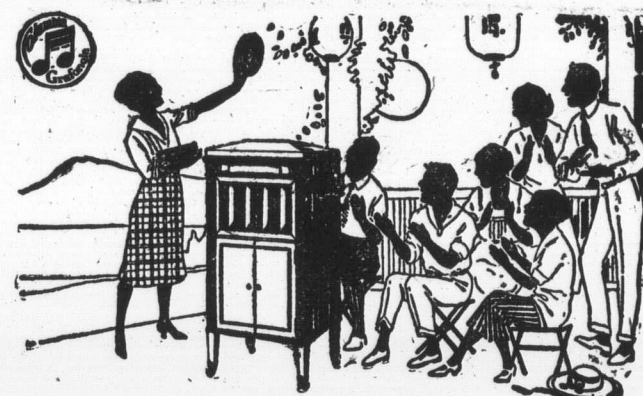
We sell and recommend Imperial Polarine and have the right grade for your car.



## THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts  
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES  
Athens Ontario

# 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 XVI.—(Cont'd.)

Vogel had come back to the city, lured by home-sickness for the only place he could call home. He had not been killed in the Cove when old Bill Lathrop had taken a bead on him and fired as the gunman was making his way through one of the passes that led from the Cove to the outside world. For once in his life the mountaineer had not brought down the thing at which he aimed. A wind stronger than he had calculated, a mistaken judgment as to the distance separating him from his victim, weakened eyesight as a result of age—any or all of these may have made him miss.

"Big Louie" had heard the whistle of the bullet past his head a second before he heard the crack of the rifle. He knew how the men of the mountaineers could shoot and he realized that only an accident had prevented the bullet from killing him. Quick as a flash he had dropped to the ground and whipped out his own big revolver. With the weapon cocked and his finger on the trigger he lay there, simulating death. He felt satisfied that the person who had fired upon him would believe him killed and would not examine the body. Then Vogel planned to shoot, and shoot to kill. But the long afternoon wore slowly away and no one came. Vogel did not move even though he was compelled to bite his lips to keep from doing so when his leg muscles cramped and tortured him. He knew that his would-be slayer might suspect he was playing possum and be lying in wait up there on the mountain side for a movement which would betray that Vogel lived. That was just what Vogel would have done had conditions been reversed.

At last the agony of lying still in one position became unbearable. Vogel carefully shifted one leg, an inch at a time, until the pain was relieved. The bullet that he expected to feel did not come. He moved the other leg and waited. Then he raised his head and looked all around. Convinced at last that he was unobserved, the thug rose, picked up the suitcase and resumed his interrupted journey. Had he not known it, he might have safely done so ten minutes after Bill Lathrop shot at him. The old mountaineer was not in the habit of missing and he firmly believed that his bullet had caught Vogel where it was intended to catch him—in the head. So after watching Vogel's stiff form from his ambush, he had departed again for his cabin.

Once back in town the gunman had learned that he was not being sought by the police. No inquiries had been made for him in any of his customary haunts, and he felt safe in returning to his old life. Still there was one thing that bothered him—a serious menace that "The Gray Wolf" was to be reckoned with. And the very day that Vogel got back in the city he had seen Lebrune. The Bolshevik's disguise had not fooled "Big Louie" for a moment. Lebrune had a peculiar walk and Vogel had marked it as his outstanding characteristic. It was a habit of the gunman to note such things and through them to penetrate the camouflage of detectives who sought to fool him.

It was after dusk when Vogel spotted Lebrune shambling along in his hobble rig and he had followed him. A dark spot, a snapshot and then a hurried getaway would remove this man he feared. But before he had trailed his victim to a desirable place, Lebrune had seen Stella and was hidden in the doorway. Vogel had seen her, also, so he took up his position in another doorway near Lebrune and bided his time. He now had two strings to his bow. After he had removed Lebrune he proposed to revenge himself upon Stella for his fancied wrongs at her hands. For he had no thought but that she had instigated the attempt to kill him.

Now we come to Charlton, fourth in this procession headed for the park. The Government man well knew the risk the girl was running in turning informer and he appointed himself her bodyguard. Of course she did not know that he was shadowing her to protect her. So he was only a few steps behind her when she entered the bookstore. At the same moment he saw Lebrune choose his hiding place and he noted Vogel seek cover in the other doorway. So with a grim smile the Federal agent waited until they started the double game of follow the leader before he, too, joined in. Charlton did not recognize Lebrune in his new makeup and he had never seen Vogel. But, with Stella's warning that the gunman might have returned to the city fresh in his mind, he had no trouble in guessing the

### NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurable, Infirmitable with Bellevue and St. Michael's, New York City, offers a three-year course of training to young women, having the required education and possessing a desire to become 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.

### About the HOUSE

The Practical Nurse.

There are women who are past youth and have entered middle age who are competent to handle certain cases of illness quite as well as the nurse who has had hospital training; and, as a rule, these practical nurses expect fewer privileges and adapt themselves more readily to homes where luxuries are not common, than do the professional nurses.

A practical nurse should never be engaged to take charge of surgical cases, serious injuries, or illnesses requiring expert care. Such cases require the best skill and the most up-to-date methods of treatment. But in caring for persons debilitated by old age, simple accident cases, and cases requiring only faithfulness and general care, the practical nurse can render service which will be as satisfactory as that given by the professional nurse, while the compensation will average from one-third to one-half the amount received by the professional.

Unfortunately, families sometimes make the mistake of treating a practical nurse as if she were housemaid and nurse combined. A faithful nurse will stay by a case until the patient is well, even though she has housework put upon her, but she will never be eager to return to a household where the nurse's rights are ignored. It shows great lack of consideration to demand both day and night duty with the addition, perhaps, of chores having no connection with the nursing. People who are unaccustomed to the care of the sick do not realize how much is demanded of the nurse during the night (when patients are usually at their worst) and how necessary it is for the nurse to have a few hours of duty during the day.

For sensible, cheerful, tactful women of twenty-five years and over, possessing health and some little experience in taking care of the sick, a field is opening just now that promises much. It is for women who can obey the doctor's orders, who have tact with sick children or elderly people, who can protect themselves from imposition and not break down in health, who can pick and choose their places. Such women enjoy the work and receive good wages for almost fifty-two weeks in the year. The woman who contemplates such a career should be neat in dress, cheerful in disposition, not given to gossip, and should be sure that she will be equal to the tasks which a nurse is called upon to perform.

There are difficult cases and easy cases, homes where good food is served and homes in which the food is poor. There are families who realize that a nurse is a human being, and families who look upon a nurse as a machine, and invalids who are exacting as well as those who are brave and patient. In fact, every profession has its own problems; and while those of the nursing profession may seem somewhat more difficult to solve, the woman who takes up nursing has few expenses and the demands upon her salary are very small.

The family needing the services of a practical nurse should endeavor to find the very best woman available for this service, and should pay her promptly and without haggling. They should also see to it that the nurse has her regular hours of absence from the sick-room, provide her with good nourishing food, a good bed and the heartiest co-operation possible to give. Anything that helps conserve the health and strength of the nurse helps the patient and that is the important consideration after all.

Nor should the family fail to provide proper equipment for the sick-room. A practical woman will make no unreasonable demands; but no one can keep a patient comfortable with but a limited supply of bed linen, towels, old muslin and flannel, and every patient should have a bathrobe, bedroom slippers and a good supply of nightdresses or nightshirts.

**Addition by Subtraction.**

"We must build on to the house this spring, John," said Mrs. Ashby last year.

"There can't be any addition to this house until the cost of building goes

### Used Autos

BREAKFAST SHELLS THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or best run of same distance if you wish, in any order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

To look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

Breeky's Used Car Market  
408 Yonge Street, Toronto

were in danger. It was my duty to the Government to protect an important witness. But there was another reason. This may not be either the time nor the place to name that reason, but to me it is fully as great a reason as the other. Miss Lathrop—Stella—I love you! I have loved you since the first time I saw you and you resented my question as to whether your room was also his. Your indignation at that time convinced me that you were the pure, square girl you claimed to be. I loved you then, but I did not know it until later. I realized it fully last night when I had an occasion to study you on the train which we took to Jasper. When you told Chief Milton to-day that you never had really loved Vogel, that your feeling for him was only gratitude, you looked at me as you said it and in your eyes I thought I read that now you know real love. Was I right?

"You were right and I do love you," she cried and he swept her into his arms.

### CHAPTER XVII.

### The Scales of Justice Balance.

The next day at the very hour when a coroner's jury was sitting at the inquest over the bodies of Vogel and Lebrune, a solemn scene was being enacted in the court-room of Federal Judge Graham. Lined up before him the twelve men convicted of having taken a part in activities against the United States Government had appeared for sentence. The courtroom was packed to the doors. Fearful of an eleventh hour attempt at rescue the prisoners or to harm the judge, Government men, policemen in uniform and detectives were sprinkled through the crowd and on the alert to prevent a demonstration of any kind.

The old judge emerged from his chambers and made his way slowly to the bench amid a silence that was profound. He did not take his seat, but he motioned the others to be seated and for the preliminaries to begin. "Prisoners at the bar," he said when they had answered that they knew of no reason why sentence should not be pronounced against them, "the crime of which you have been convicted is, in my mind, the most serious of which a man can be accused. You have conspired to commit acts against the Government, you have fouled your tongues with slanderous lies against the country which has sheltered you and protected you; you have slyly sought to set at naught her laws and to trample underfoot the banner for which men laid down their lives. You have sought to tear down the United States and put up in its place a government conceived by your puny minds out of the lust for blood, and loot and pillage. The court decrees that you, each and every one, shall be imprisoned for twenty-five years at hard labor in the Leavenworth Federal penitentiary. Take them away."

(To be continued.)

### A Brigand of the Air.

He lives in India, and is called a kite-hawk. He is one of the most brazen thieves going, and for audacity beats Raffles into a cocked hat. Here is an instance of his method of working.

A little girl set off for school carrying her lunch in her hand. There came a whirring of wings as a huge brown bird dropped out of the sky. The little girl proceeded on her way crying, while the kite-hawk overhead enjoyed the feed his talons had snatched from her hand.

Notwithstanding their thieving propensities, these birds must not be killed, as they are the natural scavengers of India. However, British troops stationed in the country have a method of their own of dealing with the kite-hawks. A blanket spread on the ground, with a piece of meat thrown on to it, forms a trap.

A marauding bird sees the meat, makes a swoop for it, and tries to make off. But his sharp talons have entered the blanket, which lifts as he rises, and the soldiers who have been waiting seize the blanket and pull down and capture the bird.

A long strip of paper, dipped in paraffin, is then tied to his tail, ignited, and the bird released. Away he goes up into the sky with a flaming tail behind him. Beyond a slight singeing, no injury accrues to the bird. This idea is sometimes used at a football match, where birds are released with a burning strip attached to them to record each goal.

An old sycamore, subject to fits, was once sent to a barracks stables with a saddle, and on the way was seized with a fit. A native friend of the old man, happening to pass along, and thinking to do him a kindness, took the saddle and delivered it to the barracks. On coming round, the old sycamore, finding the saddle gone, walked on to the barracks. An officer, knowing the saddle was safe, but pretending to be angry, asked the native where it was.

"Kite-hawk took him, sahib," was the amusing answer.

**Fighting Version.**

"Suppose, Bobbie, that another boy should strike your right cheek," asked the teacher, "what would you do?"

"Give him the other cheek to strike," said Bobbie.

"That's right," said the teacher.

"Yessum," said Bobbie, "and if he struck that I'd paralyze him."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

down," Mr. Ashby replied. "I know we are crowded, but if you'd get rid of the things we don't need we'd have room enough."

Mrs. Ashby, of course, didn't believe him, then. But one day she returned from a call on a neighbor and tried to see her own house with her husband's eyes. The neighbor's furnishings were not elaborate—a few well-chosen pictures, substantial furniture of good lines, a vase with a scarlet tulip glowing against a gray background; but the effect was one of luxurious restfulness. The living room was not filled with a clutter of things; there was a feeling of spaciousness.

Mrs. Ashby's pictures were not, as her friends were, keyed to the same note. She had too many chairs and cushions, too many jardinières; her desk was littered with magazines six months old. She could see that her crowded rooms would gain space and restfulness if she could bring herself to take out every article that the family did not use. Not only her living rooms, but her bedroom, the closets, the bureau drawers, and above all the attic, were crowded with a clutter of things that were "too good to throw away," and that "might come in handy." To the inherited instinct to hold on to what she had, Mrs. Ashby firmly said: "I must have the restfulness that comes from an uncluttered room. I am not giving these things away, though the Salvation Army will think it is getting them as a gift. No, I am swapping them for room."

The next day the Salvation Army man came with his truck, cleared out the non-essentials and left the welcome space.

Did it hurt?

It did, but the attic became a fine big room at the top of the house, which the children love. The other rooms have taken on a new charm. The Ashbys have not built, but they have the addition that came from subtraction.

### Rhubarb Jam.

Eight cups of rhubarb, cut up, five cups of sugar, one cup of raisins, and the pulp of one orange. Put sugar over rhubarb and let it stand several hours, then add raisins and oranges and boil slowly for several hours. Can be cooked in the oven when it will not take so much watching. Or set it on an asbestos mat.

### Avoiding Accidents.

Take precautions against accidents to the children. Never put a pail of hot water on the floor or on table or bench where it can be reached by these rollicking, careless folk. Also be sure the spout of the teakettle is turned away from the outside edges of your gas range. The steam will not come out of it then on your child's face or arms as he rushes past, but will escape toward the back of the stove. Take the same precaution with the handles of all kettles. Turn them away from the front of the stove so that they will not be pulled down by inquisitive fingers.

### Rest Your Brains.

Those who work their brains strenuously during the greater part of the day should take certain precautions. It is a good plan, after sitting a long while over your work, to walk round the room on one's toes.

A quite short walk out of doors will clear and freshen the head before going to bed. If, however, this is not possible, open the window, and breathe in the cool night air for a few minutes.

A cup of warm milk taken the last thing is both soothing and sleep-provoking.

Then, if possible, the last half hour before retiring should be spent in some entirely different occupation from that which has been carried on during the day. A student should indulge in music; a business man read light literature; a woman who has been running about at household jobs at day should sit down with an interesting book. In this way both mind and body will receive a kind of preparation for the repose of the night.

There can't be any addition to this house until the cost of building goes

### Cooking With Sunshine Direct

Dr. C. G. Abbot, director of the Smithsonian Institution's astro-physical observatory, has during the last year perfected a very curious and interesting machine for utilizing the sun's rays.

He calls it a "solar cooker," and says that it will do anything in the cooking line except fry.

A half-cylinder of aluminum, with polished mirror-like inner surface of 100 square feet, focuses the sun's rays upon a blackened tube—the latter running lengthwise of the cylinder and occupying the position of its axis.

Above is a metal tank in which are two ovens, one above the other. In these the cooking is done.

Three above-mentioned tube is filled with oil, and from the upper end of the half-cylinder (which slants toward the sun) it extends upward into the tank, through the latter, and down and

### A Forest of Gems.

Among the many wonders of the south-western States, the Petrified Forest of Arizona must take high rank. On the maps it is called Chalconedony Park; but the people of Arizona always speak of it as the Petrified Forest. Neither name is very descriptive. It is not a forest and it is not a peak; nor are the trees petrified. In the ordinary acceptance of that term, for instead of having been changed into stone, the wood has been agatized.

It is probable that the forest once covered hundreds of square miles, for agatized trunks, logs, and bits of wood are found throughout a great radius of country. It occupies now about a thousand acres. None of the trees are standing.

The strangest thing about them is that every one is composed of semi-precious stones. There are millions and millions of amethysts; and there is chalconedony of every hue, Jasper, topaz, carnelian, onyx, and every imaginable variety of agate.

The greatest wonder of the Petrified Forest is the celebrated Agate Bridge. This is a huge tree trunk, a hundred feet in length, spanning a sixty-foot canyon. The entire tree is made up of agates, jaspers, chalconedony, and other highly-colored and handsome stones. In the canyon, directly below the Agate Bridge, is a pool of water, and around it grow the only trees in the whole country.

There are no true precious stones to be found in Chalconedony Park—no diamonds, rubies, or sapphires; but the chips and bits of wood covering the ground are as brilliant as if they were precious gems, and the specimen hunter is bewildered by the rich display and finds himself at a loss as to what to take and what to leave.

For hundreds of years the Indians resorted to this strange forest for the material with which they made their arrow-heads, and many samples of these arrow-heads, as perfect as any in existence, have been gathered into various collections.

### Keeping Pace With Time.

The division of the day into a certain number of hours, minutes, and seconds is a purely arbitrary measure intended to simplify the process of keeping account of time and scheduling various events which must occur at the same time each day.

Since the dawn of history the revolutions of the heavenly bodies have formed the basis for the measurement of time. These revolutions are three in number—the revolution of the earth upon its axis, which forms the foundation for our twenty-four-hour day; the changes in the appearance of the moon, which consume approximately twenty-nine and a half days and form the basis for the month; and the yearly motion of the earth around the sun.

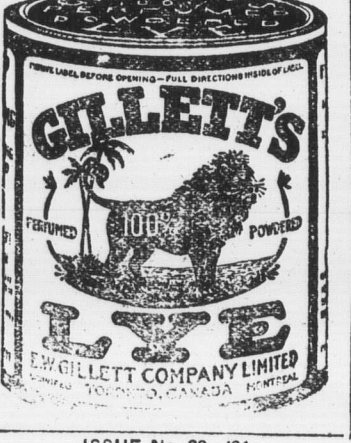
The sub-division of the time the earth takes to revolve upon its axis into the twenty-four spaces we know as hours is comparatively recent. In the time of Homer only four such divisions were recognized—morning, day, evening, and night.

Early Jewish historians record the fact that the night and the day were each divided into eight parts or "watches," a custom followed also by the Romans, who referred to the first, second, third, and fourth vigils of the day—vesper, evening, midnight, and cockcrow. Each of these spaces was three hours in length, the first vigil starting at what we call six o'clock in the morning. But as the Romans started their daily time-keeping at sunrise it followed that their summer vigils were longer than their winter ones—a condition which led to the adoption of the modern division of time into hours, each of a certain exact length.

### Sterling.

In this country the word sterling, when stamped on silver, means simply that the manufacturer declares the article to be made of silver eleven twelfths fine; but the British marks, arranged in a column, give a sort of history of the article. Usually the first mark is the maker's sign; next comes a mark that shows where the article was made—for London, a leopard's head; for Birmingham, an anchor; and for Sheffield, famous for its silver, a crown. Dublin has the Irish harp, and Chester uses the city arms. The third mark, a lion, indicates the standard of fineness. The date mark, a letter usually comes last. Since each city uses a different system for indicating the year when the article was made, it is necessary to know the "plate" of the town in order to find the date of a particular piece.

North America has a white population of 100,000,000.



...of those men who were killed was Vogel, he was not."

"Yes," replied Charlton, simply. "You will read it in the papers tomorrow, anyhow, so I might as well tell you now."

"And the other?"

"Lebrune."

She did not speak immediately. But when she did her voice was calm and collected.

"It seems like God has taken a hand in things for my benefit," she said. "Mr. Charlton, whether you know it or not, I believe that I was not far from death on this spot less than a few moments ago. Either Vogel or Lebrune would not have hesitated to do me harm. I believe each of them was planning an attack on me when they ran into each other and the shooting started."

"Almost right, but not quite. Lebrune was following you, for what purpose only himself and the God he has gone to meet, know. Vogel was following Lebrune, but whether he intended to shoot you after he had finished Lebrune I cannot say. They met back of that bush and they fought and killed each other."

"Mr. Charlton, there is but one way in which you could know these things. You, too, were following."

"I was following you first, and then then when I saw what was up," admitted the Government man.

"Following me! Did you not trust me? Does not Chief Milton believe that I am playing square in this matter?" she cried, almost tearfully.

"Yes," to both of your questions, he answered. "I do trust you. The chief trusts you. I was following you because I wished to give you what protection I could, for I knew that you

out again, continuing downward to the lower end of the half-cylinder, where it turns upward again to form the blackened "axis" pipe. It is, in a word, an endless tube, running through the half-cylinder, up into the tank, out again, and around from below.

The tube contains oil, which, expanded in the blackened part of it by the sun's heat, ascends into the tank to heat the ovens. As it cools it descends, to be continually replaced by fresh heated oil. The operation is absolutely automatic, all the work being done by the sun, and the ovens are kept hot as long as the sun shines.

Excellent bread, meat dishes, vegetables and canned fruits were cooked last summer in this machine by Mrs. Abbot, who was much envied by the ladies of the neighborhood for her cool outdoor kitchen and for the ingenious apparatus which furnished heat without fuel.

### MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR BURNS, ETC.

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



## 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.

One of the most dangerous methods of infection is by "carriers," e.g., people who, though not showing any active symptoms of disease, yet harbor the particular germ and transmit the disease to others. Several cases of typhoid transmission by carriers have almost become famous on account of the publicity they receive while the origin of the mysterious outbreaks was being investigated. In nearly every case the disease was transmitted through contamination of the drinking water by infected excreta, or by the carrier directly infecting the food by handling it.

A noted case on record was that of "Typhoid Mary," a servant girl who a year or two before the outbreak of the Great War worked at several houses in different sections of the district where she lived, and in every house she went to, typhoid broke out. For a long time no suspicion rested on the girl as she was apparently in the best of health, until it was found that the outbreaks of typhoid fever followed her trail of wanderings. Her blood was examined, and it was found that the girl was harboring the typhoid germ in her system and thus able to transmit it to others.

Much investigation has been done regarding the role of carriers in spreading typhoid and diphtheria, but many other communicable diseases are conveyed by this agency, including dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, pneumococcal infections, sleeping sickness, scarlet fever, plague and tuberculosis. Cholera can also be transmitted by carriers, this being regarded as the chief cause of cholera outbreaks in Bombay during 1918. All the nursing sisters, with one exception, on one of the hospital ships coming into Bombay in 1918, showed

symptoms of cholera, and on examining the excreta of this nurse who, as well, the cholera vibrios were found, she being undoubtedly the cause of the illness among the others. Of course she was immediately isolated. In devising means for dealing with the danger of carriers the first consideration is to prevent, if possible, cases developing into carriers, and, failing that, to protect the community from the danger which the presence of carriers involves.

Certainly every person convalescent from an infectious disease and about to be discharged from the isolation hospital, should first be examined to see if they are still harboring infection in the nose, throat or ear, or excreting it by the bowel, or in the urine. In the case of a typhoid carrier, the safest plan is to instruct the person, as to the danger he or she is to the community if every precaution is not taken. To take special care with the dejects, to keep clean hands, and to disinfect the dirty bed and body linen are some of the main points; also the carrier must in no circumstance have anything to do with the handling, preparation or cooking of food for others. In addition all carrier cases should be kept under observation as much as possible until they cease to be carrier, which sometimes unfortunately lasts for a long time.

H. A. McC. asks if there is any cure for insomnia. Yes, cultivate a contented mind, avoid afternoon sleep and avoid worrying, don't eat or drink much for some time before going to bed, take a brisk walk in the open air before retiring and avoid a stuffy atmosphere at night, avoid reading in bed, and if these measures fail take a sea voyage or change of climate.

### Annual Agricultural Stocktaking.

For the fourth successive year the Dominion Bureau of Agricultural Statistics is engaged in making an enumeration throughout Canada of the areas sown to field crops and of farm live stock. This enumeration is being effected by means of schedules distributed to individual farmers. When filled up and returned, the cards will be transmitted to the Bureau at Ottawa for compilation into totals, except as regards Ontario and British Columbia, where the provincial departments will undertake the compilation. The collection of these statistics represents a national agricultural stocktaking of much value to the farmers as well as to the country generally. Owing to these annual statistics, it is possible to show that the area in Canada under field crops increased from about 39,000,000 acres in 1915 to nearly 53,000,000 acres in 1920 and their value from \$825,370,000 in 1915 to \$1,455,244,000 in 1920 or nearly 75 per cent.

### The Efficiency Engineer.

Some one was talking to a Western man with reference to scientific farm management. "When," said this man, who cherishes rather old-fashioned notions, "I hear the bragging of these 'efficiency engineers' that they can increase by so many fold the output of a farm I am reminded of the case of one Tom Gates. "Tom was feeding his hens one summer day with cornmeal when along came one of these experts. "Why," queried the expert, "waste all that good cornmeal on all these hens? The stuff looks just like sawdust; then substitute sawdust. The hens will never know the difference." "Then he went away. When next he came that way his sought out Tom and asked how the sawdust feed was working. "Fine," said Tom. "An old yellow hen has been on it ever since you left, and in her last hatchings six of the chicks had wooden legs, three were woodpeckers and the rest were rallbirds."

### Wisps of Wisdom.

The man who sells his health for wealth makes a poor bargain. Open the door to suspicion, and peace flies out of the window. It is hard to get what you want when you don't know what it is. The only hopeless failure is the person who has ceased to strive for success. If you want work well done, select a busy man—the other kind has no time. People are made more unhappy by the ills they fear than by those they suffer. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it. The world is full of will people—some willing to work, and the rest willing to let them. More harm is done by the cowardice of those who are afraid to do that which is right than by the courage of those who do wrong.

### King Edward's Joke.

Judge Adams was proud of his resemblance to King Edward VII. He wore his beard trimmed in the same fashion, and occasionally frequented the same health resorts. One of the many fantastic stories he used to tell of his adventures and misadventures ran as follows: "See here, Richard," said King Edward to me on one occasion; "this won't do, you know." "What won't do, your Majesty?" I asked. "Well, it comes to this: you or I must leave Momburg, and I vote we toss up which it is to be. I don't mind in the least then mistaking me for you; I don't mind the band playing God Save the King whenever you appear. But when I cannot show my face out of doors without some chap slapping me on the shoulder and singing out with a strong Cork accent, 'Hallo, Dick, how's yourself, Come and have a drink,' it becomes a bit tiresome."

### Woman.

Gray—"Woman is a riddle,"  
Bray—"That's right. She keeps us guessing, and yet we hate to give her up!"

### Super-Wireless.

Battles fought with crewless aeroplane bombers, mines unmanned, submarines, ships, searchlights, guns, etc., all controlled by wireless—all the mechanism of strife brought into play, perhaps, by the simple pressing of a button!

Such, it is said, are but a few of the wireless wonders of the future. Along the same side of life there are other joys to come. The journalist will be armed with a pocket wireless telephone instrument. From the scene of his story he will talk his "news" direct to the news-room, and receive his instructions from the editor without further time and money being wasted in getting back to the office.

Wireless photographs will extend their power. When the wireless system is more perfect newspapers will be able to publish pictures of topical interest within twenty minutes of their being taken and at a distance of 10,000 miles away.

On trains no driver, guard, and stoker will be necessary; wireless will control the whole thing from beginning to end.

Perhaps, in the long run, wireless will also control us; may become the A to Z of our existence! Who knows?

### The Sixth Sense.

Through the invention of Samuel O. Homan, a San Francisco inventor, a "sixth sense" seems to have been created. At a distance of 600 feet, in total darkness, Homan asserts that with the aid of a delicate instrument for the detection of heat waves he can tell whether one or several persons are present. His invention, which was started during the war for detecting enemy forces in front of the American trenches, is a combination of thermopiles, a reflector and a galvanometer. The instrument, which acts much as a sound detector, is sensitive to heat waves and can be developed to the point where a complete silhouette of an object can be given, showing the outlines from which heat waves emanate. It can also be used for the detection of airplanes thousands of feet in the air.

U. S. Government officials are said to be considering use of the instrument for guarding valuable goods, such as large coal piles, warehouses and automobile fleets not in use. Instead of a large number of guards, who can be avoided, it is expected to set up one or two of Hoffman's instruments, which will immediately show the presence of people in the vicinity.

### SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### A Vicar to the Toadstools.

A vicar of a scattered rural parish had a remarkable knowledge of fungi. So keen was he on his hobby, says the London Morning Post, that he sometimes neglected his pastoral work to search for specimens. One day he stopped to see a bedridden old lady, who immediately reminded him how long it was since he had made his last call. "If I had been a toadstool," she declared, "you'd have been to see me long ago!"

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

### The Explorer's Reward

Can money be made out of the exploration of uncharted parts of the world? The question is suggested by the expedition which has already started to scale Mount Everest. Many people have the idea that considerable sums of money accrue to the explorer as the result of lecturing, or from royalties on books, describing adventures far afield.

The explorer, however, rarely makes money out of his heroic and romantic undertakings. Sir Ernest Shackleton confessed publicly, after the return from the expedition begun in 1914, that all his royalties on books and all his fees for public lectures had been mortgaged beforehand. Otherwise he would have been unable to undertake his Arctic investigations.

When Shackleton returned to England in 1909 he was given a knighthood and a Treasury grant of \$100,000 towards the expenses of his expedition to the South Polar regions. But no Government can continue indefinitely to finance explorers. There comes a time when these gallant adventurers would hardly be able to meet their private bills, but for the generosity of friends.

When Nansen wanted to explore the coast of Greenland he took it for granted that he himself would have to pay for the cost of the expedition. But he was not a rich man, and after wait-

### THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

#### Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale. She not only tires out easily but often suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite.

In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found to have a beneficial action on the blood. Miss Delima Lafreniere, St. Ambrose, Man., has proved this in her own case, and advises others to use these pills. She says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I felt like a complete wreck of my former self. My blood was poor and thin. I suffered from faint and dizzy spells, and had headaches and dizziness almost every day. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and by the time I had used three boxes I felt much better and I continued taking the pills until I felt as well as I ever did. For what they did in my case I cannot recommend these pills too highly."

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

### The Tatar's Burglar Device.

In Tibet the Tatars have what is possibly the oldest burglar trap in the world. It was invented to prevent people from robbing the tombs.

Whenever a royal personage died in Tibet he was buried with all his jewels and his royal robes. To add a still higher tribute, the most beautiful young women of his court were suffocated and embalmed on the day of his funeral. With their beauty thus preserved, they were placed in a standing position round the tomb of their master, each holding some trinket that the royal personage had used during his lifetime.

In order to protect those treasures from vandals, the Tibetans erected an arch in which rested sharply pointed arrows, and under which was a release that discharged the arrows in quick succession. Whoever trod on the release robbed no more.

### Sending For Him.

When Canon Burroughs of Peterborough, England, was in America some months ago he told this significant story: A woman employed in an English mill was allotted a difficult piece of machine work to do. The foreman told her to send for him if she had any trouble with her machine. She had to send for him several times and finally decided that she would not bother him again but would herself try to remedy any trouble that might arise. But when trouble occurred and she tried to conquer it she merely made the difficulty worse. The machine came to a complete stop.

When the foreman came to her aid she looked up at him and said, "I did my best."

"No," said the foreman quietly, "the best is sending for me." To-day men and women everywhere are trying to do their best alone, forgetting that the Master of all work stands ready to help them in the remediable little things as well as in the great things they lead to. The best is always sending for Him.

The moon moves 3,350 feet per second.

### What the Boy Scouts Are Doing

Col. A. W. Gray, M.P.P. for Leeds, has presented a large and beautiful Union Jack to the 1st Westport Troop, thus completing the Troop's colors. These are big days in Boy Scout circles down Welland way. A special Scout Officers' Training Course is now in full swing. The Rotary Club is backing the four local troops both financially and "Rotarily." And Mr. J. C. McIvor, Troop Committeeman of the 1st Welland Troop, has just offered a fine cup as a trophy for inter-troop competition.

Renfrew and Kincardine Troops have been suffering from growing pains. The "doctors"—in both cases Provincial Scout Officers—recommended "surgical treatment," with the result that both towns have two troops each now instead of just one. And all of them are working hard to make their Troop and their town the very best Troops and Scout towns in Ontario.

Mitchell citizens have organized to back Scouting in their town. In order to help the two local troops with equipment, camp, sports, etc., and to provide a satisfactory meeting place, five hundred dollars is now being raised by public subscription. This amount also includes Mitchell's contribution to the funds of the Provincial Council.

We recently reported that the Brockville Rotary Club was raising \$1,000 for the funds of the 1st Brockville Troop. We are now glad to be able to announce that the amount has been raised—and it only took the Rotarians three hours to get it together. The Brockville Scoutmaster, Mr. A. J. Trill, is one of Ontario's veteran Scout men.

Through the kindness of Major W. Eaton, the 1st New Toronto Troop will hold its summer camp this year on his big farm at Oakville. A similar generous offer from Mr. Chas. Parker, Chairman of the Troop Committee of the 29th Toronto (Humber Bay) Troop, places his fine estate at the disposal of the officers and boys of that Troop for their summer outing. Such co-operation from friends of the Boy Scouts is most valuable and very much appreciated.

Scouting does not force the boy to be obedient. It takes it for granted that he is—and twelve years of Scouting has demonstrated the correctness of this attitude.

A leading newspaper offered a prize for the paragraph that had given the greatest inspiration and help. Lines from Tennyson and others were sent in by the hundred. The letter that gained the prize was as follows:

"I am only a boy; and boys' opinions are not respected by most grown-ups; but we have them just the same. The paragraph which helps me most is the Boy Scout promise, as follows: "On my honor I promise that I will do my best, To do my duty to God and the King, To help other people at all times, To obey the Scout Law."

### His Hearing Restored

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

### What Is Politics?

"Pop?"  
"Well, Junior—"  
"Are 'politics' plural?"  
"No, my boy, there isn't anything in the world more singular than politics."

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

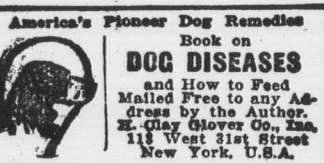
### What He Had.

"There was a strange man here to see you to-day, Papa," said little Ethel on meeting her father in the hall.  
"Did he have a bill?"  
"No, papa. He had just a plain nose."



Blistered Feet, Sore Feet, Tired Feet, Burning and Aching Feet.

After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water, then rub them well with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.



COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. OLIFF - TORONTO

### DAWSON WOULDN'T TAKE \$1,000 FOR IT

#### DECLARES TANLAC ENDED TROUBLES.

"It's the Best Medicine I Ever Heard Of," Says Toronto Man.

"Honestly, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars in gold for the good Tanlac has done me," said Delbert F. Dawson, 174 Browning Ave., Toronto, Ont., well-known carpenter and builder.

"Besides relieving me of a bad case of stomach trouble of many years standing, Tanlac has built me up ten pounds in weight and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I suffered so I could hardly stand the pressure of my clothes against my stomach and the way it pained me was simply terrible, and often I had choking spells, when I almost lost my breath. I was so nervous I couldn't sleep and mornings got up feeling more tired and worn out than on going to bed. I lost weight considerably and became so weak I was constantly losing time from work, and many times got so dizzy I had to grab hold of something to keep from falling. Nearly all the time I had a headache and sometimes it hurt me so bad I could hardly endure it. My liver was in an awful condition and I had liver spots all over my body.

"Well, I just kept getting worse, in spite of everything I did, until I got Tanlac. But this medicine seemed to get right after my troubles, for it wasn't long before I was feeling lots better. I've taken eight bottles in all and am a well man, never less a day from work or feel bad in any way. It's a fact, Tanlac is the best medicine I ever saw or heard of."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

### R. S. V. P.

Here is a true story from a girl's school in the English Midlands: A "general knowledge" lesson was in progress. "Can anyone," demanded the teacher, "tell me the meaning of the letters R. S. V. P.?" There rose the daughter of wealthy parents, whose recitations drew all the local society. "Rush in, Shake, and Vanish Pleasantly," she replied.

### Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

What He Answered. The editor in charge of the personal inquiry column opened his seventieth letter with a groan. "I have lost three husbands," a lady reader had written, confidentially, "and now have the offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?" This was the last straw. "If you've lost three husbands," he wrote, "I should say you are much too careless to be trusted with a fourth."

A violent fit of anger affects the heart instantly, and poison has been discovered in the blood immediately after such an outburst.

### ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

### Cuticura



Quickly Soothes Itching Scalps Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura Ointment, with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all skin and scalp troubles.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Tablets 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

### Friend or Foe?

Many people find that tea and coffee are foes to their health, but that Instant Postum is a friendly table drink.

This pure cereal beverage is rich in aroma and flavor—fully satisfying—and contains no element of harm for nerves or digestion.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM





# The AUTOMOBILE



**Proper Oiling is Essential.**  
A low-grade oil cannot meet the special requirements of Ford lubrication and will cause wear on the accurately made parts of engine, clutch and transmission.

In the Ford engine one oil must lubricate three entirely different mechanisms. One oil must meet the requirements of the engine parts, the transmission gears and the disc clutch.

For the engine, proper oil should be heavy enough to resist intense heat and thus prevent heavy carbon deposits and avoid boiling the water.

For the transmission gears the oil should be extra heavy to cushion the gears and prevent noise and wear.

For the disc clutch the oil should be light enough to prevent danger to the operator from "dragging," especially when starting the motor in cold weather.

These three different conditions demand a compromise in the body of the one oil used. Light oil cannot efficiently lubricate the Ford engine, transmission and gears.

Use of unsuitable oil will soon cause even the highly efficient engine to show certain undesirable effects. Automobile engineers have analyzed these results as bucking or jerky engine, carbon and dirty spark plugs, engine knocks, overheating and loose bearings.

Each of these five operating conditions was further analyzed as follows:

A bucking or jerky engine may arise from any one of six causes—carbon deposits and dirty spark plugs, worn or leaky piston rings, pitted or sticking valves, engine worn by sediment in the lubricating oil, uneven spark plugs or too lean or too rich an explosive mixture.

The first four of these causes are usually the direct result of faulty lubrication. How to correct this difficulty is explained further on in this article.

The fifth cause of bucking—uneven spark plug gaps—is easily corrected by fitting a smooth ten-cent piece between the points; 1915 and earlier models a trifle closer. See that all four plugs have the same gap.

The sixth cause of a bucking engine—the wrong mixture—can also be quickly corrected by following this

simple rule for carburetor adjustment. Warm up your engine. With the car standing and the engine running, enrich the mixture and then cut down the amount of gasoline fed by the carburetor until the engine begins to slow down. Then increase the supply gasoline slowly, till the speed is restored—but not a notch beyond this point. This adjustment gives the ideal mixture neither too "lean" nor too "rich."

Carbon deposits and dirty spark plugs are frequently due to inefficient lubrication, also to wrong carburetor mixture and to worn pistons and rings.

The carburetor adjustment is explained above. Mechanical faults can be remedied by installing gas-tight piston rings.

Too much oil, or the wrong oil, causes carbon deposits and dirty spark plugs.

Oil that is too thin works up into the explosion chambers in large quantities. Oil that is too heavy carbonizes rapidly in the cylinder. Oil that breaks down under heat forms voluminous black sediment.

Any one of these three conditions increases carbon deposits and soots up the spark plugs.

Engine knocks are due to one or more of the following causes: Pre-ignition due to carbon, worn connecting rods, worn bearings, loose-fitting piston rings, piston striking a cylinder-head gasket, too advanced spark or wrong carburetor adjustment.

Notice that the first four causes of knocks usually result from inefficient lubrication. The remedy of the last three causes is obvious.

The commonest cause of overheating, and the one that is most often overlooked, is faulty lubrication—the use of poor oil not suited to the engine or the use of too much oil.

To avoid overheating first make sure that your engine is efficiently lubricated. Then look for trouble elsewhere.

The Ford engine runs at unusually high speed and high temperature. You can readily see that unless the lubricating oil maintains a durable, frictionless film between these metal surfaces rapid wear will surely result.

Loose bearings, one of the principal causes of knocks and loss of power, are the direct and inevitable result of using the wrong oil.

## Wisps of Wisdom.

It doesn't take a botanist to discover a blooming idiot.

Jealousy is the homage that inferiority pays to merit.

The man who controls his temper governs his worst enemy.

A delusion is our idea that our friends never gossip about us.

Be what your friends think you are. Avoid being what your enemies say you are.

Worry is a form of cowardice. It is born of fear and comes from the consciousness that we are not equal to cope with the obstacles that confront us.

Parents themselves must be taught the value of an education. They are not fit to have children if they do not want them to enjoy even greater and better privileges than their own childhood knew.

Secret is Out. "Why does a woman's hat cost so much more than a man's? Surely, the trimming can't account for more than a fraction of the difference."

"Certainly not. But you must remember that it costs more to sell a hat to a woman. A man seldom takes up more than two minutes of the salesman's time, while a woman will keep the entire sales staff busy for half a day."

The tailor of the future will take his measurements for a suit of clothes with the camera. A special tape measure marked with big figures is fitted from the neck to the feet, and three others round the back, waist, and hips. A photograph is then taken of the tailor's client from the front, side, and back. The tailor thus obtains a permanent record with all the necessary measurements.

## What Did They Really Mean?

Words are indeed clumsy things with which to convey thoughts, and the most carefully constructed speech can give to another only an approximate idea of the originator's real meaning. It may be safely asserted that it would be impossible to make any statement of the simplest fact with certainty that the hearer would exactly comprehend the speaker's meaning. Even an apparently unequivocal "yes" or "no" may be misinterpreted.

Not only is it difficult to the point of practical impossibility to surely understand another, but, after a lapse of time, a person will not always understand what his own words were meant to convey—as a stenographer is sometimes quite unable to read his notes when they have become "cold." This may sometimes be due to the fact that an education and experience develop the mind, words assume different meanings, the first meaning being forgotten.

Famous authors have not infrequently been unable to explain the meaning of their earlier writings. For instance, when Jacob Boehme was on his deathbed, some reverent pupils came and begged that before he died he would explain to them difficult passages in his works. "My dear children," the great mystic said, "after vainly pushing over the floor, when I wrote that I understood its meaning, and no doubt the omniscient God did. He may still remember it, but I have forgotten." Klopstock's admirer likewise was baffled by one of his sentences, and appealed to him for explanation. The writer said and then slowly raised the word in question, then shook his head and said: "I cannot recollect what I meant when I wrote it, but I do remember that it was one of the finest things I ever wrote, and you ought to be better than I at it."

your lives to the discovery of its meaning!" Cardinal Newman, in his old age, frankly acknowledged that he had no idea what he meant when he wrote in his famous hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," the words:

And with the morn those angel faces smile  
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile.

And yet, to many persons, those lines do not seem in the least ambiguous or susceptible of but one interpretation.

Browning merely laughed when asked what certain passages in his poems really meant, and declared, "Upon my word, I don't know what it means. I advise you to ask the Browning Society; they'll tell you all about it." And at that, there may have been more truth than jest in the suggestion—it is quite possible that careful students of the works of an author might come closer to the true original meaning of an obscure passage than the author himself.

Concerning "Moses from an Old Manse," Hawthorne once said: "Upon my honor, I am not quite sure that I entirely comprehend my own meaning in some of these allegories; but I remember that I always had a meaning, or at least thought I had."

A difference of opinion by author and reader as to the meaning of a phrase was evidenced once when Goldsmith was asked if he meant tardiness of locomotion by the word "slow" in the first line of the "Traveller."

Remote, unfriendly, melancholy,  
Goldsmith replied, "Yes," Johnson immediately called out, "If, sir, you do not mean tardiness of locomotion, you have the disadvantage of being which comes from a man in solitude." Certainly, in this case, it was the critic and not the author who realized the true meaning of the word.

## —and the worst is yet to come



## Water-Throwing in the Argentine

The discomfiture of the pompous official sanctuary in Sir Edward's spottish garments had suffered. Considerably ruffled, he sat down to continue an elaborate memorandum that he was drawing upon the new Argentine customs tariff. Presently our housekeeper, a German, Frau Bauer, entered the room demurely and made her way to Sir Edward's table. "Will His Excellency be so kind—" she began; and then suddenly, with a discreet titter, she produced a large pomito from under her apron and, secure in the license of carnival time, thrust it into his collar and proceeded to squirt half a pint of cold water down his back, returning swiftly with elderly coyness amid an explosion of giggles. I think I have never seen a man in such a furious rage! Nevertheless, he was after all a good sport. When he had eased his mind sufficiently he snapped out:

"It is impossible to do any serious work to-day. Where can one buy the infernal squirts these idiots use?" "Shall I buy you some, Sir Edward?" "Yes, a lot, and the biggest you can find!"

I did so; and we parted. Returning home hours later after a moist but enjoyable afternoon, I saw a great crowd gathered at the junction of two streets, engaged in a furious water fight. The central figure was a most distinguished-looking man with a sodden wisp of linen where his collar should have been; remnants of a tie trailed dankly down, his soaked garments were shapeless, and his head was crowned with a sort of dripping poultice. He was spanking water in all directions, like the Crystal Palace fountains in their heyday. Every squirt was accompanied by shouts such as "Take that, you foolish female, and that, you fat feminine Argentine!"

With grief I recognized in this damp reveler Her Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary.

Our progress was marked by several more interludes of similar character,

## Balsa Wood.

During the war "balsa" wood was the material used for the 70,000 mine buoys which, stretched across the North Sea, proved so effective a barrier against German submarines.

When we wish to express the limit of lightness, we say that a thing is "light as cork;" but balsa, which is the wood of a tree native to the tropics of America, is lighter by one-third than cork.

It is not at all like any other kind of wood. Instead of having a fibrous structure, it is composed of hollow, thin-walled cells containing nothing but air. To prevent it from rotting, it has to be treated chemically by a process which, incidentally, renders it waterproof.

This curious wood is used for hydroplane pontoons, for toy airplanes, for surf-boards and for sportsmen's decoys. Relatively to weight, it has far greater structural strength than any other kind of wood. It is coming into extensive use for refrigerator compartments on ships, and is thought likely to prove equally serviceable in refrigerator cars and cold-storage warehouses.

## Alone.

Why should we faint and fear to live alone,  
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die?  
Nor even the tenderest heart, and next our own,  
Knows half the reasons why we smile and sigh.

—John Keble.

## She Should Worry.

Mistress—"I think you handle those fine china dishes very carelessly."  
Jane—"Don't worry, ma'am. They are so light that they won't hurt me, even if I dropped 'em on my toes."

## "Dead for the Fatherland"

The spirit that prevails in the Regions Libérées (liberated districts) of France, says Mr. Stephen Gwynn in the Nineteenth Century, is gratitude for victory. Although that spirit is best shown in the common every-day life, I felt it also in a function where the expression of it was self-conscious and deliberate, though the ceremony was as simple and naive as a ceremony can be.

On the Sunday that I spent under his auspices, the sous-prefet was engaged to inaugurate a memorial at one of the little hamlets behind Noeux les Mines. The official function was fixed for three o'clock, and we were to have our dejeuner with the maire, who appeared in tall hat and frock coat, with the tricolor sash round his waist, yet, despite his costume, looking the prosperous farmer that he was.

We went out from our repast to the platform, where two local bands blared out the Marseillaise in the village street all overarched and hung with tricolors; we got on the platform along with the Socialist mayor of an adjoining mining village—all very friendly together. M. le sous-prefet made a pleasantly eloquent speech in good set phrase—and so far it was a little like many other ceremonials. But it had one incident new to me that I suppose is reproduced whenever

such a memorial is set up in France, and that seemed to show admirably the French instinct for what is commemorative and for what is dramatic. At the foot of the monument stood the village school-master, a tall quiet man with long, drooping red moustaches, essentially civilian in appearance; but he wore on a captain's uniform the emblem of the Legion of Honor and the croix de guerre with bar. Standing there, this representative of the local soldiery called a roll—only about a dozen names, for a commune is a small place. As each name was called a child knelt to the name came forward, and answering, "Mort pour la patrie," laid a bouquet of flowers by the pillar. The mayor's little daughter, in her white dress and red cap, was one of those who answered, and her brother had a wonderful sheaf of phlox and Cichelmas dahlias. It was almost startling to see how small boys bustled up crying their "Mort pour la patrie" as if it were the catchword in some game. Yet somehow the thing took you by surprise; I felt as if an unfair assault had been made on my emotions. But for all that it was a festival, not a funeral; the dominant note was given by the trumpeted Marseillaise and the bright streamers; it was an expression of victory and of gratitude for victory.

## The Power of a Plant

A correspondent says that he put one of the growing pears on a tree in his garden into a square glass bottle, which he fixed against the wall. He then watched from day to day to see what would happen.

Gradually it filled the bottle, flattening itself against the square sides, and at last burst the glass walls of its prison.

Some time ago a heavy paving-stone began to rise on a pathway in a country town, and when it was removed to see what had caused the disturbance a mushroom was found growing underneath. Soft and pliable as the fungus might seem, it was more powerful than the dead weight of the stone, which must have been half a hundred-weight.

Enormous weights have been lifted by vegetable marrows, some years ago one which was growing under an old disused cart, from which the wheels had been removed, actually raised this from the ground. Cucumbers, too, have performed prodigies of valor. One young cucumber found its way when very young and thin through the middle of a large marrow-bone, and as it grew larger and larger the inexhaustible force it exerted split the bone.

At one place in the Tyrol the roots of a larch grew downward through a

clef, and as the root thickened it split the stone and raised part of it, weighing more than a ton, a distance of a foot. At Cambridge, in one of the main streets, there is an iron fence which has been absorbed by a growing tree, so that several of the massive iron uprights have disappeared inside the trunk.

The only thing that some of these trees cannot resist is the strangle grip of another plant that encircles them. In England honeysuckle often kills a tree like the beech, while in tropical forests many of the creepers kill the trees up which they climb, and then save themselves from falling by throwing out long branches to neighboring trees.

The tiny root hairs of our common wild plants, though so fine as scarcely to be seen, push the particles of earth and the stones on one side and penetrate into the soil like a gimlet. Experiments have been made with beans which have been grown in water spread over quicksilver, and the roots have been found actually to force their way through this heavy metal.

Another wonderful instance of the power of a growing plant is the way in which the sap is pumped up to the remotest leaves. The force of the rising sap has been found to be equal to a pressure of twenty-two pounds.

## Making Yolks White.

A scientific poultry breeder in Italy has succeeded in producing eggs with perfectly white yolks.

It appears that the yellow color of an ordinary egg-yolk, which is sometimes intensified to a bright reddish hue, is due to a pigment called "carotin." The same pigment gives to carrots their familiar hue, and hence the name bestowed upon it.

The yellow legs of Leghorn chickens, and of some other breeds, owe their color to carotin, which, as it would seem, is a rather common coloring substance in nature. There is much of it in corn and in the green feed supplied to poultry.

The experimenter found that by entirely eliminating carotin from the food given to his chickens, he was able to produce Leghorn hens of the white variety with white yolks and white beaks, and the yolks of the eggs they laid were white.

London was the first city to use coal.

## Lords of the Near East

A world tired of the sounds and the scenes of war is paying little attention to the drama that is being played out in Asia Minor. The Greeks are making their last effort against the Turks. The Greek must win, or the Greek will lose all he has gained in other wars. King "Timo" is making the last throw and for high stakes.

The Turk is between two forces. He is facing his enemy the Greek, and the Soviets are forcing their help up on him. Russia is crowding down again from beyond the Black Sea to help the Kemalists. England is watching, with more uneasiness than London admits, this Soviet-backed menace to Suez and to India.

The Turks are loath to accept Russian help, and they are wise in that reluctance. They fear that if Russia ever comes to Asia Minor that Russia will stay. In stating that the Russians are willing, nay eager, to give help, Glamby Bey, Turk Nationalist spokesman in Italy, says:

"No Russians have landed so far. We do not want Russian troops in Anatolia, for we realize that if they ever come it will be to stay and their presence would menace our independence."

When Moscow was Moscow of the Kremlin and the old Czar, Russia wanted a safe gate to warm water. When Russia became the Great Russia of St. Petersburg, Russia moved toward the Golden Horn and Dardanelles.

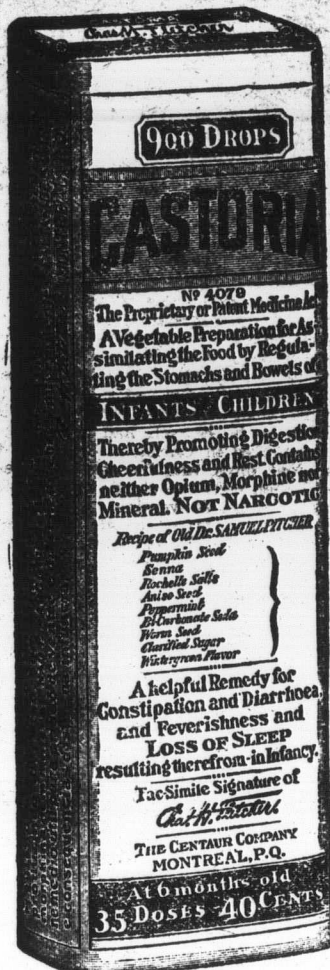
A people's rulers may change and its Government may change, but the old dreams and desires are likely to live on. The Russia of the Soviets is as anxious as any older Russia to reach a great ice-free port. And the Russia that comes after the Soviets will strive and strain to get or to keep an outlet to the world through the warm seas.

The Turks will accept Red help or it will be thrust upon them. Lenin is emerging as the long-expected Russian dictator. He knows the road to Constantinople. Russian instincts will pull him in that direction. A Soviet Turkey under a Lenin-placed commissar will put Lenin astride the Suez Canal and cut England off from the East.

The Kemalists are enraged that the Greeks, "our former slaves and servants," should attack them. It pains them Turk understanding that a "mere dog of an infidel Greek" should dare assault those under the great banners of the Caliph.

The Turk sees himself becoming a slave that he may buy back his "former slaves and servants." Lenin sees himself as president of the Near East, master of the gates to India and molder of British Empire power.





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## VETERINARY SPECIMENS

### Submitting for Bacteriological Examination.

How to Prepare for Testing When Animals Die Suspected of Such Dangerous Disease as Rabies, Anthrax, Blackleg, Contagious Abortion, Etc.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The amount of care and judgment necessary in selecting and forwarding specimens for bacteriological examination is not generally realized, and as a result a good deal of material received is either in a state of putrefaction, or taken from an unsuitable part of the animal, and is consequently useless. Take, for example, blackleg. In this disease the bacteria producing the condition are localized in the black, gassy swellings, and are not found generally throughout the body. If a blood sample, or portion of muscle other than the blackened part, is sent to the laboratory the bacilli are not found in the specimen, whereas if a small piece of the black muscle had been sent they would have been present.

It is necessary to collect the specimens in a careful manner, using instruments that have been sterilized by boiling; and placing the material in a container that has been similarly sterilized. If this is not done, the harmless bacteria which are present everywhere, will gain entrance to the tissue, and will multiply very rapidly and completely overgrow the disease producing ones, which do not as a rule multiply as readily under the same conditions, and on examination at the laboratory nothing may be found but these harmless organisms.

A complete report should always accompany any material to be examined. The absence of definite information about the case causes delay, and makes it difficult to give reliable information, because there are a great many different kinds of disease producing bacteria, the isolation of which requires different technique, whereas specific information may assist the search for the probable causative agents.

Material intended for examination must not be placed in preservative fluids, which would destroy the bacteria. Large specimens, such as an entire organ, should be removed with sterile instruments, at once wrapped in several layers of cheesecloth moistened with a 10 per cent. formaldehyde solution, then in oiled or wax paper and packed in ice and sawdust. It is often inconvenient to use ice, in which case the organ may be liberally sprinkled with borax or boric acid, wrapped in several folds of dry cheesecloth and packed in shavings in a wooden box. If borax is not available wrap in the formaldehyde moistened cheesecloth and pack in shavings. Material should never be placed in unsterilized packing material unless protected from contamination by one of these methods. Small specimens should be placed in wide-mouthed bottles or fruit jars that have been boiled and cooled before using and no preservative of any kind should be used as it would penetrate small specimens and kill the bacteria.

Pus for examination may be forwarded in a small bottle, previously sterilized by boiling. Care should be taken to avoid getting it on the outside of the bottle or stopper, as this is at least unpleasant, and may be dangerous, to handle.

Rabies.—The head of a dog suspected of rabies should be wrapped in a protective covering of cheesecloth or oiled paper, (packed in crushed ice and sawdust during hot weather), and sent as quickly as possible to the nearest laboratory doing this work—in Ontario the Provincial Board of Health Laboratories, at 5 Queen's Park, Toronto, or its branches at Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Kingston and London. Never kill a dog suspected of rabies, as in the early stages it may not be possible to find the Negri bodies in the brain cells; but restrain the animal and properly look after it for ten days, before which time if rabid it will have died.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia.—The pneumonic lung, or liver or other organs showing lesions, should be forwarded, packed in one of the ways already described. It is well to include the heart, the vessels having been tied before removal with string soaked in a disinfecting solution. Wrap each organ separately before placing in the box.

Anthrax.—If Anthrax is suspected never open the carcass, as this permits the anthrax bacilli to form spores in the presence of the air, in which condition they will live for years, and form a centre of infection. Remove an ear and send to the laboratory in a sterile container, or wrapped in disinfectant moistened cheesecloth, and packed as already described.

Blackleg.—In a case of suspected blackleg send a small bit of the blackened and gas-filled muscle in a sterile wide-mouthed bottle.

Contagious Abortion.—The most convenient method is to send a blood sample from the cow for the agglutination and complement fixation tests. The blood is collected from the jugular vein by means of a sterile hypodermic needle, and a small sterile bottle is filled up to the cork. As soon as the blood clots it should be mailed to the laboratory, where the serum is separated and the tests carried out.

Where the owner of animals wishes to send specimens for examination he will find it to his advantage to consult his veterinarian, as he is in a position to advise as to what material should be submitted and how best to send it.—Dr. Ronald Gwatkin, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

## Morton

The Community Club held their social on Mr J. C. Judd's lawn, and it was a decided success, the proceeds were devoted to tennis and other out-of-doors recreation purposes.

Mr and Mrs R. J. York, and son Jerome, of Killam, Alberta, and Chas. York, Trenton, were visitors at the home of H. F. York.

J. N. Somerville and family attended the wedding of Miss Ethel Sweet and Mr Bert Scott, at the home of the brides father Mr M. Sweet, Leeds.

Mrs H. Johnston and little son, Jack, spent a couple of days the guest of Mrs G. Roantree.

A number from here attended the social at Elgin last Friday evening. Miss Vera Smith, Ganoque, is a guest of Miss Berta Wiltsie.

Mrs H. G. Dean has returned home after visiting her sister Mrs A. Roantree, Elgin.

Mrs A. Willis, Sealey's Bay, is the guest of her father B. N. Wiltsie.

Mrs Stratton, Kingston, spent the week-end the guest of Mrs S. Jacob.

J. N. Somerville has taken possession of his new store.

Rain is much needed in this locality.

## Newboro

Married—Mr A. E. Cheetham son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Cheetham was married to Miss Margaret Farrel in Montreal on Friday, June 25. A reception was held at the groom's home Monday evening June 27.

There was forty-one pupils wrote on the Entrance examinations in Newboro, Mr Cecil Cannon, Portland and Mrs Knapp Westport were presiding examiners.

Mr and Mrs Harold McClain spent Sunday with the latter's parents Mr and Mrs John McCann.

Mr Lawrence Leggett has accepted a position in Prince Edward Island during the summer vacation.

Mr Lawrence Reynolds, Kingston, is the guest of his cousin Mrs E. J. Tett, Newboro.

Miss Mae Bolton of Cornwall is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs George Bolton.

Mr James, Paris Ontario, is making preparations to start a boot and shoe store here.

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Rose gas and keep your  
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- Steel Tire, same style as above, with top \$165.00
- Regular Top Buggy, steel tire \$145.00
- 2 Seated Half Platform Spring Wagon \$145.00
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# EFFICIENT FARMING

## Red Raspberry Culture.

Red raspberries are produced on the wood which grows during the previous year. Right after harvest the old canes should be pruned out to give the new wood a chance to develop to better advantage. The old wood harbors insect pests and fungous diseases and should be burned to destroy them. Raspberry patches are sometimes ruined because cane blight, anthracnose or cane borers obtain a start. It pays to control these troubles as much as possible by clean culture and the destruction of diseased and pest-ridden canes.

Cane blight causes the fruiting canes to wilt and die. It often occurs just before harvest time when there are good prospects of a crop. Such canes must be cut off close to the ground and burned. We have seen the blight spread half way down a row and kill every fruiting cane. And the remainder of the row would be healthy and produce a heavy yield of fruit. The control of this disease is not fully understood and it makes extra care in red raspberry growing rather risky.

Anthracnose causes grayish spots with purple margins near the base of canes. It is a common trouble but we have not seen it appear as often as cane blight. Three applications of lime-sulphur have proven to be of some value in controlling anthracnose. A mixture of two and a half gallons of lime-sulphur to fifty gallons of water is used when the leaves start. A mixture of one and a quarter gallons to fifty can be applied when the shoots are five or six inches high. The same is used again before blossoming time.

About June the female cane borer may puncture raspberry canes near the tips and lay eggs in the incisions. The little worms that hatch burrow down into the pith and cause the canes to die. When the infested canes are seen to wilt the tips containing the worms should be ripped off and burned. The prompt burning of the old canes after the fruiting season is also of value in destroying the pest. There are several other insects and fungous diseases which slightly injure red raspberries but the above are the only ones that have caused us losses. It seems as if considerable more scientific investigation of raspberry insects and diseases will be necessary before the production of berries on a large scale will be attempted by the average farmer.

Red raspberry canes will grow very tall on rich soil and they must be cut back to a height of about five feet, or supported by a wire stretched between two posts. If they are not cut back they will produce a heavier crop for a short time, but when they are pruned back the fruiting period extends over a longer period. The suckers that grow between the rows should be taken out or the patch will soon be a tangle of growth and the fruit very difficult to harvest.

When red raspberries are grown in hills all but about six of the most sturdy canes are pruned out. If too many canes are left it is apt to result in a growth of spindly canes the next year and the fruit may be small and lacking in quality. It sometimes seems like a waste to take out any of the thick healthy canes capable of fruiting the next year, but experience proves that the crop does not pay as well when this pruning is neglected.

If the pruning is all done in the fall it saves work during the spring, but even then it pays to go through the patch in the spring and note if any of the canes are broken down or diseased. If these are found they must be promptly removed and burned. If the canes are not headed back in the fall or properly supported, many of them may be broken down by snows and heavy winds. In our experience rabbits will not injure raspberry canes but they are very greedy for blackberry canes during the winter and will often do severe injury to them.

Among the varieties of red raspberries the Outhbert meets with the most favor. The canes grow tall and vigorous and produce abundant crops of large red berries. They are excellent in flavor when eaten fresh and make the finest of jams for winter. For the commercial berry patch it is hard to beat and for this reason we would recommend it in preference to all other varieties.

The home berry patch is of greater value to the farmer. Fruit of some kind is needed on the farmer's table at all seasons. We know of few crops of fruit that can be produced quicker or with more pleasure than red raspberries. They are so expensive on the market that a farmer will seldom feel able to buy them for eating. And the quality of the boxes which have been jostled during transportation is never equal to the home-raised fruit. Raspberries and cream for breakfast are possible on the farm, but in this city cost prevents their frequent use.

## Make the Skim-Milk Pay.

Skim-milk has, in the past, been regarded as a product only fit to be fed to calves or hogs. True, it makes excellent feed for these animals but it does not bring in actual cash to the

farmer. How can this product be converted into ready cash? Several means to turn skim-milk into cash have been tried but as yet none seem to compare with the manufacture of some form of skim-milk cheese.

At the mention of manufacturing cheese the average farmer thinks immediately of an elaborate factory with high-priced equipment. Such equipment, although it makes the work easier, is not essential. Experimental work has shown that just as good results can be obtained on the farm, with the equipment available, as can be obtained in the modern cheese factory. The main reason for the good reliable product of the cheese factory is the extreme care that is exercised in all operations. In other words, the human element is the controlling factor in the production of good or inferior cheese.

Although some cheddar or Canadian cheese is made from skim-milk it is best utilized in the production of either the cottage cheese or the so-called pimento cheese.

In the home manufacture of cottage cheese the clean, wholesome skim-milk is placed in sterile containers and removed to a warm place, one about seventy-two deg. F., and left there until it is well curdled. It usually requires about forty-eight hours for the milk to become well curdled. When the milk is well curdled it is broken up into small pieces of uniform size. The broken curd is then placed on the stove and brought up to about ninety deg. F. This heating process should be very slow, taking from thirty to forty minutes. When the desired point, ninety degrees F., is reached the temperature is kept constant until the whey appears clear. It requires about fifteen minutes for the whey to separate from the curd. When the separation is complete the whey is withdrawn and the curd placed in muslin sacks and allowed to drain. The curd, when thoroughly drained, is salted at the rate of one pound of salt to one hundred pounds of curd. If a better quality of product is desired, cream should be added to the drained curd at the rate of one ounce to each pound of curd. This mixture is then salted at the same rate as the plain cheese.

The product, cottage cheese, is then placed in some manufactured containers or moulded into balls weighing one pound and wrapped in cellophane paper. In this form cottage cheese finds a ready market in practically all groceries and meat markets at from ten to fifteen cents per pound. At this figure the manufacture of cottage cheese is profitable.

Another way of utilizing the skim-milk profitably is to make cream pimento cheese. This cheese requires some manufactured products, such as rennet and artificial cheese coloring, in its making. To make this variety of cheese, take about thirty pounds of skim-milk—care must be exercised to make sure that the milk is clean; if any doubt exists it is best to pasteurize the milk—and bring it to a temperature of about seventy-two degrees F. Add about half a pint of clean sour milk and mix it in thoroughly. Next take two cubic centimeters of cheese color and mix it in thoroughly. After the color has been mixed in, add one c. c. of rennet and mix it in well. Allow the whole mixture to coagulate overnight; the following morning turn the coagulated mixture into muslin sacks and allow it to drain. When the curd has drained sufficiently, turn it out of the sacks into a pan and mix with salt and pepper to suit the taste. One small can of pimento should then be ground fine and mixed into the cheese. This operation completes the product. It can then be placed in suitable containers or sold by the bulk. This variety of cheese is more profitable than cottage cheese as it brings from thirty to forty cents per pound.

The cream pimento cheese will keep a long time even though it is not placed on ice. However, both brands of cheese are much better if used immediately or at least as soon as they are thoroughly cooled.

## It Occurs Every Day.

"Ware you trying to catch that train air?" he asked pompously. The panting would-be passenger eyed him balefully for a second before he hissed in reply: "Oh, no; I merely wanted to chase it out of the station."

## Clovers are our best soil builders.

They enrich the soil while getting a living from it.

Four saws are not too many for the average farm—a hand-saw for fine work, one for rough jobs, a good buck-saw, and a saw for big logs. If the big logs are many, add a buzz-saw to the list and make the number five.

In making pen divisions in the barn for young animals, an attractive plan is to use the heavy woven wire manufactured for reinforcement in concrete work. The wire is strong enough for all purposes, and the open, roomy effect it creates in the barn is liked by those who have installed it. It is sanitary. When prospective buyers call, the animals show up well.

# Poultry

Cockerels that are raised for breeding require fully as much attention as pullets as these males must also make a steady, vigorous growth. If they are to be the kind of birds suitable for breeding, cockerels should be culled frequently after they have reached the broiler age and this culling should be continued throughout the season until the birds remaining are all good enough to head breeding pens either on the home farm or in the hands of other poultrymen.

It is best not to isolate the cockerels entirely from the mature hens or old males. A large flock of cockerels penned together will be apt to fight and this may cause serious blemishes that will injure the sale of the birds for breeders. They can be allowed to run with a few mature hens and one or more cock birds. The old cock will keep down the fighting instincts of the cockerels and they will be more subdued in disposition and more satisfactory as breeders when they are placed with hens or pullets in the spring. However, a large flock of cockerels should not be permitted to range with pullets which are being developed rapidly as egg producers. These young males are rough around the feed hoppers and it is bad for the pullets.

Cockerels need a balanced ration. They must have the kind of food which produces bone and muscle as well as fat. The poultryman wishes his cockerels to attain size in order that they may transmit that characteristic to their offspring. The large quantity of feathers which the birds grow need the material in a balanced ration so that the feathering process will proceed rapidly. Corn should not be fed exclusively to the breeding

cockerel, but it should be combined with boiled oats, sour milk and wheat screenings when they can be obtained. A dry mash containing bran in large quantities will be useful in promoting rapid growth. Ground bone and beef scrap are of special value and very necessary when there is not an abundance of sour milk. Green food is important if the birds are fenced on a range deficient in all kinds of green food and it must be supplied. The ration that is good for the growing pullets is good for the cockerels and just because the pullets are to produce eggs is no reason why they should receive heavy feeding and the cockerels should get along on short rations. There is little danger in over-feeding growing cockerels if they are given a variety of food. There is a danger of underfeeding them and finding a collection of partially stunted birds to go into the breeding pens next spring.

As good a place as any man ever found for praying for a good harvest is down on the knees between the rows of garden stuff.

To prevent plants from drying during a drought, cover the ground immediately around them with lawn clippings. These should be removed at night in order to allow the dew, or a possible shower, to soak up the ground.

When planting cucumbers, put a few seeds of marigolds in each hill. This will keep all bugs and lice from the plants and also keep moisture around the roots of cucumbers. I have tried it for three years. Last year when everybody's plants were drying up during that hot, dry spell, mine were green and fresh.

## Educational Value of Preparing Exhibits for the Fair.

The Fair! What does it mean to you? "Fair" is a very old noun. With variations in spelling, it exists in many languages.

"Fair" is akin to the ancient "festus" and therefore cousin in some degree to the more modern "feast" and "festival" and the like.

Always and everywhere it has carried the away-from-work idea. It has always been pretty much what we mean nowadays by "holiday," though not what that word meant originally. "Holiday" was "holy day," and sacred. "Fair" has always been secular—a wholly human sort of thing.

Fair time is playtime. That it always was, that it always meant to meet people, that it always will be. But for every play there must be players, and two kinds of them, too—players who play playfully and players who play laboriously, more or less, for the entertainment of the others.

### What They Go For.

And "the fair" has a very different meaning for the two classes. The big bunch goes to have a good time, to be care-free, to drink red lemonade and throw confetti and tinsel horns; to get the glint of twinkling horse heels on a saffron track; to see the broad-backed cattle, the prettily packed jellies and jams, the big pumpkins, the intricate needlework, the full-filled ears of corn, and to mill around, going nowhere in particular and not caring especially if they never get there.

But, with it all, they are getting a sugar-coated education. The fair is a university in which the festive students soak up science unawares.

Then there must be the other kind of players—the ones who "put on the show"—the professors and instructors and tutors in this most accommodating of academies. And there has to be somewhere a sort of teachers' college for these people. There are, in fact, lots of normal schools for fair professors, but the Dominion Department of Agriculture is the graduate college. And one of the queer things is that any boy or girl still in the grammar grades of the public school may be doing post-graduate work in getting things ready for the fair.

### Importance of Getting Ready.

Too many people, the Department experts say, do not know how much depends on preparing exhibits in the right way, on getting the pig or calf or corn or canned stuff in just the right shape to show to the best advantage. One of the boys' club workers told a story in point:

"One of our club boys," he says, "grew an acre of mighty good corn and entered an exhibit in the county fair. There were four prizes, but he couldn't get even the fourth one. The judge simply tied on the ribbons and made no explanation. The boy was disappointed—not rebellious, but he wanted to know why his good corn couldn't get a prize. I went over it with him, showed him that some of his biggest ears had crooked rows and how others had other defects. Picking out the best ear, I said, 'If you had ten like this, you could win a prize.'"

"Well, that boy went back home and carefully examined every ear of the corn. He found only nine that he thought were as good as the one I had pointed out. He went back through the whole pile again and finally found the tenth ear. He sent these ten ears to the National fair—and won first prize. Do you see? Knowing a little of how to prepare

the exhibit made a National winner out of a corn crop that was an 'also-ran' at the county fair."

### Manicuring the Pig.

Now, the boy who is preparing a pig or a calf for the fair has a more complicated task than the one who enters some corn. With the corn boy, the whole problem is selecting the right ears. With the others it is not only selecting the right individual, but doing a great many things to put that individual in the best possible form, and to keep it so.

Weeks or even months in advance of the fair, the boy must start getting his calf or pig tame. At a particular time it may be necessary to pare the pig's toenails so that he will stand up straight without too much hump at the pasterns. But he must be careful not to pare them too close. A flapping pig is not likely to be a prize-winner. Several weeks before the fair he should trim the hair out of the pig's ears, being careful to do it in such a way that the ears will not be irregular in outline. He should provide a clean wallow for the pig to keep the hair and skin soft and pliable—and he ought to know that trick of the trade that a little oil on the surface of the water helps a great deal; also that a little linsed meal, properly fed to the pig, puts a peculiar gloss on the hair.

He must remember to have the right kind of crate ready in plenty of time. Many boys have failed to get their pigs to the fair, because when the time came to ship, there was no crate. The department has special sets of specifications for pig crates, calf crates and others. A very important thing to remember in connection with the crate is that the pig grows at a pretty rapid clip. The crate must be built big enough for the pig, not when the crate is made, but allowing for growth between then and fair time. And it must not be big enough to permit the pig to turn around. The boy must remember that the pig should not be fed just before shipping. No matter how much the little rascal cries for corn, he must not be indulged. If he is fed, he is very likely to get sick on the train and go through the whole fair in a droopy, drowsy, unprizeable looking way.

### Prizes Are Not All.

These are just a few of the things that must be remembered in preparing a pig for the fair. And there are equally as many with regard to the calf, or the dairy cow, or the poultry, or any of the things, practically, that the boy or girl, man or woman, wants to exhibit at the fair.

Even with all the care possible, the animal or other product may not be a prize winner. There can't be prizes for every exhibitor. The fair that tries to arrange things so that everybody can get a prize does not amount to much, usually. It does not mean anything to win a prize when you are the only exhibitor in your class. The prize is not the main thing, after all. To be sure the boys and girls and men and women who get things ready for the fair are contributing to an education for the public—but the main thing for them is the education they get for themselves.

"Take part in the contest," say the experts, "for your own sake. You will have a better pig, a better calf, a better pound of butter, a better can of peaches next year by reason of having exhibited this year, whether you win or not. And with proper attention to preparation, the prizes are sure to come, too, sooner or later."

# The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 10.

Saul the Pharisee, Acts 7: 54; 8: 3, 22; 9: 4, 26; 4: 5, 9, 10. Golden Text—1 Tim. 1: 15.

Connecting Links—The Jewish sect of the Pharisees to which Paul belonged had its origin in the second century before Christ, in the opposition on the part of the ancient Jewish faith and law, to the introduction of Greek ideas, Greek religion, and Greek customs. This opposition grew, in a time of persecution, into a bitter conflict, in which Jewish patriots fought for independence against the armies of the Greek kings of Syria, and were victorious. But mere independence of foreign powers was not enough for the zealous defenders of Jewish law and religion, and they soon found themselves in conflict with the new kings of their own choosing. Two parties arose among the patriots: the one standing for the king and constituted authority, the other more zealous for religion. The latter received the name of Pharisees, or separatists, because they chose to hold themselves apart from the common people, giving more strict observance to all the details and requirements of the law. The scribes were their law-yeers and teachers, and obtained great influence among them. Their total numbers, however, were never very great, but their reputation for strict piety gave them authority and dignity in the eyes of the people.

Acts 7: 54—8: 3. Whose name was Saul, who adopted the name of Paul after he became a Christian, was at this time apparently acting as an officer of the Jewish council, the Sanhedrin. He must have heard the speech of Stephen, in which that first Christian martyr had declared that temple and law were not, and never had been, essential to the true worship of God, and had showed by the clear evidence of history that the people of Israel had again and again resisted the teachers and the leaders sent them by God, even as now they had rejected Jesus Christ. To a strict and zealous Pharisee, like Saul, all blasphemous, and yet one may imagine that he never forgot, and could never forget, Stephen's argument, and that in God's good time it wrought conviction in his mind, or at least prepared him for the startling and revolutionizing experience which came to him on the way to Damascus.

But here Paul shared the fury of the mob and the guilt of the murder of Stephen. In the persecution which now began he took an active and leading part. He made havoc of the Church, some of the houses, dragging men and women to prison. In later years, remembering what he had done, he said, "I punished them oft in every synagoge, and compelled them to (or rather, strove to make them) blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even to strange cities" (Acts 26: 11). And, with deep sorrow and regret, to these acts of persecution, which, he says, he did ignorantly and in unbelief.

But the persecution, which began with Stephen's death, only served to hasten the spread of the gospel, for they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word. Fleeing from their persecutors, they carried with them the word of life, the story of Jesus' ministry of love and of His death and resurrection. The fire was not extinguished, but stirred and spread into a great and widening flame.

22: 3, 4. Zealous toward God. It was from the steps of the castle of Antonia in Jerusalem after he had been rescued from the mob which would have taken his life, that Paul spoke these words. He gives his persecutors credit for being "zealous toward God," zealous for the Jewish faith, as he himself had been before he believed in Christ. He recalls his student days, and his mistaken zeal, and then tells the story, the amazing story, of his conversion.

26: 4, 5. After the strictest sect. The Pharisees were undoubtedly very strict and very narrow in their interpretation of religious duty. They put emphasis upon every smallest detail of law and ritual, upon every feature of worship, and sacrifice, and Sabbath keeping, and tithing, and reciting the law and formal purifications, and use of words and phrases. In all these strict observances Paul had been instructed. Now he had come to see that salvation and right-living did not depend upon them, but upon faith and following the example of Jesus Christ. He had been in bondage to the law, but now he was free. So, he wrote in one of his epistles, "With freedom did Christ set us free; stand fast, therefore, and be not entangled again in a yoke of bondage" (Gal. 5: 1).

The Pharisees mistook strict observance of rules and laws for true religion. There is the same danger today. There are many good people among us who would build a hedge of laws and rules about the Church. Their teaching is largely made up of commands and prohibitions. What's our rules and laws; our commands and prohibitions may be good in their place, they must never take the first place. The first place is for Jesus Christ, and for Him alone. Let us beware of Pharisaism.

26: 9, 10. I verily thought. Paul declares that he was sincere, and there is no doubt that he was. He thought he ought to persecute and destroy the followers of Jesus. He thought their teaching was wrong, and believed he was serving God in fighting against it. His experience proves that sincerity is not a guarantee of truth and right. The sincere and zealous person may be very much in the wrong.

Application. Conscience is not by any means an infallible guide. Saul acted according to the dictates of his conscience, for undoubtedly he regarded the suppression of Christianity as a religious duty. A conscience un instructed may be as dangerous as a conscience disobeyed. No ship sails without a compass, yet even a compass needs regulation. There is no magnetic needle which points with exactness towards the north. It may be diverted from its proper direction by the magnetism of the atmosphere, of the ship's cargo, or even by the sails in the mast. So from time to time the compass needs attention and adjustment. So the conscience is not an infallible guide; it needs to be adjusted and enlightened.

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## COAL STRIKE ENDS BY GIVING MINERS SHARE IN INDUSTRY'S PROFITS

Eighty-Eight Days' Stoppage of Mining Resulted in Gradual Crippling of Manufacturing Plants of the United Kingdom—Government Subsidy of £10,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—Britain's great coal strike, one of the most protracted and costly to the nation in modern times, was settled on Tuesday at a conference of the Government, the mine owners and the miners. Unless there is some hitch it is expected that a number of mines will begin operations on Monday. But it will be many weeks before enough coal will be available for some of the big industrial plants to get under way, or before the railroads can resume anything like their normal service.

Broadly speaking, the miners have given up their demand for a national pool and nationalization. The mine owners, on the other hand, forego their determination to cut wages in the drastic manner which originally brought about the strike, and which, in some cases, amounted to 45 per cent. reductions. The Government is expected to grant \$50,000,000 subsidy.

After allowing for stand clearances

on the industry the 83 per cent. remaining proceeds shall go to the miners as a first charge and 17 per cent. to the owners.

For the first time there has been definitely established the principle of a share for the workers in the profits of the industry. It is also the first occasion on which profit-sharing has been established on a national scale. The miners have agreed to accept a cut of two shillings per shift in July, two shillings six pence in August and two shillings in September. The new permanent agreement will run from October, 1921, to December 31, 1922.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to British industrial life during the 88 days of the strike, but it has been colossal, and its ramifications have been felt in every walk of life. Although the recovery of industry may be protracted, the announcement of the settlement has had an immediate psychological effect on the country at large.

## DeVALERA CANNOT GO TO LONDON

Acceptance of Invitation to Conference is Impossible, He Says.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The proposal of Mr. Lloyd George for a conference in London on the Irish question between representatives of Southern and Northern Ireland and the British Government is impossible of acceptance in its present form.

This declaration is made by Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in reply to Sir James' notification that he cannot meet Mr. de Valera in a preliminary conference in Dublin.

Mr. de Valera's letter is quoted by The Irish Bulletin, organ of the Daileireann, as follows:

"I greatly regret that you cannot come to a conference in Dublin Monday. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, because of its implications, is impossible of acceptance in its present form. Our political differences ought to be adjusted, and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. But it is obvious that in the negotiation of peace with Great Britain the Irish delegation ought not to be divided, but should act as a unit on some common principle."

All four Southern Unionists, Earl Middleton, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Sir Robert H. Woods and Andrew Jameson, have accepted Mr. de Valera's invitation for a conference at the Mansion House, Dublin, Monday, which will presumably form a prelude to a further reply by de Valera to the British Prime Minister.

The refusal of Sir James Craig to attend, however, is contended, will detract from the importance of the conference, and many Unionists here regard the invitation to the Ulster Premier as "mistaken tactics" on the part of the Republican leader.

Hon. W. H. Taft, former United States President, is appointed Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new Governor-General, is to land at Quebec on August 11.

## SHACKLETON STARTS IN AUGUST ON NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition in 1907-09—which reached within 97 miles of the South Pole—and also the Antarctic expedition in 1914-16, will be the leader on a new voyage of discovery, covering 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the Southern Atlantic, the Pacific and Antarctic Seas. He will sail from the port of London at the end of August in a 200-ton ship, brigantine rigged, named "The Quest." He will have with him a small picked staff, including six companions of former Polar expeditions.

The expedition, which will be called the Shackleton-Rowett Oceanographical and Antarctic Expedition, will be financed by John Queller Rowett, of Agriculture Research, and Frederick Becker, a well-known paper manufacturer. "The Quest" will be equipped for every branch of scientific research. She will carry a complete hydrographic survey and soundings, and will touch at various little-known islands, where the flora and fauna and geographical structure will be studied and photographed. A specially constructed seaplane will be taken, and air currents will be charted.

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Dawson, Y.T.—Silver ore valued at more than \$50,000 reached here recently. It was the first 230 tons from the Keno Hill camp, which was producing last year in promising style. There is a total of 2,500 tons valued at nearly \$750,000 waiting shipment at Mayo Landing. A new find at Keno is reported, and it is said to be of the richest ore found there. The ore is said to be tetrahedrite.

Victoria, B.C.—Federal and provincial government reports show that British Columbia contains approximately half of the saw-timber of Canada. The total value of the forest products of the province for the year 1920 was \$92,628,807, as against \$70,285,094 for the previous year. The value of the lumber cut advanced by nearly sixteen millions, while the increase in the value of pulp and paper amounted to over nine millions.

Edmonton, Alta.—Carrying banking accommodation for the first time into the northern oil district, the Union Bank of Canada will open a branch at Fort Smith, in latitude sixty degrees north. It is not to be expected that the Fort Smith Branch of the Union Bank can become a profitable venture, particularly in its initial stages, but it is characteristic of Canadian banking that the banker should accompany the forerunner of civilization and development in any movement tending towards national progress.

Regina, Sask.—The establishment of a municipal air harbor is now all but an accomplished fact, and of two sites submitted by the city to the Canadian Air Force Association, the association selected one comprising about one hundred acres. All that remains to complete arrangements is the receiving and erection of the Beasou hangar, which has been reserved for Regina by the Canadian Air Board.

Winnipeg, Man.—A pulp berth, consisting of 718 square miles of pulp and timber lands, just east of Lake Winnipeg, has been awarded to J. D. McArthur, representing the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co. Under the agreement, a pulp and paper mill, to cost at least \$1,000,000, must be constructed within three years. The company proposes to construct a two-machine mill

with a daily capacity of 125 tons, but the building will be so constructed that machinery can be added to double its normal daily capacity.

Ottawa, Ont.—The value of lighter-than-air aircraft for forestry patrol and similar work in Canada will, it is expected, be demonstrated during the present flying season by several Canadian lumbering firms, working in co-operation with the Canadian Air Board. The machines, which are equipped with 100-horsepower Rolls-Royce engines, will be loaned to the various companies interested in the experiment by the Air Board. It is expected that eight complete machines will be in operation in different parts of the Dominion during the year.

Montreal, Que.—The Howard Smith paper mills at Cornwall have opened their new bleached sulphite mill, with a capacity of 70 tons of sulphite per day. The pulp will be manufactured from pulpwood cut on the Company's limits purchased last year in the Gaspé Peninsula. The erection of this mill makes the company independent of other sulphite companies for its supplies, and, with its raw material, puts it in a position to manufacture high-grade paper to the best advantage.

St. John, N.B.—The twelve lumber mills and two pulp mills owned and operated by the Fraser Co., Ltd., are operating at full capacity, as well as all the sawmills. The daily output of the company's plants amounts to approximately 230 tons of pulp and 1,200,000 feet of long lumber, as well as shingles, laths and boxwoods.

Sydney, N.S.—At least one million tons of Cape Breton coal will be shipped to the Montreal market this summer, according to Alex. Dick, general sales manager, Dominion Coal Co. This company has already shipped to Montreal this year, by water, 150,000 tons, or as much as was sent up the St. Lawrence during the whole of 1920.

St. John's, Nfld.—It is understood that Spain has increased the import duty on salted codfish from Norway to the extent of two dollars per quintal in retaliation of the Norwegian Prohibition Act, which prevents the importation of wine from Spain. This will create a stimulus to the Newfoundland cod market.

## Canada's War Veterans Receive Pay at Par

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Militia Department will still continue to exchange at par, pay and allowances received by soldiers in English currency although the conditions surrounding the privilege have been made much more stringent. It was considered that it would have been unfair to soldiers who might still be paid in English money to cancel the privilege, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, said on Wednesday.

## Orphan Takes 4,000-Mile Journey

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Her baggage consisting of two letters, dealing with her father's war record, three-year-old Winnifred Josephine McKinley passed through here on Tuesday on the C.P.R. transcontinental train en route to her uncle's home in Swift Current, Sask. From her far-away home in Glasgow, Scotland, to the Canadian West, over 4,000 miles, the little orphan has only the kindly directions of train and steamship officials to guide her.

## Make Your Own Violin.

Take two tin cans, attach them to the opposite ends of a piece of wood, and run a D or A violin string from one can to the other.

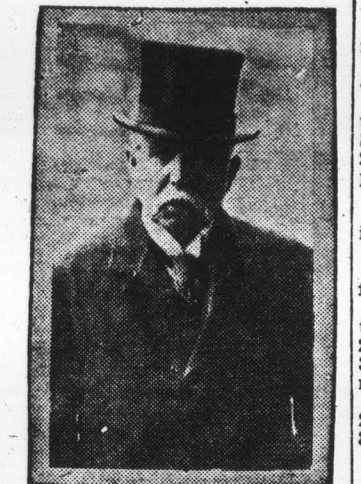
The cans will supply the resonance that is furnished usually by the body of the violin. Of course, the range will not be as great as when four strings are used, but if you use either of the medium-toned strings, you will be able to play almost any tune.

In the Southern States or America it is a common thing for people to make rough musical instruments. At harvest festivals in Georgia, one or more days are set apart for contests at which people, many from remote mountain regions, play these homemade contrivances for prizes, singly or in groups.

## Ulster's Parliament.

Friends of Ireland on both sides of the ocean are glad that the opening of the Ulster Parliament, attended by the King and Queen, was accomplished without mishap. There was no note of defiance in the solemn proceedings. The address of the King breathed no spirit of bitterness or anger. He was in the right in declaring that the English-speaking world desires nothing more heartily than a cessation of the strife that has rent the Emerald Isle and set the hand of brother against brother these many mournful years.

The Ulster Parliament is not created to vaunt a superiority of political condition or to monopolize official favor for the loyalists. It stands as a beacon to the day of amity and true concord among Irishmen of every creed and faction. It stands as a symbol of the hope of unity.



Lord Morris of Newfoundland, appeared before the Cattle Embargo Commission and advocated the raising of the cattle embargo.

Walrus-hunters paint their boats white to resemble cakes of ice.

## UNITED STATES RAISES TARIFF WALL

### STILL HIGHER IN NEW BILL

Principle of Protection is Restored—New Bill Lessens Import Duty on Wheat—Duty Raised on Other Farm Products.

A despatch from Washington says:—The new Republican Tariff Bill restoring the principle of protection to American industry and completely revising the Underwood-Simmons tariff, for nearly eight years on the statute books, was introduced in the House on Wednesday by Representative Fordney of Michigan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Some features of the Permanent Tariff Bill of particular interest to Canada follow:

The duty on wheat, which was 35 cents per bushel in the Emergency Tariff Law, is reduced to 25 cents, which was the Payne-Aldrich rate. Canadian wheat came in free under the Underwood Act.

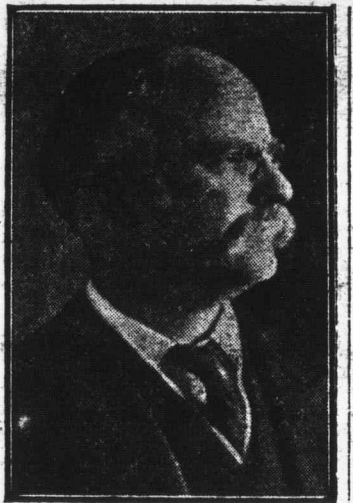
The duty of 15 cents per bushel on corn in the Emergency Act, which was the same as the Payne-Aldrich Law, is retained, corn having been on the free list in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of two cents per

pound on fresh beef and veal, which is the same as in the Emergency Law. Butter is given a duty of eight cents per pound, which is an increase from the rate of six cents in both the Emergency Law and the Payne-Aldrich Law, and from the rate of two and one-half cents in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of six cents per dozen on eggs, as compared with five cents in the Payne-Aldrich Law. Onions are given a duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds, as against 20 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in the Underwood Act and 40 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in both the Payne-Aldrich and the Emergency Act.

The duty on potatoes is made 42 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds in the Payne-Aldrich Law and 25 cents per bushel in the Emergency Law. Potatoes were on the free list in the Underwood Law. Increased duties are provided for olives and almonds at the request of California growers.



Welcomed French Mission. Hon. C. H. Doherty, acting Premier, met the French Mission to Canada and extended its members a hearty welcome to this country.

Evidence Enough. "Katie," said the fashionable mother, with a frown, "you've been giving the children molasses candy again."

"Why, ma'am, do they look sick?" asked the nurse, alarmed.

"No; but every door-knob in the house does."

## SEND WOOL TO EUROPE IN FUTURE

Duty Imposed by the United States Prevents Canadian Export.

A despatch from Washington says:—Canadian wool, which forms one of the chief exports of the Dominion to the United States, probably will be sent to Europe in future, owing to the recent duty imposed by the Emergency Tariff Act on wool shipments, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The United States hitherto has been the outlet for approximately half of the Canadian clip.

Extremely low prices are being paid for wool at country points in Canada, the report adds, and it is said that large quantities of raw wool are being sold at from six to twelve cents a pound. The highest price paid for the best wool is approximately 83 cents.

Canadian wool interests will be obliged to find other markets for an exportable surplus amounting to about 7,500,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. of the whole wool clip, it is stated.

There is sufficient power in one gram of radium to raise a battleship of 28,000 tons, one hundred feet in the air.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.70 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48 1/2%; No. 3 CW, 45 1/2%; extra No. 1 feed, 45%; No. 1 feed, 43 1/2%; No. 2 feed, 42 1/2%.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75 1/2%; No. 4 CW, 70 1/2%; rejected, 65 1/2%; feed, 64 1/2%.

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, \$1.50 to \$1.57, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.43 to \$1.45, 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.

Cheese—New, large, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2%; twins, 19 to 20c; triplets, 19 1/2 to 21 1/2%; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; new Stilton, 21 to 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 32 to 35c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$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.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 16-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19 1/2%; clear bellies, 19 1/2%.

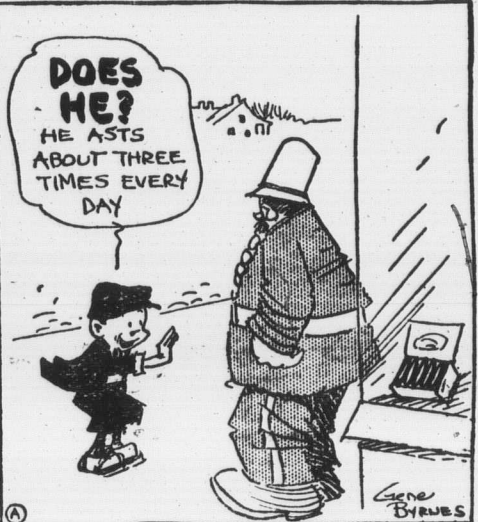
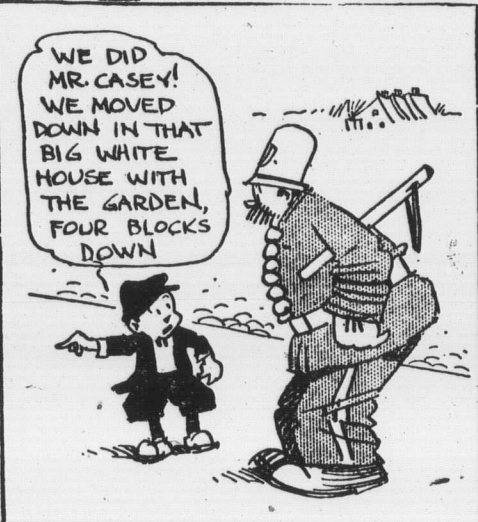
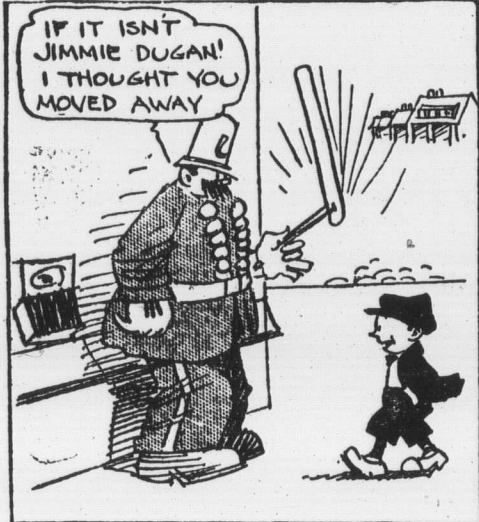
Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2%; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2%; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11 1/2%; tubs, 11 1/2 to 12c; pails, 12 to 12 1/2%; prints, 14 to 14 1/2%.

Good heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$8 to \$8.50; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; 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, \$12; do, weighed off cars, \$12.25; do, f.o.b., \$11.25; do, country points, \$11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 62c; No. 3, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$8.05. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22. Cheese, finest easterns, 16 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c. Eggs, selected, 40c. Hogs, \$6.50 to \$13; calves, \$8 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$8, and common cattle, \$1 to \$4.

## REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes





# The Great Event

OF THE SEASON

## The Re-Opening of Our Store

We invite you all to come and visit our new remodelled Store. You will find it is the most up-to-date clothing store in Brockville and our new stock of clothing and Furnishings are the very best that can be procured.

For the last month or so we have been after our wholesalers to give us some special for our opening week, and we are glad to let you know that we have some of the greatest bargains ever offered to the public.

## One big week of Great Bargains, Thursday June 30th. to July 9th.

Note—Our store will be closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27, 28, 29th, to mark our new stock of goods.

Our opening week will be long to be remembered by everybody. It will mark the days, when you can buy new goods at almost half the regular prices

## So do not miss this big Sale

See our big bills for special bargains, write for one

# GLOBE CLOTHING CO.

## The Liberty Theatres

will present an Extra Special Film Feature, entitled

# Shipwrecked Amongst the Cannibals of the South sea Islands

TOWN HALL, ATHENS

# SAT'DAY JULY 9

This picture is taken from real life, and shows the people how these savages live and die in their own wilds.

It is very educating, and surprising what will happen to savages.

We have made a special effort to get this picture and the cost is high.

Adults 47c Children 37c  
Show Starts at 8.30 Sharp

### Township Council:

Moved by C. B. Howard seconded by G. O. Hayes that Burt Livingstons tender to crush one hundred cords of stone at Harl Island and one hundred cords at W. Whaley's at \$5.50 per cord be accepted, stone to be crushed to satisfaction of the council. Carried

Moved by E. S. Earl seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that Edward Covey be paid \$41.25 for quarrying 15 cords of stone at \$2.75 per cord in Road Division 16. Carried

Council adjourned  
July 2nd. Council met at one o'clock with all members present. Minutes of last regular meeting and a special on June 20th. were read and adopted.

Moved by C. B. Howard, seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that the clerk be authorized to pay Mr. Livingston for stone crushing as money is required. Carried

Accounts ordered paid, D. P. Si ca balance due on due on stone \$15.00 Warren Henderson work on county road No. 1 \$47.00, Mackie Henderson for same \$21.75, W. J. Moore balance due on crushing stone \$681.35, J. C. Peterson balance due on quarrying stone for county Road No. 1 \$15.00 Burt Livingston on crushing account \$110.00 Carried

Moved by E. S. Earl, seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that this Council do now adjourn until the 6th of August or sooner if called by the Reeve Carried

R. E. Cornell, Clerk.

### Charleston

The weather here is very dry, a shower fell on Wednesday but only enough to lay the dust.

Miss Norma Young, teacher at Holland is home for the holidays.

Miss Leeder, teacher here closed her school on Wednesday and returned to her home McIntosh Mills

T. D. Spence recently placed a pool table in the new building recently erected and so far is being well patronized.

Mr Neff, agricultural representative, Athens, in company with an

experienced man from the Agricultural College, Guelph, was through here, giving culling demonstrations in poultry showing the people how to tell the good layers from the poor ones.

C. T. Ross, Toronto, joined his wife and little son here on Friday to spend his holidays at the home of his wife's parents, Mr and Mrs W. Halliday.

Miss Kathryn Halliday, Toronto, is holidaying under the parental roof.

N. Cauley and sisters, Frankville, were Sunday visitors here.

There were many visitors at the lake on July 1st. while a number from here went to Brockville.

The Anglican Sunday School of Athens held their annual picnic on Saturday.

Glen Morris held a school picnic at Warrens Bay on Tuesday.

Cedar Park has a large number of guests.

### Notice re Poultry

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

### Wednesday Half Holiday

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

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

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hutchins*

### Don't Miss This ExtraSpecial Picture



Town Hall, Athens, Saturday July 9

### 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

### BEAUMONT S. CORNELL

M.B., L.R.C.P., M.B.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

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

### SUNDAY SERVICE

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

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

## The Churches

### Methodist Church

Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a.m.—

7.30 p.m.—

Sunday School—

1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

### PARISH OF

### Lansdowne Rear

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

Seventh Sunday after Trinity July 10

Christ Church, Athens—

8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a. m. Annual Service of the

Loyal Orange Lodge, Special music

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—

2.30 p. m. Sunday school

3 p. m. Evening Prayer

St. Paul's, Delta—

9.30 a. m. Sunday School

7.30 p. m. Evening Prayer

### Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—

Sunday School 10.30

Morning Service 11 A. M.

Athens—

11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.

Evening Service—7.30

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

### IMERSON—The Auctioneer

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

H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer

