

AYRSHIRE FIELD DAY HELD AT ELOIDA

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

The Ayrshire Field Day was held on August 1st. Professor Bell of Kemptonville, Mr. W. F. Stephen of Huntington Quebec, and Mr. George W. Muir of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, attended with many others. The Demonstration on Cattle was conducted by Professor Bell, while Mr. Muir and Mr. Stephens gave very instructive lectures. The day was fine and a bountiful dinner provided by the ladies of the district was much enjoyed by all.

Haying is the order of the day.

Mr. Horace Bullison of Clairmont, Ont., is a guest at the home of Mr. Alex Mackie.

Miss Jennie Moore has returned to Brockville after spending the week end under the parental roof.

Miss Annie Doolan of Brockville is spending a few days here visiting relatives.

The wild raspberry crop is a very plentiful one in this district.

Miss Ella Deming is spending a few days with her friend Mrs. C. Crummy.

Warren Henderson is recovering from a slight attack of measles.

Mr. W. J. Moore has purchased a Gray-Dort Car.

Miss Pearl Jones spent a few days recently a guest of her sister, Mrs. Charlie Cowie.

SPARKS CIRCUS TO BE IN SMITHS FALLS ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

Friday August 15, afternoon and evening, under huge masses of canvas, the finest circus ever made by the ingenuity and courage of men, will parade and show in Smiths Falls on August 15, to make the young folks happy and the old folks young. The great parade is on Friday morning at 10.30 o'clock. First of all, a real wild animal circus is a 1924 acquisition, having been imported from the world's greatest wild animal training quarters at Stellingen, Germany. Included in these displays will be found lions, tigers, leopards, polar and grizzly bears—even trained ostriches will be seen in addition to the Sparks group of sixteen "Rotation" horses, the two elephant herds, fancy gaited and posing horses, the Bibb County Pig Circus, Captain Tiebor's seals, and hosts of others of a novel nature. The circus proper opens with an elaborately staged spectacle, "Echoes from the Reign of King Tut," in which all of the animals, performers, premier dancers and a large chorus participate. As a fitting finish to the all-feature performance, a genuine English Fox Hunt, introducing real Irish-bred high jumpers, broad jumpers, and perfectly schooled fox-hounds, will replace the old-time and very dangerous chariot races usually to be found with other circuses. DON'T FORGET THE DATE, Smiths Falls, Friday, August 15.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Young wish to express their appreciation for the kindness shown them during the sad illness and death of their little one.

MUSIC EXAMINATION RESULTS Announced

The results of the Toronto Conservatory examinations in Athens this year were very gratifying, all pupils presented by Mrs. V. O. Boyle being successful and maintaining the high standard of efficiency of other years.

Students for technical exams. were as follows:—

Intermediate Piano—Miss Edna Stedman (honors).

Junior Piano—Gwendolyn Newton (honors), Hazel Byrns (honors).

Primary Piano—Hilda Goodbody (first class honors), Murray Curtiss (honors).

Elementary Piano—Jennie Hamlyn (first class honors), Jean Jacobs (first class honors), Rita Taber (honors).

School Elementary—Dorothy Curtiss (first class honors), Ida Hollingsworth (pass).

Theory Examinations.

Primary Rudiments—Hazel Burns (first class honors), Doris Lyons (first class honors), Gwendolyn Newton (honors), Alva Gifford, Ada Gifford and Doris Connelly (pass).

Elementary Theory—Hilda Goodbody (first class honors), Betty Fair (first class honors), Jennie Hamlyn (honors), Ida Hollingsworth (pass).

Promotory Examinations (Local).

Junior Piano and Intermediate—Atherine Whaley (honors), Doris Connelly (honors), Doris Lyons (honors), Mary Brown (honors).

Primary to Junior—Beatrice Brezie (honors), Alva Gifford (honors), Betty Fair (honors), Bernard Godkin (honors).

Elementary to Advanced Elementary—Ada Gifford (first class honors), Olive King (first class honors), Beatrice Wright (honors).

Preparatory to Introductory—Edith Wing (first class honors), Donald Neff (first class honors), Audrey Town (honors), Hildred Raymond (honors), Lois Raymond (honors), Glen Young (honors), Norman Hayes (honors), Miriam Hayes (honors), Gerald Hayes (honors), Mildred Ferguson (honors).

FRANKVILLE

Frankville, Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Livingston and son, Douglas, of Ottawa, are spending holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Richards.

Wilfred Livingston arrived on Saturday from attending Toronto University. He is engaged as science master at Fort William.

Minnie Errett, of Kemptonville, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Hill.

Mr. Stone, Mrs. Curtis and daughter, Belva, of Kingston, spent Sunday and Monday with Mrs. Curtis' sister, Mrs. M. Hanton.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and daughter, Pauline, left on Monday for a three weeks' motor trip through New York State. They were accompanied by Mrs. Townsend's brother and family, of Kemptonville.

Miss Maggie Hanton, of Brockville, spent Friday with her brother, M. Hanton, who has been ill, but pleased to state is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Frayne, of Lombardy, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hanton on Sunday.

Mr. John Looby, of Lombardy, spent the week-end with his brother William. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wm. Looby.

Joseph Eaton, of New York, is visiting his brother Clark.

The funeral of the late G. M. Levrette was largely attended.

Gwen. Whytland, of Brockville, is visiting her cousins, Helen and Lorraine Smith.

ADDISON'S HISTORY TOLD AT MEETING WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Miss H. Male Read Paper in This Connection.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

Movements of People in and About Some Neighboring Communities.

Addison, July 30.—The July meeting of the Addison Women's Institute was held in the school house on the afternoon of Wednesday July 23, and, as was anticipated, was an interesting event. The history of Addison, given by Miss H. Male, was listened to with much interest and a vote of thanks was given her for her painstaking efforts. The relics of early days exhibited were interesting among them being a sampler worked in Addison school in 1849 by Martha Davis, and now in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Percival. The roll call, which brought out methods of canning, proved very helpful, every member taking part. The apron parade was a fine exhibit of aprons of all sorts and this concrete way of showing new patterns is stimulating.

The August meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. J. M. Percival, when there will be a cookie contest and a programme followed by afternoon tea.

Mr. Lawson, who spent a couple of weeks with friends at Pakenham, returned to his home here on Monday.

Mr. Polly and family were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller.

Mrs. Raisen, Harlem, is at present a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Pattemore.

Mrs. Blanchard and daughter, Keitha, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Blanchard.

Mrs. McKellar is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Taplin.

Rev. D. D. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott and Evelyn spent a few days last week with their parents in Perth and returned on Friday.

Miss Annie Worth is spending the week-end with her parents in Pakenham.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Loverin, who spent a couple of weeks with relatives here, returned to their home at Berwick.

Fred Hutchins was a recent visitor at his home here.

BAND CONCERT IS MUCH ENJOYED BY PEOPLE OF TOLEDO

Village Organization Under Direction of C. A. Wood.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

Professor Irwin, Kingston, to Conduct Anniversary Services at Fairfield East.

Toledo, July 29.—The large number of people present in Toledo on Saturday evening had a most enjoyable time. In the early part of the evening a baseball match was played between Toledo and Judgeville, and although the latter team suffered defeat, yet they put up a lively game and all enjoyed the fun. At 8 o'clock Bandmaster C. A. Wood congregated his musicians on the village green and for the next hour an excellent concert was given which was much appreciated and enjoyed by all. It is understood this is only the first of a series of concerts to be given throughout the summer.

Earl Boulger, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Boulger, of Chicago, who are camping at Delta Lake, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. McNamara.

Mrs. Mary Robb is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. W. Hanton, and Mr. Hanton, of Jasper.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Strand, of Chicago, Ill., were recent visitors for several days with the latter's aunt and cousin, Mrs. Jane Nichol and Miss Jennie Nichol.

Mrs. J. H. Hermann, of Philadelphia, Pa., is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. Merrill Phillips and Mr. Phillips.

Mrs. Mary Wilder has taken up residence in the village.

Miss Mamie Garvin is away on her holidays.

Several from this district made business trips to Smiths Falls on Friday.

Henry Seymour is still confined to his house, the result of a recent fall, although his ankle is slightly improved.

Toledo ice cream parlor, under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hill, is being highly patronized.

NEW DUBLIN SOFT BALL NINE DEFEATS GREENBUSH TEAM

Programme Presented at Meeting Women's Institute.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

North Road's Condition so Poor Motorists Make Use of Other Route.

New Dublin, July 29.—On Friday evening the New Dublin softball team went to Greenbush to play with the ball team there. The former team made the larger score.

The Women's Institute met on Saturday evening for its general meeting and invited the gentlemen as guests. A good programme was presented consisting of a monologue by T. Love, reading of a paper on "Social Service" by Mrs. Steele, a reading by Kathleen and Bessie Froot; a violin solo by Arthur Iris and community singing by Froot and Mrs. Fred Healey. The programme for the next meeting which will be held on the first Saturday evening in August. Ice cream and cake were served and a social evening spent after the programme.

Ice cream is being served every Saturday evening at the township hall by the Women's Institute and at C. Hawkins' store by the baseball and softball clubs. Both places are having success in the work.

Mr. and Mrs. S. McBratney are selling their sister, Mrs. W. W. Davis, this week.

Misses Iva and Viola Weldon, of Brockville, have been visiting at F. A. Bowen's.

Miss Maude Moore has returned home from spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. F. G. Austin, of Mallorytown, who is suffering from a fracture of the left arm and Miss Irene Moore is spending a few days with her this week.

Miss Sadie Twa, of Greenbush, spent the week-end with Miss Beatrice Healey.

Miss Edna Rowsom and James Sawyer, of Brockville, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. J. and Sarah Bolton.

Miss Healey and staff have returned to North Gower where they are building six buildings this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, of Toronto, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Ernest Healey, this week.

Mrs. E. Hope and little daughter, of Rochester, N. Y., visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. B. J. Horton is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. R. Meade, who is at her summer home at Newboro.

L. J. Moore, Mrs. William Adamy, Misses Grace and Gladys Reynolds, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Herb Bassman, of Angola, N. Y., called on several friends and relatives here while on a motor trip in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Healy visited their sister, Mrs. E. Young, of Redan, who is in ill health at her home.

Ena and Leona Horton have returned from spending a few days with friends of Brockville.

Kathleen Davis spent last week with friends at Kingston.

Several from here went to Mallorytown last Saturday to witness the baseball match between the Greenbush and Mallorytown teams.

Mrs. Charles Connelly, of Kingston, visited her sister, Mrs. F. A. Bowen, recently.

Percy Miller, of Brockville, has been engaged to teach the school here for the coming year.

Farmers are finishing their haying which has been a normal crop this year.

FRANKVILLE.

Frankville, July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Cleon Plunkett and family, of Ottawa, are spending holidays with the former's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Montgomery.

Ennis Leacock, of Jasper, is spending holidays with Ray Smith.

Mr. Gilmour, of Glasgow, Scotland, has arrived and intends spending the summer with his sister, Mrs. George Loucks.

Mrs. Edgers and Miss Fanny Lyons went to Ottawa last Saturday to consult Dr. Mennes about the former's eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenney, of Seely's Bay, recently visited Mrs. Kenney's sisters, Mrs. Wm. and Edgar Bryant.

Mrs. Docker, of Edward, Sask., and Mrs. Hill, of Denver, Col., who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. E. Coad, and other relatives, returned to their parents in Brockville, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coad.

Vera Bryant has been visiting her friend, Irene Kilborn, of Renfrew, at Jasper.

Arnold Smith, cheesemaker near Navan Que., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith.

Miss Bessie Barrington, nurse-in-training at the General Hospital, Brockville, is spending holidays at home.

Died.—At his home, Wednesday, July 30, Mr. G. M. Levrette, aged 72. Nurse Irene Hanton is spending holidays at home.

A number from here attended the circuses in Brockville.

NEWBORO

Newboro, Aug. 4.—The Methodist Church Annual social held last week was a success.

The band concert was enjoyed by a large crowd on Saturday evening.

The many friends of Robert Whaley, of Westport, were very sorry to hear of his sudden death. He was born in Newboro and spent many years in the village.

Misses Eleanor and Anna, Lyons and Frank Reid, of Kingston, returned home on Friday evening, after visiting Mrs. Hester Lyons for the past week.

Mrs. Mary Bolton and Robert, who spent the past week at their home here, returned to Brockville.

Joseph Preston, of New Boyne, is visiting his brother, Dr. R. H. Preston. St. Mary's Church annual social will be held on the church grounds on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leggett, of Kingston, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leggett.

Miss Mary Preston, who has been visiting her uncle, Dr. R. H. Preston, has returned to her home in New Boyne.

Mrs. Hester Lyons, who spent the past three weeks in Kingston, has returned home.

George Bowden motored to Toronto this week.

Great preparations are being made to make the water carnival a success on the 14th inst.

Mrs. E. J. Tett is visiting friends at Niagara Falls.

Miss Eleanor Tett returned from Toronto on Saturday.

St. Mary's Church Sunday school picnic was held in Lorne Park on Friday and the children, as well as parents, spent a very enjoyable day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dier, of Kingston, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Thompson.

John Dier, who has been at Brockville hospital, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dargavel are visiting friends.

LYN

Lyn, July 30.—Mrs. Marshall, of Kingston, and Master Willie Laverty are visiting the Misses Laverty.

Mrs. Stead has returned home after having visited friends in Oakville and Freeman.

Miss A. L. Bullock, R.N., Montreal, who has been at her summer cottage, returns to-morrow to the city to take an extended trip with the Misses Ogilvie.

Mrs. Homer Tennant has returned from Brockville General hospital much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Freeman and three children, of Burlington, Norton Miller, Prescott, and Mrs. Veitch, Brockville, are visiting Mrs. Stead.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Billings and three children are visiting Omar Mallory.

Miss Helen Pergau motored to Gananogue on Tuesday to spend a couple of weeks with friends.

TILLEY

Tilley, July 29.—There was service at the Union church on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. L. S. Throop, of Escott, conducting the service.

Alex. McCrea and family, Egbert Herbison and family, of Kingston, are visitors at H. Moxley's for the past week.

Roy Andress is learning the cheese-making trade in Will Vanderburg's factory.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Webster and family motored to Kingston on Sunday.

Cecil Truesdell is building an addition to his house.

Closson Sly spent Sunday at the home of Richard Horton.

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

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

MAX AIN

ATHENS - ONT.

SPECIALS

20 p.c. Discount

Womens', Misses' and

Childrens'

GINGHAM DRESSES

GROCERIES

TEA—Better value for your money --- AIN'S SPECIAL Japan Green at per lb..... 50c
Give this Tea a trial, you will be pleased.

SOUPS--- Dominion Brand, Tomato or Vegetable..... Two tins for 25c

SODAS--- Meadow Cream (bulk) Sodas, fresh and crisp per lb 14c, or 3 lbs for 40c

RAISINS---(Bulk seedless)..... 2 lbs for 25c

FRUIT

CHERRIES --- a good supply to arrive every Tuesday while the crop lasts.

FRUIT JARS

FRUIT JARS, all sizes---Fruit Jar Rings, both Rubber and Metal. Fruit Jar Glass Tops. for Jem or Crown make-

SUGAR

Redpath, Standard Granulated Sugar, the pure cane especially adapted for preserving.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the market it is impossible to quote prices, but we can supply you with 10 lb, 20 lb cotton bags, or 100 lb bags at the lowest market prices.

THE BROCKVILLE AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Grand Stand Performance

4 Days and 4 Nights

Mammoth Midway Musical Military Ride
Trials of Speed each Afternoon and Evening
Live Stock Parade
Pageant of Progress Fireworks

Dr. H. A. Clark, President. Dr. D. M. Robertson, Secretary.

OUTDOOR RECREATION CONFERENCE

Importance of Recreation From National Health Standpoint—Canada Participates in Washington Meeting.

A great forward movement in conservation, and one that affects Canada profoundly, was inaugurated by President Coolidge in the convoking at Washington, May 22 to 24, of the first National Outdoor Recreation Conference. At this conference, which embraced national and state organizations, Canada was represented upon the special invitation of the President of the United States. It was intended that Canada should be represented by Mr. W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior, and Mr. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Canadian National Parks. Owing to unforeseen circumstances Mr. Harkin was prevented from attending and to Mr. Cory fell the duty of acting for Canada at the various meetings of the conference.

Canada could not remain aloof from a conference of this kind even should she desire to do so, because outdoor recreation, in the broad terms in which it was dealt with on this occasion, involves the international guardianship of fish, migratory birds, boundary waters, pollution of streams, international games, and international recreational travel. The Dominion is already in touch with these subjects at a dozen points and the chief work of the conference was to emphasize and organize the activities they involve.

The personnel of the conference indicates the important place the subject occupies in the minds of the leading men of the United States. It was called and opened by President Coolidge, and the executive chairman was Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Other members of the United States cabinet who took part were: Hon. J. W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Hon. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; and Hon. J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

Arrangements were completed by which the people interested in the various forms of outdoor recreation will be fully represented on the permanent organization by their acknowledged leaders. These details need not be gone into here, the point being this: that people everywhere now recognize the importance to the whole country of properly directed sport and

recreation. The crowding of people into great urban centres on the one hand and the development of the automobile on the other have changed the outlook of the people of North America in regard to outdoor recreation in one generation.

The great majority of the people no longer have, as they had thirty years ago, open spaces near at hand for recreation, and the automobile has provided the means by which they may escape into the forests, the mountains, and along the watercourses. The holding of this conference indicates that people have suddenly awakened to the fact of which leaders in both Canada and the United States have been aware for some years that the health and efficiency of the nation are going to depend in no small degree upon the maintenance of national parks, game preserves, game sanctuaries, forest reserves, and other open areas, and upon the wise administration of proper laws respecting the protection of game animals, game and insectivorous birds, and fish. The view taken a few years ago was that national parks with their beautiful scenery and their wild animals living in a state of nature ministered only to the sentimental side of life, but it is now seen that the very stamina of the nation is dependent upon these playgrounds, and Canada has shown that she does not intend to be behind any part of the continent in developing these safeguards for her people. This has been evidenced by what has been done in the establishment of national parks, in the creation of game preserves and sanctuaries, both in the settled parts of Canada and for the protection of natives in the far north, in the preservation of the buffalo as well as other large and small game animals and migratory birds, in the establishment of national forests, and in the holding of Empire and National Conferences on the conservation of forests, wild life, and public health. Activity in these different spheres has never been as great in Canada as it is at the present time, it is intended that there shall be no slackening but an increase of effort, and that the work already begun shall be extended and made more far-reaching and effective by further organization and co-operation.



Above are shown the Duchess of York, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York (behind Prince), photographed in a moment of fun on one of the roller-coasters at Wembley.

BEAUTIFUL GEMS ARE BUT COMMON MINERALS

Garnet Finds its Chief Use as An Abrasive—Found in Many Parts of Canada.

Many of our most beautiful and valuable gem stones are varieties of comparatively common minerals. The diamond—one of the hardest substances known, and the most highly prized of the precious stones—is a form of the common soft black graphite, which occurs abundantly in nature. Emerald is a rare variety of the not uncommon mineral beryl, and owes its beautiful green color to traces of chromium.

Two of the common abrasive minerals, corundum and garnet, when clear and flawless, give us beautiful gems; the ruby is a red variety of corundum, and the sapphire a deep blue variety of the same mineral, while many of the variously colored garnets are extensively used in jewelry and are classed as non-precious stones. Both corundum and garnet occur in Canada, but no material of gem quality has yet been found.

In recent years the use of all kinds of abrasive materials, both natural and artificial, has greatly increased, and there are now many factories or homes, and many of these have not been supplied with abrasives. On account of this increase in demand, the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines is making special investigations of Canadian abrasive minerals, including garnet.

Garnet is really a very common mineral, and occurs in several varieties, having slightly different composition and color, and varying considerably in hardness, toughness, and method of breaking. For abrasive purposes the mineral should be very hard—harder than quartz or sand; and it should break into sharp angular fragments without curves, or rounded edges, so that it will easily cut or abrade the articles under treatment. Approximately 95 per cent. of the garnet mined throughout the world is used on paper or cloth, and the term "sand paper" is often applied, generally, to papers coated with sand, emery, corundum, or garnet.

Little is yet known about the existence of commercial deposits of abrasive garnet in Canada. In Ontario, the Bancroft Mining Syndicate has been producing a good type of garnet from a rich vein near Bancroft. A promising deposit of larger extent but lower garnet content at Barry's Sound has been well prospected and will probably become an economic producer. Near Sudbury, Ont., there is another promising exposure, about 50 feet wide, and traceable for a considerable distance. The centre of the deposit contains well-formed garnets,

two inches or more in diameter, which gradually decrease to the size of a pin-head as the contacts are approached.

At Chogoggin Point, near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a 35-foot dike, with a garnet content of approximately 40 per cent., outcrops on the sea shore and has been traced inland for several miles. Several other deposits are known that are both rich and suitable for abrasive purposes.

The market for garnet is limited, however, and concentration and preparation are important factors. The Mines Branch has paid considerable attention to the preparation of Canadian garnets for market, and has made tests to determine the best processes for different classes of ore.

If a steady demand for garnet should develop many new deposits of suitable material will probably be found, as there are large areas in which the geological formations give promise of their probable occurrence.

As Usual.

"Aunt Fretty led a normal life. They quarrelled steadily, and you might say, mechanically, for many years, and doubtless loved each other devotedly all the time they were doing so. Of the family some members habitually sided with him and others with her, and thus aided in keeping the row going whenever uncle or aunt seemed likely to slow down or give out."

There was also an eccentric brother-in-law who lived with them the most of the time for several years and for some reason took sides with neither but he died rather young. They went on thus till their races were run and they were laid away, whereafter in due course their sorrowing relatives erected a handsome stone over them, on which it was proclaimed that they had enjoyed fifty-eight years of happy married life with never a cloud of discord darkening their horizon.

Destroying Predatory Fish.

The destruction of nearly 23,000 coarse fish, principally squawfish, by the staff of the Cultus Lake Hatchery, B.C., is announced by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This work was undertaken as a result of the investigations that were made when the sockeye yearlings were migrating from Cultus lake to the sea. It was noticed that the goldfish were feeding on the young salmon and an examination of the stomachs of a number of those caught gave an average of three yearling salmon to each squawfish.

THE MENACE OF THE GIPSY MOTH

The appearance of the gipsy moth (Porthetria dispar) near Alburg, Vermont, about half a mile south of the Canada-United States boundary has given rise to conditions affecting natural resources and their utilization of which the Government of Canada, as well as that of the province of Quebec, ever on the alert to protect the interests of citizens, have taken cognizance. As a result of the discovery of this infestation, the United States Government intend to place an embargo on that area of southern Quebec in general about 10 miles in width immediately adjoining the International Boundary to prohibit the shipment of Christmas trees and Christmas greens to the United States. The shipping of such trees or greens from the Vermont area to other parts of the United States has already been prohibited by state legislation.

The consequences which arise from this situation are important. In the first place there is the danger to our resources should the pest really gain a foothold in Canada and there is the immediate stoppage of the sale of Christmas trees and Christmas greens from this part of Quebec. No shipment from such area will be allowed entry into the United States of the following: spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper, and cedar; and holly and laurel.

The importance of protecting our forest and other trees from such a pest as the dreaded gipsy moth has been appreciated by the Department of Agriculture for many years, and in addition to introducing into Eastern Canada large numbers of parasites of the insect, collected in infested areas in the New England States, Dominion officers have carried on scouting to a limited extent in the province of Quebec. Without going into details it may be explained that insects like the gipsy moth have their parasites which attack and destroy them, and the breeding of these parasites and the releasing of them in infested areas is one of the means used in fighting these pests.

In dealing with the present situation the Department of Agriculture will also place a domestic quarantine on the same area. In addition to the area upon which the embargo will be placed, there will, it is expected, be a restricted area, also about 10 miles in width, immediately adjoining. Under the proposed regulation Christmas trees and Christmas greens may be moved from the restricted area provided the shipments are accompanied by a Dominion certificate of origin which states that the trees or greens were grown at some point within the restricted area or outside of the quarantined area.

The Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture will this summer and autumn, in close co-operation with the Department of Lands and Forests of the Quebec Government, conduct intensive scouting throughout southern Quebec. Federal and provincial officers will combine to form small crews to examine trees, fences, posts, etc., along roads, railways, in orchards, as well as scout other places where it is thought the gipsy moth may have become established.

Few insects have been so costly as has the gipsy moth. Millions of dollars have been spent in its control during the last fifteen years in the New England States, and it would indeed be serious if infestations are found in Canada. Important areas of woodland trees have been killed outright in areas where it has gained a foothold. Apple, oak, birch, alder, and willow are the favored trees upon which the caterpillars feed. Other trees such as beech, poplar, hickory, etc., have been seriously injured. In the New England States too, pine and other coniferous trees mixed with deciduous growth have suffered severely.

Citizens who desire to receive further information regarding this pest should communicate either with the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or the Provincial Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.



Of course they have wheels. Johnny—"Dad, have baseball coaches got wheels?" Dad—"Most of 'em have, John."

Oldest Handwriting of Man.

One small temple has been found in "Ur of the Chaldees" (whence Abraham sprang) containing the oldest works of art in metal yet known," says a recent British Museum "communiqué." There is also a marble tablet, in the old Sumerian language, giving a chronicle of kings and dynasties suggesting the date 4600 B.C. The report adds: "Even if that chronology has to be modified, we have now the oldest-dated example of man's handwriting and the oldest known triumphs of the art of Tubal-Cain." The marble tablet records the building of the temple of the goddess Nin, in the time of the third dynasty of the kings of Ur, after Noah's deluge. Tubal-Cain was "the man of might in the days when the earth was young" who "fashioned the first plowshare," as Charles Mackay points out in his commentary on Gen. iv., 22.

Kind Boy.

Acable Visitor—"Well, and do you do a good deed every day, Tommy?" Tommy—"Yes, sir. Yesterday I visited my aunt in the country, and she was glad. To-day I came back home again, and she was glad again!"

If London's soot for one year could be collected in a pile it would cover Westminster Abbey.

The Garment of Habit.

Our lives are a mass of habits. If it were not so, we could not live at all. We wake and get up and dress, we eat and walk and work, we speak and think and love and hate and fall sleep again largely by habit. If we were forced to perform all this independently, originally, the effort of living would be intolerable. A mercifully small part of our action depends upon volition and deliberate reasoning. In the main we do what our fathers did, as they imitated their fathers, and so back to the beginning of time.

Education is the forming of habits. They begin in the cradle, or before we get to it. The one great business of parents and teachers is to see that our habits are what they should be, and with all the mighty effort and cogitation that are put into the task how often they turn out to be what they should not! How immense, how rigid and constraining, even in its subtle flexibility, this encompassing mould of habit is we realize only when we endeavor to change it or break it or throw it off. Get a bad habit fastened upon you, appreciate its badness, set all the energy you have to getting rid of it, and you learn the might of habit. We have all tried, and we have all failed, and we all know.

The intensity of such an effort and its too frequent fruitfulness impress upon us the terrible danger of habit. It is a fine thing to be on your guard against it, to keep your life and character as fluid as possible, responsive to outward calls and stimuli, ready to answer in an instant to the controlling demands of the intelligent will. Many people preach against habits, and some seem to have a far better mastery of them than others.

All the same, habit is a beautiful thing, and above all, a restful. Mr. Peyp's mother had an old dressing gown, which she called her kingdom, because she took so much comfort in it. The garment of habit is one of immense comfort and delicious ease. Only it behooves us to see that it be made of substantial stuff and that its cut and fashion be such as will conduce to dignity and will not discredit us in the eyes of those we love.

World's Fastest Trains.

The highest train speed, 120 miles an hour, is said to have been made by a train running from Fleming to Jacksonville, on the plant system, in the United States, a distance of five miles, in 2 minutes 30 seconds, representing a speed of over 115 miles an hour.

The record speed for a British railway was a run on the Great Western, in May, 1904, when, after passing through the Whitehall Tunnel, the Plymouth to Paddington mail train for a time ran at a speed of 102.3 miles an hour.

This run was properly clocked—that is, it was recorded by an expert taking the time with a split-second chronometer, which gives the exact speed within a decimal.

British railways hold the greatest number of habitually high speed runs over short distances, regularly clocked by experts.

Corn Grown High. Corn grows near La Paz, Bolivia, at elevations of 12,000 feet above sea level.

Whales Kill Seals. Thousands of fur seals are killed annually by killer whales.

Hymn for a Household.

Lord Christ, beneath thy starry dome
We light the twinkling lamp of home,
And where bewildering shadows throng
Uplift our prayer and evensong,
Dost thou, with heaven in Thy ken,
Seek still a dwelling place with men,
Wandering the world in ceaseless quest?

O Man of Nazareth, be our guest!
Lord Christ, the bird his nest has found,
The fox is sheltered in his ground,
But dost Thou still this dark earth tread

And have no place to lie Thy head?
Shepherd of mortals, here behold
A little flock, a wayside fold,
That wait Thy presence to be blest—
O Man of Nazareth, be our guest!

—Daniel Henderson.

Unofficial Bird-Bands.

The Canadian National Parks Branch, of the Department of the Interior, which is keeping the file of Canadian Bird Banding Records, has recently received a band of a kind differing from the official bird-bands used in Canada and the United States, and an endeavor is being made to trace its origin. It is made of aluminum and has the number "57" stamped on it. Mr. Arthur Shuttleworth, of Plummer, Ontario, found the band on a young teal duck which he shot on Cariboo Lake, District of Algoma, Ontario, on September 12, 1923. The band will be lent to responsible persons who consider that they may be able to furnish information concerning it. Application should be made to the Commissioner, Canadian National Parks, Ottawa.



The Reason.

"Ma! Gee, I hate t' git my face and hands and feet 'n' everything dirty."

"I'm glad you do child, and why?" "Cause you always make me git in the tub."

City in the Abyss.

There is a quicksilver mine in Peru 370 fathoms in circumference and 480 feet deep. In this profound abyss are streets, squares and a chapel where religious worship is held.

Old Home Town Week.

Various villages, towns and small cities have been, are or will be holding old home town weeks this summer. Old boys and old girls, who have been away from the place which saw their birth, which attended to their schooling or gave them memorable years in their early days, return after absences varying from one to sixty years and from distances running in some cases to thousands of miles. Those who have been a long time away open their eyes with surprise at what they see. In the years that have intervened the rocking cradle has never been idle and in spite of the constant drain by large cities of the continent most of them have either maintained or increased their population. More than that the macadam roads and board sidewalks and cement walks, the back-yard pump and shabby stables to waterworks systems and garages. The trees, which were always beautiful, have grown higher, and as the old fences have gone with many other old things, life in the old town appears to the jaded eyes of the old-timer as a much better thing than anything he has come across outside it. But he recognizes the houses and geographical features of the old town better than he does some of the old boys and girls. It is hard to discern in the stout body and rubicund features of one man the slim stripling one knew at school. While trees have grown in the town, hair has fallen off or grown white on many a head. Yet it makes no difference. The years fall away as though by magic and old times walk again for a space.

It is a good idea—a beau geste, as the French say—and blessings on the man who first thought of it. Altogether aside from the sentimental side of it, I do not think most towns and small cities could employ their money better in advertising their manifold attractions than in calling back those with most reason to love them, because these, seeing how much the old town has accomplished in their absence, will brut it abroad without pay or thought of it.

These occasions have brought home to many people from the large cities that the small towns and cities have overtaken them in the matter of advantages. Except for theatres and concerts and the University these small towns offer to the dwellers therein every advantage that the city can and for less money. Land costs are lower and therefore rents and building costs are not so high. Taxes as a consequence on industries are lighter and workmen with better houses and larger gardens are more contented.—From Saturday Night.

Fully Equipped.

A disabled soldier had been so long in one hospital that it seemed like home and he was anxious to impress his merits on all callers.

"Why," he exclaimed, "it's the most complete in the country. They have an eye specialist, a throat specialist, a nose specialist, and they even have internes for internal diseases."



Competitors are shown in the hand-drilling contest at Cobalt, which was one of the many features of the O.J. Boy's Reunion held in the northern mining town recently.

Refreshing and Wonderful to Taste

The blended essence of choice good things grown in the tropic sunshine of far-away lands—

Coca-Cola!—of course!—sealed in a sterilized glass package that protects its goodness and purity.

Drink

Coca-Cola

Delicious and Refreshing

The Coca-Cola Company of Canada, Ltd.
Head Office: Toronto



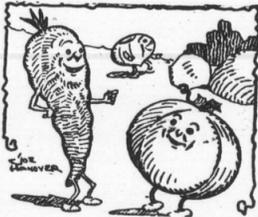
Angered by High Taxes, Peasants Attack Town.

Three thousand peasants, armed chiefly with cudgels and hatchets, made an organized attack on the little town of Teano, near Caserta, says a Rome despatch. They stormed the Municipality, flung out the furniture, books and documents into the street, sprinkled them with benzine and soon had a gigantic bonfire blazing.

The Royal Commissioner, who was in charge, was seized and beaten, but managed afterward to escape and hide in a haystack until the worst was over. After the Municipality came the turn of the Customs Office, and then the Postoffice, but here the rioters were felled by the courageous behavior of the postmaster and his daughter, who succeeded in barricading themselves in and did not leave the building until by telephone and telegraph, they had called for help from neighboring authorities. There were only a few carabinieri in Teano. Most of them were presiding at the horse fair—the rioters had chosen their day advisedly—and the remainder was soon overpow-

ered, one or two being rather severely wounded.

It would seem that the riot is the final explosion of popular wrath against the high taxes and customs dues which has been simmering for some time. Order has now been completely re-established and large detachments of troops have been sent into Teano.



Yes, indeed.
Parsnip—"Mr. Onion pushed that big stone right out of his way."
Tomato—"Yes, he's very strong, you know."

Serve Mustard with all meats

Mustard neutralizes the richness of fat foods and makes them easier to digest. Mustard enables you to enjoy and assimilate food which otherwise would burden the digestive organs.

but it must be Keen's

Why Busy Women Want SMP Enamelled WARE

Busy women want SMP Enamelled Ware because it will bring food to the boil almost twice as fast as all-metal utensils, and completes the cooking sooner. A woman can wash SMP Enamelled Ware utensils faster than utensils that have to be scrubbed and scoured.

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED OF CANADA
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY



Where World's Tallest Men Are to be Found.

It is often said that the tallest people are found in the temperate zones, and the general idea is that the British and the Scandinavians are the tallest races in the world. If, however, you go carefully into the figures you will find that this is not the case.

The average height of English, Scots and Scandinavians is the same. A full-grown man of each race averages 5 ft. 7 2-5 ins. in height. The Irish are a fraction of an inch shorter and next come Danes and Belgians.

But these are not the tallest races. In the matter of inches, the records are held by Zulus, Iroquois Indians, Polynesians, and Patagonians. The last, the tallest race in the world, average 5 ft. 10 1-3 ins. Now the Zulus live in a semi-tropical climate, the Iroquois in a temperate one, the Polynesians in some of the hottest parts of the world, while the Patagonians inhabit the Horn of South America, one of the coldest and most miserable places on earth.

In remarkable contrast to the Patagonians are the Laplanders, who, residing almost on the Arctic circle, are the shortest race on earth. A grown man being only seven-tenths of an inch over 5 ft.

The more one studies the matter the more puzzling it becomes, but one point seems clear enough—that climate and latitude have nothing whatever to do with height.

Food and fresh air, indeed, have more to do with the development of the individual than climate, as is proved by the fact that everywhere the farm laborer is taller than the artisan.

A striking example of this is provided by Scotland, where the farm laborer is four inches taller and thirty-six pounds heavier than the average Glasgow artisan. Again, the fishing population of the Yorkshire Coast exceed the Sheffield workers by three inches in height and twenty-four pounds in weight.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says:—"I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby who had cholera infantum and would have been without them."

at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No Chance.
Hodge—"Not married yet?"
Tomkins—"No."
"But I thought you had serious intentions in a certain direction."
"I did have, but the evening I went to propose to her, before I got a chance she told me she loved Brownie, and Kipling and Shelley. Now, what chance did I have with a girl who was in love with three other fellows?"

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 Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

Practically everybody knows what goitre is. A day seldom passes without one noticing a person on the street or car with a swelling on the neck. This is particularly noticeable in young girls and older ones too, who go about with their throats exposed. What is the nature and cause of goitre? Marine and Kimball, two noted men who have given this subject much consideration, have this to say of it: "Simple goitre has been demonstrated to be a deficiency disease of the thyroid gland, due, almost entirely to a lack of normal iodine supply in the food and drink of man." The disease is not confined to the human race, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, cats, rabbits and fish also being affected.

Goitre is of world-wide distribution, but most common in inland countries, especially on high plateaus and in mountainous regions. It is very prevalent in Canada, being found in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan and certain sections of British Columbia. Goitre seems to be fairly common in New Ontario and also in the north-eastern part of old Ontario where the surface drainage contains very little iodine. It is also prevalent about the Great Lakes.

Rough surveys of the province appear to show that in general there is a considerable amount of goitre in the northern sections, the percentage among school children being from ten to twenty-five per cent. Examinations of the iodine content of various water supplies in the province are at present being made, and these, no doubt, will shed further light on this subject. The freedom of maritime countries from goitre is due to the presence of sufficient iodine in the food and drink for the requirements of the thyroid gland. The sea is the great reservoir of iodine; iodine is present in the sea-water and sea-food (animal or vege-

table). It is also present in the air, due to the sea spray. Salt obtained from sea-water and not highly purified contains sufficient iodine for the proper functioning of the thyroid gland. Unfortunately, however, at the present time, salt is not prepared from sea-water, but from inland salt deposits which are often deficient in iodine or have the iodine removed by the process of manufacture. Plants growing on soils which contain iodine will take it up and pass it on to the animal consumer, but if the soil is deficient in iodine they are not able to furnish a source of supply to the animal, and goitre results.

Statistics show that the disease is generally more prevalent in women than in men in the proportion of three or four to one.

The best way to overcome this disease is by the administration of iodine, and the most effective way of giving iodine is internally. One can administer iodine by inhalation or by external application, but both these methods are more or less unsatisfactory.

Iodine can be given in the drinking-water or by the use of iodized table salt but the most effective way is to give it in the form of sodium iodide or in an organic form of iodine done up in a chocolate tablet. The disagreeable taste of the sodium iodide makes it an ineffective preparation in that children simply won't take it for any length of time, and if taken in this form it should be once a week in three-grain tablets during the entire school year. It can't be done. The children refuse to take it.

To overcome this objection, a chocolate-coated tablet containing five to ten milligrams of iodine (one tablet each week) has been prepared. This is the best method yet devised. During the period that the iodine is being administered the patient should be under medical supervision.

Courage, Comrade.

You cannot always recognize a man of science at first sight. Mr. Robert U. Johnson in Remembered Yesterday tells of hearing an English woman, a writer, say to Nikola Tesla, the brilliant inventor:

"And you, Mr. Tesla, what do you do?"

"Oh, I dabble a little in electricity." "Indeed! Keep at it and don't be discouraged. You may end by doing something some day."

This is the man who had sold the inventions used at Niagara to the Westinghouse Company for a million dollars and had lived to rue the bargain!

THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS

Almost Always Due to Weak and Impoverished Blood.

Part from accident or illness due to infection, almost all ill-health arises from one or two reasons. The mistake that people make is in not realizing that both of these have the same cause at the root, namely poor blood. Either bloodlessness or some other trouble of the nerves will be found to be the reason for almost every ailment. If you are pale, suffering from headaches, or breathlessness, with palpitation of the heart, poor appetite and weak digestion, the cause is almost always poor blood. If you have nervous headaches, neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve pains, the cause is exhausted nerves. But run down nerves are also a result of poor blood, so that the two chief causes of illness are one and the same.

If your health is poor; if you are pale, nervous or dyspeptic, you should give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These pills act directly on the blood, and by enriching it give new strength to worn out nerves. Men and women alike greatly benefit through the use of this medicine. If you are weak or ailing, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and you will be pleased with the beneficial results that will speedily follow.

If your dealer does not keep these pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Plants That Hate Music.

Experiments have shown that certain plants deliberately turn away from hands that are playing loud music. Although little is known at present about this strange phenomenon, there is no doubt that blossoms of several kinds are affected by the vibrations caused when music is played.

Ornamentals and cyclamens seem to be particularly sensitive to continued music, and develop a tendency to droop in the direction in which the music is being played.

Water lily shows a similar tendency. Some which had been used for floral decorations, close to a stand where a jazz band was playing dance music, were affected to an astonishing degree. After a few hours it was noticed that all the blossoms had turned their backs on the music. Even when they were placed facing the stand it was not long before each bloom reversed its position.

Never judge your future possibilities by your past failures.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain.

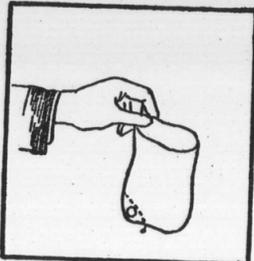
RED ROSE

TEA 'is good tea'

Fine, brisk flavor! Best of all in the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

EASY TRICKS

The Coin Bag



Most tricksters know one or more methods of causing a coin to vanish by sleight of hand or other trickery. Here is an easy method of completing the trick by a mysterious reappearance of the coin. Unfortunately, it is not the same coin but the spectators need not know that.

A bag of flannel or other rough cloth is produced and half a dozen coins are shaken out of it. The bag is held upside down and after the coins have been taken out. One of the coins is taken by the spectators and the remaining five counted by a spectator and put into a bag. To prevent trickery the spectator ties the mouth of the bag with cord and puts it in his pocket. The trickster causes the remaining coin to vanish by any means he desires and is able to use. The bag is opened and the coin is found to have joined the others. The bag may be examined without fear of disclosing the secret.

A duplicate coin is used and this is in the bag all of the time. This coin is put in the corner of the bag and pocketed by a few stitches of thread. One end of this thread is knotted with a rather large knot. The bag may be held upside down and shaken without fear that the coin will fall. The trickster, holding the bag—first showing his hands to be empty—gets hold of the knot while the bag is being tied and pulls out the stitches. In this way the duplicate coin joins the other.

(Clip this out and paste it, with other of this series, in a scrapbook.)

The Main Point.
"This fraternal order you are organizing—what name have you chosen for it?" we asked.
"I haven't had time to select a name yet nor even outline its purpose," responded the promoter. "Fixing the initiation fee is as far as the rush of applicants for admission has permitted me to go."

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Sure Proof.
Waiter—"Why sir, do you think that is an incubator chick?"
Guest—"No chicken that ever had a mother could ever get as tough as that."

Some people imagine they are being sympathetic when really they are only being inquisitive.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"—Insist!

For Pain Headache
Neuralgia Rheumatism
Lumbago Colds
Safe Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer, Manufacturer of Mono-aceticester of Salicylic acid

Feet Sore?

Rub well with Minard's. It relieves inflammation, soothes and heals.



The Shell.

See what a lovely shell, Small and pure as a pearl, Lying close to my foot, Frail, but a work divine, Made so fairly well With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute A miracle of design!

The tiny cell is forlorn, Void of the little living will That made it stir on the shore, Did he stand at the diamond door Of his house in a rainbow frill? Did he push, when he was uncur'd, A golden foot or a fairy horn Thro' his dim water-world?

Slight, to be crushed with a tap Of my finger nail on the sand, Small, but a work divine, Frail, but of force to withstand, Year upon year, the shock Of cataract seas that snap The three deers' oaken spine Athwart the ledges of rock, Here on the Breton strand!

—Tennyson.

Canadian Trout for Scotland.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, has forwarded 20,000 salmon trout eggs (Cristivomer namaycush) from St. John, New Brunswick, to the solway hatcheries, Dumfries, Scotland, for experimental purposes. They were collected last autumn in Lake Ontario and carried to the eyed stage in the Thurlow hatchery, near Belleville, Ontario.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

We grow when we are green. It's when we think we are ripe that we begin to get rotten.

MURINE

Keeps EYES Clear, Bright and Beautiful

Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye-Care Book

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY PIMPLES

Scattered Over Face. Cuticura Healed.

"My face was full of blackheads which later became little pimples. They were scattered over my face and when I scratched them they became worse and left scars. I was troubled with them for about three or four months when I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. It helped me so I purchased more, and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Miss Esther L. Ball, Manikou Beach, Michigan.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Sample Book Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2818, Montreal." Price: Soap 5c. Ointment 25c. Jar 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY

Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Other Mothers

Hemford, N. S.—"I am the mother of four children and I was so weak after my last baby came that I could not do my work and suffered for months until a friend induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Since taking the Vegetable Compound my weakness has left me and the pain in my back has gone. I tell all my friends who are troubled with female weakness to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I think it is the best medicine ever sold. You may advertise my letter."—Mrs. GEORGE I. CROUSS, Hemford, N. S.

My First Child

Glen Allen, Alabama.—"I have been greatly benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for bearing-down feelings and pains. I was troubled in this way for nearly four years following the birth of my first child, and at times could hardly stand on my feet. A neighbor recommended the Vegetable Compound to me after I had taken doctor's medicines without much benefit. It has relieved my pains and gives me strength. I recommend it and give you permission to use my testimonial letter."—Mrs. IDA RYE, Glen Allen, Alabama.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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

Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$5.00 per year.

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

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

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

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

Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c Commercial Display Advertising—Rate on application at Office of publication.

C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor

WILL COMMEMORATE THE DECLARATION OF THE GREAT WAR

Special Service in the Elgin Methodist Church.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

George F. Warren Conducts Church Service in Inverary Church.

Elgin, July 29.—A special service to mark the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Great War will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening at 7.30 p.m. The friends and relatives of those who lost their lives in active service are especially invited and the wives of all overseas men or veterans of the neighborhood are requested to attend. The men will assemble in front of J. R. Dargavich's shop at 7.15 o'clock and will march to the church under the command of Lieut. Raymond Warren.

G. F. Warren was called to Inverary on Sunday last to conduct the Methodist church services.

Miss Nell Pinkerton is spending some time with friends in Toronto.

The Misses Driscoll, Merrickville, are guests of Mrs. J. C. Pennock.

Mrs. Thompson, of Ashton, Mich., was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Merriman.

Miss Pearl Delong, Toronto, is spending a few days at her home here.

Elton Coon, B.Sc., has returned to his position at Toronto.

C. E. Baker spent the week-end at his home in Gannaque.

Miss Evelyn Bracken, Kingston, was a recent guest of Mrs. R. J. Powell.

Leonard Kelsey and family, of Toronto, were last week visitors at G. B. Kelsey's and other relatives.

Joseph Kenney made a business trip to Montreal this week.

Mrs. Nolan has recovered from her illness of last week, to the delight of her many friends.

Mrs. Henry Halladay motored into Kingston to-day to receive medical treatment for ear trouble.

Mrs. W. H. Pearson is confined to her room through illness.

Miss Blanche Halladay was a Brockville visitor last week.

George Howard, Jr. of Springfield, Mass., is spending his holidays at his home here.

PLAYGROUND FOR COMMUNITY TO BE OPENED SHORTLY

Ceremony to Attend Event at North Augusta.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

Miss Ruth Halladay, Bride-Elect, Honored by Friends at Elgin.

North Augusta, Aug. 4.—Much interest is being taken this week in and around North Augusta in the opening of the new community playground, which will take place on Friday evening, August 8, and everything is being done to make the evening enjoyable. There will be a baseball game between the local club and that of one of the committees at 6 o'clock, and at 7 p.m. an excellent supper will be served, which will be followed by a programme of music by the well-known entertainers of the Delta Dramatic Club. If the evening is cool there will be hot dogs and steaming coffee; if warm, plenty of ice-cream and cool lemonade.

NORTH AUGUSTA

North Augusta, July 30.—Miss Eva McCully and two girl friends of Ottawa left here on Monday for a motor trip through the Eastern States and expect to go to the coast before returning.

Miss Maitland, of Smith's Falls, is visiting at G. W. Hough's.

Mrs. S. J. McCrimmon has changed her motor car for a Peerless, a very fine car.

Mrs. E. Lewers is in the General Hospital, Brockville, for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis, of Dublin, visited Mrs. S. Mott on Sunday.

J. McBratney intends going to Alberta in August to visit his son who resides at Three Hills.

Mansell Wilkins, who has been undergoing treatment in Ottawa for two weeks, returned home here on Sunday very much improved.

Owing to the very bad state of the Perth road north the traffic by motor car to Smith's Falls and northern points is going via Maitland, North Augusta and through Jasper.

Rev. R. G. O. Walker and Mrs. Walker and children are spending their holidays in Western Ontario.

The services on the Anglican circuit will be resumed on Sunday, August 21.

Miss Margaret and Master Lorne Anderson, of Sterling, are holidaying at J. Warren's.

HARLEM

Harlem, July 30.—Sacramental services will be observed in the Methodist church here next Sunday.

Miss C. Perry, of Toronto, who has been visiting relatives at Phillipsville, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Ziba T. Gile.

Miss Rose Green, trained nurse of Chicago, Ill., who in company with her aunt, Mrs. J. Green, of the West, visited their old home here, spent a few days with old friends here and in other parts before returning to their homes.

Mrs. D. Chant and children, Athens, paid a recent visit to Mr. and Mrs. E. Campbell, and also a the home of Mrs. Eli Chant, Chantry.

Mrs. J. McAteer and children, of Toronto, are making an extended visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. B. Pope, and Mr. Pope.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Richards and daughter, Miss Helen, of Glen Elbe, made a recent visit at the home of the former's brother, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richards.

Mrs. L. Emmons and children, of Newboro, are spending this week at the home of Mrs. M. Emmons.

Master Mark Chant is very ill at present.

Classy Job Printing of all Kinds

Our Prices are Right

Patronize Home Industry

THE ATHENS REPORTER JOB PRINTING DEPT.

Athens, Ontario

RURAL PHONE

Efficient Farming

Simple Rules for Culling

We know that in every flock that has been laying heavily throughout the winter and spring the production begins to drop off quite materially in July.

Among well cared for hens this falling off in production is due to one reason only, that is that the naturally poor birds, the nonproducers, quit laying early, but the naturally heavy-laying hens keep right on laying throughout the summer and into the early fall.

The problem of culling is to eliminate from the flock these poorer birds as they stop laying during the summer months.

The problem of culling simply resolves itself down to one question, she or isn't she laying?

It has been found that the appearance of the hen is closely influenced by egg production. The birds change their appearance very materially when they are in heavy-laying condition, as against their periods of non-laying, so all we have to do then in order to determine the cull birds is to determine the appearance of those external characters which indicate non-production and production.

The art of culling is simple, but one wishes to go into it and make a very careful study, it is possible to predict with great accuracy, not only when a hen is laying or not, but how she has been laying, how long since she stopped laying, about how many eggs she has laid and about how long she will continue to lay.

These more technical problems, however, require long study and experience. To the every-day poultry keeper, certain simple rules and relations are all that are necessary.

By far the simplest character to study in culling is that of the comb. When the ovaries are active and eggs are being produced in abundance the comb is large, swollen, bright red in color, warm to the touch and has a tendency to stand erect.

This is due to the large quantity of blood which is circulating through it.

When, however, ovarian activity ceases, the comb shrinks rapidly in size, it becomes cold and dry to the touch and it becomes shrunken and covered with a whitish deposit, which is dead skin tissue.

So, if you are looking to eliminate the culls, look first at their combs. Those which have the small, dry, shrunken, thin, cold combs are surely not laying.

All pullets as they are coming into maturity, if they are of the yellow-skinned and yellow-shanked varieties and have been well grown, have an abundance of yellow pigment in the skin color, in the ear-lobe and in the white ear-lobed variety in the ear lobe itself.

As this pullet comes into laying condition and begins to produce eggs rapidly, it has been carefully observed that this yellow color disappears first from the skin, especially in the vicinity of the vent, then from the ear lobes. At the same time it disappears from the flesh immediately around the eye ring and then gradually it disappears from the beak. Lastly it recedes from the shanks and after months of heavy laying the shanks will be absolutely free from any yellow pigment. Just as soon as the bird stops laying, color again appears in these sections. First it appears in the vicinity of the vent, then in the ear-lobes and eye ring, followed quickly by the return of the color to the beak and finally, after a few weeks' rest, the shanks will begin to take on their rich yellow color again.

The degree of pigmentation can be used then as direct evidence in culling. If the vent and ear lobes are bleached and white, the bird is in all probability laying.

If, however, the vent is surrounded by yellow skin and the ear lobes are yellow in the white ear-lobed varieties and the beak and shanks are yellow, the bird is resting and has been resting for some time.

So, use the degree of the yellow pigment in these sections then, as an indication first of present laying and also of past performance.

One of the best evidences of laying or nonlaying is the condition of the vent. In periods of reproduction the vent is much enlarged. It is soft, moist and oval in shape, whereas in periods of dormancy or nonproduction the vent is shrunken, the skin is hard-layered with fat, it represents more of a circular shape and is dry.

Just take a couple of birds, of which you think one is laying and one not laying, and examine the vent carefully to see how pronounced this difference is.

When eggs are being produced rapidly, the abdominal section of the bird's body is enlarged. It is soft and pliable to the touch. There is a considerable spread between the pelvic bones or the lower thin points of the pelvic arch. There is considerable distance between these pelvic bones and the rear of the keel. The skin is soft to the touch.

When any bird ceases to lay, the ovaries become contracted and inactive, the abdominal section seems to shrink and shrivel. The skin becomes dry, thick and hard.

Just lay your hand on the abdomen of a heavy-laying hen and with the tips of the fingers feel the looseness and pliability of this section, and then compare the same condition in the nonlayer, and you can feel what you cannot see in the dif-

ference between a layer and a non-layer.

The heavy-laying hen along in the summer will have all of her old feathers intact. She will show no pin-feathers or the appearance of new plumage. The old feathers will be dry and rough to the touch. They will be soiled and dirty. Many of them may be broken off, especially around the top of the head and the tips of the tail feathers.

A bird with this old worn plumage with no appearance of new feathers, is in all probability laying heavily at that time.

But if you find a bird that is molting and its body is covered with pin feathers and she has grown in any new feathers, especially on the body or wings, she has rested a considerable time while these new feathers were being grown, or she has quit for the summer. In all probability the latter is true.

The average hen does not change her plumage and lay at the same time. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they usually occur in the case of late molting hens in the fall.

NOTES ON EXPORT CATTLE SHIPMENTS

(Experimental Farms Note)

During the past three years the Dominion Experimental Farms have been making experimental shipments of store and fat cattle and chilled beef to Great Britain.

In a shipment made in May, 1924, consisting of 140 head of store cattle of different ages and weights, from the Experimental Stations at Lethbridge, Alta., Scott and Rosthern, Sask., and Lennoxville, Que., some interesting facts are shown.

Total Cost of Shipment to Manchester, per Steer

From Lethbridge	\$42.00
Scott	39.96
Rosthern	42.13
Lennoxville	28.95

Shrinkage in Rail and Ocean Shipment

Fat or short keep (average 1309 lbs.) from Lethbridge, Alta., shrunken	7.5%
Steers not so well finished (average 1255 lbs) from the same farm lost at the rate of	
cattle from Scott, Sask., shrunken	5.8%
in the case of yearlings, shrunken (990 lbs.) and 2-year olds (2288 lbs.)	8.80%
in 16 Angus feeders shrunken	7.7%
and 1322 lb. butcher stores shrunken	9.0%

Deductions

1. It was apparent that care in rail shipment from the West has much to do with minimizing shrink. Overcrowding is responsible for heavy loss and cattle arrive at port of loading in a more or less exhausted, shrunken condition. Several months rest is advisable at feeding points where the exercise and opportunity to relax is possibly more important than the feeding.
2. Fat cattle lose more than those in a less forward condition.
3. Ocean shrinkage is comparatively light (under fair conditions as to weather and attendance).

Which Pays Better—Sale in Canada or Export?

It is frequently stated that it pays just as well to sell in Canada as to export. In a general way this is true. It should be remembered distinctly, however, that for the classes of cattle required by Great Britain, the export trade has established or stabilized Canadian prices. In other words the British market has pulled up Canadian prices to the same level, costs of shipment considered. This has been proven in two shipments made by the Dominion Experimental Farms during the season. In a lot sent from Maritime farms local prices were increased through the fact that steers were exported from Saskatchewan and Alberta maximum appraised values at point of shipment, were, with the exception of one lot of yearlings, increased by from 2 to 52 cents per cwt. Quebec cattle of rather indifferent quality on export exactly equalled prices received at the Farm for cattle of like quality. If the price of cattle in Canada is equal to net export prices, this benefit is directly due to the removal of the embargo.

Brief Deductions from the Experiment

1. Uniformity of groups is a most important factor in successful sale. The man who can breed or buy for export steers of uniform color gets the proverbial benefit of the buyers' first impressions. The low set, blocky type of steer gets the feeder's eye.
2. The British feeder likes best a bullock that is young enough and spare enough to grow and fatten at the same time. The yearling or two year old steer that has been wintered economically on home grown feeds and with cheap housing, and that is shipped off grass in the fall, is a good proposition for both buyer and seller. For the former he grows and fattens, for the latter he represents a sale of a strictly home produced

Purcell's Hardware

Lest you forget

- Arsenate of Lead.....50c lb
- Paris Green.....65c lb
- Muresco White 60c; Colors 65c package
- House Paint.....75c quart
- Floor Paint.....\$1.00 quart
- Plymoth Gold Medal Binder Twine, 650 ft. to the lb.....16c a lb

Goodyear selected dealer for Athens.
Ames Holden selected dealer for Athens.

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Gasoline, Tires, Tubes and other necessities too numerous to mention.

Come and give me a call.

GUY E. PURCELL.

article.

3. The lighter spring shipped-feeder steer may go forward from February to April, to finish off grass as fat in August and September. During April, May and June the "short keeps" or cattle forward in condition will find a market provided they will develop not more than an 880 pound carcass when subject to a "short keep", following period. It must be remembered that the short keep, fat, or choice butcher steers when exported represents a heavier investment, (greater feed cost), to the shipper and is frequently a riskier proposition. Shipping the feeder steer that has been developed largely on grass and home grown roughage with little concentrates, involves minimum risk on the part of the shipper and allows the British feeder to do the gambling.

4. The time of shipment, therefore, has much to do with the weight and age of steer to ship. The young light weight steer, if well selected, is very popular as indicated by this experiment. Unless prices are markedly advanced for the 900 pound steer, however, the economy of shipping him is doubtful. Speaking generally the butcher or retail type of steer command the highest price when fat. The British dealers like the handy weight butcher steer, just as in Canada. Shippers would do well, therefore, in selecting steers that would land in England weighing not greatly in excess of 1250 pounds.

5. Horned cattle are at a distinct disadvantage.

6. Branding on the ribs is decidedly objectionable.

7. Finally, it may once more be pointed out that Great Britain need not be considered as a profitable outlet for the common butcher steer, of which there is too great a percentage on our markets. Breeding herds of beef cattle in Canada cannot be allowed to deteriorate, if we are to cater to and make a name for ourselves on the British market.

Further particulars regarding these shipments may be obtained from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

ELGIN.

Elgin, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Ripley, the Misses Grace Stanton, Mabel Coon and Pearl Delong motored to Kingston.

George Howard, Jr., Springfield, Mass., spent his holidays at his home.

Miss Pearl Delong, Toronto, is a guest at her home.

Miss Hazel Halladay, nurse-in-training at the Kingston General Hospital, is home for a holiday.

Miss Eleanor Hamilton, pupil of Miss Bessie Carby, was successful in securing the gold medal for the highest mark at the entrance exams. She will

be presented with it at the Teachers' Institute meeting this fall.

The following teachers have secured schools for the coming year:—Miss Nolan Elgin junior room; Miss Lena Murphy, Morton; Miss Eva Topping, Ripley school.

Miss Mabel Coon was the hostess at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Ruth Halladay, whose marriage to Carmen Blair, of Metcalfe, will take place August 6. Some 35 young people enjoyed the afternoon. The bride received many beautiful presents from her young friends.

After the regular League service on Thursday night, Miss Ruth Halladay was presented with an address and a silver tea service on behalf of the League and the choir. Miss Halladay will be much missed.

MAYNARD

Maynard, July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, of Toronto, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carson over the week-end.

Percy Fretwell has opened a gravel pit on his farm and is doing an extensive business.

Rev. J. Holt Murray spent a few days last week with friends in Delta.

Mrs. Ward Payne and little son, Murray, of Brinston, enjoyed a pleasant holiday recently with her parents at the Methodist parsonage.

Sacramental services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday next.

The quarterly board will meet in the Methodist church on Monday and hold its first meeting for the new conference year. The Ladies' Aid will be present and entertain them in the basement to refreshments. At the close of the meeting the wives of all the board members from the different appointments, Donville, Maitland and Maynard, are specially invited to attend and spend a social hour together.

The Methodist Sunday school will hold its annual picnic at St. Lawrence Park on Tuesday, August 11.

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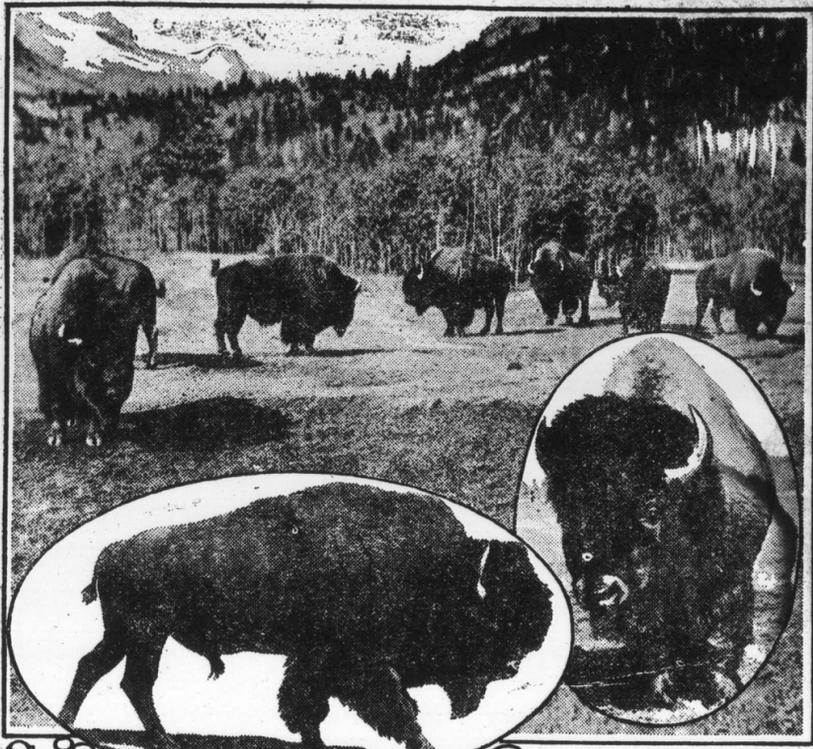
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Buffalo Herds Grow Beyond Accommodation



A Few of the Superluous Buffalo

To nearly all Canadians the news that the buffalo, which we have been accustomed to regard as nearly extinct, have recently so increased as to necessitate the slaughter of a herd of 2,000 at the Canadian Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, will come as a very pleasant surprise. The mere existence of this surplus definitely announces that, though we will never see a large wild herd again, we yet may hope to see the prairies repopulated with numbers of buffalo, and that this magnificent animal, Monarch of the Plains, will be always with us.

The buffalo were in their glory when the construction of the first American transcontinental railroad was begun in 1866. Herds of fifty thousand head were then common

on the western plains of this continent as far south as Utah and as far north as Hudson's Bay, and as many as 100,000 robes were marketed annually. So easily were these obtained that whiskey-traders could purchase a robe for one cup of liquor. In 1874 the North-West Mounted Police, on trek for the Rockies, saw several immense herds, notably near the Sweet Grass Hills, when the force marched all day through a herd of 60,000 which blackened the horizon. This romantic scene, so vividly contrasting the wilderness and its denizens with the oncoming representatives of civilization, is surely a fit subject for artists and poets.

The work of destruction, once launched, proceeded so rapidly that

by 1880 only vast quantities of buffalo bones and skulls remained to show that the great herds had ever been. The mighty half-breed hunter had fallen to collecting these skulls and bones for the sugar refineries and bone dust factories of the United States. It is worthy of note that the first eastbound freight run by the Canadian Pacific Railway was loaded with such relics.

The present encouraging state of affairs is due to the foresight of the Canadian Government, which, in 1907, purchased a small herd of buffalo in Montana and brought it over the border to form the nucleus of the 6,000 head now at Wainwright. To this wise purchase we owe the fact that the buffalo has not become merely a heraldic beast as extinct as the unicorn or the dodo.

Women and Home

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Once again has come around the season of small fruits and the time when the housekeeper preserves, cans and makes jam and jelly from luscious currants, cherries and raspberries.

Red Currant Jelly

Do not have currants too ripe and do not pick immediately after a rain. Cherry currants make the best jelly. Equal proportions of red and white currants are considered desirable if a lighter colored jelly is wanted.

Recipe

Pick over currants, but do not remove stems. Wash and drain, mash a few in the bottom of a preserving kettle, using a wooden potato masher. Continue until berries are used. Cook slowly until currants look white. Strain through a coarse strainer, then allow juice to drop through a jelly bag. Measure, bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Add an equal measure of heated sugar, boil 3 minutes, skim and pour into sterile glasses, let cool, and when set cover with paraffin wax and keep in a cool, dry place.

Raspberry and Currant Preserves

10 pounds raspberries.
1 pint currant juice.
10 pounds granulated sugar.
Weight of one box raspberries is about 1 pound. Extract the juice from currants as done in the above recipe for jelly. Put together with the sugar (6 measuring cups). Cook for 20 minutes. Do not make a larger quantity at one time than the recipe calls for. Seal in sterile jars.

Currant and Raspberry Jelly

Use equal quantities of red currants and raspberries and follow exactly the above recipe for red currant jelly.

Blackberry Jelly

Delicious jelly is made from blackberries. Make exactly same as red currant jelly.

An Appetizing Drink

is made of lemons and may be bottled in a jar and be ready for use. This simplifies the making of lemonade when one is hurried or unexpected visitors arrive. It also gives the housekeeper a very secure feeling to know that refreshment is so easily procured for the friends who "drop in" in the summer days or evenings.

Lemon Syrup

3 pounds (6 cups) sugar.
4 lemons grated rind and juice.
1 quart water.
2 tablespoons tartaric acid.
Bring sugar, water and grated rind to boil, then add the tartaric acid (dissolve in 4 tablespoons hot water). When about cool add juice of lemons.

Lead Tea

is made in the same way it is made whether it is a delicious drink or quite unappetizing. To be really good, the tea must be freshly made and then drained off the leaves.

Recipe

To 1 pint of tea use 1 lemon, squeeze juice and cut rind in thin slices. Pour hot tea over sliced rind and sweeten to taste. When cool add lemon juice.

Another Method

to make cold tea is to slice lemon rind as above. To 1 lemon add 1 cup water and half cup sugar. Boil together 2 or 3 minutes. When cold add cold tea and lemon juice. This method makes a more delicious drink than the first. It will keep for several days on ice or in a cold cellar.

MOTHER'S SMILE

Where'er my heart is said and drear,
And wanders from its place,
A little sunbeam clears the way:
The smile on mother's face,
I see it in my vision, too,
However far I roam;
That ever smiling sacred face;
That sunbeam of the home.

And when temptation proudly
knocks,
Its evil to beguile;
Before my very eyes I see
That mother-loving smile.
That tender smile, oh how divine,
So sweet, yet full of care;
The troubles I myself have pressed
Are deeply hidden there.

My greater life is yet to come,
And how shall it be spent?
Shall dimly my heart be bent?
No! I'll follow in the path
Where mother led with grace,
And carry ever in my heart
That sacred smiling face.

THE UP-TO-THE-MINUTE BATHING SUIT

The Fashion Editor of the United Press, Miss Hedda Hoyt, gives some hints on bathing suits as follows:
Milly is an ideal daughter.
Always dresses as she angler.
Wears a bathing suit that's trim,
Covers her from limb to limb.
And tho' she never touches water
Milly's "in the swim!"

To be "in the swim" these days one must look entirely unprepared for a swim, for the most fashionable bathing costumes are as ornate as street frocks. The form-fitting one-piece bathing suits are not being worn by smart women at the resorts who have suddenly grown weary of flaunting their forms before the multitudes.

Modesty in beach attire is the latest fashion decree. Many suits have

the elongated shoulder line, giving the appearance of a short sleeve. All suits are loose as to fit, allowing ample room for swimming.

Beach robes and parasoles are no longer considered beach luxuries, as everyone seems to possess them. Colors are beautiful, and instead of a beach full of half-nude women lying about on the sands, we have a gorgeously robed and sun-shaded femininity.

Fabrics for Bathing Suits

Fabrics are many for the bathing costume. There are plain jerseys, embroidered jerseys, satins, heavy crepes, cretonnes, ginghams and other materials too numerous to mention. The bathing suit of wash material is not quite as popular as might be expected. Only the younger girls wear gingham, and cretonnes are not extremely popular. Cretonne flowers, applied on plain material to form border effects, however, are among the stunning models.

Jersey models are as popular as ever, although this year we find jersey touched up by contrasting color, by braid, scallops and all sorts of coquetties. Waistlines of these models are long and skirts are extremely short. There may be piping of contrasting color and bloomers the shade of the piping. Red and white is a favorite jersey combination. Black and white combinations are as popular for beach wear as for street wear.

A typical black and white costume has a long-waisted bodice of black crepe de chene, flowered in white. The skirt and bloomers of this costume are plain black and the bandanna, which is worn over the rubber cap, is of black and white flowered crepe de chene.

Plaids are also popular for the bathing costume. Huge plaid taffetas are used for many smart suits which used the simple bodice with the three-tiered skirt. Plaid borders and pipings on plain materials are also smart.

The black costume is not without its adherents and black satin is the material generally chosen.

Bathing Accessories

Bathing shoes are low sandal affairs rather than high laced models this season. Half-socks are not as popular as the long, flesh-toned hosiery.

Little rubberized vanity bags are carried to hold one's powder and lipstick and these come in an assortment of colors.

Japanese parasoles are popular beach accessories as midday of 1924 is determined to keep her white complexion.

Colorful cretonne capes and long coats add beauty to the beach costume. Huge cretonne squares, bound about the edge in solid color, are worn as Spanish shawls.

Striped sweater coats are worn with the one-piece suits when one is on the beach. These are extremely popular with the girls who cling to the form-fitting knit suits and are slipped on as soon as one comes out of the water.

WIFE SHOOT'S HUSBAND TO END HIS SUFFERINGS

Unusually sad is the story of a devoted French girl wife, who has just shot her husband to end his atrocious suffering from cancer of the stomach.

Stasia Umiska was a brilliant young actress who forgot art, glory and work when she met the young hero—Jean Zymowski—upon his return to his native city of Warsaw from France, where he served throughout the war in the Foreign Legion. The couple became engaged and planned to go to France on their honeymoon. Then Zymowski was seized with an illness which the doctors diagnosed as cancer of the stomach. The only hope was x-ray treatment in Paris. The young couple were married immediately and went to Paris, but not on the joyous honeymoon which they had anticipated. Instead Zymowski was taken from the railroad station to the hospital at Villejuif, and there for the next month he was watched over night and day by the young wife, who refused to leave him. The doctors a few days ago informed the young and devoted wife that there was no hope—that a horrible lingering death was inevitable. Daily, and often hourly, she saw the man she loved gripped in most terrible suffering, in which he threw himself on the floor, writhed in agony, and begged to be killed. The wife gave blood transfusion in vain in the hope that she might help him, but the suffering increased daily. Finally, the doctor gave the patient a strong dose of morphine, which brought momentary relief and unconsciousness. Several times an attendant, looking into the room, saw the wife kneeling beside the bed and praying. Then suddenly came the crack of a revolver. He found the patient dying, shot in the head, and the wife unconscious on the floor. Of course, the killing was murder, and one of the saddest that can well be imagined.

WANTED, EAGER HELPERS

"No worthy fight is won
Without the rank and file to see it
done;
Great tasks demand that back of
those who lead,
Stand many helpers eager with their
deed,
Pledged to service in a work well
planned,
Alert to follow those who give com-
mand."
—Author Unknown.

The only kind of vice-slashed by some young men is advice.

A "still" is sometimes a noisy and disturbing possession.

The saloon is the greatest vacuum pocket cleaner in the universe.

A Chicago woman is suing for divorce because her husband is a boot-legger.

The months during which we may let up on our enforcement of the U.T.A. are those that have a "d" in their spelling.

There appears to be a fortune waiting for the inventor who can turn out a still that won't betray itself by its smell.

Moonshiners in West Virginia hills are said to be using skunks to prevent prohibition agents from smelling their stills.

Walt Mason says of the boot-leggers—they make their gin of rusted tin and upes trees and granite, and he who drinks curls up and slips from this our well known planet.

IT'S TO THE POINT ANYWAY

The latest American fall is the sending of engraved cards announcing the sender's divorce. Verses for such cards should offer interesting opportunity for budding genius or genius in full bloom. Representative of the latter how would this be:
Mrs. John Henry Howard is pleased to announce
Her husband, John Henry, is given the bounce.

ment was started at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., to determine the relative values of beef scrap and skim milk when added to the laying ration. Two pens were made up of ten birds each, as uniform in breeding, age and type as it was possible to select. The rations fed to each pen were alike and constant except that Pen 1 received beef scrap and Pen 2 skim milk. The results obtained show the possibilities there are of realizing good value for skim milk by feeding more of it to the hen.

The average production from the ten birds receiving beef scrap for the two six-months feeding periods (Nov. 1 to April 30 each year) was 15.6 eggs at a feed cost of \$13.75 or 26.8 cents per dozen, leaving a profit over feed cost of 97.2 cents per bird. In Pen 2 the ten birds received skim milk over the same period had an average production of 69.5 eggs at a feed cost of \$12.70 or 21.8 cents per dozen, leaving a profit over feed cost of \$1.49 per bird.

By taking the average of two years it was found that 598.7 pounds skim milk valued at 20 cents per hundred and thus costing \$1.20 gave greater returns than 39 pounds beef scrap at a market price of \$7.24 per hundred, thus costing \$2.62. If as believed at the Experimental Farm, the increase in production from the pens receiving milk can be attributed to the value of skim milk as a food for laying hens, it would only be fair to state that the farmer had received slightly better than one dollar per hundredweight for his skim milk when he marketed it through his eggs.

As this feeding test has only been carried on for two years it does not permit our drawing definite conclusions yet. However, the results to date would lead one to believe that a part of the skim milk available on the farm can be very profitably marketed through the egg and would seem to be a more profitable proposition than paying \$7 per hundred for beef scrap in order to supply the amount of protein so essential for profitable egg production.—W. W. Baird, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Nappan, Nova Scotia.

The Drug Traffic

So universal are the ravages of this vile traffic that The League of Nations has appointed an International Opium Commission, which met recently at Geneva. The American representatives told this Commission that Medical Authorities are agreed that three and one-half tons a year would fill the needs of the entire world, for all the medicinal preparations known as opium derivatives. They pointed out that the estimated yearly production was 1,500 tons.

A writer in the St. Louis Post-Despatch, says:—"It is almost impossible to visualize this quantity. A grain of any of the white powders known as opium-alkaloids, constitutes a dose of "dope"—a grain—and 1,500 tons!

"Where does this surplus go? It goes to the perpetuation of the drug evil—to supply the opium smoker and chewer of the Far East—to provide drug-addicts and to create new addicts in the United States and elsewhere."—The Literary Digest.

The American plan, placed before the Commission in Geneva, was "to reduce opium production to the exact needs for scientific and medicinal purposes." Sad to say several of the big nations represented on the commission—England and France among them—refused to co-operate, on the grounds of revenue and political expediency.

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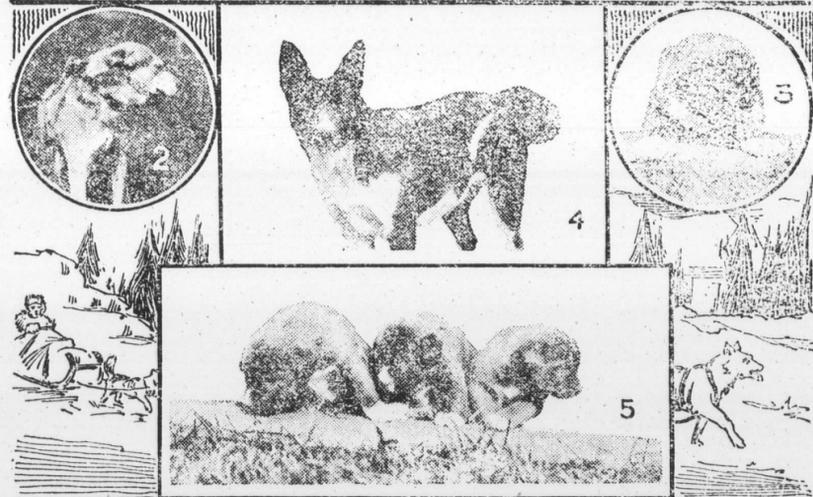
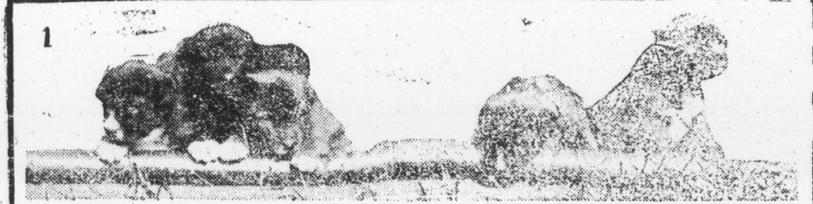
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By mail or phone will receive attention. Farm sales a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.—J. O'Grady, Chantry, P. O.

HUSKY PUPS BORN AT CHATEAU FRONTENAC



1 and 5—"Over the Top." 2—"Makwahie." 3—"This pup is considered the most promising of the litter. It will be seen that white blood runs strong in his veins." 4—"Negik" was born in April and was born in the wilderness north of Lake Superior. The Indian is already making plans for the training of this last litter and expects to have them partly broken in before the first snow. This is usually done by taking a trained leader and placing her in harness with the pups. At first, traces are attached to a light birch log and the initial try out usually results in a wild scramble, the pups going in various directions with the leader turning around with a puzzled look as much as to say "what's it all about." The tangle is straightened out to the accompaniment of a chorus of yelps but gradually the young ones come to understand what is expected of them, and as the team becomes more proficient the weight of the log is increased. By the time a sleigh can be used they are able to draw heavy loads. In the North Country they can draw with ease on a broken trail a hundred pounds per dog.

Efficient Farming

PREVENTING HEAT DAMAGE TO GRAIN.

Fermentation, or heating, of stored grain usually occurs because the grain carries too much moisture, with improper bin ventilation a contributing factor.

Prevention is a matter of knowing the moisture content of the grain at the time it goes into the bin and of adopting measures that will offset the effect of that moisture when its percentage is high.

The first steps must be taken at the time the grain is harvested. It must be fully ripe and dry—ready to harvest, in other words.

Small grains are not safe to store if threshed before maturity, if ripened prematurely and made tough by heavy dew or rain, or if threshed from fields, bundles or stacks while wet with recent rain, although dry before the rain came.

Corn is not safe to store if it is covered with snow at the time of shelling.

When a large bulk of any kind of grain is to be kept it is good practice to have it tested for moisture immediately after binning. The elevator man in town may be consulted if one does not know precisely how to get a sample.

The best method is to use a grain trier or probe. Borrow it from the grain dealer if possible. It is a long, hollow cylinder that may be inserted into the mass of grain to draw the samples from various depths. Surface samples are worthless because the grain on top quickly dries out.

A weed can't reach down into your soil without reaching down into your pocketbook. On many of our farms there are entire rows of weeds. Let's get busy and root them out.

Put the sample into an air-tight container as soon as it is drawn. A fruit jar, with screw cap and rubber ring, will serve nicely. A friction-top metal can is better if the sample must be shipped.

Ask the grain man for the address of the nearest official inspection office, box the sample so it will ride safely and send it off by parcel post or express.

When the inspector's certificate is received it will show the percentage of moisture contained in the grain. Nobody can say that grain containing any of the percentages commonly met with is safe to store beyond question of doubt. Conditions alter circumstances. A good rule to follow is that grain-elevator men and millers seldom think of storing for long periods lower grades than No. 3. If your grain has too much moisture for No. 3 it should be looked upon with suspicion.

Much can be done to keep tough grain if the bin is ventilated so that the heat generated may find a way of escape.

A good ventilator can be made as follows:

Take two boards long enough to reach across the bin. Place them side by side, on edge, four inches apart. Cut some cleats six inches long and mortise them at intervals along the top edges of the two long boards, then nail a strip of screen wire the full length of the device.

Turn the boards over, nail another strip of screen wire on what was formerly the bottom, and add more cleats to hold the boards firmly apart.

Make enough of these ventilators to place one every three feet in the bin, then make similar ventilators that will reach from the bottom of the bin to a point above the top grain line.

Stand the upright ventilators on those which run horizontally, making the latter communicate with the outside air through holes cut in the bin wall and protected with screen wire. The upright ventilators, as well as the horizontal, should be three feet apart.

The moment heat begins to generate in a bin prepared in this manner it will set up a circulation of air through the ventilators. The hotter it gets the faster the air will move—and every cubic foot of air will carry moisture with it.

The United States Department of Agriculture devised this ventilating system, and in a field test some wheat containing 16 per cent. moisture when it went into the ventilated bin came out at the end of seventy-four days with only 14.3 per cent.

In other words, the wheat was Sample Grade when it was placed in storage, No. 3 when it came out—and no damage resulted.

Of course the ventilators must be placed in the bin before the grain is put in.

There is one simple way of learning whether grain is keeping satisfactorily. Merely examining the top layer is not enough—it may be cool and sweet while the deeper layers are burning up.

Drill a number of holes through the bin wall at various heights and insert iron rods of any size into the mass of grain. They must be long enough to reach well toward the opposite wall of the granary, and their number should be sufficient to give readings at several points and levels throughout the bin.

The rods should be kept in the grain at all times. Occasionally they should be pulled out and tested for temperature with the hand.

If the grain is heating the rod will be warm. If it seems to be growing warmer from day to day, or if it

appears hot, the best thing to do is to remove the grain promptly.

The percentage of heat-damaged kernels permitted in the higher grades is very small. No. 1 corn and rye are permitted none; No. 1 wheat and oats may have not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Percentages are figured by weighing, but one-tenth of 1 per cent. means, roughly, one kernel in a thousand.

There is no very certain and practicable method of conditioning grain on the farm after it begins to heat. If there is enough elevating, conveying, mixing and blowing machinery available—and plenty of power—some good can be accomplished by turning the grain at frequent intervals, airing it and otherwise chasing the heat devils out.

The first place to prevent heat damage is out on the farm, before the grain is harvested, threshed or shelled; before it goes into the bin.

Even if you think your grain is dry enough, better have it tested for moisture; better make sure your granary is well ventilated; better put the rods through the bin wall so the temperature can be watched.

Poultry Mites and Lice.

One of the greatest hot-weather problems on the poultry farm is the control of external parasites. Of all such pests that trouble poultry in Canada the red mite is by far the most troublesome. These are not red in color as the name would lead one to suppose, but grey, and it is only when they become gorged with blood that they appear red. They are not usually found on the fowl during the day but in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house where they breed rapidly. The young repeatedly cast their skins during development, and these casts appear on the roosts and at the side of the cracks as a white powder. This is often the first indication of the presence of the mites.

At night when the birds are roosting, the pests will swarm over them piercing their skins with needle-like jaws and sucking the blood. This results in a stoppage of egg-laying or in greatly reduced production.

Do not wait until you know mites are present. At the Dominion Experimental Farms the roosts and adjacent parts are painted or soaked every week or so throughout the warm weather with a solution of one of the coal tar disinfectants or a special paint made by diluting, either one of the coal tar disinfectants or crude carbolic, one part, to four or five parts of coal oil or fuel oil.

When the mites are known to be present a thorough house cleaning is in order. Remove all droppings and old nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it.

Sweep down the walls and with the aid of a spray pump saturate every crack in the house and the fixtures with a good strong disinfectant solution.

The control of lice is much easier, for while there are a number of different species, the same methods of control are satisfactory for all. The natural method of control is the dust bath; more effective if a little flowers of sulphur be added. However, there are always some birds in a flock that will not use the bath, so it is safest if lice are noticed, to treat each bird individually. At the Central Experimental Farm blue ointment is used, a little being rubbed beneath the wings and below the vent, to kill the lice and any that may hatch.

For setting hens, depend on the dust and sulphur rubbed into the plumage, as the ointment will not only kill the lice but the germs in the eggs as well.

How to Preserve Eggs.

As the hatching season is over and there is no further necessity for fertile eggs, the time has arrived when the supply of eggs for winter use can be safely put away in preserving fluid. Lime water can be depended upon to keep eggs in good condition for several months, provided however, they are absolutely fresh when put away.

A circular issued by the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa, describes its preparation. It is important that freshly burnt quicklime be obtained. From two to three pounds of this, added to five gallons of water, will make a saturated solution which is necessary. The method of preservation is to slake the quicklime with a small quantity of water and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The clear fluid of lime water is then drawn off and poured over the eggs previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. Evaporation will be prevented by covering the surface of the fluid with a small quantity of sweet oil, or, lacking this, a piece of sacking suspended so as to touch the surface, with a paste of lime spread over the top, will answer the same purpose. It is important that during the whole period of preservation the eggs be kept completely immersed.

A less troublesome system and one also recommended by the Dominion Chemist, is to use water glass instead of lime. Two pounds in 10 gallons of boiled water gives a proper strength. Water glass, known also as sodium silicate, is procured at any drug store with instructions for its use.

Fattening Turkeys.

Fattening turkeys, says a circular issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms, is a very simple operation which increases the value of the birds, as it increases their weight and improves the quality of the flesh. Turkeys that have been well fed may be fattened at about six or seven months old, when cold weather starts in, a little before Thanksgiving Day for instance. Resist their run at first, advises the circular, so that they may get used gradually to live in a small yard or in a small house, but large enough to permit them to take a little exercise. It should never be forgotten that turkeys are of a roving nature and that close housing does not agree with them.

Fattening takes about six weeks. During the first four, it is sufficient to give a ration composed of grain or mash, not too thick nor too thin; as much of it as they like, but only enough for one meal should be prepared at a time. Oats, barley and cornmeal may enter in large proportion in the composition of this ration. Cooked mashed potatoes, mixed with milk, will help to produce a white flesh. Turkeys may also be fattened with good grain distributed twice a day and a little grain at noon. Mix with the mash a little fine gravel and always keep fresh water before the birds. Towards the end of the fattening period, grease or scraps of cooked meat may be added to the ration.

Male turkeys, adds the circular, do not fatten so easily as females, nor is the meat so tender, but they become larger. Cleanliness at all stages is one great desideratum in keeping turkeys.

Culls Are a Liability.

The flock may be culled at any time and the careful poultry husbandman will always keep close watch on his flock for any outstanding boarders. In late July and August the early moulters should be watched and marked and disposed of.

Marking the Culls.—In culling, the hens can easily be graded into three classes and marked:

(a) The good performer can be banded and left in the pen.

(b) The ones which are real culls should be crated and sold.

(c) There are, however, a number of hens which are still laying but which are of poor type and will not be desirable members to hold over. These can be marked temporarily and kept until they have ceased laying, and then sold. A good method of marking these birds is to cut off their tails. This makes them easily picked out later, and a second trial will often convict many of them, so says Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College.

When the Bandit

BY FRANK PELLETT.

The beekeeper who has not had a case of honest-to-goodness robbing among his bees may still look forward to some interesting experience. When a honey flow is on, the bees will work quietly enough no matter how much honey is exposed around the hives of their neighbors.

When there is nothing to be had in the fields they are inclined to become inquisitive as to the stores in near-by hives.

Though robbing is occasionally started through the inability of a weak colony to defend its stores, it is more often the result of the carelessness of the beekeeper. Once started, it is difficult to stop and in frequent cases it results disastrously.

In bad cases the robbed colonies of bees are entirely destroyed, and the angry bees make it so hot for any animals or persons that may be passing that it becomes unsafe to pass within a block of the apiary.

In every locality there comes a time some time during the summer when the flowers which have furnished the bees with their harvest stop blooming and nothing else worth while is coming on. The hives at this season are likely to be filled with a large working force of bees. With no honey to be had in the fields they begin flying about wherever a scent of anything sweet may be found.

At such times they may enter a candy shop and finding sweets exposed, return in ever-increasing numbers, until it appears that bees are swarming about the place.

The most common source of trouble is through opening the hives when the bees are idle. Almost as soon as the hive is open a few strange bees will be seen flying about and seeking for a chance to get at the exposed honey.

The experienced beekeeper can detect a robber instantly by her actions, which are different from those of the bees intent on attending to their own business. It often happens that before the novice is aware of it hundreds of robbers will be flying about and helping themselves to the honey that is exposed in the open hives.

Within a few minutes they will be returning with re-enforcements in such numbers that it becomes difficult for the colony to defend itself against them after the hive is closed.

It is very important that the beekeeper form the habit of being very careful not to leave bits of honey about where he is at work or to permit honey to drip on the grass about the hives.

The novice is often confused by the

The Milking Machine.

Officials of the Experimental Farms recommend farmers with twelve or more cows to seriously consider the installation of a milking machine. Experience at a number of Experimental Farms and Stations goes to prove that these machines are decidedly advantageous. For a 20-cow herd a 3-cow outfit is regarded as sufficient. For smaller herds of 12 to 15 cows, a 2-cow outfit is looked upon as able to take care of the milking. Farm officials estimate that the running expenses of the larger machine divided between 30 cows is equal to about 2 cents per cow per day. One man with a milking machine, it has been proved, can milk from 20 to 25 cows air-hour, whereas 7 cows an hour are milked by the average farm hand. Machine milking produces greater uniformity than is possible when different people are doing the milking. Several years' experience of mechanical milkers on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa shows that the cows do not dry off any more quickly than when milked by hand. Old cows accustomed to hand milking do not accept the machine as readily as heifers, which show no antipathy towards the machine. Efficiency in operation with a milking machine, as with other machines, is essential for good work. The operator should know the machine and the cows, and adapt the one to suit the other, giving each their proper share of attention at the proper time.

After the cement in the forms had hardened sufficiently to retain a sharp impression, a piece of 2x4 was employed to indent angular grooves from the pump base to the outer edge of the platform. The 2x4 was sunk a trifle deeper into the cement at the outer end to slope the corrugations and insure instant drainage, but the flush with the surface of the platform. They were also made close enough together to allow the smallest pallet kettle to rest level upon them.

Tonic for horses: three times a day feed a good handful of linseed oilmeal along with the corn and oats you may be using. A tonic and appetizer that can be used consists of one pound Glauber salts, one-half pound soda, two ounces powdered gentian and two ounces powdered nuxvomica. Give a teaspoonful of this on the grain feed three times a day.—H. H. H.

Draining the Pump Platform. In the construction of a concrete platform for his well, a farmer thoughtfully provided for a drainage of it, to keep the platform dry in summer and prevent dangerous ice accumulations in winter.

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The Sunday School Lesson

AUGUST 1st.

The First Miracle of Jesus, John 2: 1-11. Golden Text—Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it.—John 2: 5.

ANALYSIS.
I. CHRIST AS GUEST, 1-5.
II. CHRIST AS GIVER OF LIFE, 6-10.
III. THE GLORY OF CHRIST, 11.

INTRODUCTION.—Jesus, having gathered a body of disciples around him, presently gives them a "sign" by which they discover the meaning of the work which he has come to do. He does not of himself devise the opportunity in question, for it comes to him unsought. At a marriage feast in Cana, to which he and his disciples are invited, he shows his divine power to transmute the ordinary things of life, and to make them the vehicle of new joy and inspiration. The wine used at the feast runs short, and Jesus, asked to help, transforms a quantity of water into excellent wine. The incident is perhaps to be understood symbolically. At least it is when we take it symbolically that we grasp the ultimate nature of the "sign" Jesus has found the religious life of his time impoverished, and centering almost exclusively round purification rites of one kind or another, but by his divine power he transforms everything, giving to common existence a new worth and meaning, raising ordinary things to a new power and use, enriching social life with a holier and diviner joy. If we take the incident this way, it becomes a parable of spiritual things, and its meaning is that when Christ comes into our life, all things are passed away; behold, all things are become new, 2 Cor. 5:17. Certainly this was the change which Jesus wrought on the life for those who, like his disciples, received him and believed on his name.

I. CHRIST AS GUEST, 1-5.
Vs. 1-3. Cana lies some four miles northeast of Nazareth, and therefore the marriage there would be a strictly local event for the household of Jesus. If the wine gave out, it may have been through the unexpected addition to the company of the disciples of Jesus. The shortage must have disappointed and distressed the entertainers, and it is for this reason that Mary approaches her son. She feels that an hour has come for him to say something or do something which will, so to speak, save the situation. But it is of a far different "hour" that Jesus is at this moment thinking. Vs. 5, 6. The evangelist means that Jesus was thinking of the "hour" when he must give himself on the cross, not to save a situation, but to save mankind. Therefore the seeming reproach contained in his answer, "How different our thoughts are! You are thinking of the present moment as my hour, but my true hour for revealing my calling is still to come." Mary, however, is sure that he will not refuse to act in the present circumstances, and she bids the servants await her son's instructions.

II. CHRIST AS GIVER OF LIFE, 6-10.
V. 6. Every Jewish household was required to have a large quantity of water on the premises for the constant ablutions which the Law required, such as the ceremonial rinsing of dishes, etc. (See Mark 7:3-8.) The presence of these water-jars is a clear indication that Jewish religious life had come to centre almost entirely round ritual laws and purifications. It is noteworthy that it is this water which Jesus now transforms to a higher and more joyous use. Vs. 7-10. The water, when drawn at Jesus' command, is found to be transformed into wine, and better wine than the company had yet tasted. This surprises the president of the feast, who does not know what instructions Jesus had given, and he cannot refrain from drawing the bridegroom's attention to the fact. At other feasts, he says, the best wine is put down first, but here, on the contrary, the best wine has been reserved for the end.

III. THE GLORY OF CHRIST, 11.
V. 11. Jesus thus revealed his "glory," that is, the divine self-evidence of his person and of his power, and his disciples "believed" on him, that is, they saw the proof of his Messiahship. The sign in question sealed their faith in him, proclaiming as it did the "new creation" of all things which the Messiah was to inaugurate. Because the incident has undoubtedly a symbolical meaning, we ought to draw the following lessons from it. In Rev. 3:20 we read that Christ stands at the door of the heart and knocks, that if any one hears his voice and opens the door, Christ may enter and make life a festival of joy through his presence. We are, therefore, invited to think of Christ as our guest. What will be the effect if we so receive him?

1. When Jesus comes as our guest, he brings his own provision with him. 2. Earthly sources of joy come quickly to an end, but what Christ gives never fails to satisfy. 3. Life without Christ offers its best gifts first, that is, at the beginning. Christ reserves his choicest gifts to the close, for all life with him is a growing revelation of his sufficiency.

APPLICATION.
1. The Life of the Party. In today's study Jesus appears in a new role. He is invited to a wedding. His time of great festivity. Jesus was not only among those present, but he entered so heartily into the mirth and gladness of his friends that at a later time, when enemies were searching his record to find something against him, they try to make capital of his sociability, and call him "a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber." This was not true, but he was social and genial. His presence did not take the joy out of life. Play is a part of the program of Jesus, and much piety is

discounted because some good people have never learned when and how to have good fun.

2. Play is Not Enough. Some people do not play enough. Others play too much, and find sooner or later that they can not live or grow on play. There comes an hour when the wine fails. Then we seek, not for happiness, but help. It is then that Jesus is needed, it is then that he steps forward into the place of leadership and authority. It is good for us, when the earthly wine fails, for it marks the hour wherein is shown the resources of the divine, "God having provided some better thing for us." Mary took it for granted, knowing Jesus well, that if anybody was in trouble he would help her out. Nor was she disappointed, though the help came in his own time and way.

3. Obedience. Mary and the servants obeyed what looked like an absurd command. "Whatsoever" is a sweeping word, but a grand motto for the "bond servants" of Jesus. Christianity is different from other faiths in that it centres supremely around the life of a person. Christianity is Christ, not merely good example, or wise teaching, but a living Master, whose followers are his men, and whose servants shall serve him.

3. How Jesus Adds to Joy. The giving of wine from water is not only a miracle, but parable as well. That which we trust to his keeping is never lost, but transmuted. Baseball does not lose, but rather gains in value as a game, when it is played clean and hard and fair, with the fine fellows of a Sunday School team. The love of the violin is not less, but more, when its sweet melody leads in sacred music, for music with a motive that is noble has greatly enhanced powers of pleasure. If you want a motor trip that will be really and truly a joy ride, then take some shut-in crippled child out into the sunshine with you. Selfish pleasure passes the time, but does not satisfy the heart.

After the ewes are shorn, many of the sheep ticks transfer to the lambs, which give them better protection and, perhaps more acceptable diet. This, it will be readily understood, is hard on the lambs, but a relief to their mothers. Neither ewes nor lambs in well managed flocks are suffering from ticks at this season of the year because they will have been dipped and therefore almost if not entirely rid of these pests.

Sheep dipping, like many other jobs about the farm, should become a habit, as it is no less important than many other jobs that are done with regularity. And it is just as profitable, because lambs pestered with ticks cannot thrive as they should do, and this results in loss when selling time arrives.

A dipping vat in which the sheep are plunged is a great convenience, more particularly when a large flock is kept, but for small flocks of thirty or forty head or less, the tank can be dispensed with and the dipping accomplished without trouble. Even a wide-mouthed barrel can be used for the lambs by taking hold of the four legs in one hand and the head in the other and plunging the lambs in the dip. The ewes can be treated while the wool is short with a sponge. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa issues pamphlets on the importance and method of dipping sheep, with instructions for the preparation of the various dips that are found on the market.

Canning Vegetables. Bacteria are the micro-organisms that we have to contend with mostly in the canning of vegetables. It is these which cause putrefaction and decay of green vegetables that are not properly preserved. They are always present on the surface of the vegetables until they are destroyed by heat or some other agent. Yeasts and moulds are also liable to be present, but they are much more easily destroyed than the bacteria.

The spores of bacteria are much more difficult to kill than are yeast or mould spores. Boiling them for one or two hours does not always kill them. Hence it is that more difficulty is experienced in the canning of vegetables than in the canning of fruits. All species of bacteria do not form spores, but there are usually, if not always, some of the spore-bearing species of bacteria on the surface of vegetables.

The vegetables commonly preserved by canning are green peas, beans, corn, asparagus and tomatoes. These should be fresh, sound, clean and not over-ripe.

The cold pack method of putting up gives best results with vegetables, except possibly with tomatoes.

Have jars, rubbers and tops all thoroughly clean and well rinsed, so says the Dept. of Bacteriology, O.A.C., Consult Bulletin 265.

Most signs fail, but the teeth and horns are good indicators of a cow's age. Count the "annual rings" on the horns and add two. One pair of permanent teeth, upper and lower, indicates eighteen months of age; two pairs, twenty-seven months; three pairs, thirty-six months; four pairs, forty-five months. Each pair of permanent teeth comes nine months after the other.

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To the Subscribers of the Athens Reporter

During the next few weeks the Subscription List will require to be revised. Any assistance we can receive from our Subscribers will be appreciated.

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

Mr. Walter J. Taber has gone on a business trip to Winnipeg.

Miss Leita Arnold is spending a week or so in Smiths Falls with friends.

Miss Lena Coon is in Toronto on a visit to her brothers and other friends.

Miss Alma Watts has returned home from visiting her sister, Mrs. Donald Hamblen, Stittsville.

Miss Florence Williams, of Toronto, is a guest of her aunt, Miss A. Hunt, Victoria street.

Mrs. Charles Asselstine, Frankford, Ont., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew, Smiths Falls, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. L. King, have returned home.

Miss Ella Deming is spending a couple of weeks at Elويدa, a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Cumming.

Mr. G. F. Warren, of Elgin, will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist church morning and evening on Sunday next.

Mrs. A. U. Williams, R.N., of Watertown, N.Y., has been in town for a few days with her sister, Miss Hunt, Victoria street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Canning and children of Goshen, N. Y., are spending this week with Mr. Canning's sister, Mrs. Herbert Watts.

Miss Emma Derbyshire, who has been in Lindsay the past few months, is enjoying a well earned rest in her Athenian home.

G. W. Beach has received three carloads of coal which is being distributed to h ouseholders about town for the winter's use.

Miss Mabel A. Slack, of Montreal, is spending this week in her old home town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford C. Slack.

Misses Georgia and Marion Robinson are at Jones' Falls for a week or so, guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Moulton, Hotel Kenney.

Mr. Coffee, of North Bay, spent last week in Athens, a guest in the home of Mrs. E. Raymer, returning home Saturday last.

Mr. R. Breese and mother, Mrs. M. Breese, were in Philipsville last week attending the funeral of the latter's niece, Miss Willows.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Johnston, Leonard Johnston, and Misses Georgia and Marion Robinson, spent Sunday last at Chaffey's Locks.

Miss Mary Poole, of Forfar, a graduate of the A. H. S., was in town last week renewing old friendships, a guest of Miss Klyne, Prince street.

Miss Laura Alford, of Montreal, has been spending a holiday with her brother, Percy Alford, and Mrs. Alford, at "Kozie Kove," Charleston Lake.

Mr. Wm. Wright, proprietor of the Athens cheese factory, was rushed to the Brockville hospital Monday afternoon to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Claude Marshall, Toledo, is spending a week or so in Athens with her sister, Mrs. W. G. Towris, recuperating her health, which is not of the best.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Billings, Mr. Eck, Billings and grandchildren, Teddy and Rob. Crandall, from near Brockville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Beach on Sunday last.

A large congregation was present in the Methodist church on Sabbath morning last. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was commemorated, and Rev. A. Warren, of Stittsville, N.Y., preached very acceptably both morning and evening.

Rev. A. Warren, Mrs. Warren and daughter, Miss Mary Warren, of Stittsville, N.Y., and Mrs. Marsh Ripley and daughter, of Smiths Falls, are guests of Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Warren at the parsonage and at "Maiden Terrace" cottage, Battershall Bay.

Miss Marion Nelson, Wooler, is visiting her cousin, Miss Eleanor Young.

Miss Beatrice Bresee is in St. Thomas visiting her friend, Miss Clella Wiltse.

Miss Florence Rahmer, of Kitchener, is home for her holidays with her mother, Mrs. E. Rahmer, and family.

Rev. C. G. Upham and family are encamped at Delta Lake. There will be no service in the Baptist church on Sabbath next.

W. D. Thomas, manager of the Athens branch of the Bank of Montreal, is enjoying a three weeks' holiday and with his family are at the Lake, occupants of the Monroe cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinch E. Redmond, of Meadville, Penn., are at their summer cottage at Charleston Lake. His mother, Mrs. J. K. Redmond, Henry street, accompanied them on a motor trip to North Augusta over the weekend and is spending a time with them at the Lake.

Rev. and Mrs. Boyle and Geoffrey Goodbody will occupy Mr. Monroe's camp at Charleston Lake during August, where they will entertain Miss Dorothy Boyle, of Port Colborne; Misses Margaret and Evelyn Headrick, Pembroke, and Mr. Keith Coleman, of North Bay.

Mrs. G. W. Beach entertained some eight small girls, from 3 to 7, on Tuesday last, on the spacious verandah, which was a bower of loveliness, with an abundance of flowers everywhere. Supper was served at small tables. The guests of honor were Misses Helen and Marjorie Gordon, of Kingston, and Miss Betty Kennedy, of Winnipeg. The other guests were Misses Beatrice and Eva Wright, Olive King, Colleen Smith and Beatrice Peterson.

LOMBARDY

Lombardy, July 29.—Vincent Keenan, Sault Ste. Marie, is visiting at John Breen's.

The recent heavy rains have retarded haying in this district.

The baseball match on Friday evening between Lombardy and Rideau Ferry resulted in a score of 6-1 in favor of Lombardy.

Three pupils from the Lombardy public school were successful in passing the recent entrance examination.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man., are visiting Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Pritchard.

Mrs. John D. Cameron, Hinckley, N. Y., left for home after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Allen.

South Augusta

South Augusta, July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Melville Corbett and daughter, Muriel, Ogdensburg, spent Sunday at Willard Warner's.

Miss Ethel Orr spent a few days last week at J. A. Throop's.

Mrs. John Towsley has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Haffie, Lansdowne.

Howard Cooper, Philipsville, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chase.

Miss Georgina Landon and Mrs. L. Conklin, Maynard, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Haffie, Lansdowne.

Miss Ella Orr is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Throop.

Mr. and Mrs. John Warner, Mrs. John Beattie, Sr., John Beattie and Miss Florence Read spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Baker and three children spent Sunday with Seymour Baker's.

Miss Cora Harnot, Brockville, is visiting at George Landon's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stewart were recent visitors at Horton Easton's.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wright, Brockville, Miss Bertha Wright and Donald Sullivan, of Endicott, N.Y., and Mrs. E. D. Wolfhausen spent Sunday at S. Wright's.

Charleston

Charleston, July 28.—James Hefferman has returned from Cobalt. He is recovering nicely after his operation for appendicitis three weeks ago.

Mrs. T. Hefferman spent a few days recently at Westport.

Sixty-six couples danced at the pavilion on Friday evening. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Dan Laffan, Rochester, who were visiting relatives in this section. Other visitors included the Misses Muriel and Marjory Slack, Brockville; F. Slack and sons, Bernard and Marcus, Lanark; Miss Rose Shea, Ottawa.

Mrs. Harry Webster spent a day last week at her cousin's, T. Pritchard's, Ellisville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Yates and little son, Mallorytown, were week-end visitors at Mr. J. Kavanagh's.

A party from Brockville and one from Toledo had dinner at Warren's Bay on Sunday.

Miss Carrie Covey, of Rochester, and friend, Miss Zellan, are guests at the Harbor View House.

J. H. Sexton and son, Dwight, of Strathroy, are at the Lake.

On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., Mrs. Eta Eaton was hostess at Louetta Lodge and entertained over 50 pupils and friends of Hard Island Sunday school, giving all a royal good time.

The party was conveyed to and from the Lake in Wesley Henderson's motor truck gaily decorated for the occasion.

Dave Kavanagh and family, of Athens, and the Misses Georgia and Marion and Master Ross Robinson have been enjoying a vacation at Louetta Lodge and enjoyed the gaities and festivities of the picnic on the 23rd.

Rev. Mr. Upham and family, of Athens, are holidaying at Camp Restalotte.

W. Webster, Athens, is painting at the nurses' home.

Fairfield, July 28.—Miss M. Carson, Glazier and daughter, Brockville, spent Sunday at Glazier's.

Mrs. Hamilton and children, Hamilton, are visitors at James Veridge's.

Ralph and Earle Clarke, Brockville, are spending the holidays with their cousin, Raymond Clarke.

A. Greer, who spent the past two months at Lombardy, has returned to the home of his son, R. W. Greer.

Miss Sarah McNish, Brockville, returned home on Sunday after having spent a few days at J. D. Smith's.

Professor Irwin, Queen's University, Kingston, will conduct anniversary services in the Presbyterian church on August 10 at 11 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Ralph, Riverdale, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. MacDougall, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clarke and family and mother, Mrs. W. G. Clarke, motored to Watertown on Sunday to visit the latter's daughter, Mrs. Maley.

JUNETOWN

Junetown, July 30.—Miss Alice Allen has returned to Lindsay after a week's visit here with her friend, Miss Beatrice Avery.

Misses Agnes and Ruth Butcher have returned home after a week's visit with Miss Margaret Purvis.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ferguson, of Dulcaine, spent a couple of days last week at W. H. Ferguson's.

Miss Belva K. Purvis has returned from a week's visit in Brockville with her aunt, Mrs. A. N. Earl.

Mr. and Mrs. George Darling and Mrs. James McDonald, Lansdowne, were recent visitors at Egbert Avery's.

Mr. and Mrs. Butcher and Master John, of Brockville, spent a day last week with Mr. and Mrs. William Purvis.

Miss Orma and Arthur Fortune were week-end guests of their brother, Harold Fortune, Glen Elbe.

Mrs. Walter Stinson, of Detroit, Mich., was here last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Egbert Avery.

Miss Irene Ferguson has returned to Brockville after a two weeks' visit with relatives here.

Mrs. W. H. Foley, Lansdowne, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. Claude Purvis.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wooding, of Toronto, are spending their holidays at Herbert Scott's and M. Hall's.

Mrs. Eliza McCrimmon, of Alexandria, arrived last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. William Purvis.

Miss Marion Scott, Toronto, is spending a couple of weeks' holidays at her home here.

Mrs. William Fitzsimmons, Brockville, was here for the week-end with her sisters, Mrs. A. E. and Mrs. R. K. Ferguson.

Miss Belva K. Purvis is spending a couple of days this week with her cousin, Miss Dorothy M. Tennant, Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baile and Miss Geraldine, Purvis street, spent a day last week at Claude Purvis's.

MALLORYTOWN

Mallorytown, Aug. 4.—Mrs. John Mallory, of Detroit, is at her cottage at Riverside.

William Ferguson and two sons, of Alberta, are visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood.

Mrs. David and two children are guests of her mother, Mrs. E. Gibson.

Mr. McCormick and daughter, of New York are visitors in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Avery have gone to Toronto to visit their daughter for a few weeks.

Mrs. William Hunt is improving slowly at St. Vincent de Paul hospital, Brockville, where she is a patient.

Howard Trickey, of Riverside, is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Steadman, of Toronto, are staying at the home of William Vandusen.

Mr. Alexandria, of Kingston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McDonald.

Miss May Green, of Rockport, spent Sunday in the village visiting her sister, Mrs. David.

Field Hagerman, of the Syracuse police department, and Mrs. Hagerman are holidaying in this neighborhood.

Howard Miller will soon have his home completed.

Miss Wallis, of Perth, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William Vandusen.

But one teacher has as yet been engaged for the consolidated school staff next year.

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Edward Taylor, Auctioneer, at the Armstrong House, in the Village of Athens, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF AUGUST, 1924,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in the Township of Yonge, in the County of Leeds, being composed of the North thirty acres of the East half of Lot Number Twelve in the Ninth Concession of the said Township of Yonge.

The property is situate about two miles from the Village of Athens, about ten acres are under cultivation, the balance in pasture.

Terms.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, balance to be paid within thirty days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to T. R. BEALE, Athens, Ont., Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated at Athens this First day of August, 1924.

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Edward Taylor, Auctioneer, at the Armstrong House, in the Village of Athens on SATURDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF AUGUST, 1924,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Yonge, in the County of Leeds, being composed of the North sixty acres, more or less, of Lot Number Eleven in the Ninth Concession of the said Township of Yonge, save and except about three and one-third acres heretofore conveyed.

The property lies about two miles from Athens and is convenient to schools, churches and cheese factories.

On the property are said to be a good frame house, barn, carriage house, hog pen, an orchard, and is said to be well watered, about ten acres of which is in cultivation, the balance in pasture.

Terms.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, balance within thirty days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to T. R. BEALE, Athens, Ont., Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated at Athens the 31st day of July, 1924.

Dates of Fall Fairs

The Fall Fair Dates in this district as issued by J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:—

Table listing dates for various locations: Alexandria (Sept. 18 and 19), Almonte (Sept. 16-18), Arden (Oct. 2), Arnprior (Sept. 23-26), Athens Sports Day (Aug. 27), Avonmore (Sept. 30, Oct. 1), Brockville (Aug. 18-22), Carp (Sept. 30, Oct. 1), Centreville (Sept. 19 and 20), Cobden (Sept. 21 and 25), Cornwall (Sept. 4-6), Delta (Sept. 15-17), Frankville (Sept. 23 and 24), Kemptville (Sept. 25 and 26), Kingston (Sept. 16-2), Lanark (Sept. 13), Lansdowne (Sept. 11 and 12), Lombardy (Sept. 12 and 13), Maberly (Sept. 24), Merrickville (Sept. 16 and 17), Morrisburg (Aug. 5-7), Napanee (Sept. 9-12), Odessa (Sept. 25 and 26), Ottawa (Central) (Sept. 5-15), Parham (Sept. 10 and 11), Perth (Sept. 3-5), Renfrew (Sept. 16-19), Spencerville (Sept. 23 and 24), Stella (Sept. 16-19), Toronto (Can. Nat.) (Aug. 23-Sept. 6), Vankleek Hill (Sept. 25 and 26), Winchester (Sept. 2 and 3).

40,000 HARVESTERS WILL BE WANTED FOR THE WEST.

At least 40000 harvesters will be required to garner the Western Canada wheat crop this season, according to information received at general headquarters of the Canadian National Railways this afternoon. Of this number approximately 20,000 will have to be secured from Eastern Canada, it being thought that the remainder can be supplied by the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

This information is the outcome of a conference held at Winnipeg to-day between representatives of Canadian National Railways, Provincial and Federal Governments and the Labor Boards. It was also brought out at this meeting that harvesting is expected to commence in Manitoba about August 20th and in Saskatchewan about August 25th.

A further meeting is to be held about August 2nd in Winnipeg to decide on the date when the special rail fares for harvesters will go into effect. This date will be governed by the time when the farmers are prepared to accept harvesters. Representatives of Canadian National Railways were asked by the Government Officials to state how well they were prepared to handle this traffic and they were told that the National Railway System has approximately 400 cars of the very latest type of collector equipment held in readiness for the handling of the excursion. In addition there are ready of specially designed lunch counter cars, all of them larger and better equipped than any other cars of this type in the country.

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