

W. C. TOWN
Furniture and Undertaker
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

The Athens Reporter

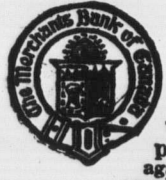
GENERAL LIVERY
Auto or Horse—Phone Day or Night
Clifford C. Blancher
Athens Ont.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 40

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, June 23, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

The Fluctuating Dollar



At present, a dollar is worth only about 50c to spend; but it is worth \$1. to save. Because, dollars deposited in a Savings Account will steadily increase in buying power as the world gets on its feet again and the supply of commodities grows equal to the demand. Buy only what you cannot do without. Put your dollars away in a Savings Account until their buying power becomes more equalized.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Head Office: Montreal. Established 1884.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

NOTICE

Kindly take notice that we will be in the

Town Hall, Athens
SATURDAY
June 25th

and Every Saturday thereafter throughout the summer.

Saturday, June 25th

You were pleased with the pictures last Saturday night
Try this week---Better still

Good Music every night.

Adults 30 Plus War Tax Children 20
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

Crank-Case Service -

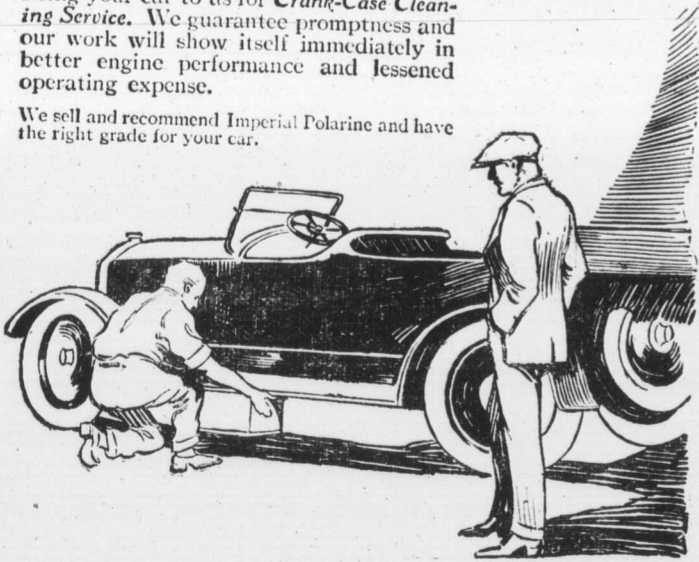


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

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

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

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



THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

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

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

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

Miss Pearl Jones, teacher at Long Point, spent the week end at her home here.

Mr and Mrs W. B. Percival, Toronto, are renewing old acquaintances here as guests of Mr and Mrs A. R. Brown, Main St.

Mr and Mrs S. Armstrong, Brockville spent the week end as guests of Mr and Mrs Walton Sheffield, all spending the Sunday at Charleston Lake.

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

For Sale—Pure Bred Holstein Bull aged 2 years, apply to R. W. Murphy Glen Buell, Ont.

Mr Jackson Kilborn, of the Standard Bank staff at Colborne is renewing old acquaintances and visiting his grandparents, Mr and Mrs Jas. Ross.

Miss Marjorie Godkin is home from her Normal course at Ottawa.

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott will meet on Saturday, July 2nd, at one o'clock.

Miss Rita Manderville who has been visiting at the Rectory, left on Monday for her home in Wellington

The congregation of Christ church Athens, purpose holding a flower carnival and street fair on July 20th on Mr John Layng's grounds Athens Prizes will be offered for ball games and sports, and also for the best decorated car. Dinner and supper will be provided on the grounds, and a concert given in the evening.

Rising Sun Lodge No. 85 A. F. & A. M. will hold its annual Divine Service in Christ Church, Athens, on June 26 at 11 A. M. The choir will render special music on this occasion

Mrs A. W. Kelly and her guests, Mrs B. J. Saunders of Edmonton, and niece Miss May Stevens of Ottawa, also Mrs C. N. Clow of Lyn, spent last Friday in town at the home of Mrs H. R. Knowlton.

Mrs Dr Conerty of Smith Falls spent last week in town at the home of her sister Mrs N. G. Scott.

Died—Hunter, in Riverside, Cal, June 15th, 1921, Elbert Denton Hunter, the infant son of the late Elbert Hunter, of 371 west, 12th Street. Interred on June 16th, in the Evergreen cemetery

Mr and Mrs Arden Warren, June town visited at the home of his sister Mr and Mrs Walton Sheffield this week.

Mr Marsden Kemp, expert Piano Tuner, paid Athens a visit this week

The regular meeting of the Womens Institute will be held in the Institute Rooms, on Saturday afternoon, June 25th, at 3 p. m. Rev. Curtis will address the meeting. A full attendance of all members is requested.

Miss Margaret Kelly visited in Brockville on Wednesday last.

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

Mrs Johnston, Gananoque called on Miss M. Kelly, on Sunday last.

Mrs Beach and Mrs Slack attend convention at Kingston, also made a short visit at the home of their brother Dr Nash.

Mr Roy Coon, London, Ont. was a guest at the home of Mr and Mrs R. C. Latimer over the week-end. Mrs Coon, who has been visiting her parents the past few weeks accompanied Mr Coon home.

Miss Addie Howe spent a couple of weeks at the home of her brother Rev. Howe, Winchester.

Mr and Mrs Frank Chick visited at Walton Sheffield on Wednesday.

Mr J. C. Eaton is a guest of his sister Mrs T. L. Kelly, Elgin St.

An all day meeting will be held in the Standard church, Athens on Friday July 1st. The preachers of the district are expected. Hours of meeting as follows; 10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.30 p. m. A cordial invitation extended to all. Rev. A. Smith in charge.

The teachers and scholars of Christ Church Sunday School, will hold their annual picnic at Cedar Park, Charleston, on Saturday, July 2nd. Races and sports will be provided for all. The parents are asked to come and co-operate with the teachers in providing a good time.

Wiltse Lake

Mr Paul Heffernan of Glen Morris has taken a trip to the Canadian Northern West.

T. D. Spence is very busily taking the census here.

Mr F. R. Moore of this vicinity is improving his place by putting up a machine shed.

Mr Leonard Parker of New Bliss was a guest at the home of Mr and Mrs F. R. Moore on Sunday last.

A great many from here attended the sale at John Cox of Sheatown on Friday, the rain on Friday was very welcome here.

Charleston

Holiday visitors are flocking to the lake and Cedar Park hotel has a large number of guests.

T. D. Spence is building an addition to his warehouse.

J. Kavanagh and E. Foster are spending a couple of weeks at Westport.

Mr and Mrs M. J. Kavanagh attended the farewell party for Mr and Mrs W. H. Smith.

at Athens on Friday evening.

Mrs W. G. Crozier has been ill for the past few days.

Miss Mary Johnson has gone to Careleton place for an extended visit with relatives.

Mr Hazel of New York, who has leased the Beecher property has arrived with a party of boys, several more are to follow in a few days.

Mr and Mrs G. Stevens, Silas and Eva Stevens and Mrs S. Kelsey motored to Ogdensburg on Thursday to see Nichols Stevens who is in a hospital there.

To Parents



OPEN a Savings Account in this Bank for each child the year it is born. Make small deposits regularly, and when college days come, the requisite funds are ready, and the education will not be a drain on the family purse.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch:

W. A. Johnston, Manager.

Ain Bros. SALE

Will End on June 30

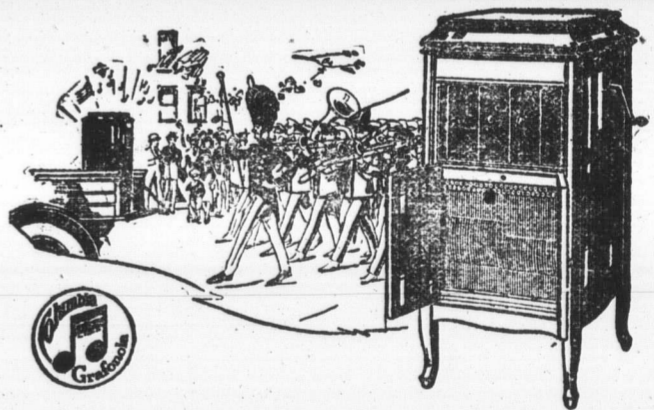
Get your requirements while we are here, we have some Ladies Raincoats yet, they are Tweed and Luster Taps, rubber lined, \$15 would have been a low price, we are selling them for only.....\$10.50

Just a few Men's Raincoats at \$9.75 and \$13.75 each.

Men's Suits—Get a Suit now, if you think of one at all, you have High Grade Suits at low prices right here at home—don't miss them.

Many other lines, Everything a bargain by itself—do not let this opportunity pass by as it means dollars in your pocket.

Ain Bros. Elgin St.



It is the Band!

You can fairly see it swinging down the street. You can hear the cornet's clarion call, the boom, boom of the bassoon, the rumble of the drums. Every note of every selection, to the very end—it is the band, when you play

Columbia Records

of band music on the Columbia Grafonola—hear these:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Entry of the Gladiators March and The Gladiator's Farewell March, H. M. Scott's Guards Band R2078, \$1.00 | Conqueror March and Death or Glory March, St. Hilda Colliery Band R2130, \$1.00 |
| Colonel Bogey March and Sons of the Brave March, Columbia Band R4014, \$1.00 | National Emblem March and Washington Grays March, Prince's Band A1025, \$1.00 |

A few new recordings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Bright Eyes and Underneath Hawaiian Skies, Xylophone Solos, Jess Libonati A3389, \$1.00 | My Mammy, Fox-Trot, Yerkes' Jazamba Orchestra and Do You Ever Think of Me? Fox-Trot, The Happy Six A3372, \$1.00 |
| I Can't Keep Still To-night and Blame It On to Poor Old Father, Comic Songs, Billy Williams R4042, \$1.00 | Nestle in Your Daddy's Arms and I Spoiled You, Fox-Trots, Art Hickman's Orchestra A3391, \$1.00 |

G. W. BEACH

Reporter Ads. Pay Columbia Dealer

Athens, Ont.

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

(Copyrighted)

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)
"If ye be revenuers, they ain't a still for forty miles around in these mountings," confided the worthy constable now in a whisper.

"No, we aren't looking for moonshiners," laughed Charlton, who had been an interested listener, but so far had taken no part in the conversation. "We are looking for a city man who is believed to be in these parts. Haven't seen any strangers lately, have you?"

"Nope, they ain't no strangers been in town for a week," said the constable. "Only a drummer or two who come up here regular twice a month. Ye might ask the night operator to the deepo. They's a freight comes in along about 2 o'clock and yer man might have dropped off. Hey, Wilkins, come here."

Wilkins, proud but embarrassed at being singled out of the crowd, strode over to them with the rest of the village inhabitants, now convinced that the airplane was harmless, at his heels. They gaped at the strangely attired fliers and their machine and waited, open-mouthed, to learn what business had brought them.

"Wilkins, these here men air lookin' fer a stranger."
"I ain't seen him," replied the disappointed Wilkins, then, with a desire to remain in the limelight as long as possible, he added eagerly: "The agent might have noticed him. He's down to the deepo now. I'll show you the way."

Charlton nodded and, after seeing that the constable's selected men mounted guard over the airplane with instructions to let no one approach or touch it, they followed Wilkins to the station. Half of the spectators followed. The others elected to get their fill of seeing the airplane.

With great ceremony Wilkins ushered them into the railroad office where his busy superior was working a telegraph wire.

"Wilkins, sit in and send that telegram," ordered the agent. "Bill Lathrop's kid brought it down from the Cove and said the man who wrote it wanted it sent right away."

Promptly Graham asked him the questions about the stranger, which had proved fruitless in the case of the constable and the night operator. Charlton was edging toward the table where Wilkins was ticking out the message. Over his shoulder the Government man managed to read the pencil-written words and he was scarcely able to repress a start as their import told him that they had found the right Cove.

For the telegram was addressed to Judge Graham's wife and it told her he had been ill, but was better, that he would be home in a few days and that she should not worry. And the telegram was signed "Alonzo."

"Alfred, a word with you in private," said Charlton sharply, and young Graham turned in surprise. It was the first time that the Government agent ever had addressed him by his first name and he knew that Charlton had some reason for it.

"Your father is at the Cove, old man," said Charlton when they had drawn out of earshot.

"Thank God for that," said the young flier fervently.

"It will be a ticklish job to get entree there," continued Charlton rapidly.

"I know mountain folk. They do not like strangers. Unless this community is radically different from other mountain villages the minute we announce that we want to visit the Cove or ask questions about it, these people will close up like clams. Your father is safe and apparently he is not a prisoner, for he has sent your mother a message that he has been ill, but is recovering and will be home within a few days. But his presence here is proof that Vogel and Stella Lathrop brought him. It is imperative that the Government gain the aid of this girl in bringing to book as despicable a gang of traitors as ever sought to betray their country. You know the story. Stella Lathrop has admission to the Inner Council. I believe that she will be a willing aid in circumventing its plans for creating a reign of terror. I must see that girl and talk to her, old man."

Graham pursed his lips. His mind relieved of anxiety over his father, he could concentrate it upon this new problem.

"I have it," he exclaimed, then, lowering his voice, "the plane. We can get a sandbag, attach a message to it, and I believe I grew expert enough at bomb dropping 'over there' to drop this sandbag into one of those clearings we flew over this afternoon, if that is the Cove. We'll address it to

father and ask the flier to deliver it to him. If he is up there, as his message would indicate, every one in the Cove knows it and I have no doubt the message will reach him."

"That's a bully idea. I never would have thought of it," heartily replied Charlton. "Let's borrow some paper from the agent and write it at once."

Graham laughed.

"Not so fast, not so fast," he said. "It will be dark soon and I have no desire to try any flying over those trees and mountains and then try to make a landing out in that field. It's bad enough in daylight, as you remarked when we came down. Let's hunt up a hotel. I suppose they have what passes for one here, or at least a place where visitors get meals and a bed."

Piloted by the constable, who agreed to see that the airplane was not disturbed during the night, they found a place such as Graham had predicted.

Morning found them up early and while Graham tuned up the motor of the plane, Charlton wrote a note addressed to Judge Graham. It informed him that his son and a Department of Justice agent were at Jasper, that they knew of his message to his wife and would await his readiness to return home there. But it was desirable, if Stella Lathrop was at her home, that she come at once to Jasper where she would be made acquainted with a matter of great importance.

The Judge was asked to put the proposition to her. If her answer were favorable she was to place two sheets or other large pieces of white cloth upon the ground in front of her home promptly at noon. At that hour the airplane would again pass overhead and the signal would be understood. If the message were received and the Judge had been unable to get her consent he was asked to lay out one sheet and the aviators would await his coming to Jasper in such patience as they could muster.

Graham made a splendid drop of the message-laden sandbag. The flight over the Cove had, of course, brought its inhabitants running out on their homes to watch it, and the sandbag dropped when Graham was barely skimming over the tree tops, landed squarely in a clearing.

Sharply at noon the airplane again ascended from Jasper, this time with only Graham as a passenger. Charlton had thought it best to wire a message in code to Chief Milton, appealing him of the end of the quest. Duty had called strongly to induce him to resist the desire to accompany Graham, and it was in a fever of impatience that at last he saw the big flying machine swooping down out of the clouds and jolt to a stop in the field where he was waiting.

"How many? How many?" he called as he ran to its side.

"Two!" cried Graham, and Charlton did a waltz on the turf, to the great edification of the urchin to whom he and Graham were beings to be worshipped.

It was not until dusk, however, that Stella appeared in the town, and then, to the delight of Alfred Graham, his father, astride a rawboned horse, accompanied her. In their rear Bill Lathrop trusted along afoot.

While father and son embraced each other and Bill Lathrop held the horses Charlton drew Stella aside.

"Miss Lathrop," he said earnestly, "your country needs you now as she may never need you again. Are you willing to risk a great deal to serve her?"

"Willing and ready," was the instantaneous reply. "I think I know just what you mean, and to-day, after Judge Graham received your note, I told him and my father everything; about the Inner Council, I mean. I am ready to start for the city to-night. There is a train in two hours."

Impulsively Charlton reached out and took her hands in his.

"Miss Lathrop, this is only the second time in my life that I have seen you better I like you," he said. "My name is Charlton, I am a Government agent and I want to assure you that the part you are asked to play is not one whit smaller than that of our boys who went to France and so gallantly risked their lives. There is a new and even more deadly enemy to be beaten at home now. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for what you have consented to do. Now, let me introduce you to Alfred Graham. He is a splendid fellow, and while I have known him but a few days, he is my friend and I have an idea that he will soon duplicate in this country the excellent record which he made as a flier with our Army abroad."

Have You a Camera?

Send us one negative and we will make one print FREE to show our quality work. This places you under no obligation to us. Judge from our one sample print if you wish to send us more of your

PHOTO FINISHING
Developing and Printing
Enlarging, Copying, Coloring
Huntroy Mail Order
166 BAY ST. TORONTO

Judge Graham sprang a surprise on them by insisting that he intended to go home in the airplane with his son.

"Sorry to deprive you of your seat, Mr. Charlton," he said, "but I want to get home as soon as I can and I've flown once or twice before. I should like to try it with my boy as the pilot. Then those darned reporters will be buzzing around the railroad stations like bees once they learn from Mrs. Graham that I have been found, and I think it would be a great joke on the gentlemen of the press to fool them."

And Charlton laughed aloud. For he had learned at the station that a sadly harassed agent was becoming more and more mystified by an increasing pile of telegrams asking that some one be prevailed upon to rush to the city newspapers a full and complete story of the finding of Judge Graham.

"I'll meet you at the train; I guess I'm going with you," asked Stella, turning to the Government agent. "In the meanwhile I've got a little matter to attend to."

She climbed into the saddle of the horse she had ridden down the mountain and was off at a gallop. In a secluded clump of trees away from the road leading to Jasper, she dismounted and tied the horse. Then, she began to look for something. She knew just where she expected to find it, but, in spite of the darkness, she had no difficulty in making certain that it was not there.

The automobile in which she and

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

neck of the jar snugly, it might be used the second time. However, I'd make it pass a very severe test, because it's better to discard a doubtful rubber than to lose a jar of canned goods. If the rubber does soften or bulge when the jar is processed, I replace it with another sterilized rubber, and put the jar back in the sterilizer for five minutes. To test the sea, put a little water in the jar, put the rubber in place, and screw or clamp the cover on tight; shake, then turn over on the table and watch for drops of water.

We farm women have the best chance in the world for canned vegetables of the highest grade, since we can just about follow the "from the garden to the can" slogan literally. It's amazing how important this precaution is. Canned beans, peas, asparagus, and corn sometimes have a queer, sour taste which is called "flat" sour. This condition develops in any of these vegetables when the time between gathering and processing is very long, especially on warm days. Then, too, all vegetables have a better flavor if canned fresh.

The Department of Agriculture issues a bulletin on "Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use," Bul. 93, E. F., which may be obtained free from the Publications Branch at Ottawa. The directions and time tables have been very carefully tested out. In using the time table you may find that setting an alarm clock for the time the process should stop will help. Remember, though, to count time only when the water in the water bath is boiling.

The most important thing in canning, I think, is to use a reliable bulletin and to follow the directions exactly.

The Job's Vacation.
Sometimes we hear good women say, not without a touch of scorn, "I have no time for a vacation," meaning that personally they do not believe in vacations. The word vacate means, to leave empty, and hosts of conscientious women shudder at the thought of deserting anything that seems to be better for their attention. When, however, we study this subject of vacations from the right standpoint, we make some discoveries which ought to be made. One of these is that every job that is worth doing at all is worth doing excellently and in order that it may be done in this way, the job itself needs a vacation! That is to say the human mind, on which all successful action depends, absolutely must have its periods of change and rest. It is "made that way." A bookkeeper who sticks at his books twelve months of the year, loses the ability to do sharp, clean-cut, accurate work at necessary speed. For the sake of the job itself, he must "get out," vacate, empty the job of his immediate presence, empty his brain of the steady grind in order that he may bring back to the job, for the job's sake, new ideas, sharpened powers, fresh strength and inspiration.

The dismal wail that "woman's work is never done" should be drowned

ISSUE No. 26—21.

Vogel and Judge Graham had come to the Cove was gone!

CHAPTER XV.
The Bolsheviks Strike.

Judge Graham's return to his home and his duties on the bench were duly chronicled in the city press, although persistent reporters and doubting editors scarcely believed themselves the stories which they published, stories that told nothing of where the jurist had been for several days or what he had been doing. The public was led to believe that a message which would explain a sudden call from the city never had been delivered to Mrs. Graham, and that the commotion over the Judge's mysterious absence had been uncalculated.

But bigger things served to keep the public keyed up to a high pitch. All of the street car and other transportation lines of the city were tied up in a strike for shorter hours and higher pay which the companies characterized as an attempt at robbery which they were unable to compromise.

Union labor in some of the trades vital to life appeared about to be involved in sympathetic walkouts for which there seemed to be no reasonable excuse. Many of the smaller fry among the labor officials admitted that they were as much puzzled as anyone, but orders for the calling of sympathetic strikes had been handed down to them from their superiors, and they had no choice but to be ready to issue them when told.

Already the city was beginning to suffer. Workers, unable to reach their places of employment except by walking, were idle by the thousands. Their wages automatically cut off as a result, business was being hurt and the smaller stores were threatened with bankruptcy. Hunger stalked at the very gates of the city because the poor had no money with which to buy food. Starving men and women and children were storming groceries and meat markets and wildly clamoring for food. Police worked night and day quelling incipient riots and preventing crowds of puzzled and angry citizens from street corner gatherings into mobs.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

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Used Autos

BREAKEYS SELL THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 200 miles, or less run of same distance if you wish. In as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.
BRING MECHANIC OF YOUR OWN CHOICE to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.
Breakey's Used Car Market
402 Yonge Street, Toronto

My Old Dad.

My mother's just the sweetest
A fellow ever had;
I love her most—but here's a tip
To my old Dad:
My Dad can sharpen pencils
And mend a broken skate,
Knows every skunk an' rabbit hole,
And lets me sit up late.
Dad't got the movie nickels—
And when I licked Jim Brown
He said, "My son, just keep it up,
And we'll keep the bullies down."
And Dad, he never whips me,
Leaves that for Ma to do—
Says he hasn't quite forgot
When he was little, too.
My mother's just the sweetest
A fellow ever had;
I love her most—but here's a tip
To MY OLD DAD!

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Shadows and Solids.

Few persons realize how much shadows help us to judge the form of solid objects and how much we depend upon them. In looking at photographs of the moon, for example, it is only the shadows that tell us whether what we see is a hill or a hole. If the shadow falls away from the light, the eye sees a hole; if it falls toward the light, a projection. But the eye is easily fooled. Showing a picture of the moon in which the light comes from the left immediately after showing a number of pictures in which it comes from the right will change a crater into a mountain peak even to the experienced eye; a new example, perhaps, of that famous woodchuck hole that stuck out eighteen inches when the frost went out of the ground.

Circumstantial Evidence.

"Billy Youngdad's baby is beginning to talk now," said one of his bachelor friends to another.

"Why, has he been bringing you with stories about it?"

"No, but I sat near him at lunch today, and I heard him say absent-mindedly to the waitress, 'Dimme icky dinky watty, please.'"

FREE

1000 WATCHES ABSOLUTELY FREE
Why pay \$50.00 for a solid gold watch? when you can obtain a watch free, that will equal for time any solid gold watch made. Fill in correctly the missing letters in the following phrase, and where now marked with a DASH.

T-ES-W---CH-S-A-E-F-L-Y-G---R-NT-ED
By filling in the missing letters, and enclosing a stamped envelope, with your name and complete direction clearly written thereon, so that we may without delay inform you of your success, and obtain absolutely free, a watch that you will be proud to own.

While the puzzle may be difficult, it costs nothing to try.
Box Manufacturer Co. Dept. 62 117 Commissioners St., Montreal, Can.



Box Manufacturer Co. Dept. 62 117 Commissioners St., Montreal, Can.



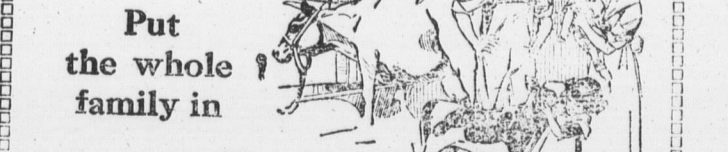
It gives that smooth, velvety, creamy quality that every good cook wants in her fruit pies, custards, blanc-manges, sauces, gravies, cakes, and puddings. Makes them delicious, dainty, satisfying, wholesome.

BENSON'S CORN STARCH

The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

39

Put the whole family in

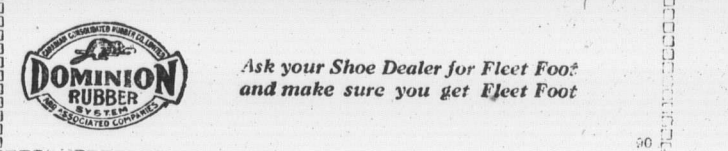


FLEET FOOT

ENJOY the comfort and economy of FLEET FOOT shoes right through the summer.

There are heavy FLEET FOOT shoes for work in fields, garden and barn.

There are FLEET FOOT white shoes, pumps and oxfords to wear when work is done in styles for men, women and children. Genuine FLEET FOOT shoes have the name stamped on them. Look for it.



Ask your Shoe Dealer for Fleet Foot and make sure you get Fleet Foot

There are more than 150 brands of baking powder in Canada; and the fact that there is more MAGIC BAKING POWDER used than all the other brands combined shows why Magic Baking Powder is known as Canada's best baking powder. CONTAINS NO ALUM.

Made in Canada

CONTAINS NO ALUM

STRIKE OF ENGLISH COTTON WORKERS ON VERGE OF SETTLEMENT

All Branches of the Industry Except the Spinners Agree to Accept Employers' Terms.

A despatch from Manchester, Eng., says:—Although the Textile Workers' Association, representing all branches of the cotton industry, voted to accept the employers' offer for a settlement of the cotton strike, a hitch occurred when the spinners' delegates refused to sign the agreement until it had been approved by their members in various districts. Meanwhile the mills will remain closed.

The vote in favor of a resumption of work was 266 against 227, and immediately after it was taken arrangements were started for a resumption of work next Monday. The compromise was based on an immediate reduction of 46 pence to the pound and a further reduction of seven pence at the end of six months. It also provides for a reduction of 60 per cent. in the rates for piece work and another 10 per cent. six months hence.

SMASH PLANS OF SINN FEINERS

Seizure of Arms at Hoboken Puts End to Autumn Campaign.

A despatch from London says:—The Pall Mall Gazette prints an article on the seizure of the arms on board the steamer East Side in Hoboken, in which the finding of the weapons is described as a triumph for the British secret service.

Early this year, the writer says, the British authorities learned that the Sinn Fein were negotiating to purchase a number of guns especially adapted to their "particular purpose and tactics." No action was taken officially, but on behalf of the British Government a well-known expert on firearms, the author of a number of books on them, began to treat for the purchase of a large consignment of machine guns for use by the Royal Irish Constabulary. Demonstrations of the guns for the benefit of the chief of the Royal Irish Constabulary were given.

Gradually, the writer continues, the British authorities began to know more and more about the operations of the Sinn Fein. Finally they learned all the facts about purchases and run-runnings. The Sinn Fein had placed an order for \$125,000, which was subscribed by well-known organizations. No action was purposely taken until the goods were actually aboard ship, because then no question of truth of destination could be raised.

"The authorities have the satisfaction of knowing that the entire Sinn Fein plans for an Autumn campaign are now smashed," the article concludes.

Lord Byng to be installed at Quebec

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is presumed that the installation of Lord Byng as Governor-General of Canada will take place at Quebec, inasmuch as it is anticipated that he will arrive in Canada while navigation on the St. Lawrence River is still open. The Department of the Secretary of State, however, has not yet ascertained the exact date of his coming.

Pact With West Indies Becomes Effective

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies, provided by statute during the recent session of Parliament, came into force on June 18 by virtue of a proclamation contained in this week's Official gazette.

SCIENCE VANQUISHES FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

A despatch from Paris says:—The discovery of a serum rendering cattle immune to foot and mouth disease has been made by Professors Vallee and Carre, of the Alfortville Agricultural Research Laboratory. This announcement was made on Thursday to the Agricultural Commission of the Senate by Senator Beaumont.

The discovery is the result of years of experimenting with blood elements and microbes in order to make possible the fixation of the bacillus of foot and mouth disease which is so infinitesimal, that it could not be retained in the most minute filters. Once this was accomplished, it would be possible to cultivate the germ. Fixation now has been accomplished, and the serum has been made in small quantities through a phagocytic process.



TAKE SINN FEINERS IN LARGE NUMBERS

Crown Forces Make Sweeping Roundup of Murderers.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Government forces have been making a sweeping roundup of certain areas in the last few days, with the apparent idea of making large captures and sifting them for men who are "wanted." The operations have been in progress in Monaghan county all this week. Hundreds of arrests were made, but on Tuesday all were released with the exception of about a dozen persons.

Five cavalry regiments invested Carrickmacross, Monaghan, early on Thursday morning and commandeered several private houses. They made several arrests, including a despatch carrier of the "Irish Republican Army." Similar raids occurred at Wexford and Athlone.

Severe engagements between Crown forces and Sinn Feiners occurred in Dublin on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning, the firing being the heaviest which has been heard in the city since the rebellion five years ago. General military headquarters declines to issue a report.

There are various rumors as to the cause of the outburst, which took place about 11 o'clock. Officially, the only reason assigned is that a number of civilians fired on sentries outside the ruins of the Customs House, but the most intense fire occurred in the centre of the city. About midnight, it is reported, a party of the Crown forces were sniped as they crossed O'Connell bridge by men on the roofs of buildings and from concealed positions.

A machine gun was brought into action and Westmoreland street and Sackville street were swept with bullets. Searchlights lit up the city. Particular attention being paid to the roofs of houses and offices.

Famous German Sub. Sunk at Practice

A despatch from Cherbourg, France, says:—The former German super-submarine, Deutschland, which in 1916 slipped into Baltimore harbor from Germany, after daringly running the gauntlet of British and French cruisers standing guard off the Virginia Capes, was sunk by gunfire on Friday during target practice. The submarine had served as a target for a series of submarine attack experiments carried out by the French armored cruiser Gueydon, and was sent to the bottom to-day seven miles off shore. Seaplanes hovered over the scene, taking photographs of the different phases of the attack on the submarine.

568 Murders Lie at Sinn Fein's Door

London, June 16.—Murders by rebels in Ireland since July, 1920, have totalled 568. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons on Thursday. The number of Crown forces convicted for murder in the same period, he added, was: The military, none; the Royal Irish Constabulary, one; and the police auxiliaries, one; the latter being found to be insane.

Britain will give Mesopotamia Arab rule.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.85%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.84%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.76%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.69%.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46%; No. 3 CW, 41%; extra No. 1 feed, 41%; No. 1 feed, 39%; No. 2 feed, 39%.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 73%; No. 4 CW, 75%; rejected, 68%.

All the above in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 42 to 44c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.60, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.50; second pat, \$10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$7.50; bulk, sea-board.

Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$27; shorts, per ton, \$25 to \$29; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$2 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$20 to \$22; straw, car lots, per ton, \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; twins, 18 to 19c; triplets, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; New Stilton, 20 to 21c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 30 to 32c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 36 to 37c; selects, 37 to 38c; cartons, 40 to 42c.

Beans—Can, hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 21 to 22c per lb. Ontario comb honey at \$7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 48 to 52c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; boneless, 41 to 46c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 18c; clear bellies, 15 to 16c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 12 1/2 to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13 1/2c; pails, 13 1/2 to 14c; prints, 14 to 14 1/2c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11 1/2c; tubs, 11 1/2 to 12c; pails, 12 to 12 1/2c; prints, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8 to \$9; do,

DIVER MEETS DEATH WHILE AT BOTTOM OF GEORGIAN BAY

properly understood owing to the lines becoming tangled, and the men at the air pump continued to send down fresh air.

Finally, when no further signals were received the helpers became alarmed and hauled the diver up. When the helmet was unscrewed Godfrey's head toppled over to one side. He had been dead for several minutes.

Godfrey had been in the employ of the Great Lakes Company for 15 years, and was considered one of the most expert deep-water divers on the Great Lakes. He was 55 years old and lived at the Canadian Soo. His wife, three daughters and four sons survive.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Death in one of its most terrifying forms came to Damon S. Godfrey, a diver in the employ of the Great Lakes Towing & Wrecking Co., on Thursday, when the great copper helmet he wore as part of his diving dress became loosened in some way while he was down 25 feet on the bottom of Georgian Bay, near Little Current, Ont.

Little by little the water began to trickle inside the diver's rubber suit as the helmet worked still looser. Damon signalled frantically to his mates on the lighter above to be hauled up, but in some way, it is said his jerks at the lifeline were not

properly understood owing to the lines becoming tangled, and the men at the air pump continued to send down fresh air.

ONTARIO DRY BY JULY EIGHTEENTH

Thirty Days After Proclamation in Canada Gazette.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Proclamations to give effect to the result of the plebiscite held in Ontario under the Canada Temperance Act and to provide for two plebiscites elsewhere was published in Saturday's number of the Canada Gazette. The proclamation affecting Ontario provides that thirty days from its publication, that is, on July 18, the sections of the Canada Temperance Act prohibiting importation of intoxicating beverages into the province shall become operative. That is to say, on and after July 18, importation of such liquors, except for medicine, industrial and sacramental purposes, into Ontario will be illegal. Another proclamation calls for a vote in New Brunswick on a date to be fixed by the chief electoral officer, on the question whether or not importation of liquors into that province should be prohibited. A third proclamation provides for a vote in Quebec City on the question whether or not the Canada Temperance Act should continue operative in that city. The Act has been in force in Quebec for several years, and it is now proposed to repeal it and allow the provincial law, which permits sale of beer and wine in licensed hotels and provides for sale of spirituous liquor through Government vendors to residents of the province, to take effect.

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Fighting Forest Fires.

Over a considerable portion of the province, particularly in the northern districts, forest fire; continue to be a problem during periods of drought and while public agencies are being developed for effectually meeting situations as they arise, the individual is not losing his interest in practical methods of combating flames in wooded areas. In this week's mail came some very practical suggestions from a man who has had wide experience in protecting forests against damage by burning, and with the approach of that season of the year when dry spells are common, it would seem to be appropriate to give publicity to the suggestions.

The best time to attack a forest fire, he states, is at the break of dawn. At that time a half-dozen men will accomplish more than fifty men can expect to do at two o'clock in the afternoon. From seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the perimeter of a surface fire actually goes out without any human assistance whatever before sunrise, but if nothing is done while the flames are at low ebb, they will, by the middle of the forenoon, have again started sufficiently to present an unbroken front.

A forest fire naturally proceeds in the general direction of the wind, burning an elliptical shaped area with head, flanks and tail. The most effective places to attack are at the head and flanks. If one can have only a single tool to fight the forest flames he should choose the shovel. With this he can cut the edge of the surface fire and throw it back. He can also throw dirt on burning embers to reduce the temperature and to exclude oxygen. The plow is likewise a good tool, where it can be used, to limit the area of the fire by plowing a narrow strip across the path of the flames. Where there is danger from these fires the community should be organized to get out in force upon a moment's notice.

Demobilizing Troops of 1919 Class

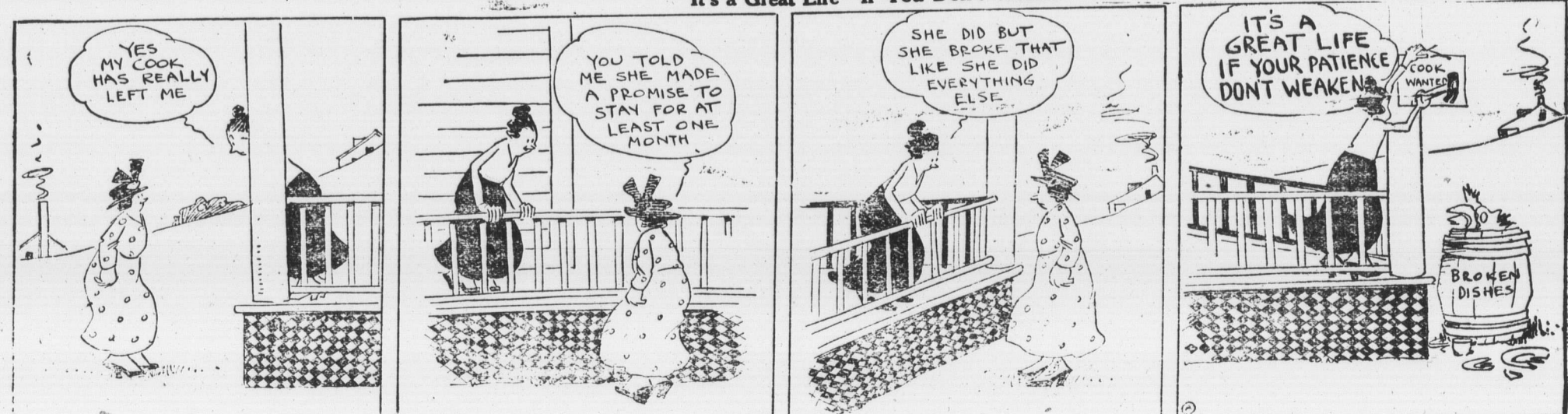
A despatch from Paris says:—Soldiers of the class of 1919, who were mobilized early in May for duty on the Rhine, in the Duesseldorf area, commenced returning to Paris on Thursday. Two thousand of them went direct to the city barracks, where they will be demobilized in a few days and returned to their homes. The 1919 class troops gradually are being replaced on the Rhine by soldiers of the class of 1921, who now are in training.

By Jack Rabbit



Harris Turner, M.L.A. Soldiers' representative in the Saskatchewan Legislature, who was re-elected in the general elections just over. Mr. Turner was blinded at Ypres on June 1st, 1916, and was first elected to the Legislature in October, 1917.

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



THE AUTOMOBILE



Safety First in Touring.

A few simple rules for safety first in driving a car will eliminate most of the danger elements. In the first place, test the brakes when taking out the car by throwing out the clutch and applying the brakes. If they do not appear to be working effectively, fix them or get them fixed before proceeding on your intended trip. Pedestrians are not the only ones injured in auto accidents. Motorists themselves are often found in the casualty lists. Then, too, your car is worth something, and the small expense of repairing your brakes will be less than a broken fender on your car or smashed parts of some one else's car that you may bang into because your brakes will not hold.

See to it that you have a good type of brake lining, and be sure that it is properly installed. Some linings are too soft or too thick. They easily become matted and need constant adjustment. The best linings are woven with plenty of asbestos and have copper wires woven in.

It takes a good auto mechanic to install brake linings. These linings should be fully stretched to avoid wrinkling and the rivets should be properly sunk. Otherwise the metal of the rivets will score the brake drum and the brakes may not hold properly.

Once a month it is in line with safety first principles to remove the rear wheels and wash the brake lining in kerosene. This will remove the oil and grease which handicap the proper action of the brakes. The brakes on a car should never be oiled.

A squeaking brake is a nuisance that can be avoided by proper adjustment. This annoyance can often be stepped by removing the wheels and roughening the brake lining with a file. The brake mechanism should be wiped off and oiled about once a month, or once for every five hundred miles of driving.

More accidents are probably caused by faulty adjustment or application of brakes than from any other thing. It should be a fixed habit in the life of every car owner to make a systematic brake inspection regularly. For instance, the loss of a cotter pin might lead to a serious accident. When a lock washer is used it is safety first to use a new one instead of putting the old one back.

Brakes should not drag, for dragging heats them up and wears them

out unnecessarily. Nor should brakes be too loose, for they will not act quickly enough to avoid danger. On the propeller shaft brake there is a nut on the brake band which can be adjusted to make the brake neither too tight nor too loose. The brake rod can be burned either to the right or to the left to make it the proper length for efficient use of the brake.

On the axle or wheel drum brake, where an equalizer is used apply the brake when the engine is still. Adjust the equalizer until it is parallel with the axle. On the external type of wheel drum brake, tighten or loosen the adjusting nut on the brake band and equalize the length of the brake rods. On the internal type it is necessary to remove the rear wheels, adjust the cam plates and adjusting nuts, and equalize the length of the brake rods.

When in doubt about your brakes jack up the rear wheels and apply the brake far enough so that it is just possible to turn one wheel by hand. Then adjust the brake on the other wheel so that the same amount of energy is required to turn that wheel by hand.

A lot of brake trouble will be avoided by using this important part of the car properly. When coming to a stop on a straightaway shut off the throttle and leave the clutch engaged until just before you come to a stop. Do not shut off the ignition until after you have stopped.

In going down an ordinary hill leave the clutch engaged and close down the throttle. But in going down a steep hill or a moderate hill with a heavy load put the gear in intermediate or low speed at the top of the hill and leave the clutch engaged. Shut off the throttle, and if desirable turn off the ignition switch.

In ordinary driving use the brakes as little as possible. When an emergency stop is necessary leave the clutch engaged, apply the foot brake and pull the hand brake. But do not "lock the wheels." Keep the wheels rolling to avoid skidding.

A large part of safety first in driving a car is taken care of when the brakes are properly cared for. It is criminal for any automobile owner to do less than give thoughtful consideration to this vital factor in motoring. Safety first in the use of brakes means less broken bones and more real joy in the lives of both riders and walkers.

—and the worst is yet to come



A Lesson in Life

There are sermons in stones. There are poems in the running brook. There are grand hymns of sweet content in the snow-covered mountains. The voice of nature constantly calls to us, and would lead us up to nature's God.

I would not take any sum of money that can be named for the pictures that are painted on my memory of some of nature's scenes. For instance, the grand old mountains, their bases green with tree and shrub and, above, the great rocks jutting out, sometimes in great cliff masses, telling of the old struggle with nature's immeasurable forces and unendurable fire.

Above are the peaks, white and cold with their snow masses, calm, serene, and changing not, keeping watch of the valleys below and watering them with their ever-running streams.

No pen can describe the beauty and majesty of these mountains, no soul that is alive can withstand their charm and power; it is better than ten thousand sermons to see them, standing there so pure and steadfast and unchanging; it gives to the soul

new strength for new resolves, and courage to carry them out.

I think to-day that I am altogether too far from my glorious mountains. How ridiculous that I should be worrying that I have hay out and it threatens rain; that I should care whether what I touch turns to gold. I must go back there and let their peace and impassiveness sink again into my soul.

Perhaps you have climbed one of the foothills until you stand on its summit. When first you began the ascent you could see no higher mountain—you supposed that you would be at the summit of the world when you had scaled it. But as you look farther you see that there are yet many peaks higher than you, that in truth the next peak seems as far away and as high as this one did when we began to climb it.

There is a lesson in life. We are always thinking: "When I have attained this end I will have attained all that I can do or care for." Yet there is always more to do just beyond.

No Place for Fear.

Most every day brings some grave situation, Not to be feared, but faced. Alternatives offer, in state and in nation.

Not to be feared, but faced. Dilemmas confront us each hour of the day, Presenting both right and erroneous ways, These quandaries shouldn't depress us; for they Aren't to be feared, but faced.

Each day of our life brings a problem or two, Not to be feared, but solved. We've off with the old one, let's on with the new—

Not to be feared, but solved. The puzzles involving the right and the wrong; The question how not to be weak; but be strong; These "snags" in life's school-day come hobbling along, Not to be feared, but solved.

Each day in the field there arises a foe, Not to be feared, but fought. He's not to be dodged or avoided, you know—

Not to be feared, but fought. There's nothing on earth unmistakably right That we may maintain without strenuous fight, Intrenched we find always iniquitous might—

Not to be feared, but fought. A Remarkable Legal Memory. "Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?" asked the attorney.

"Why, of course!" replied the young lady on the witness stand. "Do you remember what suit it was?" "It was a blue suit with a white collar and white cuffs and white buttons all the way down the back," replied the young lady.

Willie Knew. One morning little Willie was telling his mother and his little sister Dora about a wonderful dream he had dreamt the night before.

The dream interested his mother, but his sister looked puzzled. "What is a dream, Willie?" she inquired.

"Oh, don't you know what a dream is?" replied Willie scornfully. "Why, it's moving pictures in one's sleep!" It costs the commercial concerns of the United States over \$250,000 a year to correct errors in invoices and other papers due to poor writing.

Marriage Market Revived in France.

With a superabundance of comely marriageable women unable to find husbands, the ancient marriage market idea is being revived in some parts of France, particularly in western departments, such as Pottou and Vendee, says a Paris despatch. There tourists are witnessing some extraordinary sights, as scores of would-be wives line up in the central market place, each armed with a huge colored parasol. Kissing is as common as smiles, the whole day being given over to osculating youngsters, abandoning all else to press lips, but always under the watchful eye of the market guard.

Frequently during the market a willful swain is accepted, the usual sign being that the couple turn their back on the rest of the crowd and continue their kissing behind a sheltering parasol.

But oftener the market fails to bring immediate results and the applicant is rejected by receiving a hearty blow on the shoulders with the parasol.

Officials insist that the practice should be extended to all parts of France, pointing out that in districts where wives are chosen like vegetables there are more happy marriages, fewer divorces and fewer illegitimate children than in any other departments.

In Paris the movement has taken another form. New matrimonial bureaus are opening daily, all of them being designed to lure spare francs from the working class of girls, but apparently operating in good faith, and well equipped with long lists of the names of men who are willing to become husbands. The usual fee is 200 francs, paid in advance, with the promise of another as soon as the spouse's confidence is obtained sufficiently to enable the wife to "touch" him for a loan on the pledge of wifely obedience.

I Wonder?

Just a faintly-scented letter and a dead forgot-me-not, Tied around with faded ribbon in a tattered lover's knot, In the dusty, dusty corner of my granny's old bureau, What secrets does it treasure, what romance of long ago?

Did granny's heart beat faster 'neath her sprigged or flowered gown, When she read, "Sweet Mistress Mary, may I wait on you in town?" Did he ever come, I wonder? That, alas! we'll never know But the letter was from "David," and granny's name was "Joel!"

Cave Dwellers of Modern Times

Peasants living in the vicinity of Lakes Maggiore and Como Italy, have solved their housing problems by reverting to the most primitive form of dwelling known to man—caves. Newspaper dispatches say the peasants have dug homes for themselves in the hillsides near the lakes.

The use of caves, both artificial and natural, as dwellings is made the subject of an interesting article.

On Easter Island, in the Pacific, where innumerable caves and grottoes have been formed by the washing away of soft deposits which lie beneath the hard volcanic strata, housing accommodations present no problem. Many of the natives sleep in the open or in these caves and cheerfully point them out to the traveller as the logical shelter during the night.

In one of the wildest portions of Northern Africa, near Guermessa, on the top of a sugar-loaf mountain whose sides rise precipitously for hundreds of feet, a fierce and warlike race now live for three months in the year in stone caves hollowed out in the mountain side. The trail to the dwellings has been worn as smooth as glass by centuries of constant use, which makes an approach difficult for man and beast. These mountain men have cut separate establishments for themselves, their wives and their children, and have furnished them with rugs from Katrowan and Persia and numerous leather cushions stuffed with sheep's wool.

Suspicious of other cave-dwelling people near them and hating the stranger, they spend the remaining nine months in the year wandering with their flocks of long-haired goats, broad-tailed sheep and camels on the borders of the Sahara. Down in the valleys, too, there are plantations of superb olive and fig trees, which they protect from the other troglodytes during this season, while their houses in the mountains are being guarded by a few trusty men.

At Matmata and Medinine in Tunis are extraordinary underground pit dwellings. When he is told that he is approaching one of these villages the traveller experienced a queer sensation at seeing nothing on the landscape except crater-like holes in the earth, which look like they might have been caused by the explosion of enormous shells. As he peeps over the rim of these holes in the earth he sees below him the intimate life of the family, their dogs and camels. This

is their common living-room, which is entered from above by a slanting subterranean channel. Other rooms enter into it by means of lateral passages, and are sometimes excavated one above the other for two or three stories. It is said that as many as 1,200 people live in these pits.

There have been cave dwellers in Asia Minor since long before the time of Xenophon, who says that their houses were underground, with entrances like wells, and that in them the members of the household live with goats, cows and chickens. Here, too, they stored the hay for their animals and their own supplies of wheat, barley and vegetables. In the region around Mount Argaeus in Cappadocia, Southern Turkey, there are cave dwellers living today whose habitations, perhaps, more nearly resemble the American cliff houses to be found in Arizona and New Mexico than any others in existence, and were used as habitations as far back as 2000 B.C. The chambers of these dwellings hollowed out in the solid stone are spacious and the stairways resemble round tunnels leading from each floor to that above it. Houses have been in some instances made nine stories high, but usually they are not so pretentious.

The country of the troglodytes of Asia Minor is inaccessible, and the visitor must make his way over mountains and past rivers when his path is discernible only a few feet in front of him.

Perhaps the greatest and most beautiful of the cliff cities built since the beginning of time is Petra, on the old caravan route from Damascus to Mecca. Though it is unoccupied today, Edomites, Phoenicians, Egyptians and Romans have carved in artistic designs on the rose-red walls of its temples, amphitheatres, shrines and houses records of their successive occupations.

Europe, too, has her cave dwellers. Near Tours, France, there are a few caves that are inhabited, but for the most part the older cave rooms, possibly used by the Aquitains of Caesar's time, are used as storage rooms, with the dwellings built out in front of them. In Spain there are many artificial caves, formerly inhabited, which are now used by Spanish gypsies.

Many of the American Indians lived in natural caves and excavated dwellings in cliffs, some of the most noteworthy being those of the Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde.

The Missing Element in Prosperity.

Students of nutrition have told us for a long time that we need balanced food; that is, that we need to consume all the elements of nutrition in the proper proportions. Recent investigations have shown that we require more elements than was formerly realized, and that if any one of them is lacking, or if there is not enough of it, the body will suffer, no matter how much of the other elements it may be getting. The same principle applies to the feeding of plants. No matter how rich the soil in a certain field may be in all the elements of plant food but one, if there is not enough of that one the crop will be poor.

The principle of balance applies to every problem where several factors have to be combined. It applies very definitely and directly to the matter of industrial prosperity, which is quite as complicated and depends upon quite as many things, all working in combination, as the problem how to feed plants and animals. No matter how many elements are present or how abundant they are, if one is lacking or is present in too small a quantity the lack of that one will limit prosperity. If the other kinds are abundant, they are likely to be unemployed a large part of the time.

Careful study of the problem is likely to discover that as many hitherto unrecognized elements are necessary to economic prosperity as to bodily health. It is easy to think that all the essential elements of prosperity are present, and to wonder why prosperity does not come. From that it is a short step to conclude that the lack

of prosperity is owing to the machinations of some person or group of persons, whereas deeper study would probably show that it is owing to a lack of some necessary thing the need of which has hitherto been unrecognized or unappreciated.

There may, for example, be an abundance of manual labor, as there is in China, but a lack of knowledge of agricultural science. There may be an abundance of manual labor and technical knowledge, as in Japan, but a scarcity of land. There may be an abundance of manual labor, technical knowledge and land as in Russia, but a lack of capital. There may be all four elements, as there are in this country to-day, but a lack of men who know how to organize them all and get them to working together smoothly.

In any of these and in a multitude of other instances, the mass of the people may be poor merely because some necessary element is missing or not present in sufficient abundance. The part of wisdom is to try to discover the missing element and then take such measures as are necessary to increase the amount of it. That plan will produce more durable results than laying the blame on some one else.

The coconut palm supplies all the needs of the natives of the South Seas. The leaves of the tree when young are eaten, when old woven into clothes, baskets, bedding, paper, hats and thatch. Spears, arrows, brooms, torches, and paddles are made of the ribs of the older leaves while the flowers yield wine sugar, and vinegar. The fruit yields food, oil, matting and cord.

Giant Development in Asia Near

The continent of Asia is larger than North and South America combined. During the present century it promises to be the scene of the world's greatest development activities; and China holds the key.

China is nearly one-fourth larger than Canada. From east to west it extends over about an equal distance; measured from north to south it covers more degrees of latitude. Thus the climate of northern China is cold, while that of the far south is subtropical.

The future development of China must depend largely upon improved facilities of transportation. For lack of railroads, water-borne traffic has been highly organized, with the creation of innumerable artificial waterways, most important of which is the Grand Canal, 850 miles long. In the region of the lower Yangtze and the delta plains are thousands of miles of small canals, which take the place of roads.

Anciently a great system of well-built highways existed in China, extending to the far corners of the empire; but these have fallen into disrepair and, speaking in a general way, the roads in that country to-day are

so wretched as to be a serious obstacle to the commercial and industrial development of the republic.

The automobile problem in China is a question of roads. Natives who can afford the luxury take readily to motoring; but at present the sale of cars is restricted mainly to the treaty ports and Peking. In the vicinity of the capital eighty miles of good highways offer an attractive invitation to motorists.

Peking, though a thoroughly modern Chinese city, with a relatively small foreign population, has well-paved streets, with street cleaning and traffic arrangements not inferior to those of Montreal or Toronto. Its police is efficient and well organized; and it has no slum quarters.

There are now 6,000 miles of railroads in China. Twenty-one thousand additional miles are needed to make available the great resources, enormous production and mighty manpower of the country. For the money with which to build these roads China looks to America; and it is expected that their construction will raise the volume of China's foreign trade from \$1,000,000,000 (where it stands to-day) to \$3,000,000,000 annually.

Famous Last Words.

"I wonder if it's loaded. I'll look down the barrel and see."
"They say these things can't possibly explode, no matter how much you throw them around."
"I wonder whether this rope will hold my weight."
"That firecracker must have gone out. I'll light it again."
"Watch me skate out past the 'danger sign.' I bet I can touch it."
"These traffic policemen think they own the city. They can't stop me. I'm going to cross the street now. Let the chauffeurs look for me."
"I've never driven a car in traffic before. But they say it's perfectly simple."
"Oh, listen! That's the train whistle. Step on the accelerator and we'll try to get across before it comes!"

The Military Police.

"Yes," proudly announced the ex-captain, who is manager of a new Summer resort hotel, "all our employees are formerly service men, every one of them. The reception clerk is an old infantryman, the waiters have all been non-coms, the chef was a mess sergeant, the house doctor was a base hospital surgeon, the house detective was an intelligence man; even the pages were cadets."
"And have you any former military police?" he was asked.
"Yes," he replied joyously. "When there's a good stiff wind blowing we set them to clean the outside of the windows on the eighth floor!"

Perhaps the loneliest white woman in the world is Mary Reed, head of a leper colony in the Himalayas.

Everybody Has Something to Worry About

Here is a passage from a very discouraged man:

"If what I feel were equally distributed to the whole human family, there would not be one cheerful face left. Whether I shall ever be worth. Whether I shall ever be worth. I cannot tell. To remain as I am is impossible. I must die to appear to me."
"A man equally spiritless as I am; forsooth, am I in the world? Death must come to me, why should it not be as well to kill myself? Since I began life in a world of suffering and nothing but pain and pleasure, why should I endure these days, when nothing I am concerned in prospers?"

"Poor miserable failures! When the price of white paper is so high, why should I be allowed to sell a page with the outpourings of such incompetents? Well, the author of the first passage made a considerable reputation for himself in later life; his name was Abraham Lincoln. And the cry of defeat was uttered by a gentleman named Napoleon Bonaparte.

There is a very popular notion in the world that men are divided into two classes—the fortunate and the unfortunate.

In the one class are those to whom every good gift has been given. They are healthy, and joy in living, and the natural capacity for achievement.

The other class includes those who, by some handicap beyond their ability to conquer, are kept from being the successes that they ought to be.

This is the popular notion, I say—a notion invented by us ordinary folks as an alibi for our own shortcomings. We like to assume that the reasons for our mediocrity are beyond our control—that if only we had been

given more health or more money or more education or more something or other, we would have been something very different. It pleases us to indulge ourselves in envy toward those who just couldn't help succeeding.

But what are the facts? If any man ever lived and attained remarkable success who did not have some serious handicap to contend with, I have failed to discover that man in my reading.

Beethoven could not possibly become a great musician. He began to grow deaf at twenty-six.

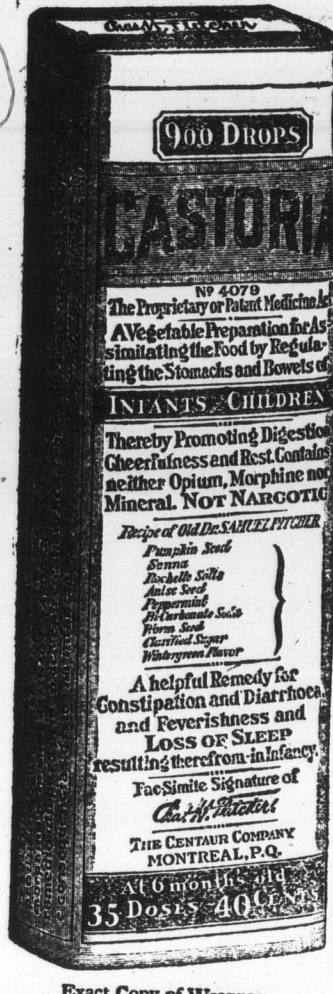
Pope had a wonderful alibi for not trying to amount to anything. He was a hunchback.

Demosthenes stammered; Julius Caesar had fits; Lamb was tied to a clerk's desk; Byron had a club foot; Doctor Johnson was a constant sufferer.

Whether success is worth the effort and sacrifice to attain it has been much debated. You and I may, if we choose, decide that a comfortable mediocrity is the most satisfactory answer to the problem of living. We have a perfect right to that decision.

But let's not fool ourselves with the idea that some handicap is responsible for our mediocrity. The difference between great men and the rest of us is chiefly a difference of spirit—of determination and the will that refuses to recognize defeat.

Nature is a very jealous distributor of gifts. Nobody gets a hundred per cent. equipment for life. The game is to see how much we can do with the cards we have to play. The real good sports do not talk about their handicaps; but you can depend on it that if you knew all the facts you would discover that every one of them has something.—Bruce



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INFANTS AND CHILDREN
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Piperine
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Constipation and Diarrhoea
and Feverishness and
LOSS OF SLEEP
resulting therefrom in Infancy
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SPRAYING OF POTATOES

Absolutely Necessary to Prevent
Blight and Rot.

How to Fight These Fungus Enemies
—Directions for Spraying—Must
Be Timely and Be Thoroughly
Done.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Potatoes are sprayed to prevent
such fungus diseases as Early Blight
and Late Blight and Rot. Efficient
spraying depends upon an under-
standing and appreciation of what
fungus diseases are.

Fungus diseases are caused by
plants known as fungi. These plants,
unlike ordinary flowering plants,
have no green coloring matter
(chlorophyll), and are unable there-
fore to manufacture their own food.
All their nourishment must be ob-
tained from decaying animal or
vegetable remains or from living
animals or plants. Those fungi which
derive their nourishment from living
plants injure them in so doing in
various ways, and thus give rise to
what are known as fungus diseases.

Late Blight and Rot is the most
destructive disease of potatoes in
Ontario. In wet seasons it frequently
destroys a very large proportion of
the crop and causes a loss of many
thousands of dollars to the farmers
of the province. This is to a large
extent a needless loss, for Late
Blight and Rot can be prevented by
timely, thorough and intelligent
spraying with Bordeaux mixture.
This has been proven by numerous
field experiments both in this country
and the United States. Spraying
every year is an insurance. Can you
afford to neglect it?

Directions for Spraying.—Spray
with Bordeaux mixture, strength 4 to
6 pounds of copper sulphate (blue-
stone) and 4 pounds of lime to 40
gallons (imperial) of water. Com-
mence spraying with Bordeaux
throughout the season. Forty to 100
gallons of the Bordeaux mixture will
be required for each application, the
amount to be used depending upon
the size of the plants. Take special
care to see that the spraying is very
thoroughly done if the weather is at
all damp about the 15th of July, as
Blight often begins at this time. Add
a poison when necessary for Potato
Beetles—arsenate of lead paste 3 1/2
pounds to each 40 gallons of the li-
quid spray or Paris green 2 pounds
to 40 gallons or a mixture of 2
pounds of arsenate of lead paste and
1 pound of Paris green to 40 gal-
lons. From three to seven applica-
tions should be made, depending up-
on the season; the wetter the weather,
the larger the number. Do not
put off spraying because it looks like
rain. If the spray is on the plants
half an hour before the rain comes
it will be dry and sufficient of it will
take place during or soon after
rain. Spraying as described above
should prevent not only Late Blight
and Rot but also Early Blight and
Potato Beetles. For Late Blight and
Rot only, it is not necessary to com-
mence spraying until about the 10th
of July, but in Ontario it is usually
advisable to spray for all three.

A hand pump barrel sprayer can
be used for small lots of potatoes.
Most men who grow any consider-
able acreage of potatoes consider
that a power potato sprayer is a
good investment. The best results
from spraying are obtained with ma-
chines fitted with T-joint attachments
so as to insure covering both sur-
faces of the leaves at each spraying.
Efficient spraying of potatoes
depends:

1. Upon the use of the proper
fungicide. Bordeaux mixture has so
far proved to be the only satisfactory
spray mixture for potato diseases.
2. Upon timely and repeated
spraying. Spraying should be com-
menced when the plants are from six
to eight inches high, and repeated at
intervals of from a week to ten days.
From three to seven applications will
be required, the number depending
upon the weather, the wetter the
weather the more frequent the
spraying.
3. Upon the liberal use of Bor-
deaux mixture. Thorough spraying
can only be done when sufficient of
the spray mixture is used. From 50
to 150 gallons of Bordeaux mixture
should be used per acre at each ap-
plication. When the plants are large
not less than 100 gallons per acre
should be applied.
4. Upon thorough spraying, which
means the covering of every portion
of the plant.
5. Upon spraying before rather
than after prolonged rainy periods.
Infection of the plants takes place
during or soon after rain. Therefore
it is of the utmost importance to have
the spray mixture on the plants when
the rain comes. If the spraying is
completed half an hour before rain
sufficient of the Bordeaux will stick
to prevent infection. If the spraying
is left until after prolonged rain in-
fection will take place before the
Bordeaux can be applied to the
plants. Putting off spraying because
it looks like rain is one of the most
frequent causes of failure to obtain
results from potato spraying.—J. E.
Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Dig out borers from trunks of
peach trees.

Spray underside of rose leaves
with nicotine sulphate to kill Leaf-
Hoppers.

Grass, clover, alfalfa, or fall sown
rye, are usually ready for pasture
now.

Watch carefully pear trees and
young apple trees for Blossom
Blight. Break off infested part. Re-
peat every second day till danger is
past. Disinfect tools and any cuts
made.

Wednesday Half Holiday

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

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

Entrance Time Table

The time-table of the High School
Entrance Examination, which will
be held on June 28th, 29th., and 30
is as follows:

June 28th.		
A. M. 9.00-11.00	Grammar	
A. M. 11.10-12.00	Writing	
P. M. 1.30-3.30	Geography	
June 29th.		
A. M. 9.00-11.30	Arithmetic	
P. M. 1.30-4.00	Literature	
June 30th.		
A. M. 9.00-11.00	Composition	
A. M. 11.15-12.00	Spelling	
P. M. 1.30-3.30	History	

Candidates are expected to be on
hand at 8.45 A. M. June 28th., for
the reading of the Regulations.

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SOAPS—SOAPS

- Very best Laundry Soap 3 lbs for 25c
 - Coal Oil per gallon 25c
 - Shredded Wheat, pkg. 75c
 - Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs. for. 25c
 - Oranges 37c to 75c per Dozen
- The Bazaar, R. J. Campo, Prop.

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Any record we have on hand to
clear at 75c each
R. J. Campo

Are your Cows milking
to suit you.

IF NOT
Get a barrel of
CANE MOLA

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men.

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Rose gas and keep your
motor free from carbon.

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

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No matter how informal
or discriminating the
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Cream will more than
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the hot weather by serv-
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and delicious dessert.

"The Cream of all Creams"

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ICE CREAM

NOTICE

Owing to the delay in procuring some of
the materials for our windows, we will not
be ready for our opening till the end of this
month. In the meantime we are sacrificing
the balance of our present stock, and must
be cleared out at any price. It will pay you
to come and buy all you need in Clothing
and Furnishings, at our special reduced prices

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the Spiral Groove

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EFFICIENT FARMING

Troubles of the Cucurbits.

Although the grower of melons, cucumbers, squashes, etc., is especially cursed with insect pests and diseases, yet, if taken in time, most of these yield to prevention or cure.

The most common insects which attack cucurbits are the yellow beetle, the squash bug, the squash vine borer, and the aphid, or melon louse; and the principal diseases are the wilt and the blight.

The easiest way to treat plants for the yellow beetle is to use some form of repellent. They abhor dust of any kind, and many odors are offensive to them. Air-slaked lime is very commonly used. It is generally scented with kerosene, turpentine, or carbolic acid. As the beetles spread so rapidly, it is important that the lime be on the plants all the time. Therefore, they should be dusted when they first appear and at frequent intervals thereafter until the danger is passed. Paris green is sometimes mixed with the lime and gets some of the beetles that the lime fails to drive away.

Other dusts are often used in place of lime, as land plaster, road dust, tobacco dust, and cayenne pepper. The two latter do not need anything to scent them with. Tobacco dust is especially good. Instead of the dust, tobacco stems are sometimes used and placed around the plants on the ground. Besides acting as a repellent, they have a high fertilizing value. Wood ashes saturated with kerosene are also used in this way, but care must be taken that they do not touch the plants as they are rather strong.

Instead of dusts, some growers use sprays. The most common is Bordeaux mixture, which is the best, as it is a fungicide as well as a repellent. Arsenate of lead is usually mixed with it, about three pounds of lead to fifty gallons of 3-6-50 Bordeaux. Lime-sulphur is sometimes used with good effect in conjunction with the arsenate of lead. A spray made by dissolving a bar of laundry soap in a pail of warm water is excellent. It kills every bug it touches and repels the rest. By pouring a barrel of water on a gallon or two of coal tar and letting it stand a day, then sprinkling on the plants, an effective spray is made.

The yellow beetle is usually ready for business at least a week before the vine crops appear, feeding this time on other foliage, but deserting it as soon as the cucurbits come. Many gardeners take advantage of this and plant early squashes as "traps" for the beetle. Killing them by pouring on pure kerosene or scalding water.

The squash vine borer is a grub which bores into the stems of melons, cucumbers, and squashes near the ground about blossoming time, where it stays until the plants wilt and die. The presence of the grub is indicated by a yellowish excrement on the outside of the stem. The only way to kill them is to split the vine carefully with a sharp knife and remove them, covering the wound with fresh earth. Trap plants are often planted for them as in the case of the yellow beetle.

The squash bug, often called stink bug, is familiar to every vine grower. He is a hard bug to kill, not succumb-

ing to either dust or spray. Vines on which they are numerous should be pulled and burned. Flat boards may be laid on the ground in the patch, under which they crawl at night. In the early morning these may be lifted and the bugs drenched with kerosene or scalding water.

The aphid, or melon louse, is very destructive and sometimes whole fields are in a critical condition from its attack before the grower is aware of their presence. They congregate in masses on the foliage, starting with three or four but soon increasing until the whole plant is covered with them. They may be repelled with tobacco dust sprinkled directly upon the lice, or by tobacco stems placed on the ground around the plants. As they are sucking insects, the poisons that kill the yellow beetle have no effect on them. If a spray is used, it must be one that will kill them by contact. Kerosene emulsion is one of the best sprays. This is made by dissolving a half pound of chipped laundry soap in a gallon of hot water, and adding two gallons of kerosene while it is boiling hot. This mixture must then be churned with a pump or otherwise for ten or fifteen minutes until it is a creamy mass. When ready to use, put one part of the emulsion to fifteen or twenty parts of water. Another good spray is made by dissolving six pounds of whale oil soap in fifty gallons of water. If the lice have such a start that the plant is beginning to die, pull the plant, drench it with emulsion, and bury it right where it is.

The wilt disease of vine crops is often as destructive as the aphid. As the vines are likely to wilt from several other causes, it will pay to investigate to find out the real cause. Cut across a wilted stem and let the slime ooze out, then touch the slime with the finger. If the material can be drawn out in a long cobwebby thread, it is the wilt disease, as none of the other causes possess this peculiarity. There is no known remedy for this disease except prevention. A rotation of crops, not planting these crops in succession on the same ground, will help to prevent it. All diseased plants should be removed as soon as they appear. It is spread very rapidly from plant to plant by the yellow beetle and other insects; hence "get the beetle" should be the slogan of the grower.

The melon blight or rust appears about the time the melons begin to set, appearing near the base of the plant in the form of round rust-colored spots which rapidly spread until the leaves die. In a week or so the patch looks as though a fire had run over it. After it has attacked a vine, there is but little use of spraying. The only preventive is to spray with Bordeaux mixture, starting when the vines begin to run and repeating every week or ten days until the crop is matured.

Controlling Chicken Mites.

Probably one of the worst nuisances that the average poultryman has to contend with is the presence of mites in and about the chicken houses. It doesn't take a very exhaustive examination to find them in nearly all parts of the coop. Therefore, you cannot blame the hen for not being interested in breaking the egg-laying record. The nest is literally alive with them and she does not relish the thought of nesting among them. Without doubt, when these tiny pests are numerous, egg-production is greatly reduced and the growth of the younger chickens retarded as well as affecting the quality of the flesh on the infested birds.

Their presence can readily be determined by noticing small areas on boards that have a speckled appearance, looking as if dusted with salt and pepper. This is probably their excrement and cast-off skins. The mites themselves are probably hiding in nearby cracks in great numbers, where their eggs will also be found. In badly infested houses it is not unusual for the chickens to become weak and their combs pale, due to the insidious attacks of these pests. Many times conditions are so unbearable that setting hens will desert their nests and spoil the eggs, and instances have been known where the hens have been killed while on their nests, due to the attack of thousands of these pests.

About a week is required for the mites to develop from the egg to the adult and each female lays about twenty-five to thirty-five eggs, so it is seen that the rate of development is very rapid. It is absolutely essential that the mites have blood during all stages of their growth and this is taken for the most part at night.

If these pests are at all numerous no half-way measures will give relief. If they are to be controlled energetic methods must be pursued. Inasmuch as there are but few mites on the chickens during the day time and as a majority are hiding in cracks, or similar places, the daylight hours are the best time to apply remedial measures. The first thing to do is to remove the roosts, if possible, as well as all of the unnecessary boards and boxes. Clean the straw and litter from the nests and when this is done it will be

ready for the application of a good insecticide.

Crude petroleum is very effective and retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most localities it is quite cheap. If used as a spray it should be thinned by adding one part of kerosene to four parts of the crude oil. It might be well to strain it before spraying so as to remove any foreign particles that might tend to clog the nozzle. Pure kerosene, or kerosene emulsion, used at double the strength usually applied to plants, will destroy any mites that it hits, but it doesn't penetrate into cracks very readily and so the application may have to be repeated in about two or three weeks. When spraying with any material the chickens should be kept out until after it has had a chance to dry. When spraying be sure to hit everything, even the ceiling. Before replacing the roosts be sure that they have been treated thoroughly with some insecticide so as to kill the mites hiding there. A coat of whitewash, in which five per cent. of crude carbolic acid or cresol has been added, will aid greatly after the insecticide has been applied and dried. It not only helps in the general control campaign but also gives a clean appearance to the coop. A dust bath for the chickens gives much relief but, at the time they use it there are very few mites

The Undesirable Scrub Bull.

That invariably defective animal, the scrub bull, is being gradually eliminated. The Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, by its policy of loaning pure-bred bulls to specially organized associations in newly settled districts and in backward sections of the older provinces, is doing much towards achieving this end. In the seven years following the inauguration of this policy in 1913, 2,531 bulls, purchased for \$368,596, an average of \$144.85 per head, had been loaned. Of these, British Columbia has had 119, Alberta 497, Saskatchewan 539, Manitoba 220, Ontario 216, Quebec 759, New Brunswick 64, Nova Scotia 79 and Prince Edward Island 38. Returns substantiate the statement that where these bulls have been used there has been a considerable improvement in the stock market, and that in many districts to which bulls were loaned five or six years ago, farmers have felt warranted in buying pure-bred animals of their own. As a result, department-loaned sires are released and sent to more needy districts. This is particularly noticeable in Quebec, where the number loaned decreased from 200 in 1916 to 62 in 1919, while in Alberta and Saskatchewan the loaning had increased. It is interesting to note as evidence of the economy practiced in carrying out the policy that in one year 426 bulls whose usefulness had become impaired were sold for an average of 67 per cent. of their original cost.

One of the most valuable features of rye as a forage for the pigs is that it furnishes a supply of green food during the seasons when the ordinary crops and pastures are of little value.

Two Farm Ideas I Found in Europe

By CHARLES P. HUNTINGDON.

During the war I "got across," and had an opportunity to study agriculture in France and Luxembourg. Two things made a deep impression on me—things which we Canadians can learn and practice to advantage.

The first, and the one of greatest importance, is the high value which Europeans place on manure. Not a drop is wasted, and it is returned in its entirety, practically, to their fields. The farmers in France and in Luxembourg do not live on their farms, but in little villages, going to and from their fields daily. Stock, crops, and people are all housed under the same roof. And the manure pile is an omnipresent part of the village home. We used jokingly to say that we could judge whether a family were wealthy or poor by the size of the manure heap. And we were usually correct.

When we first noticed the pretentiousness of these manure piles and the careful manner in which they were cared for, we thought that it was due to France's serious food situation, and to the fact that she had been in the war for four long years. But when I asked one farmer if it were a new practice, which they had acquired through the stress of war conditions, he replied that as far back as he could remember his father had taught him that his success as a farmer would be dependent, to a large extent, on his care in handling manure.

Whenever they cleaned their stables they piled the manure neatly, the dung from the cattle being mixed with that of the horses, swine, and chickens, and, if they had them, that of the sheep. The pile was always kept in a moist state, water being poured on it if necessary. Most of the year they were able to haul it out weekly, and so they had little trouble with fire-fang or burning. The liquid drained into a cistern from which it was pumped into large tank wagons. This was the most valuable part of the manure was thus taken direct to the fields.

I wonder how many such appliances there are on Canadian farms? Certainly too few. But with the increasing cost of every commodity, we too are coming to realize the true value of manure. Proper drains for our

Poultry

If there is not plenty of natural shade to protect the fowls and chicks from the sun's rays, make shelters of cloth, burlap, boards or brush, or raise the coops a foot from the ground so that the poultry can find a cool place underneath.

Water is very important for old fowls and young stock in all kinds of poultry. Unless they have free access all the time to a fresh, clean supply in clean dishes, you cannot expect the best results from your investment.

As the chicks grow they require more coop room and unless more room is provided they crowd at night and overheat, their strength is decreased and their growth checked, and in some cases actual death results. This is a costly way of economizing.

Do not let damp muck of any kind remain in the troughs or dishes after the poultry has finished eating because it soon spoils, and reduces the appetite of the poultry and, if they eat it in considerable quantities, causes digestive troubles.

Do not feed the young and old stock in the same place and at the same time; the young ones need all the food that they can eat while the old ones, if given such an opportunity, will sometimes eat more than is at all necessary or advisable.

Useful Leg Bands.

When birds are not to be trapped the colored single coil spiral bands are all that is necessary. If there are only two classes the pullets can be left unbanded. Then the bands will denote hens and it is only necessary to band hens that are retained as breeders. The double coil spiral bands show up more plainly than the single coil but they cost more money and the single coil answers all practical purposes.

The large numbered aluminum bands are useful in marking hens to be trapped. Then each bird must have a number and the bands must fit very securely so that none will be lost and cause a confusion of the laying records. Some breeders buy the large numbered bands which are colored and made of aluminum and celluloid. They are attractive and seem to add to the appearance of the flock of pure-bred birds wearing them.

Aluminum bands can be purchased which are sealed with a soft metal rivet. This is of value when shipping breeding stock to unknown customers. It is also practically a guarantee that the bands will not be lost. Bands cost more money than formerly and it pays to remove them from birds that are marketed for meat. When birds are sold as breeders they can be banded before shipment and then the buyer will always be able to distinguish them from his own stock even if the birds are very similar.

Do not forget that all kinds of poultry, young and old, require lots of clean, cool water during hot weather and that unless it is furnished the best results cannot be obtained. Keep the water dishes full.

The Sunday School Lesson

JUNE 23.

The Social Task of the Church (Review). Golden Text—Rev. 21: 3.

The great central truth which has been before us in all the lessons of the quarter is that the Christian law of love is the law of our common human life. It is the law of living together. God loves, and we must love. "God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him." The life and ministry of Jesus Christ was at the same time a revelation of God and a revelation of love. He loved us and gave himself for us. The Christian who believes in Christ, who seeks to follow Christ, who takes therefore desire to be governed by the same law of love. Love will be his world, his inspiration, his life.

"I say to thee, do thou repeat To the first man whom thou dost meet, In lane, highway, or open street, That he, and we and all men, move Under a canopy of love, As broad as the blue sky above."

The Christian whose life is thus governed by love will seek worthiness as well as usefulness. For love, if it is to be true and strong, enables the one who loves. He will desire to be true that so he may speak truth, to be strong that he may help the weak, to be good that he may do good. And so the Christian man will seek for himself, as well as for others, good health, and knowledge, and friendship, and recreation, and work in which he may exercise his powers—everything, indeed, which makes for a full, and rich, and happy life. He will avoid the habits and indulgences which are hurtful, the recreations that debase, and the work which is destructive of character and honor. He will not seek wealth at the expense of a good conscience, nor success by dishonest means. Always, while seeking what is best for himself, he will be regardful, in the largest way, of the interests of others, and will be content to sacrifice gain, or property, or even life itself, if by so doing he can help others to greater good.

The Christian will be a worker. Christ himself, both in the carpenter's craft and His later ministry, was a strenuous and untiring worker. His follower cannot and will not be idle. The possession of wealth can be to him no excuse for idleness. He will find happiness, health, and true nobility in labor. Moreover he will gladly learn to work with others, recognizing their tasks important and honorable as his own. He will find firm and true comradeship and brotherhood in labor. Even in competition with

others he will never lose the sense of comradeship. He will regard health and honorable rivalry as a form of co-operation, in business as on the sporting field. He will play the game and play it fairly and justly.

We have learned also that the follower of Jesus Christ will be interested and active in all efforts to make the home, the neighborhood, the business community and the whole world better. Not superficially or carelessly, but as a diligent and earnest student he will look upon the social and economic movements of his time. He will not be a mere partisan, or blind follower of some social creed. He will be willing to learn, even if learning sometimes compels a change of view. What is true, and just, and right he will always be seeking; what is false only will he hate.

Application. There is no limitation in the plan of redemption which God has for the world. What has been the experience of multitudes of men, "old things are passed away; behold all things are become new" is to be the final result even with the world. All that has to do with the sin and misery of men will disappear and in its place there will appear a new world beautiful with the likeness of Paradise. This vision granted to St. John so many centuries ago is still the animating purpose of the Church. Daily millions of men pray, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," and day by day the marshalled hosts of the Christian army seek to secure that for which they pray.

Least by reason of the slow maturing of God's plans, we grow sceptical of the success of the program and settle down to be content with things as they are, let us notice that first named amongst those who shall have no part in the New Jerusalem are two classes, whose only fault has been that they have been "fearful and unbelieving." They doubted God's ability to bring His great designs to pass. Because they doubted they were not prepared to give themselves heartily to serving those high plans. They have their part "in the lake which burneth." Donald Hankey said, "Religion is just betting your life that there is a God." That means not only believing it with one's mind, but "flinging ourselves and our energies after our belief." Difficult as the task may be, let us remember that "all power" has been committed to the Saviour of the world, and that with His Father, who is our Father and our Helper, "all things are possible."

My Farm Map Helps Me.

I can't expect to make my farm produce and pay me profits as it should, unless I know my soil.

In my bookcase is a good-sized map drawn to an accurate scale, and on this map is an entire contour of my farm which tells me what I want to know.

No matter how dark the night or how stormy the day, I can go to this map and tell exactly where each tile drain has its source, and just what kind of soil it is trying to drain. On this map is an accurate outline of each field showing just what kind of soil is in each section of each field, and just what condition this soil is in. If it's sandy loam, it is so marked; if thin, well-mellowed, well-fertilized, but not sufficiently drained, it is thus marked. If it is heavy clay, underlaid with hardpan, or if a washed hillside, or if a depression exists, these features are recorded. And so I have a complete picture of the farm before me at my fireside.

This map-making has caused me to study closely our entire farm, and it makes it easier to plan how deep or shallow it should be drained for best results, just what crops to plant in different fields, and just how to fertilize certain sections of these fields to get best results.

Thus I grow barley in black loam because I know it will grow barley best, following corn stubble; I grow oats on a sandy loam soil, following corn stubble, because it will produce oats better than barley. I grow my sugar-beet crop in a black, loose sandy loam, following clover, because it gets me the greatest tonnage; and I grow our potatoes in a yellow sandy loam plot because I get a good yield of smooth tubers, with a flavor that the black loose loam will not give.

I can put this map on the table during a wet, stormy day, and tell almost to a point of accuracy how much water this tile-drain outlet is carrying, and just how much that lateral in the back field is drawing from that swamp where I never used to grow anything but tadpoles and mosquitoes.

I can also read on this map just the acreage for wheat, or that best for oats, or any other crop, without going over the farm to hunt the spot.

Keep the little chickens out of the dew-covered grass, especially on cool mornings, as it may chill them.

Brooder chicks have no mother to talk to them, but their wooden mother never runs away from them.

Denizens of the poultry yard will benefit from good pasture as well as the larger live stock on the farm. In many cases it will pay to provide small patches of alfalfa, clovers, or some quick-growing pasture crop.



A little clock grew weary, As it sat upon the shelf, 'Twas tired of ticking all the time, And murmured to itself: "There isn't anybody else."

"That works so hard; I'm blest If I don't think it's time that I Should take a little rest."

And so it stopped, and Mrs. Brown Took all its works apart, And oiled them with a feather. But she couldn't make it start, So, when she found her little clock Had really stopped for good, She threw it out among the junk Behind a pile of wood.

And there it lay and pondered, Doing nothing all the time, But thinking, thinking, thinking hard, Among the dust and grime, Until it saw the folly Of the thing that it had done, And then it felt so sorry That it started in to run.

When Mrs. Brown came out next day To get a load of wood, She heard the ticking of the clock, And gladly cried: "Oh! Good! My little clock is running now!"

And, with a beaming face, She took it back into the house, And put it in its place.

And now the clock is happy For this secret it has found: "There's lots more fun in working, Than there is in loafing round."

The Dairy
E. M.: What can be fed to veal calves to fatten when I am shy of milk to feed them?

There really is no substitute for whole milk for making veal. You can grow calves fairly well with substitutes. There are some calf meals made into gruel that calves do very well on, and in a little time the calves get so they eat dry food, like crushed oats, clover hay, and grow up to be good thrifty calves, but they never make veal calves. If you want fat veal calves at six or eight weeks old I know of nothing that will take the place of whole milk, but with plenty of skim-milk and oil meal or flaxseed meal with other grain, you can get a calf when he is four or five months old to be pretty good baby beef, but a veal calf is supposed to be six or eight weeks old when he is fattened and it takes whole milk to do that.

If you would have healthy and vigorous cattle, have the barn well lighted and ventilated.

Have you cane-seated chairs that need cleaning? Sponge with soap and water to both cleanse and tighten.

WOOL
Pack up your lot and ship to us. We do the rest—fair grading—highest prices—spot cash payment. Try us.
WM. STONE SONS, LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
Established 1870

American GALVANIZED Steel FENCE POSTS
THE POST without a FAULT
No Clips or Staples Necessary
Manufactured By THE CANADIAN STEEL and WIRE Co., Limited HAMILTON CANADA

Amateurs Attention!
Introductory Offer good for ten days
FILMS FINISHED BY MAIL
Any Size Roll and One Print from each negative for
25 CENTS PER ROLL
Expert attention, and 24-hour Service.

ALEX. J. McLEAN
435 SPADINA AVE. TORONTO

Man is a Queer Mixture.

What are you worth? Even if you have not a penny in your pockets you are always worth a certain amount of cash.

Just you, yourself. The human body is a bundle of chemicals, and chemicals have their cash value.

Three quarters of your physical make-up is water, which does not fetch much. You have, however, enough albuminoids to make a couple of dozen eggs. You contain enough salt to fill an ordinary salt-cellar, enough grease to make seven bars of soap, and enough iron to make a respectable paper-weight.

You are quite correct in referring to your own sweet self, for the human body contains quite an egg-cupful of sugar.

The Woolworth Building, New York City, 792 feet, is the second highest structure on earth. The Eiffel Tower, Paris, 1,000 feet, is the only thing that tops it.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Success.
We gather the gold and store it. And the whisper is heard, "Success." But tell me, ye cold white sleepers, is that achievement the best?

We struggle for power and win it. But lo! like a fleeting breath it is lost in the realms of silence. Whose ruler and king is death.

The glory is most in the doing. And not in the trophy that is won. The house that is built in the shadows may shine in the rays of the sun.

Perhaps in the ultimate judgment The effort alone will avail; Carry on, weary, exhausted pilgrim The faint-hearted only will fail.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. W. Beesley, Mille Roche, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight months and would not be without them. I used them for indigestion and teething and my baby is cutting his teeth without any trouble whatever. I can highly recommend the Tablets to other mothers." What Mrs. Beesley says thousands of other mothers say. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion and making teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Feels Like One.
"Ma, I wish you wouldn't call me your lamb when folks are around."
"Why not, Eddie?"
"It makes me feel so sheepish."

Perfect Explanation.
Mother—"How was it that you didn't win the spelling prize, after all, darling?"
Darling—"Oh, just because I put too many z's in scissors."

A Woman's Way.
"Oh, Harry!" sighed Phil, the other day. "It is a hard, hard thing to please a woman!"
"What has happened now?" inquired Harry, sympathetically.

"My wife!" moaned Phil. "My Margaret has told me so repeatedly that men pay more attention to women before marriage that I had a big bunch of roses sent up to her, and I took home a big box of chocolates when I returned from the office last night."
"And wasn't she pleased?"
"Oh, I don't know! But she's been talking ever since about how much more sensible it would have been if I'd sent home a ham, and brought home a new doormat."

Really Useful.
The happy couple, just married, were off on their honeymoon. They left London with their little hearts beating as one as they say in the love-books.

They had to change trains at Clapham Junction, and an obliging porter, whilst struggling with their luggage, made mental note of the fact that the young woman's hair was combed with rice.

Presently he approached the glad young man, and pulling a folded paper from his pocket, said:
"Here's a present for you, sir, with the company's compliments."
"Indeed!" said the traveller. "What is it?"
"A railway map, sir."

"Oh, thank you! But what are these marks in blue pencil?"
"There's the beauty of that map, sir," answered the porter. "Those marks show just where the tunnels are, and their length."
"Oh, George, give the porter half-a-crown!" cooed the bride.

A SPLENDID TONIC FOR WEAK PEOPLE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Act on the Blood and Nerves.
Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in many cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery. In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a fine tonic medicine, harmless and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who are thin and pale, for tired women, and for old people who fall in strength, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic. Thousands have testified to the benefit derived from the use of this medicine, among them is Mrs. William Gallie, Hantsport, N.S., who says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was so weak and run down that I could hardly do my own work. I often suffered from headaches and was very nervous. I then began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I can truthfully say I have found them the best medicine I have ever taken. You may depend upon it I will advise other sufferers to take these pills."

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

June Song.
June and roses, every petal Bathed in sunshine and exhaling Scents to put the strong on mettle. Spiced elixirs for the ailing. No time for prosaic things. Yet how we would miss our noses When the summer solstice brings June—and roses!

June and roses, crimson, yellow, Pink and miracles of whiteness. Each more lovely than its fellow. Each a sweeter sphere of brightness. Walls are builded all for naught. When my garden's book uncloses And the year at prime has brought June and roses.

Do Not Think of Self.
When men get to thinking of "hard times" and their personal "hard luck," they forget to think of anything else. If their work goes badly, they can always fall back on the excuse that they "can't do any better until business is set on its feet again." But who is going to set business on its feet if every one waits for normal times before he starts to work in earnest?

If you can't learn to smile, you can't learn to sell.

Advertising is News

Without advertisements, this paper would not be as interesting to you, because the information about goods for sale in the stores is news—just that.

Many people read newspapers as much for their advertising columns as they do for other news.

This is particularly true at this time of the year.

Stores are now advertising Spring Wearing Apparel and a host of things that are bought for household use incident to spring cleaning.

Think of the money that will be spent by women for spring clothing. The new frocks, hats, shoes, lingerie, corsets, gloves, sweaters, neckwear, light wraps and blouses that will be bought.

The same is true of men's buying. Think of the suits, light top coats, hats, shirts, collars, ties, gloves, socks, shoes—the sporting goods and the incidental wearing apparel bought for golf, tennis, and so on.

Think of the new things that will be bought for spring cleaning and home convenience at this time. The vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers, brooms, gas and electric heaters, ranges, washing machines, paints, varnishes, floor wax, cleansing fluids, curtains, upholstery, garden and porch furniture, lawn mowers, garden tools, etc.

Think of the lighter foods coming into use. Cereals, fruits, salads.

All these new demands are incident to the changing season, and they all are Trade Stimulating.

People feel livelier at this time and consequently loosen up their purse strings.

The opportunity for local merchants to get over effective Local Advertising News at this time is so evident that it needs no emphasis.

The Match Box.

I am a boat upon a stormy sea,
My shortened sail still bellies to the wind
I have a hundred tars aboard of me,
My holds are full of whispered mystery,
I carry hidden guns of deadliest kind.

Sealed orders has my captain—whither bound
Only the Emperor who sealed 'em knows,
The waters hereabout in rocks abound,
And storms are frequent; I may run aground,
Little my captain cares what weather blows.

Before my launching—not so long before—
A surly owner cast me empty down
And pocketed his reeky pipe and swore,
But urchins roving on the river shore
Found me and rigged and launched me as their own.

Twice have I been submerged, once overset;
The urchins haled down stones and
righted me;
Till one of them fell in, and all got wet,
And they in terror of the scold they'd get
Went off and left me to the open sea.

I am a match box on a river now,
A spent match in my mast, a leaf my sail,
The sport of all the veering gusts that blow,
Had I once gold and spices below?
Or was it all a sweet and idle tale?

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia
Coming to George's Defense.
The outbound car, says a London newspaper, was crowded to the doors. The woman had a child in her arms, and it was either whining or bawling all the time. She was doing her best to quiet it but without success; and the audible comments of the other passengers regarding babies in general and that baby in particular did not help to soothe the mother's growing irritation. Finally the car reached George's Cross, and the conductor, putting his head in at the door, loudly cried out the name of the place. "George's Cross! George's Cross!"

"Of course he's cross," cried the mother with flashing eyes, "and so would you be if you were cutting your back teeth."

Many men, with bravery and a spade, start the job that the neighborhood gardener is called in to finish.

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, E. Gray Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Good Advice to Boy Scouts.

Recently Dr. Charles D. Hart, Chairman of the Boy Scouts of Philadelphia, gave some good advice to the boy on having a definite purpose to achieve, and then bending every effort to win the goal. He pointed out that the boys who, by their own efforts, learn the things that come into their possession, are more appreciative of them than are those who obtain them too easily from indulgent parents. In the course of his address Dr. Hart said:

"The boy who gains a coveted thing in the same position as a man in later life who wins honors. It will be really enjoyed only if honestly earned by real personal effort.

"The boy who can obtain any article, such as a baseball outfit or a bicycle, merely by asking for it, soon tires of it. There is no enjoyment in its possession. His toys are broken, his athletic goods forsaken, and he is always ready with the cry 'What can I do now?' The boy who goes out and through an effort becomes the possessor of some article, realizes its value in the terms of the energy spent. It may not be a monetary value, but there soon is a joy in the possession and he takes great care of the article so gained.

"It is one of the especial rules of the Boy Scouts that they shall be duly entitled to what they receive. They take no tips and rewards for services, but when, by good, honest effort they can obtain something that is beyond their ordinary reach, it amounts to an upbuilding of their character. They begin to find their place in the world and feel that they are the possessors of personal property gained through their own efforts."

The Boy Scout movement, properly carried on under competent and trustworthy officers, is one of the most wholesome agencies in the upbuilding of robust and manly virtues among boys. The boys who undertake the obligations of the Boy Scouts, and faithfully carry them out until they become competent masters of the craft, are better fitted for playing the great game of life, honorably and efficiently, than those who neglect such a course of training. The Boy Scout movement is designed to develop honorable and manly boys, and deserves every encouragement.

Illuminated Darning Egg.

A "illuminated darning egg" is the novel and clever idea of a New Yorker, John B. Warren, its most important object being to relieve the eye-strain which ordinarily attends the job of mending socks and stockings. The egg is of translucent china, and is screwed upon the end of a hollow handle which contains an electric battery. The handle, at the point where it enters the egg, carries a tiny electric lamp. A push with the thumb on a switch at one side of the handle starts the lamp to glowing.

When the egg has been inserted into a stocking, the fabric of the latter is brightly illuminated. For the lamp inside is provided with a reflector, supplemented with a diffusing lens. Thus the threads of the stocking are shown up conspicuously, to the special advantage of a mender whose eyesight is poor.

The darning, indeed, may operate on the stocking in a light that is otherwise poor; and it is claimed that much better work may be done when the illuminated egg is employed.

If desired, the battery may be dispensed with, and the lamp connected with the ordinary house circuit.

MONEY ORDERS.
Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

A Little Wisdom.
Choose your wife by ear as well as eye.
The power that often wins is simple patience.

Those who are true to themselves are never false to others.
In the company of strangers don't introduce your tongue.
A promise should be given with caution and kept with care.

When one door sticks, look around for another that will open.
Water, smoke, and a nagging woman, drive men out of the house.
Consult your purse, and not your inclination, as to what you should buy.

To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Classified Advertisements.
COMPOSITORS AND PRESSMEN wanted for open shops. Highest wages 48-hour week, permanent positions guaranteed. Apply the Reid Press Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

O. McPherson, Furniture Dealer, Undertaker, Armstrong, B.C., Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Sirs—Since the start of the Baseball season we have been hindered with sore muscles, sprained ankles, etc., but just as soon as we started using Minard's Liniment our troubles ended. Every baseball player should keep a bottle of your liniment handy. Yours truly, W. E. McPHERSON, Secretary Armstrong High School Baseball Team.

ASPIRIN
"Bayer" is only Genuine

FRED ROBERTS, of Vancouver, B.C., says he knows what it is to enjoy good health for first time in six years—Rheumatism relieved and gained ten pounds.



"For the first time in six years I know what it is to enjoy good health, and since it was Tanlac that got rid of my troubles and put me into such fine shape, I think it is up to me to state the facts for the benefit of others," said Fred Roberts, 1624 Georgia St. East, Vancouver, B.C.

"I suffered for years from biliousness and my appetite varied a lot. Sometimes I would hardly touch a bite and other times I would eat a hearty meal, but, as sure as fate, if I did eat anything, I had to suffer for it afterwards. I would get nauseated and bloat up with gas so bad I'd have palpitation of the heart and almost choke for breath. I had violent headaches that left me weak and lifeless and suffered with such awful pains in the back that it was agony to stoop over. I also had rheumatism in my right leg which gave me a lot of trouble and which kept me awake so much at night that I was tired most of the time.

"I've only taken four bottles of Tanlac so far, but already I have gotten wonderful results from it. I have a good appetite, can eat anything I fancy and never have a sign of biliousness or gas or pain afterwards. My food seems to do me good too, for I feel much stronger and have gained ten pounds in weight. I'm not bothered with pains in the back any more and the rheumatism has entirely disappeared. I now sleep well at night and get up feeling fine. My wife also has been taking Tanlac with wonderful results and she joins me in expressing our thanks for the great good we have gotten from it."

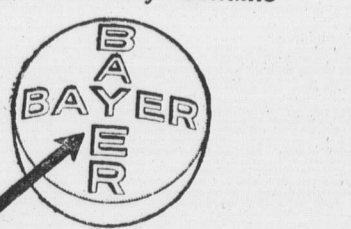
Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Cheerful looks make every dish a feast.
Egg whites are often slightly yellowish or greenish. But high-class restaurants and hotels demand eggs whose albumen shall be when cooked



Keep Your Skin Clear By Using Cuticura
The Soap for daily use in the toilet, cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals little irritations, roughness, or pimples. Cuticura Talcum soothes and cools the skin and overcomes heavy perspiration. Delicate, delightful, distingué.
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lysons, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

ASPIRIN
"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

You Always Get full food value for your money when you eat Grape-Nuts

Each golden granule of this attractive wheat and malted barley food is rich in nutriment for body and brain. Serve Grape-Nuts direct from the air-tight packet for breakfast or lunch.

Crisp-Delicious-No Waste
"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Frankville

A number of the young people from here attended the Social held at Easton Corners, on Tuesday eve. Mr and Mrs Burnham of Brockville were guests of Mrs M. Livingston last week.

Walter Oliver, of Cobalt is spending his holidays with his parents Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Oliver. Mrs. Oliver went to Ottawa on Thursday to be with her mother who is very ill. Mr R. J. Latimer of Montreal, spent the past week with his cousin Jas. Mitchell, and returned on Monday to his home.

Miss Fenton, teacher, accompanied Miss Foster, teacher of Leehighs, to her home at Newbliss, and spent the week end.

Mr David Dowsley of Gananoque spent last week visiting his brother Thomas, and other friends.

Mr Lahey, manager of Merchants Bank has been transferred. Mr Ferity being appointed manager.

The Annual Garden Party will be held on Parsonage Lawn, June 29th.

A number of schools are combining to hold a school picnic in Sopers grove June 28th.

Mrs M. Livingston spent the week end with friends in Smiths Falls.

Mrs W. D. Livingston spent a few days last week with Mrs Curtis of Delta.

A large number attended the funeral on Sunday of the late Jas. L. Gallagher, interment was made in Harlem.

Mr A. Coad of Brockville visited his brother Joseph, last Saturday.

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6

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BEST LITTERING TIME

Have the Young Pigs Arrive in April or October.

June and December the Months for Mating—Give the Sow Good Farrowing Quarters—Care of Milk in Hot Weather.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Now is the time to start and get ready for the fall litter of pigs. Any females of breeding age should be bred as soon as possible in order that they may farrow before the cold weather of winter sets in. The gestation period of the sow is sixteen weeks and consequently, if the sows are to farrow before winter, it is necessary that they be bred soon. For the average farmer the best time to have the sows farrow is in April and October. When the pigs are born in April they are given a chance to get a good start before the hot weather comes. When the litter comes in the fall, say October or early November, the young pigs are given a chance to get out into the fields and get exercise, which gives them an early start before they are put into the closer confinement of winter quarters.

For those contemplating breeding sows for fall litters, always pick the strongest and most typy on hand. Always use the best individuals to be had, particularly those exhibiting a good matronly appearance as shown by the number of teats. Plenty of exercise while the sows are pregnant is very essential, and a good way for the sows to gain this is to allow them the freedom of the fields after the grain has been cut and taken off. As the time for farrowing approaches, closer watch must be kept on the sow in pig, and a few days, say two weeks before her time is up she should be brought in and introduced to her new quarters. She need not necessarily be kept in there all the time, but she should receive a little grain at the outset with plenty of water and some feed of a laxative nature to prevent constipation, which is the bane of hog raisers. By judicious feeding of the sow previous to farrowing the owner will have the sow in good physical condition and the pigs will come strong and healthy, and there will be lots of milk for the youngsters when they arrive.

As for farrowing quarters any good warm box-stall, free from draughts and dampness, is a good place. The quarters should be dry and clean. Some people advocate little bedding for the sow while the pigs are young, claiming that the youngsters are liable to get buried in the straw and the sow is liable to lie on them. A good remedy for this would be to use cut straw where possible. However, if the cut straw is out of the question, it may be just as well not to be too liberal with the long straw. The farmer must use his own judgment when emergencies arise, always being careful to do the best thing for the mother and family.

—J. C. McBeath, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hot Weather Suggestions on the Care of Milk.

It is one of the anomalies of life that the sources of our greatest pleasures and greatest means of food, may also be sources of life's greatest pains and most harm. Milk is a case in point. Milk is the best source of life's greatest need—proper and sufficient food. It may also be a cause of the destruction of life, because it may become the home or feeding ground of those death-dealing organisms which are now recognized as the cause of practically all deaths, except those due to accident or old age.

Fortunately we have discovered comparatively simple methods of combating the effects of what are called pathogenic (disease-producing) bacteria. These may be stated in a few short rules as follows:

1. Milk which is consumed in a raw condition must be drawn only from cows which are healthy. Milk given from cows which are sick, which are not good-doers, and especially milk from cows with a cough, must be pasteurized.

2. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, it should be cooled to 50 degrees F. or lower, and be kept at that temperature until consumed. This makes an unfavorable condition for the germs to grow in.

3. All pails, strainers, dippers, milk bottles, pitchers, etc., which come in contact with the milk, must be thoroughly washed and preferably sterilized, or be rinsed after washing in a chlorine solution, which has been found to be one of the best germicides.

4. Milk should not be exposed to the air any longer than absolutely necessary, as this seeds the milk with a fresh lot of germs. This means that the pail of milk in a closed vessel should not be in an open dish.

5. "Left over" milk from meals should not be put into the general supply, as this causes the whole lot to spoil.

6. "Left over" milk from the sick room should be pasteurized or destroyed, as it may spread disease.

7. Milk at all times and in all places should be kept clean and cool. —H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

A regular supply of salt will be found helpful in promoting thrift in live stock.

If pasture is provided for pigs, it will require less meal for a pound of gain.

Mares previous to foaling will perform a good deal of work if they are carefully handled and the result will be stronger foals than with idle mares.

COWS IN HOT WEATHER

Shade and an Abundance of Water Are Necessary.

Trees in the Pasture a Boon—Some Cows Drink 20 Gallons of Water a Day at High Milk Flow—Fly Remedies—Lice on Hogs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things—effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. This is being remedied to some extent by the planting of trees along roadsides, lanes, and line fences where the trees will not interfere with the crops. But it takes a long time for trees to grow into a size which will provide much shade.

When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the O. A. College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these trees on a hot day. These groves make the fields where located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. On a live stock and dairy farm, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land. They, of course, must be protected when young, from injury by the stock, but this can be done without too much expense.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture field, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the stock during the heat of the day, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor cleaning the stable, and keeping the cows clean, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving soiling or silage feed to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day, and the cows be kept inside while it is very hot. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Creek" in Brant County during dry spells. The cows were nearly famished when they reached the "Creek" and would drink until they looked like bursting. But, by the time they reached home, after walking for a mile-and-a-half over a dusty road, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a sure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other sources of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply. In some districts, more particularly in the natural gas regions, the water may be salt or sulphur, in which cases, large tanks or cisterns for storing rainwater may be necessary, but this is unusual.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply a large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the creamery, cheeseery, condensery, or city dealer. Milk consists of about 87½ per cent. water, and this water must come from the drink and feed of the cow. A cow giving 10 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk daily, will drink over 200 lbs. (20 gallons) of water in a day. Cows giving less milk will drink in proportion. Give the cows plenty of water. Young cattle, calves, and hogs, also need plenty of clean water in hot weather.

There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is not time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent, is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer. The expense is not great and the freedom from worry by both cow and milker is worth the money.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any old grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, creosol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for twenty-five cows and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, nor allow hairs to drop into the milk pail, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Lice Add to Cost of Pork Production.

According to tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., lice add a cent a pound to the cost of pork production. Two lots of hogs of ten each as nearly equal as to the quality of the animals as possible were used in the tests. The two lots were managed and fed in the same way except that one lot was treated for the prevention of lice. In the other the lice were allowed to have their way. At the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were not.

Those Boyhood Friends of Mine

(Crawf C. Slack)

Though the silent years have winged away, my heart it treasures still, The boyhood friends it learned to love 'way back in Farmersville, In thinking backwards o'er the past, of all its passing joys, Life's happiest time was spent back there a playing with the boys, I wish that I could go back to that hallowed spot and stay, That the years ago I could backward turn and again be a boy at play, Back to that kindred, loved retreat, and nature's sweet confine, To the primitive wood, and field and stream and those boyhood friends of mine.

That the gladsome days could return to me and their joys be still my own Could they take my cares and bury them deep somewhere in the sea unknown, Could I wonder again to the front-fence gate where the sugar maples swayed,

And enter the door with its foot-worn step and the room where the children played That room which echoed with laughter and song with its fire place open wide,

Where hearts were light, and where pulses beat with the health of the countryside,

Turn back Oh Time, for just a day, to the hours of a life divine, To that loved retreat, and the play-ground sweet and those boyhood friends of mine.

We may wander near and afar at will and possess estates of worth, But dear to the heart is that humble cot the place of our youth and birth, Bring back, Oh Time the gladsome hours those hours which knew no care, Let me put my worries away at night as I did my toys back there.

Come back to me Oh laughter and song, come back just for a day And make me a bare-foot car-free lad let me scamper away and play With bat and ball or with shiny stick with bait and with hook and line Let me go down to the old mill stream with those boyhood friends of mine.

Tittle-Tattle Tillie-Town

(Crawf C. Slack)

You will find this little talking town almost everywhere, And a squad of talking Tillies who are always living there You will find them wearing short-skirts and the male kind wearing pants Talking Granddads, talking granmas, talking sisters, cousins, aunts, They seem to know the pedigree of folks from very youth, And what they don't they guess at and then tell it for the truth, They're as poisonous as a cobra from its very head to tail, But the female talking Tillie is more deadly than the male.

They're a curious composition made of envy and conceit, And their ruling characteristic is the practise, of deceit, They are sly and they're suspicious with their pointing finger long, And the gift of woeful prophecy you'll find among them strong, They never make mistakes themselves, That is which they can see, They lack the most essential thing and that is charity, They run the school of scandal and their students never fail, But the Tillie in the short-skirt is more deadly than the male,

They're mostly members of the sneak and smell society You'll sometimes find them singing psalms this is for policy, Unknown to them is reason to tolerance they're blind, Their object seeming is to mar the good in human kind, Sometimes they are fat and frisky, sometimes socialable and lean, But whether male or female They're the meanest of the mean, When suspicion points to scandal they throw up their hands and wail, But the female talking Tillie is more deadly than the male,

The Tittle-Tattle Tillies have a circle all their own They will whisper to the near-bys and they'll call the rest by phone, They will surmise then summerize until they think they know, Then tattle it about and say, "Don't say I told you so" Unconscience they of saddened hearts, or reputations mared, They heed not virtue's helpless call for honor no regard, The ruthless Tittle-Tattle of those Tillies turn us pale, And the Tillie clad in short-skirts has more venom than male,

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10.30 a.m.—7.00 p.m.—

Sunday School—1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class. 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

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Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—2.15 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m. Evening Prayer.

St. Paul's, Delta—9.30 a. m. Sunday School 7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

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