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The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 47

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, August 11, 1921

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Athens

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LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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The Merchants Bank of Canada
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J. & J. Taylor Safe Works

Camp Meeting of the Holiness Movement Church will be held at Delta, Ontario commencing on August 28th and continuing until over Sept. 4th, 1921.

Mass Camp Meeting of the Standard Church of America will be held on the Lake Eloida Camp Grounds, Athens Ontario commencing, August 27th, and continuing over Sept. 4th.

The congregation at the Methodist Church are in line for a rare treat on Sunday. In the morning it is expected that Mr. W. A. Ackland, Calgary, will sing a solo, in the evening Dr. A. Haffner and a quartette from Kingston will render special music.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris and daughter Willa enjoyed a visit with Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Vickery at their cottage at Charleston Lake, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Geo. W. Derbyshire, is with us again after spending a year in Toronto with her daughter. Welcome home.

Born—On Monday Aug 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Snowden, Athens, a son.

Miss Leah Phillips and Miss Thelma Giroy of Brockville are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Town,

Born—On Thursday, Aug. 11th, at Charleston Lake, to Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Stone, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Towriss very pleasantly entertained Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris and Willa at "Louetta Lodge" a few days this week.

We regret very much to announce the death of the only child of Mr and Mrs Everette Latimer at Aylmer, on Thursday of this week.

One of the boys at Camp Vega is under the care of Dr. Moore and will be removed to Brockville on Friday.

Ain Bros. of Westpost will open their store the 1st. of September, in Mr George Beach's stand.

Mr and Mrs Thos. Howarth are spending a few days at their camp and have as guests, Mr and Mrs Gilson and Mr and Mrs Todd of Canton, N. Y.

Miss Violet Robison is visiting her sister Mrs Omar Dack, Brockville.

Mr and Mrs Ford Latham and family are visiting at the home of Mr. M. Brown.

Mr and Mrs Alf Scott spent a few days last week at Mr McVeigh's camp, Charleston Lake.

Born—To Mr and Mrs Omar Dack on July 27th, a son.

Born—To Mr and Mrs Ernest Bogart on August 4th, a daughter.

Miss Annie Cughan and Mrs Oscar Webster were Tuesday guests of Miss Margaret E. Gibson.

Messrs James Cughan and Richard Ferguson spent Saturday with their friend Mr Sherman Coon who is very ill at his summer home Charleston, but is now very much improved.

FOR SALE—New Williams Sewing Machine in first-class condition, apply at Reporter Office, Athens.

Mr and Mrs Everet Rowsome and baby Betty who have been camping at Charleston for some time are home for a few days.

Mr W. H. Rowsome who has been a patient at the Brockville General Hospital for the past three weeks is improving nicely but has not yet returned home.

Mr and Mrs Oscar Webster and Miss Annie Cughan spent Sunday at Temperance Lake, guests of their Uncle Albert Kavanagh.

Mr James Cughan has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with her daughters Mrs Oscar Wood and Mrs Roy Richards.

Mr and Mrs Garfield Cughan and son spent the week end with their respective parents and were accompanied home by their nephew Master Elmer Webster, who is this week a guest of his little cousin, Burton R. Cughan at 40 Daniela St. Brockville.

WASHING and Ironing done, also Grave Digging, and labor from August 11th until April 1st at \$2 per day—Jas. Windsor, Isaac St. Athens, Ontario.

Township Council:

The Council of Rear of Yonge and Escott met on Saturday, August 6th at one o'clock, members all present and minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Accounts ordered paid: Sawyer and Massey, repairs for the crusher, \$13.91; W. H. Morris, printing acct. \$39.00; James McAvoy, repairing of bridge on County Road No. 9, \$3.48; Burton Alguire, repairing crusher and wagons, \$15.75; Theodore Foley repairing bridge on town line \$3.00; Burton Livingston on Crushing Account \$150.00.

By-law authorizing an overdraft at the Merchants Bank received three readings and was passed.

Moved by Thos. G. Howarth and seconded by C. B. Howard that this Council do now adjourn to meet on Sept 3rd, or sooner at call of the Reeve.—Carried.
K. E. Cornell, Clerk

Charleston

Two sisters of charity from Quebec visited here last week collecting for relief of lepers.

Men are at work running a telephone line to Webster's Bay where Mr. J. Johnson requires telephone in his cottage.

Mr. Edward Taylor has purchased a lot from Horace Slack, on which he intends erecting a summer home at once.

The meetings in the tent are still drawing large audiences.

Miss Katheryn Halliday spent a few days last week in Brockville.

Never in the history of Cedar Park Hotel has it been so full of guests, we congratulate the genial proprietor Mr. Robt. Foster on the success of his undertaking.

A number of the Camp Vega boys recently went to Ottawa on a canoe trip.

Mr. Hazel is building a couple of bungalows at Camp Vega.

Mr. Tackaberry has purchased a lot from Mr. H. Slack between his own cottage and Mr. E. Taylors lot, Mr. and Mrs. Del Covey and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stevens were called to Addison on Friday last by the death of their sister Mrs. John Witse. The funeral took place on Sunday. Threshing has commenced in this section.

Miss Mary Dixie of Brockville is visiting her sister Mrs. W. Halliday

Mrs. Killingbeck returned to her home here after an absence of ten months.

The corn crop in this section is excellent, Slack brothers have a field where a great deal of it measures between 11 and 12 feet.

Reserve August 16th for Greenbush social, Baseball game, good supper and program.—Admission Adults 35c Children 20c

Athens to Greenbush and Return
Mr. C. Hewitt will take a load in his truck—speak for your seat now and avoid disappointment.

Singing competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition will start Sept. 1 and continue for at least six days.

A.H.S. Normal Entrance and Pass Junior Matriculation Results

NORMAL ENTRANCE (27 wrote)
Mary Alguire, W. Baxter (Hon.), M. Conlon, M. Farl (*Lit.), M. Flemming, L. Guttridge, K. Heffernan (*Alg.), M. Kenny, E. Kilborn, F. Leggett, C. Miller(*Geom.), H. Rabb (Hon.), H. Roddick, A. Scott, M. Seymour, L. Sheffield, W. Slack, E. Tett (Hon.), A. Taber, G. Yates (*Geom.),

MATRICULATION (21 wrote)
W. Baxter, M. Conlon, C. Earl, M. Flemming, M. Kenny, E. Kilborn, F. Leggett, H. Rabb, A. Taber, E. Tett. Partial Matric—A. Collins, C. Miller, H. Roddick, L. Sheffield, W. Slack and Generva Yates.

Bonds



THIS bank provides special facilities for the sale and purchase of Government and other bonds. Investors are invited to consult our local manager, who will be pleased to arrange any such transactions.

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

Some Suggestions:

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Hortense and Oh, Sweet Amelia, Tenor Solos | Frank Crumit | A-3407 | \$1.00 |
| Wyoming and Where the Lazy Mississippi Flows—Medley Waltzes | The Metropolitan Dance Players | A-6185 | \$1.65 |
| Ain't We Got Fun, Sung by Van and Schenck and Oh Dear, Sung by Furman and Nash | | A-3412 | \$1.00 |
| Cherie and I'm Nobody's Baby—Medley Fox-Trots | The Happy Six | A-3410 | \$1.00 |
| Put a Little Bit of Powder On It Father and Spooning with My Girl, Comic Songs | Billy Williams | R-6044 | \$1.00 |
| The Heart Bow'd Down and Oh, Dry Those Tears, Baritone Solos | Louis Graveure | A-6186 | \$1.65 |
| Bendemeer's Stream and Flow Gently Sweet Afton, Baritone Solos | Oscar Seagle | A-3295 | \$1.65 |
| Largo (Handel) Cello Solo | Pablo Casals | 49923 | \$1.50 |
| Rock of Ages and Shall We Gather at the River, Contralto Solos | Cyrena Van Gordon | A-3290 | \$1.50 |
| Hearts and Flowers and Love in Idleness Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra | | A-6023 | \$1.50 |
| Bird Calls (A Day with the Birds) and Spring Birds | Edward Avis | A-3170 | \$1.50 |

G. W. BEACH

Columbia Dealer

Athens, Ont.

The Wooden Bell

BY HOMER J. COUNCILOR

PART II.

Before the last of the villagers had disappeared into the sheltering jungle, I had reached Williams. With the knives intended to work the destruction of his spirit I cut the thongs binding him to the stake.

"Take this," I said, handing him one of the knives, "and we will run for cover."

"I can't make it, sergeant," he answered. "My legs are too cramped. I can't walk much less run. You will have to go alone."

"Alone nothing. Put your arm around my shoulder."

Catching him about the waist, we half ran, half hobbled out of the village in the opposite direction from that taken by the fleeing cannibals. We had passed the houses and were nearly across the intervening space to the edge of the jungle, not 200 feet further on, when we were confronted by two native women who appeared from among the trees. Screaming with terror they dashed past us and disappeared behind the nearest house.

"Those women will set the whole tribe on our heels," Williams declared. "Probably, but they are so confused now that there is no immediate danger of pursuit and every minute they are delayed increases our likelihood of escape."

A moment later we reached the edge of the woods. Not a second did we waste in a backward look at the devastation wrought by the fire. With the piteous moans of the burning chieftain faintly ringing in our ears we pushed on into the beckoning shadows of the heavy undergrowth.

The days that followed brought hardships and dangers of every imaginable character. Then we laughed; now I shudder at their thought. The roving savages by day, the beasts of prey by night, the stalking ferals of the tropics, the pangs of hunger, the torture of thirst. At one time we wandered for two days in a region of salt springs and small salt lakes. Nowhere was to be found water that we could drink. At the cunning and craft acquired through years of wilderness campaigning were called into play. Without this previous schooling we must have perished.

No one who has not been similarly placed can realize the terrible struggle one has with his reason. To a hunted man everything becomes abnormal, every movement in the trees or grasses means a hidden enemy ready to spring every unusual sound becomes a signal calling more distant foes; every passing shadow the assurance of capture. Knowing this through years of experience the corporal and I would probably have thrown off the usual deep depression had it not been that almost from the first we were haunted by a most peculiar sound, a methodical hollow note like anything we had ever heard before. "Clink-clink, clink-clink." Dead, toneless and unspookily uncanny, our days and our nights alike were filled with its echoes. We found ourselves straining to catch the sound. Our overwrought nerves enlarged upon it and increased the frequency with which it was heard. Only by studied efforts were we able to maintain our mental poise under this strain.

Unexpectedly one evening we stumbled upon the camp of a small party of native hunters. From the manner in which they greeted our appearance and instantly rushed toward us with fierce yells it was evident that they were, to say the least, not surprised by our presence. A hurried retreat by us developed into a desperate game of hare and hounds, in which the hares again proved sufficiently clever to elude the hounds. Finding refuge in a small cave we discussed the situation in whispers.

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E. W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

ISSUE No. 33-21.

NURSES

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

"I'm not so sure about that. If we can secure a sufficient length of grapevine and fasten a stout stick to the end like the bar on a watch chain, we could make it catch and hold in the branches of one of those trees."

"It sounds worth trying, sergeant, but how could you and I throw such a weight that distance?"

"We're not going to throw it. We're going to shoot it across. Don't waste time in arguing. You strip the vine on that tree yonder while I work on this one. When we finish we will splice them. Hurry now!"

An hour saw the task accomplished. Faintly we heard the sound of shouts and answering calls in the valley. It could not be many minutes now before our pursuers would reach the cave and find the trail to the plateau. The roots of the larger vine had been undisturbed. This we concluded would be an ideal anchorage. We coiled the makeshift rope as compactly as possible with the crossbar lying on the top.

Bending down the tallest sapling we could handle, we bound the upper branches roughly together and laid our coil of grapevine upon these as the ancient Romans once loaded their terrible catapults. Back we jumped, releasing the sapling. Out shot the vine. Across the chasm it flew striking the trees on the other side. For an instant it clung, but only for an instant. Into the canyon it slipped and, swinging back to our side, it struck with a reverberating crash.

Again we coiled and hurled it across. Again it returned with a swish.

The unmistakable clatter of many wooden bells sounded all sides, although the dogs were still hidden in the deep grasses. A third time we loaded and were about to release our catapult when Williams whispered: "I see some one moving near the top of the hill where we climbed up."

Intent upon ascertaining the number of our approaching foes, we unconsciously loosened our grip on the sapling. Out of our hands it sprung all unnoticed for the moment since our attention was centered on the black-skinned figures swarming like giant ants over the crest of the hill. Hidden though we were by the foliage, we knew that the sharp-nosed hounds would soon pick up the lost trail.

With a single thought—our common promise to perish at the bottom of the canyon rather than submit to capture—we turned toward the yawning chasm. A gasp of surprise burst from our lips. We could not believe our eyes. There, stretched across the black abyss was the grapevine, swaying gently to and fro in the breeze.

"It's holding!" Testing it with our combined strength we found it securely caught. "Hand over hand, corporal. Go as quickly as you can. When you reach the other side I will follow."

Without a word, Williams grasped the improvised cable and slipped off the edge of the precipice. Foot by foot he made his way toward the opposite ledge. I agonized with him at every movement of the swinging vine. Could he make it? Once he hesitated an instant. A cold sweat covered me and the possibility of his failure clutched my throat. The crossing was made; he reached the tree and disappeared in the branches.

Crouching low I had sought to hide myself from the savages, who by this time were spreading over the plateau in their search. A series of sharp yelps from the hounds warned me that they had at last found the fresh trail. Williams waved his hand. Out into space I swung. Measured by the rod it was a trifling distance—measured by all that was involved it could not be calculated. At the edge of the cliff, running eagerly back and forth, were two of the dogs. "Clink-clink, clink-clink." Each note was a spur, driving me on. A cannibal band behind—bottomless oblivion below—safety ahead.

The instant I gained a foothold among the boughs the corporal slashed the vine in two with a single stroke of his knife. Its weight carried it down. Like a live thing it lashed its fury out against the far side of the canyon.

Following close upon the lead of their dogs the Africans had just reached the scene of our recent activities when the vine crashed against the rock wall. Flat upon their faces they threw themselves as the report reverberated down the canyon.

The rest of the story would not particularly interest you. Being no longer in danger from the revengeful Niam Niam warriors we experienced no further serious difficulties. Since all rivers in this portion of Africa empty into the Nile, it was relatively a simple matter after reaching one of the smaller streams, to float down by easy stages in a native canoe purloined for the purpose, until we reached Kodok, near the mouth of the Sobat. Here we learned of the whereabouts of the remnant of the expedition, which we later rejoined.

(The End.)

Pertinent.

When I meet a man in the field or street,

Hurrying along his job to meet, Whether he's toiler or millionaire, Whether he's homely or whether he's fair,

I can't help thinking, as I go on my way,

"Will those who are yours be happy to-day?"

Did you leave them this morn with a pleasant smile?

Were the words you spoke without scorn or guile?

Did you do the act that you needed to do

To help the home folks who depend on you?

Did you give them some loving to cheer their way?

"Will those who are yours be happy to-day?"

You know that it matters, O man on the street,

Whether you're pleasant to strangers you meet:

Does it count for less to those whose day is built on your smile and the word you say?

And so I am asking as you go on your way,

"Will those who are yours be happy to-day?"

Darkness That Makes Light.

A new type of lantern for lighthouses has been perfected.

The light is started automatically at night time or in foggy weather, switching itself off when it is no longer needed. The invention will enable us to set up many more lighthouses for the guidance of seamen. The old type of lighthouse is a very expensive affair, for at least two people must be kept upon it constantly and boats must be sent out at frequent intervals with food and stores.

There are places so inaccessible at some seasons of the year that it has been out of the question to erect man-controlled lighthouses there. The new automatic lantern will work unattended for months on end.

How does it work? Well, it is really quite simple. Large quantities of gas are stored under enormous pressure in steel cylinders, which are connected by pipes with the burner of the lantern.

There are certain substances which expand when light falls upon them, and contract when they are in darkness. A lever controlling the valve of the lantern's burner is connected with a rod made of one of these sensitive substances. So long as it is light the rod is expanded, and the valve which allows gas to pass from the containers to the burner is closed. But as soon as darkness sets in the rod contracts. As it does so it pulls on the lever, the valve opens, and the gas is ignited by an automatic lighter.

A Gentleman Defined.

A man who is clean both outside and inside, who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squealing and win without boasting, who is considerate to women, children and old people, who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets others have theirs.—L. A. O'Mara.

Put the scrubbing brush to dry with the bristles down, preventing the water from soaking into the back and causing bristles to come out.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Who is England?

When you're down and out and hopeless, and a demon at your side Whispers, "What's the use of trying? chuck it up and let things slide,"

Just sit down and think of England; she whose cradle was a grave,

She who had to win to freedom from the bondage of a slave. Tell yourself her tale of glory, then let England's dead reply

To the question of your spirit, "Who is England if not I?" England, once the least of nations, where the Roman Eagle flew,

Where the sons of Thor came burning, where the mighty Norman slew,

See how now, supreme in splendor, leading all the world's advance,

First to crush the Prussian serpent, first to save the soul of France,

Standing like a granite lighthouse where the fiercest waves are hurled,

In herself secure and giving light to all the trembling world. What is England's glorious story but the story one by one

Of her children sternly minded that their duty should be done? Each for ever holding firmly to the simple rules of right,

Each with dauntless heart believing wrong can never win a fight, These were England, and they fashioned all the grandeur that we see,

And their blood that won the triumph flows for God in you and me.

—Harold Begbie.



Necessary Nuisances.

In "Just David," Eleanor Porter's interesting story of a child, there is an enlightening chapter on the importance of housework as viewed from two standpoints, that of the proud housewife, and that of a child. David has been brought up alone in a mountain cabin by his father, a famous violinist, who takes the boy away from civilization in his infancy and keeps him until he is ten, so that he can have him alone in those impressionable first years. The father dies suddenly and David falls into the hands of a man and wife in middle life, who have no idea who the child is.

Shortly after David's arrival at the farm home the woman starts her weekly cleaning. David wants her to go for a walk with him. She can't go because she has so many things to do, and after that will be meals. David innocently asks her why she doesn't give the stuff away or sell it so she won't have to take care of it; then she could go for a walk. The woman is horrified at the idea of parting with her treasures. She has worked hard to get them, and works harder still to take care of them. David thinks if all they are for is to be put in a room she never has time to sit down in, she might better get rid of them, and take that time to walk or play or read or visit the neighbors. He further scandalizes her by saying his father always said cooking and washing dishes and cleaning were just necessary nuisances, to be made as simple as possible so they could have time for real things. Real things with them, of course, meant music, books, and long trips over the mountains. The woman concludes that she ought not to expect anything better of a tramp, as she thinks David's father to be, and continues her cleaning.

Probably the majority of housekeepers will join hands with the woman. But I must confess I hold to David's view. After all, cooking and dishwashing are just necessary nuisances, we have to eat, of course, but why make a ceremonial of it? Why spend so much time getting up a meal, when simple dishes and only a few would take so much less time and be so much better for one's health? Why, for instance, have cereal, and meat and potatoes and eggs, perhaps, and bread and butter and coffee and cookies for breakfast? Why not cut that down to cereal with loads of milk, bread and butter, eggs or bacon, and fruit. Instead of cereal and potatoes, eat more cereal, if you need the extra food. And substitute milk and cream for the extra energy furnished by the meat. Or if you must have the meat and potatoes, cut out the cereal and milk. It would mean less work, and less tax on the digestive organs.

Dinner could be simplified, too, considerably. Now mind, I am not saying eat less, simply eat fewer sorts of food at one meal. Meat, potatoes, one vegetable, bread and butter and a dessert, with tea, coffee or milk, is enough for anyone. Why multiply it by cooking two vegetables and making a fancy salad and having pie and another sweet? It means more work, and goodness knows the farm woman has plenty to do without increasing "necessary nuisances."

Aside from the saving in work, the simple fare is better for your health. You remember Daniel and his young friends would not eat the king's meat, and were allowed to try out their simple fare of pulse and water. At the end of the trial they were found to be in better health than the youths who had eaten from the king's table. To bring it right down to the twentieth century, consider how the boys in the army training camps were built up with simple fare and regular hours and proper exercise. Physicians will tell you that the poor are freer from dietary ills than the rich, because they are forced to live simply. And the recent weighing and measuring tests in the schools have revealed that there is more mal-nutrition in the homes of the well-to-do than in the homes of the poor.

From every standpoint, health, time and pocketbook, simple meals are desirable. From David's, and from the viewpoint of anyone who would like to get time for something besides catering to the mere animal wants of the human race, simplified living is a thing to be desired. But when we go in for it, we run straight up against tradition and convention and "what'll folks say?" Well do I remember the girl who left me to go to another mistress. I had put away all the bric-a-brac, junk, an unfeeling husband calls it, in order to cut out a lot of dusting, thinking thereby to gain favor with my hand maiden. But she left for a woman who was "awful rich because she had so many things on the piano and mantel to dust." If you must do housework, there's nothing like feeling your folks are quality!

Nevertheless I shall continue to follow David's manner of living. Eating and dishes and cleaning are necessary, but they are not all important. Life was meant to be something more than a round of caring for the bodies. Otherwise we would not have been given minds and souls that crave food.

If God didn't mean us to get out and view his world, he would not have made it so beautiful. If he had not meant us to meet our fellows, he would not have made us social creatures with a craving for friendship. If he had not meant us to enjoy music and art and poetry, he would not have filled the universe with music and beauty. We were meant to have some time for play, and with most housekeepers the only way to get that time is to make it. And if the folks want to make it by giving the folks bread and milk for supper, bread and milk let it be. They may growl a good deal, but they won't starve to death.

There are often flowers left to fade on the plant, even after the vases in the house have been kept supplied.

Why not use these surplus blooms in the making of fragrant sachets? Incidentally, as the continuous cutting of blossoms is essential to continuous flowering, your outside show will be better, and last much longer.

Here is the method. It has the merit of being quite simple. Procure from a herbalist or druggist a pound of cyprus powder. This is really powdered reindeer moss. Put it in a tin or canister with a lid that is absolutely airtight. Add, daily, flower-petals, which must be gently pulled apart. You may keep to the same sort, such as heliotrope, or have a mixture. Scented flowers only are used, of course.

The day's petals should (for a pound of cyprus powder) weigh about two ounces. Stir three or four times daily, so that the powder may become well impregnated. At the end of three days sort out and remove the old, withered petals, and then begin the process again.

In three weeks the powder will be strongly perfumed, and then you can make your sachet-bags—silk is the best material—and fill them. They will last until next summer comes round. Placed in chests of drawers, handkerchief boxes, and the like, they will impart their fragrance to everything about them.

An open jar could be filled with the powder and placed in a sitting-room. The air will be delicately scented for quite a month.

Choose the blooms just before they become full-blown, and pick them, if possible, in the early morning after a rainless night.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

When Cat Meets Dog.

Most of the instinctive actions of domesticated animals may be traced back to what they did in the days when they roamed wild, and were forced to defend themselves at a moment's notice.

For example, even a Pomeranian dog will turn round and round before curling up to go to sleep—a reversion to the days when its ancestors had to trample down the grass in order to make a bed for themselves.

The instinctive arching of a cat's back when it meets a dog with which it is not on friendly terms is an indication that the cat has recognized its traditional enemy. It assumes an involuntary position of defence against the expected attack. The fact that the cat is terrified is apparent by the bristling of the fur, while arching the back brings the feet close together, and gives the claws a firmer grip on the ground, thus permitting exceptionally rapid movement in any direction. Moreover, the cat knows instinctively that the dog will seek to sink its teeth in the back of its neck, so it withdraws its head as far as possible.

They Liked Leeks.

It is owing to the fondness of the Celtic tribes for the leek that their descendants, the Welsh, retain it as an emblem of their nationality.

The leek or leek was an important table vegetable among the Anglo-Saxons, for they called their gardens "leec-gardens," and the gardener was a "leek-ward."

As other species of the same tribe were introduced into the country, they were also called "leeks," with a prefix denoting some peculiarity of the plant. Thus, garlic was formerly "gar-leek," or "the leek with a spear," from the spear-like stem and head of the seed pod. The onion was "enne-leek," or "one-leek," because it did not throw off side-bulbs.

Pews were first placed in churches for the use of Norman nobles. Ordinary worshippers sat on three-legged stools.

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EFFICIENT FARMING

Pack Right for Top Prices.

When I first started market gardening I considered any money spent for containers a dead loss. I sold locally, and bargained with every dealer to whom I sold, to save boxes, barrels, crates, baskets, and bags in which to handle my products. In those days I wouldn't have considered buying a container of any kind, any more than the fellows who set out the first orchards, which are now being cut down for tool handles and fire wood, would have considered spraying their trees.

But, as I learned later, the money I was saving on containers was lost, two or three times over, in other ways. Now, if I were starting over again, I would figure on containers as a part of the cost of making a crop—just as I would figure fertilizer or spraying expense; for I know from experience that clean, new, bright containers of the right kind for the crop and the market help get more money for a crop.

Of course, the big grower and the one-crop specialist have to buy new packages for shipping their stuff to market. But there are thousands of small growers who, year after year, keep on making the same mistake I made—the mistake of failing to recognize that every dollar spent on containers will come back with big interest. Even first-class stuff, properly graded, will not fetch top prices unless you put it out in clean, attractive packages of the right kind. And don't forget that this applies to your local market as well as to the big distributing centres.

But how do you tell what kind of a container to use for any crop? There are several ways of getting a line on this: First, study the market reports in your farm papers, in your small-town daily or weekly, and in the big city dailies. These reports mention the type of package, such as, for instance: Pouches, 11-qt. baskets, Onions, 100-lb. sacks. Potatoes, bulk.

While there is not space in this article to describe all the available containers, we can take a general look at a few to illustrate some of the things to follow when deciding how to "put up" your crop for market.

The first point to consider is whether the crop in question is of such a nature as to be benefited by abundant ventilation. Most vegetables that consist of fruits or leaves will quickly spoil when the free circulation of the air is cut off. Take tomatoes, for instance: When I first began to grow them I put them in tight boxes that held about a bushel. Although they were sold in nearby markets, the few hours in the boxes spoiled a good many hundred pounds of fruit during the two seasons before the cause was realized. After that we used slatted crates; but these were objectionable because the sharp edges cut and bruised many tomatoes. Then we tried a crate with rounded slats, and found it a big improvement.

For the fancy extra-early fruit we made thin partitions, to slip in lengthwise through the middle of the crates, to prevent the tomatoes on top from resting on those in the bottom. The result was that every fruit reached its destination in perfect condition. That meant quick sales for the dealer who handled them; consequently, a preference for our stuff when the supply was plentiful, and better prices when it was scarce.

So you see it does pay to watch the container end of the business. Of course, each grower must work out what will best suit his own needs.

Of course, where tomatoes are grown in large quantities for shipping or for canning, baskets are used. Baskets are, of the whole, for the general run of vegetables and fruits, the most convenient and the most economical containers.

Where possible, it is best to pack one's product in small containers that will go to the consumer as a package. This may involve the expense of several times as much money for containers as would be required for shipping the same product in bulk, in baskets, or barrels. But the extra price received will almost invariably pay any additional cost several times over. More important, it gives you a chance to build up a name with the people who use your products. This is a cumulative asset that will be worth hundreds of dollars as time goes on.

I found that a simple printed card with trade mark, and a word about quality and location of farm, placed in the bottom of peach baskets, brought enough new trade direct to the orchard, the first season, to pay the printing bill ten times over. And all these visitor customers would thereafter ask for "C.A.V.—Ripened-on-the-tree" peaches, whenever they bought from their local dealers.

In conclusion, I want to repeat that my experience shows that the small grower who thinks he is going to save money by using only second-hand containers, and who fails to put up such of his products as he can in "carry-home" packages, is on the wrong road. The way to get bigger profits from what you grow is not by

putting a few less pennies into it, but by getting a lot more pennies out of it. You can often make a profit of 100 to 500 per cent on the actual cost of your containers.

Top Prices for Handy Weights of Good Finish.

There is in the country to-day an unusually large supply of heavy, older steers. This is due to the fact that last spring many feeders, rather than take the loss occasioned by a drop in market quotations, decided to hold their feeder stock and later turned it out to pasture.

But the demand for these cattle at present is weakened for several reasons. Under normal conditions the outlet for much of the heavy beef was to the United States, but the Young Emergency Tariff, which imposes a duty of two cents per pound on meat and 30 per cent. ad valorem on live cattle entering the States, has closed that market. Shipment to other export outlets such as Great Britain is seriously handicapped by high freight and ocean rates. Then in the domestic market during the warm season there is always a reduction in the consumption of beef, with a marked preference for smaller cuts. There is, therefore, a demand in the domestic trade for lighter weight, well finished carcasses. These can be obtained only from the lighter weight but well finished animals. For some time past top prices have been paid for handy-weight cattle carrying good finish.

For some years before the war our market demand had been gradually changing from the heavy-weight class of steer to the lighter-weight, well finished animal. During the war the need for beef, as for bacon, was so insistent that there was a levelling of prices to a great extent. Conditions are again normal and what is now required may be taken as an indication of what will command the best prices for some years to come.

Finish has always been strongly advocated by packers' buyers and it will always be a big factor in determining the price. Finish, however, does not necessarily mean extreme weight. The farmer who markets young, well-bred, thick-fleshed animals which will dress out a high percentage of choice beef will command the top price.

Hogs of the Right Type.

A return to normal market conditions in Canadian bacon makes it imperative for packers again to discriminate in price against heavy and light and short and thick market hogs. The reaction in the export market especially against light weight and heavy weight products is very severe, and seriously affects the domestic trade.

During the war the demand for all fats and most strikingly for pork almost "evened up" the price between select hogs and lights and heavies. The difference between prices for the product of selects and of light and heavy hogs is, however, now (August, 1921) so great that packers are being forced to make a difference in prices of selects and light hogs of from \$1 to \$2 per hundredweight and in heavies from \$2 to \$3.50 per hundredweight. How much further this will be forced, time only will tell. At present the grading is being done on weight alone, but it must be only a matter of a short time before quality is given equal consideration. It will, however, take a little time to create standards of quality. In the meantime anyone wishing to escape the loss due to the present differences in prices has only to market the right weights. But grading on quality must soon come.

Packers have always realized that this condition must return. During the war the war they repeatedly warned breeders not to be led astray by the temporary state of the market, which permitted one price to be paid for nearly all classes of hogs. The man who maintained the well known standards and bred the hog for the Canadian Wiltshire side will now benefit. So, also, the man who became lax is going to suffer.

It is all-important that farmers who are now breeding types and breeds of hogs that do not make select Wiltshire sides should get rid of them and stock with the breeds and types that do.

Weeds.

It is impossible to estimate even approximately the loss caused by weeds to Canadian agriculture. A bulletin recently published in the United States estimates the annual loss due to weeds in the country at more than \$300,000,000. Not long ago a western paper stated that the annual loss to farmers of Saskatchewan due to weeds was not less than \$25,000,000. If there is this loss in one province, the total in all Canada must be tremendous. There are many districts in the Dominion that stand high in weed production.

Weeds cause a direct, actual money loss such as those due to drought, hail or frost. There is also a loss in depreciation of property badly infested with weeds.

Grading of Dairy Produce.

Official grading of all kinds of commodities is becoming the rule in most exporting countries. Dairy produce is usually among the first of the exports of any country to come under such classification. Butter and cheese cannot be exported from New Zealand, Australia, or South Africa unless it has been graded. Denmark, Sweden, and Holland exercise a strict control over exports in butter and cheese. It is the butter and cheese from these countries that compete most strongly with Canadian. Canada is the only prominent exporter of dairy produce without a system of grading or control.

The Dairy Produce Act passed at the last session of Parliament is the outcome of an agitation among the dairy associations, producers, and other bodies, supported by a resolution introduced into the House of Commons during the session before last, calling upon the Government to establish a grading system for all butter and cheese to be exported. This resolution received unanimous approval in the House of Commons. The Act is intended to bring Canada into line with other countries and to enable Canadian producers to meet their competitors on even terms. No new principle will be introduced in the application of the Dairy Produce Act. All butter and cheese are graded in a more or less crude manner at present. The Act will simply provide that the grading should be done by disinterested experts, and that the work shall be based on definite standards which everyone will understand. Further, there are a number of grading services already in existence in Canada. Creamery butter is graded in the three prairie provinces and in Ontario. Butter and cheese sold by auction at Montreal are also graded, and the grading of cheese is carried on in the province of New Brunswick.

Under the Dairy Produce Act the factory making the high grade article will receive full credit. It has been contended for years by those responsible for the work of instruction in this country that if butter and cheese were always paid for strictly according to their merits, that it would have a greater stimulus in bringing about an improved quality than all other agencies combined.

The regulations which will make the Dairy Produce Act effective have not yet been drawn up. A draft will be submitted shortly to all interested in the dairy trade.

Fifty-Six Uses for Concrete.

Barn approaches, barn floors, bases for machinery, bee-cellars.

Cellar steps, cellar walls, chimneys, chimney-caps, cistern covers, coal houses, cold-frames, cribs, crib floors, culverts, cyclone-cellars.

Dairy houses, dipping-vats, drain-tile outlets, drinking troughs, duck ponds, engine houses.

Farm buildings, feeding floors, feeding troughs and mangers, fence-posts, field-rollers, foundations for buildings, fruit cellars.

Gate-posts, granary floors, gutters. Hay-cap weights, hens' nests, hog-wallows, hotbeds, ice-houses.

Lawn-rollers, manure pits, pavements, porch floors, porch steps, roadways, root cellars.

Septic tanks, sidewalks, steps, silos, smoke-houses, spraying tanks, spring improvements, swimming pools.

Tanks, tree repairing, vegetable cellars, well covers, what not?

Root or fruit cellars? Will a concrete storage cellar, fruit, potatoes, etc., can be put into storage in the fall and held for higher prices later in the season.

Manure pits? Concrete is just the thing for making them. Manure in a concrete pit is all saved; not merely the straw, but all the real life of the manure, which would otherwise be carried away by rains. The loss from leaching amounts to \$2.66 a ton.

Wallowing pools for swine—hog heaven, one man calls them—are absolutely essential in every hog lot; not merely desirable, but essential. Hogs will wallow, and if there isn't a cement tank, there will be an old mud-hole in less than no time. Mud-holes mean filth, disease, lost dollars.

Any man with average intelligence can do his own concrete work. Special, complex jobs may require a skilled workman, but for most farm jobs, "every farmer his own concreter."

Efficiency in Judging.

There is nothing that so contributes to the success of exhibitions, as such, apart from the entertaining features, as efficiency in judging. It means the encouragement of emulation, the satisfaction of fair-minded exhibitors themselves, the exaltation of justice and the confidence alike of exhibitors and the public. It is further an example of uprightness, as well as of aptly displayed knowledge, that conveys an inestimable lesson to the young and plays a part beyond value in the formation of character. The work therefore performed by federal and provincial governments in sending out qualified and impartial men to undertake the duties involved is of transcendent importance. Before this work was systematically taken up judges frequently owed their appointment or selection by favor or to local popularity, and it is to be feared results also were sometimes due to favor or the recognition of a quid-pro-quo ideal. The judges being officially appointed naturally command the respect that authority confers. The system that has now been in vogue for a number of years is not only being followed this year but is being extended. There is another point and that is, while fairs, the community, the interests concerned and the exhibitors are all benefited, the judges and the service profited by the experience and knowledge of the conditions and requirements obtained. The cost is also lessened to the associations conducting the exhibitions. It is hardly necessary to say that the greatest care is taken in making the appointments, regard being had both to practical knowledge and to character.

The unbellying Jews stirred up trouble, and the multitude of the city was divided. However, it was possible for them to continue a long time to speak boldly, preaching and teaching before they were driven from the city by a combined attack of hostile Jews and Gentiles. They went southward and eastward to the cities of Lystra and Derbe.

8-20. At Lystra. The healing of this man, a cripple from his birth, was certainly very wonderful. There is no adequate natural explanation of such an event. When the people saw what Paul had done they were so startled and amazed that they thought he and his companion must be gods. Paul had used the Greek language which they all understood, but they in their excitement broke out in exclamations in their own native Lycaonian speech which the apostles did not understand. There was a story

to come to know what to expect of an unloader. This will make quicker and easier work for both.

There is no reason why the driver should not help out on the first part of his load in the field, though I cannot get that idea to working yet. A driver has a nice rest while going from the cutter to the field, and can surely not be overworked. Then there is less waiting, and the two men who are leading in the field will have a better chance to keep in shape. Handling heavy corn bundles all day is no fun, and a loader in the field gets as tired as anyone on the job if he has to work all the time.

In some cases it may be a good plan to change your man from one job to another every few hours, and yet this is not always the best, because when a man becomes accustomed to a certain kind of work he knows just how to handle it. When he tackles another job it is new, and he must get on to it before he can become really efficient. In the threshing rings this idea of one keeping the same work for the threshing season is followed sometimes, and seems to be very satisfactory. There is no assigning of jobs by the owner of the farm, as each man knows just where he is to work.

A little pulley at the top of the silo and a long rope that can be handled from the ground save time and muscle, and also risk of injury to man and machine when the blower pipe is raised. We have found that this same pulley will allow the distributor hood or funnel to be lowered to the bottom of the silo, and the sections of the distributor hooked on piece by piece and drawn up to be hooked on the blower pipe all at one time.

Sharp knives are something else that ought to be looked after carefully. One who works close to a cutter for a half-day will notice the difference in the way it runs. A half-day's work is enough for a set of knives without regrinding them. Some cutters have a device on the machine that can be set in motion at any time, and so an extra man can grind a set of knives while the machine is running. Use good hard grade for the grate cups. I like a graphite hard oil, as graphite is certainly an improvement on the straight hard oils that one buys for automobile grate cups, and it lasts much longer.

Hog raising is a sort of safety valve in the dairy business. They usually go well together and sometimes they are inseparable.

Name your farm and place a well-painted sign up over the gate. Then use the name on every occasion. That's one of the best ways of creating a reputation for your produce.

The Sunday School Lesson

AUGUST 14.

Acts 14: 1-28. Golden Text—St. Matt. 4: 10.

Connecting Links—Paul and his company, leaving Cyprus, had sailed northward to the mainland of Asia Minor, to Perga in Pamphylia. Thence he and Barnabas had gone up through the mountain passes into the interior to the city of Antioch of Pisidia. John Mark, for some unknown reason, left them at Perga and returned to Jerusalem. He "withdrew from them from Pamphylia and went not with them to the work" (15: 38), and this act did not commend him favorably to Paul. For it was never Paul's way to turn back from any enterprise in which he had engaged, however difficult or dangerous it might be.

That Paul went forward under difficulties is certain. He was suffering from some kind of illness, possibly the malarial fever which is so common in those regions and especially along the sea coast. Writing afterwards to the Christian people of these inland cities of Roman Galatia, he says, "Ye know that it was owing to an infirmity of the flesh that I preached the gospel unto you the first time: and that which was a trial to you in my flesh ye despised not nor abhorred; but ye received me as an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus" (Gal. 4: 13-14). That is to say he went up through the mountains of Antioch, hoping in its higher altitude to recover from his sickness, and was received with open-hearted kindness and faith by the people to whom he then brought his gospel message.

There were several Antiochs in those countries. This one was in the old country of Phrygia. The wild and lawless people of the neighboring regions of Pisidia had been subdued by the Romans, who established a chain of fortified posts to maintain order, and included in them, on the north side, Antioch and Lystra. Hence the writer of this history joins Antioch with Pisidia.

1-7. In Iconium. This city, now called Konich, lay some ninety miles southeast of Antioch of Pisidia. To it Paul and Barnabas came, when forced by the hostility of the Jews to leave Antioch. Here they met with friends, who, by name Onesiphorus, is mentioned in an early Christian story called "The Acts of Paul and Thecla."

The Jews of Iconium, like those of Antioch, resented the preaching of Paul and Barnabas to the Gentiles. The salvation they looked for was the revival and restored power and glory of their own race and nation, and it was intolerable to them that there should be proclaimed the coming of a kingdom which was to include the Gentiles as well. It is difficult for us to realize how intensely and passionately they felt about this matter, and, therefore, how bitterly they opposed Paul's gospel with its universal appeal.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up trouble, and the multitude of the city was divided. However, it was possible for them to continue a long time to speak boldly, preaching and teaching before they were driven from the city by a combined attack of hostile Jews and Gentiles. They went southward and eastward to the cities of Lystra and Derbe.

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Plant Lice and Their Control.

Every gardener is familiar with plant lice, which present themselves in great numbers in the form of soft-bodied green insects, clustering about the tender ends of growing plants. Besides the green lice, or aphids, as they are more correctly called, there are varieties which are reddish, brown or black, and others again covered with a powdery or woolly substance.

Plant lice do not disfigure the plants by eating the leaves as do some insects. They are destructive, however, by their habit of sucking the juices from the stems. Because of this sucking habit the ordinary poison usually sprayed on plants is not effective in controlling them. It is necessary to spray with a solution that burns the body or otherwise injures it by contact.

There are two preparations of the commercial products, Whale Oil and Nicotine Sulphate, either of which will destroy plant lice.

In the case of Whale Oil Soap 1 pound of soap should be dissolved in boiling water and diluted to 6 gallons. This is the strength for the green aphid, but for the black or brown aphid a solution of 1/4 this strength will destroy them.

The Nicotine Sulphate solution, which is obtainable from nearly all seedsmen, is prepared in the proportion of 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water. A spray should be applied in a fine mist with an ordinary spraying machine, of which there are many styles available at the seed stores.

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toad in verse by the Roman poet Ovid, that Zeus and Hermes (Greek names for Jupiter and Mercury) had once visited those regions in human form, and the simple-minded folk might well have believed that they had come again. Barnabas, the taller and more dignified of the two, they supposed to be Jupiter, or Zeus, father of the gods, and Paul, more slender, shorter in stature, and more ready and eloquent in speech, to be Mercury, or Hermes, the messenger and spokesman of the gods. We also are men. It was some time before the two missionaries knew what was being said and done. When they did know they were horrified, and running in among the people tried to prevent the sacrifice which was about to be made in their honor. They would have no false honors. They sought only that all men might know and honor the Lord Jesus Christ whom they preached. Getting the attention of the crowd they tried to persuade them of the emptiness and folly of their idolatry, and that they should turn to the living God, the Maker of heaven, earth and sea, and the Giver of all the good gifts which Nature supplies for man's need.

Jews from Antioch, commissioned, no doubt, to follow up the apostles and to make trouble for them, now appear upon the scene. In the riot which followed, Paul was stoned, dragged out of the city, and left for dead. In telling, some years afterward, of these missionary journeys and labors, Paul says that he was "in labors more abundantly, in stripes above measure, in deaths oft. Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of rivers, in perils of robbers, in perils from my countrymen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in labor and travail, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." Out of such heroic effort the church was born, and by such patient labor and suffering was the gospel carried abroad.

21-28. They returned again, revisiting those whom they had led to faith in Christ, exhorting and encouraging them to continue in the faith, and helping them to organize themselves into churches that they might carry on the work when the apostles had gone. It is interesting to note that the first ordained leaders in the churches of Paul were called elders, a title which was also borne in those days by village magistrates and councilors.

Application.

A true servant of Jesus Christ will seek no honor, and will accept no popularity at the expense of his Lord. When these people wished to honor Paul and Barnabas by sacrifice, the apostles rent their clothes and restrained them. The true servant of God wants to see God glorified, and is not thinking of himself. It is said that Raphael, the great artist, was in the habit of wearing a candle in his cap so that no shadow of himself might fall across the canvas while he was painting. We have to be careful lest our selfish desires obscure themselves and we forget to honor our Master. Campbell Morgan once said, "Many a prophet has been spoiled by going out to dinner." Paul and Barnabas meant to put God first, and would not accept any popularity which would hide the real purpose of their preaching.

Bedtime Stories

The Runaways. I'd like to see all the shoes in the world Go trotting up the street, The slippers hurrying too, And never a sign of foot: Mother's slippers tap-tap-tapping; Sister's sandals clap-clap-clapping; Father's rubber boots thump-thump-thumping; The gardener's brogans clump-clump-clumping; Baby's booties wish-whish-whishing; Indian moccasins swish-swish-swishing; Brother's tennis shoes slap-slap-slapping; Grandpa's gaiters flap-flap-flapping; Grandma's "bedsides" plump-plump-plumping; The postman's aetics stomp-stomp-stomping; Japanese pattens click-click-clicking; Little sharp French heels tick-tick-tacking; Soldiers' tuck soles tramp-tramp-tramping; Sailors' wide soles stamp-stamp-stamping—

Oh, what a merry thing 'twould be, When spring is as young as young can be, And glad and gay the weather, If up the road and down the lane, Over the mountains and back again, Around the corner and under the stile, And over the desert for many a mile, The shoes of all the wide, wide world, Should run away together!

—Louise A. Garnett.

The hog seems to get a passport overseas easier than any other class of live stock we can produce, and an export trade is now our best hope.

The Automobile

Rules for the Road.

Keep to the right of the road. Slow down at crossings. Signal for a stop or turn to the cars behind by holding out the left hand. Apply brakes slowly. Change speed rates slowly. Drive carefully. Be prepared to help any motorist in trouble on roads distant from garages. Be prepared to give pedestrians "lifts" on country roads. Stop car and engine when meeting drovers with sheep, swine or cattle on country roads. Park only at side of roads, leaving fairway. When buying produce in the country, park alongside road, not on the road. When parking at night leave warning lights. Have headlight dimmers and use them when meeting and passing other motorists at night. When picnicking, carefully put out picnic fires. When picnicking do not trespass to gather wild flowers, tree branches, blossoms, fruit or shrubs. When picnicking clean up thoroughly, removing from sight all cans, papers and rubbish. Give all vehicles, especially loaded trucks, a good half of the road. Take hills on the right side of the road. Go over the crest carefully. Avoid coasting or speeding around curves at foot of hills. Be courteous to pedestrians. Do not drive your car at them full tilt and laugh when they jump. Do not splash water on them as they stand at crossings or near curbs waiting for you to pass. Avoid street cars carefully at stops. Learn and follow the local traffic rules, speed limits and driving ordinances. These are made for the common good of all drivers, including yourself, and of all pedestrians.

Carrying Your Bed Along.

Many inventors have taxed their brains to contrive means whereby an automobile might be converted into a sleeping car for night use. Newest in this line is a device patented by Hans C. Anderson, of Minneapolis. It is a double cot-bed occupying the entire width and length of the interior of the car, being upheld by four legs just high enough to clear the backs of the seats. The frame of the bed is composed of a front rail, a back rail, two side rails and a middle rail running lengthwise from end to end. The front rail is upheld by two legs whose feet enter holes in the floor of the vehicle. The

feet of the two rear legs are engaged by holes in the back seat, the cushion being pushed forward to allow this. The side rails carry brackets into which the end rails lock, and the latter are notched to receive the middle rail. A canvas sheet is fastened to the side rails and middle rail, and when the parts are locked together and all five rails rolled up in the canvas sheet, they form a bundle which may easily be carried on one of the running boards. When practicable, it is desirable to remove the steering wheel from the steering post shaft, so that it may not project upward against the canvas.

Practical Paragraphs.

Removing wheel hub washer—The job of removing the wheel hub washer of the front wheel is often an almost impossible job, but it can be made easy by the use of a simple tool that can be made by any car owner. Take a pair of round jawed pliers five or six inches long. File a notch on the inside of each jaw near the end and then reduce the diameter of the jaws until they will just slip into the holes in the ends of the split washer. With this weapon it is easy to remove the washer. Simply hook the ends of the pliers into the holes, close the pliers to contract the washer so that it may be drawn out of the groove, when it is easy to slip it out by running a screw-driver point around the edge.

Proper lubrication—The term proper lubrication has no very exact meaning for the average car owner, and yet it can be defined exactly. It means the quality of oil needed by the individual part, supplied in the proper quantity, neither too little nor too much, and changed with sufficient frequency to keep it in condition to function properly. This latter condition carries with it the implication that the crank case or other part shall be flushed out with kerosene before new oil is put in. From all this it will be seen that the car owner must devote some study to the particular needs of his particular vehicle in order to master the lubrication needs of the car.

Inspection window—An ingenious car owner who had had trouble because of stoppage in the oil tube which runs from the transmission case of the Ford to the engine, inserted in the transmission case a small mica window about two inches in diameter. The window is secured by a steel ring one thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and this ring is held by round head screws. A felt gasket is placed between the mica and the transmission cover and the upper side of the mica is varnished with shellac.

uttered a shriek of dismay, Geoffrey was after him down the narrow side street like a shot.

The enterprising bag-snatcher had not bargained for instant pursuit. One glance over his shoulder convinced him that his only chance of eluding this grimly-smiling chap, who ran like an athlete, was relinquishment of his booty, and at the certainty the bag dropped from his hand. Geoff stayed to pick it up.

The catch was unfastened. He could see that it held a small flat package, and that in his rush the nimble fingers of the thief had been busy. The paper cover was slightly torn. A low whistle escaped him.

The parcel contained a wad of apparently a hundred £1 Treasury notes, new and unsoiled as from the printers, and, amongst other things, a latchkey.

The mystery was out, to set him grimly thoughtful. The man who stayed at home was a clever forger, the frightened girl was his catspaw.

Without any compunction he annexed one of the counterfeit notes and stuffed it in his inner pocket. On second thoughts he also appropriated the latchkey. Then he doubled back in his tracks to find the girl.

He saw her in the narrow street, leaning against the wall, distraught with fear, grey-faced, looking like death. At sight of him with the bag in her hand the sobs ceased, relief shot into her eyes, and she ran towards him with a little hysterical cry. He stayed her outburst of thanks with a deprecatory laugh.

"I'm sorry I lost the thief, but I got the bag," he said. "Won't you believe, little girl, that I want to be a pal?" he added.

"I wish you wouldn't follow me," she pleaded. "You can do no good, and your interference is only likely to make things worse than they are for me."

"Just tell me this," said Geoff. "Is the brute who you live with your father?"

"No. My father and mother died when I was twelve, leaving me alone," she confessed. "He is an uncle who came to claim me. I had never known of him before then."

"Away out in the country I've got the dearest old mother in the world," confided Geoff. "She would have loved a daughter just like you. Some day I'm going to take you along to her."

He broke off at the pathetically strained face, and put out his hand to rest it gently on her shoulder.

Sobbingly, with averted face, she freed herself from his grasp, and hurried away. With set face he walked quickly away in the opposite direction.

It appeared to him that the necessity for prompt action admitted of no dallying. Discovery of the fact that the packet had been tampered with would send the terrified girl flying back to warn the instigator, who, no doubt, held over her head the threat that they swam or sank together. There was no knowing what the violent brute might do.

At the first public call-office he got through to his man. In five minutes he was facing him across a table in a quiet office.

There was apparent in the appearance of the sturdy, keen-eyed gentleman who received him with a quiet smile the stamp of the alert detective-officer.

"You're looking a trifle excited," he observed. "What is this big thing you hinted at?"

Geoff drew the note from his pocket, and laid it on the table. "Detective-inspector Carey gave it his close attention, and drew another from his note-case, which he placed beside it.

"Yes, Geoff," he remarked presently, "you have one. The nearest stunner you'll ever be likely to see. We've got the idea there's only one man could turn out these pretty things, and he's the master hand. We had him for work with flash flyers some time ago, but since he came out we've lost him. Quite a nasty lot of these things getting about. Are you going to give me a chance to get near him?"

Geoff fished out the snapshot, and placed that also on the table. The officer glanced at it and looked up.

"That's the artist!" he said, scooping up the exhibits. "That's Pete the Printer all right. Take me to him, and you'll be doing the State and, incidentally, me, some service."

"A taxi will be quickest," suggested Geoff, with a smile. "I can tell you all about it on the way."

"I like your snap," laughed the inspector, well pleased. "We'll just call at the station for a couple of useful lads, and then—"

In the cab the details were crisply stated, and acknowledged with nods.

"We know him as a tough," said Carey, as he got out. "He's likely to show fight when cornered. That's why I'm taking the lads. It'll be all right about the little girl. Sure evidence of terrorizing."

He disappeared into the station. When he came out again, and the two men and himself had crowded into the cab, Geoff produced the latchkey.

"This may be useful," he remarked. Inspector Carey received it with an appreciative grin.

"Might make him useful, too," he remarked to his men.

"Sure thing!" they agreed.

"You two best it to the back, and nip inside smart!" ordered the inspector. "Give him no rope. He's dangerous!"

He pulled the cab up at the corner, and they got out just as another taxi cab swung into the short road. Inside it Geoff caught a fleeting glimpse of a white, strained face, and his hand went out to grip the inspector's sleeve.

"Right!" snapped Carey instantly.

"Smart's the word. She mustn't give him the tip."

They came up at a run as her hand went out to the bell. Up the side entry the two men raced, while the inspector, followed by Geoffrey, strode to the front door. The girl was sobbing wildly, hysterically, as she beat on the panels with her clenched hands. It was clear that she was scarcely conscious of what she did.

It opened suddenly to reveal for a second the scowling face of the forger: but before the inspector's foot could be interposed the latch clicked. The quarry was too cute to be caught unawares.

Inspector Carey smiled grimly, and turned to lay a gentle hand on the distraught girl's shoulder.

"Ease up on that!" he said, not unkindly. "We're here for your good, my lass."

Something was happening at the back of the house, something which sent the cornered rogue tiptoeing along the hall. In a flash the latchkey was inserted, and the officer threw the door open.

"You can have it rough if you want it, Pete!" he shot out, as the two men showed in the kitchen doorway.

The man looked round, and, with a curse, sprang forward to grasp a heavy stick. In the ensuing rough-and-tumble he fought like a savage beast. Geoff found some degree of satisfaction in applying a strangle hold which enabled the bracelets to be snapped on the twisting wrists. It was payment for his bruised foot.

"Now, lads, get through it for the plant!" snapped the officer. "I've been looking for you for months, Pete. Your work has interested me quite a lot."

Murderous hate in his eyes, the man glared at the girl, who covered by the door.

"Not at all," stated the inspector, reading his thought. "The girl would have warned you. Accident has given you away. You'll hear the tale in due course."

One of the men appeared at the top of the stairs.

"It's here in a box-room at the top," he announced.

"That will be enough for you, printer," remarked the inspector. "Come down, Ned, and bring along that other taxi. Geoff, the girl is in your charge."

"Right!" said Geoffrey.

Later in the day when between them motherly Mrs. Goff and he had driven away terror, and had quieted her hysterical sobbing, when she had been persuaded to make some pretense of a meal with them at table, Geoffrey told her his plans for her.

"I'll take you to my dear old mother," he said. "There you're going to remember all the past as a bed dream. Never again will your uncle be able to get you in his clutches. Never if I can prevent it, little girl! You're going to get back your color, and learn again how to smile. And when that happens I'm coming along to see if we can't be the best of pals, Mary. All the happiness that's overdue is waiting for you."

The girl put out her two hands. Geoff could see that her eyes were glistening.

"Oh, but you're good," she faltered. "My pals call me Geoff," he laughed, as he took her hands.

"Geoff," she said softly.

Homeward.

Homeward the ships come with sails a gleam
In the sunset's crimson tide,
Across the waters gold they stream
And in still havens glide.

Homeward the tide turns over the bar,
Singing his deep sea rune,
Clasped in his arms the evening star,
Caught in his nets the moon.

Homeward through city and country
Jane,
Hasten the feet of men,
While the dusk begins her ancient reign
On her earth-wide throne again.

Homeward the world comes with the eye,
Bids all from labor cease,
And joyously task and care we leave
For home and love and peace.

Fruit for Optimism.

A series of laboratory diet tests on a number of monkeys recently had remarkable results. For a week they were fed on a diet principally of meat and beans, and by the end of the first three days the change in them was most noticeable.

They became dull, lost all energy, and swinging about in their cages was no longer a delight to them. By the end of the week they were a band of pessimists, taking no exercise, and looking out upon the world with melancholy eyes.

At this stage their diet was changed to one of vegetable cereals and fruit, and hardly a day had elapsed before they had brightened visibly. Soon they were frisking about in the old happy fashion, and showing interest in all that went on around them.

Perhaps the same rule applies to human beings, because many people who partake of heavy meat diet habitually are subject to fits of pessimism and depression. So if you wish to go about your work in a happy frame of mind, plenty of garden produce, please!

The chief want in life is somebody who shall make us do the best we can.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Girls should be taught to tuck their skirts between their knees when approaching an open fire, says an English coroner.

—and the worst is yet to come



Curing With Light.

The usefulness of "sun baths" for health has long been recognized. Unlimited sunshine has much to do with the beneficial effect of a vacation at the seashore.

Nowadays this matter is better understood than it used to be, and it is known that the best rays of the sun have nothing to do with the physical benefit obtained from such exposure. It is the chemical rays in the sunbeam—particularly the ultra-violet rays—that do the good work.

Electric light is rich in these rays, and many cures of rheumatism and neuritis have been accomplished by exposing the affected part of the body to a powerful incandescent lamp, its rays concentrated by a hemispherical reflector. For curative purposes physicians have turned to useful account a sort of cabinet lined with such lamps into which the patient, lying on a padded board, could be slid.

The newest method employs a quartz lamp containing mercury vapor, through which the electric current is passed. Quartz has the advantage of being extraordinarily transparent to ultra-violet rays.

Such a lamp, made in the shape of a tube of small diameter, can be introduced into the nasal passages for the treatment of catarrh or into the throat for the cure of infected tonsils, thus saving the patient an operation.

I Am --?

The hope of the world.
The universal friend of mankind.
The foundation of national prosperity.
The progress of civilization depends upon me.
The common people love me: but kings, emperors, autocratic rulers and classes have ever been my enemies.
I am the great conservator of health, of childhood, of manhood, of womanhood, of all that is best in human life.
I have been driven about and buffeted through all time, but never have I despaired of accomplishing my object.
Long before Christianity, poets, prophets, philanthropists and reformers looked forward to the establishment of my rule over all the earth.
Without me the brotherhood of man, friendship between nations, the banishment of poverty and misery from the earth will be but idle dreams.
I work for the good of all, yet there are men so blinded by greed and ambition, by what they consider their personal interests, that they are constantly working for my destruction.
I am stronger than my most powerful enemies, and, like Liberty, cannot be killed. Though often driven to the wall, and apparently destroyed, I have struggled up all through the ages, up through blood and tears, through indescribable agony and the destruction of all that is dear to the hearts of men.
I was mortally wounded recently, but, like a phoenix, I have risen out of the trenches, up from the blood-stained battlefields of Europe, up from the graves of the dead who fought for me. Above the clash of international ambitions, jealousies, and hatreds, the hideous aftermath of war, my voice is heard calling to all the peoples of the world to put an end to war now and forever.
I am healing the frightful wounds, soothing the anguish, repairing the destruction wrought by my cruel adversary, I am also filling the hearts of forward-looking men and women everywhere with the determination never to cease their efforts until the whole world is enrolled under my banner.
I am sanguine of success as never before, in spite of the heavy clouds on the horizon, the universal unrest, the quarreling, the bickering and fighting of individuals, classes and nations, never before did my future look so bright; I am literally see swords being turned into plowshares, I can see armies being disbanded, armaments destroyed and great warships turned into vessels of commerce. I call on you to help realize my vision, for I am your best friend.
I AM PEACE.
O. S. Marden.

Do not make a nuisance of yourself with your horn, but at the same time remember that no one has ever been arrested for using it.

Let not your limitations discourage you; it is your strength that, rebelling against them, makes you aware of them.

Canada has the only two coal regions on the sea-coast of North America, and controls one-fifth of the world's coal resources.

The real City of London covers 673 acres; the County of London covers 117 square miles; the police area 520 square miles; and the area under the Metropolitan Water Board 538 square miles.

One great, strong, unselfish soul in every community would actually redeem the world.—Robert Dabbert.

THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR

For the second time that night Geoffrey Leyton threw down his book and started to his feet. Half an hour before, the piercing scream of a woman had come to him through the open casement, to startle him into concerned tension. Now it had come again, the scream of a woman in pain.

"Business of mine or not, I can't stand for it," he muttered. "The infernal old ruffian is ill-treating the girl."

Grimly determined he strode into the road, hatless, just as he was, in his slippers and oldest jacket. De liberately he made his way to the house next door, and gave a lusty tug at the doorknob.

The door was suddenly drawn open the space of a foot, and the scowling, saturnine face of the man confronted him.

"I'm from next door," announced Geoffrey sharply. "I heard a scream—"

"What the Hades is that to you, and what d'you mean by pulling at my bell like that?" blazed the man. "Mind your own business, you young fool!"

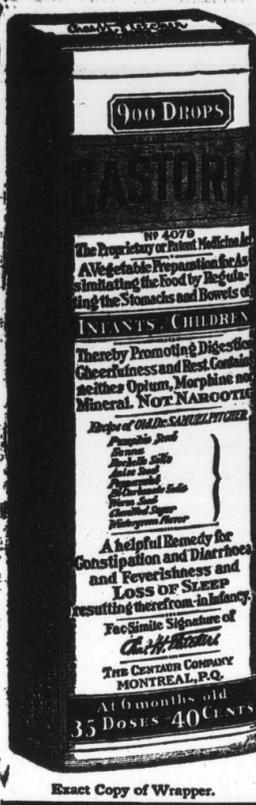
The door was swung viciously to, pinning the younger man's slippers to the floor. As he withdrew it, with a sharp hiss the bolt was shot home.

For a short time Geoffrey Leyton remained with gritted teeth and clenched hands, meditating assault on the panels. Then, with a shrug, he returned back to his comfortable room, a stern smile on his face.

The bullying gentleman next door was not going to be allowed to crush his foot with impunity. Before he had done with him, Geoff rather fancied he would pay for that with interest.

"A wicked brute!" his landlady declared, on hearing from him a recital of the incident. "I'm glad you interferred. There's something wrong about next door. It isn't natural for a girl to shun all attempts at friendliness. Never once in the three months they've lived here has she spoken to me. She's frightened for her life."

Laughter is like sunshine—
It freshens all the day;
It tips the peaks of life
With life
And drives the clouds
Away.



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Wiltse Lake

Miss Hattie Moore, Carleton Place is spending her holidays at the home of her sister Miss Lucy Moore.

Miss Susan Doolan of Redan spent Wednesday with Miss F. R. Moore Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy of Glen Buell and Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ferguson and daughter Lillian were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Moore.

Miss Bessie Hudson and Miss Vera Hudson have returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ford Moulton at Jones Falls.

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

In Memoriam

SHAW—In loving memory of Mrs. John Shaw, who died at Addison July 31st, 1920.

One precious to our heart is gone,
A voice we loved is still,
The place made vacant in our home
Can never more be filled
Our Father in His wisdom called,
The boon his love had given,
And though in earth the body lies,
The soul is safe in heaven.

Husband and Family.

Forty five bands from Halifax to Vancouver have applied for information regarding the band competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Hospital for Sick Children COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Great Provincial Charity Makes Christmas Appeal to Friends of Childhood.

Dear Mr. Editor:

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

In bygone days dependence was put more largely in medicines. Nowadays there is a closer partnership between the pediatrician and Dame Nature. Since the erection of our Baby's Ward and the establishment of well babies' clinics the infant mortality in Toronto alone has been reduced from 165 to 82 per thousand. Further assistance which might be given would merely corroborate the actual life-saving value of the Hospital's work. And it is unnecessary to explain to you that the information as to the researches which make such a record possible is at once communicated to the Health Officers and practising physicians throughout Ontario.

Consequently the Hospital has surely a claim upon the Christmas-time generosity of every friend of little children. An institution which is securing the new-born child twice the chance, not merely of good health, but of life itself, is entitled to the abundant support of the public. During the past financial year, revenue from all sources fell one hundred dollars a day behind necessary expenditures. It has always been the ambition of the Hospital for Sick Children to gain not only the support but the sympathy of the people of Toronto, and so to-day, with a debt exceeding \$150,000, it appeals to your readers to help along with some gift, whether it be great or small. A contribution of \$2,000 from an individual or a society gives the privilege of naming a cot for all time; a donation of 25 cents will run the whole Hospital for half a minute. Between these two amounts there is surely some sum which can be sent by everybody to the secretary-treasurer at 65 College street, Toronto, as a token of interest in a charity whose field is as large as this province. The Hospital for Sick Children is one of the largest and most highly regarded in the world. It is an institution in which the people of Ontario may take legitimate pride, for it is through their generosity that success has been possible.

Two hundred and fifty children, pale of cheek or with twisted limbs, will be the immediate beneficiaries of the Yuletide remembrances of your readers. Thousands more throughout the coming year will benefit by their kindness.

IRVING E. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee

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.

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1 1/2 Cushion Tire, Top, Auto Seat, arch axle, short wood bed, \$195.00

1 1/2 Cushion Tire, Wire wheel, Heavy Spokes, arch axle short, wood bed, auto seat open, \$190.00 with top \$225.00 Steel Tire, same style as above, with top \$165.00

Regular Top Buggy, steel tire \$145.00

2 Seated Half Platform Spring Wagon \$145.00

1 1/2 inch Milk Wagon, full platform \$90.00

1 1/2 inch Milk Wagon, full platform \$100.00

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Great Clearing Sale

Saturday, Aug. 13, we start our Great Clearing Sale.

We have quite a few odd lines of light weight Suits, Pants, Underwear, Shirts etc., to be cleaned out regardless of cost, as we never like to carry odd lines over from one season to another

20 Per Cent Discount on all our regular lines during our August Clearing Sale.

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DAIL EIREANN SUMMONED TO DECIDE ON REPLY TO PEACE OFFER

Members of Sinn Fein Parliament Now Held Prisoners Will be Released—Progress Made in Informal Talks Between Ulster and the South.

A despatch from Dublin says:—It has been officially announced that the Dail Eireann has been summoned to meet in Dublin, August 16, for the purpose of reviewing Lloyd George's offer and deciding upon a reply.

The attitude of Ulster also will be considered. The summons will be sent to all Dail members, including those in jail, and it is taken for granted in Dublin that they will be immediately released, although no formal request for their freedom will be made.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet has already given power to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to release Dail Eireann members should it seem advisable, and it is understood he will take the receipt in jail of summons to attend the Dail Eireann as a request for the release of the prisoners.

Many are in English jails and cannot reach Ireland before Sunday or Monday at the earliest.

Censational stories were published in some English papers on Thursday, stating that Ulster had definitely and finally refused to have anything to do with the peace proposals, and insisted upon retaining her present status.

These stories have been officially denied. Ulster has made no decision yet, for the reason that no formal conversations have taken place between representatives of the North and the South, but the informal talks are still going on, and it is believed are progressing favorably.

Sir James Craig returned to Belfast from London Thursday morning and attended the meeting of the Ulster Cabinet, at which all members were present. No statement was given, but it is understood it was occupied with routine matters, such as appointments and plans for the session of Parliament, etc.

It is expected in Belfast that formal proposals soon will be received from Dublin, and it is likely the framing of these will form part of the work of the coming meeting of the Dail Eireann.

Great pressure is being brought on the Belfast leaders both by the Government in London and Belfast business men for a settlement—by the Government, because it is anxious for an Irish peace in view of the general international situation, and by the business men because they have been hard hit by the Southern boycott of Belfast traders and industry.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.51; No. 2 Northern, \$1.48; No. 3 Northern, \$1.44; No. 4 wheat, \$1.53.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51½¢; No. 3 CW, 49½¢; extra No. 1, 49½¢; No. 1 feed, 48½¢; No. 2 feed, 47½¢.
 Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 68½¢; No. 4 CW, 73½¢; rejected, 69½¢; feed, 68½¢.

All above in store, Fort William.
 Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 winter, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 winter, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 1 commercial, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 spring, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
 American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 79c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 48 to 50c, according to freights outside.
 Barley—Malting, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—\$6.90 to \$7, in bags, Montreal and Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.
 Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pats, \$10.50; second pats, \$10. Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.25.
 Millfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$28; feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.

Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25½¢; twins, 25 to 26¢; triplets, 26 to 26½¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 34 to 35¢; triplets, 34½ to 35½¢; new Still-ton, 27 to 28¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 40 to 42¢; cooking, 23 to 25¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40¢; roosters, 20¢; fowl, 30¢; ducklings, 40¢; turkeys, 60¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30¢; roosters, 16¢; fowl, 22¢; ducklings, 30¢; turkeys, 50¢.

Margarine—20 to 22¢.
 Eggs—No. 1, 41 to 42¢; selects, 44 to 46¢; cartons, 45 to 47¢.

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—No. 1, 19 to 22¢; No. 2, 14 to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2¼ lb. tins, 16 to 17¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28¢; hams, med., 40 to 42¢; heavy, 29 to 30¢; cooked hams, 60 to 65¢; boneless backs, 42 to 48¢; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38¢; special, 45 to 48¢; cottage rolls, 30 to 31¢.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
 Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$29; short cut or family back, boneless, \$40; pickled rolls, \$41 to \$46; mess pork, \$33.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 17½ to 19½¢; in cases, 18¢; clear bellies, 19½¢; backs, 14¢.

Lard—Tierces, 18 to 18½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19¢; pails, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 20½ to 22¢; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.

Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bus, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$45 to \$65; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.50 to \$13.75; do, off cars, \$13.75 to \$14; do, f.o.b., \$12.75 to \$13; do, country points, \$12.50 to \$12.75.

Montreal.
 Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 63½ to 64½¢; do, No. 3, 62 to 63¢. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.35. Bran—\$25.50 to \$27.50. Shorts—\$26.50 to \$28.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$32.

Cheese, 22 to 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 29 to 30c. Eggs, selected, 43 to 44c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.

Good lambs, \$7 per cwt.; com., \$5 to \$6; milk-fed calves, \$7 per cwt.; hogs, selects, \$14 per cwt.

Chinese Must Enter U.S. by Pacific Cities

A despatch from Washington says:—Secretary Davis plans to discontinue the practice of allowing Chinese, who are admitted under provisions of the Exclusion Act, to enter the United States at Boston after crossing the continent on Canadian railroads. The Labor Secretary intends, he said, to throw the business to roads in this country by having them enter through Seattle and other Pacific coast cities in the United States.



"Rainmaker" Hatfield
 Chas. M. Hatfield, known as "The Rainmaker," has made good on his contract with the United Agricultural Association of Medicine Hat, to secure an increased precipitation of rain over a certain area.

Alberta Farmers Engage Hatfield for Next Year

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says:—The farmers in this district still have faith in the power of Charles M. Hatfield, the rainmaker, and decided at a meeting of the United Agricultural Association on Friday to engage Hatfield's services for next year. Under the new contract three inches of rain are allowed for natural precipitation during May, June and July, 1922, and Hatfield will receive \$4,000 an inch for every inch over three inches and up to six inches, the maximum amount to be paid being \$12,000. By changing his locality Hatfield is confident he can produce more precipitation next year than called for in his new contract.

University Extension.

At the Conference of British Universities held in July at Oxford a good deal of time and thought was given to the various problems involved in the extension of University education to those people who, from force of circumstances, are unable to attend a university in the regular way. Dr. H. Darnley Naylor of the University of Adelaide, Australia, spoke of the Workers' Educational Association; Dr. M. E. Sadler of Leeds University outlined the work being done there in the promotion of tutorial classes; Dr. R. St. J. Parry, in the course of an address on university extension, said: "The old conception that a university is concerned only with the promotion of education and research within its own walls has yielded to the reiterated appeal from numbers of would-be students whose circumstances make it impossible that they could enter the walls of the university."

The University of Toronto has gone farther than most universities in answering this demand for adult education. Without lowering its standards in the least, it has so far removed the extraneous obstacles that any citizen in any part of the province can obtain an education of university grade without giving up his daily employment. This new plan is at present rather hampered for lack of funds but, should the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances be adopted at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, the Provincial university will be in a position to develop its extension work so as to reach all parts of the province with its tutorial classes, its extension lectures, and its university evening classes. The desirability of this democratic development is universally admitted.

Grasshoppers Floating Down St. Lawrence

A despatch from Quebec says:—Millions of dead grasshoppers, covering the whole St. Lawrence, are coming down the river. They were noticed this morning early at Three Rivers and are coming towards Quebec. Reports received by the Department of Agriculture are to the effect that grasshoppers are causing great harm to the crop all over the province. They are reported as having invaded the country on the southern boundary line. The officials of the department are taking means to protect the farmers' interest, and circulars describing means of getting rid of the pests will be issued.

SUN'S RAYS SET FIRE TO GASES IN SWISS DRIED-UP SWAMPS

A despatch from Berne says:—The long and continued drought and heat in Switzerland is causing the authorities great anxiety. Already in some places the water supply is cut off at certain hours, and although the glaciers are melting at a terrific rate, owing to the scorching sun, and frequently wash away stretches of roads and mountain railway lines, nevertheless, the springs of non-glacier streams and lakes are drying up so much that the Swiss Government has just appointed a special commission of experts to consider what measures must now be taken to safeguard the country's water supply for domestic use and for electrical power. They are studying the best methods of accumulating electric power, which is plentiful now, so that it can be used in the winter.

Hitherto there has been no rainfall beyond showers, and thunderstorms have made matters rather worse because lightning has struck trees and set the forests on fire. One forest in Engadine, at a height of about 7,000 feet, was thus set ablaze, and despite all efforts of the peasantry, most of the trees have been destroyed or injured.

Swamps which have dried up produce peculiar inflammable gases. These gases have been set alight by the sun's rays. Swiss farmers state that, unless the British Dominions and the United States can send enough cereals and fruit, Central Europe will be short of food next winter.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WAGES CUT 10 CENTS

Scale for Work on Chippawa Development Set at 40 Cents Per Hour.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Labor on the Chippawa Hydro-electric development is to receive 40c an hour, a 10c reduction, from August 8, according to announcement made on Thursday by the Provincial Hydro Commission to Organizer John A. Flett and representatives of the men. The five cents an hour was the figure originally contemplated by the commission, but upon Sir Adam Beck's suggestion, it is said, it was finally decided to grant another 5c an hour. Labor on the same class of work on the United States side is receiving 35c an hour.

The general schedule of wages that was decided upon was that agreed to subsequent to the strike of last year, less 10c per hour.

This schedule, it is said, still leaves the Chippawa Hydro men a more generous scale than that in force on similar classes of work elsewhere. With decreased living costs, the commission feels that the new scale will make ample provision for the workers. The commission was unanimous on the scale adopted.

While the new schedule decided upon by the commission has not been formally accepted by the representatives of the men, 4,000 of whom are affected, they are to report back to the men at Chippawa and once more return to the commission, this time with a decision of the men as to its acceptance. Hydro officials anticipate no difficulties, although the men's representatives have presented numerous arguments in opposition to a reduction.

The mass of the workers on the Chippawa are said to appreciate the fact that the commission's 50c-an-hour wage was considerably higher than wages in other projects, and acceptance on their part is expected.

With the night shift all gone, the latest prognostication of the date upon which power will be turned on at Chippawa is the end of November. The race is now with the ice formations, which appear sometimes in mid-December.

SUMMARY OF LONDON CONFERENCE WORK

Decisions on Imperial Questions Set Forth by Premiers.

A despatch from London says:—A summary of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference was issued at the last meeting of that body.

The summary declares that the greater part of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference relating to foreign affairs and defence was of a confidential character, but that the discussions revealed a unanimous opinion as to the main lines to be followed by the British policy and a deep conviction that the whole weight of the empire should be concentrated behind a united understanding and common action in foreign affairs.

Frequent consultations were decided upon.

The matter of naval defence was left to the various Parliaments, as was the question of Imperial communication. It was decided to improve the wireless link, while the various Governments recommended the introduction of uniform legislation regarding bills of lading. Any assistance given by the Governments for reduction of rates for press messages, it was agreed, should be so directed as not to affect the quality of the news service or the freedom of the newspapers so served.

A resolution was passed, with South Africa dissenting, the summary says, that the rights of British Indians to citizenship should be recognized.

Representatives of India expressed their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa, and their hope that by negotiation between the Governments of India and South Africa some way might be found to make their position more satisfactory.

A meeting of a committee of representatives of the patent offices of the Dominions will be held in London, it was decided, to consider the practicability of instituting a system for granting patents which would be valid throughout the Empire.

A British ex-officer claims to be the only blind chartered accountant in the world.

RUSSIAN RELIEF IN HANDS OF HOOVER

Motor Trucks Are Needed to Reach Rural Districts Far from Railways.

A despatch from Paris says:—The entire organization for Russian relief is in the hands of Herbert Hoover.

When Walter L. Brown, European director of the American relief administration, arrives at Riga from London for the purpose of distributing relief in the famine districts of Russia he will find scores of all classes of Russians and people of other nationalities, anxious on one pretext or another to accompany the relief administration's forces into Russia, according to a despatch from Riga. United States relief headquarters there are being besieged by applicants volunteering to make the trip, some out of mere curiosity, some anxious really to be of assistance and others frankly saying that they are trying to get into Russia to see what has happened to relatives, friends or their property.

Baltic newspapers are printing a number of rumors regarding events in Russia. One is to the effect that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of War, has been named food dictator, and that heavy reinforcements of troops have been rushed into the famine district to quell the starving masses, who are pictured as beating down the guards, invading cities and eating everything they find. All such rumors are without any sort of confirmation.

In Moscow, according to recent arrivals in Riga, there was no indication of famine. Small numbers of refugees had managed to reach that city, but it was said the Government was attempting to direct the masses into the fruitful regions of Siberia and the Ukraine, instead of permitting them to go to the cities.

Owing to the fact that many villages where starvation prevails are far from the railroads, one of the principal needs in the relief work will be a large number of motor trucks.

Million Dollars Damage to Saskatchewan Grain

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Damage estimated at over a million dollars was caused by a heavy hail and wind storm which swept an area of from 75 to 100 miles east and south-east of Regina early Friday morning. Heavy loss is reported from Yellow Grass, Tyvan, Midale, Grenfell, Cedoux, Rainton and Broadview. Only meagre details are available owing to wires being down to many of the points damaged. In the Rainton and Cedoux area a strip of grain thirty miles long and five miles wide has been beaten down and totally destroyed.

EFFORT MADE TO AID STARVING CHILDREN

All-Russian Famine Relief Committee Send Supply Trains.

A despatch from New York says:—From two sources Friday night came word of preparations being made to relieve Russia's starving millions.

A cablegram from the Russian Telegraph Agency received here by the publication Soviet Russia, stated that the All-Russian famine relief committee had sent out two relief trains from Moscow on August 1 to aid 6,500,000 starving children in the Volga drought district. At the same time the American relief administration announced that its child-feeding operations in Czechoslovakia would end in sixty days, releasing an experienced staff for Russia.

The Russian Telegraph Agency cablegram said that all state theatres would devote the month to benefit performances for the famine sufferers, with stock companies touring prosperous regions.

"The following poster displayed by one of these companies," the cablegram said, "is typical of the methods employed by the theatrical companies to raise relief supplies:

"Brother peasants, pause and read: The artists give you spiritual enjoyment; you pay for it with bread for your hungry brothers. Admission prices: first row, three pounds of grain, or four pounds of peas, or fifteen pounds of potatoes; second row, etc., with the various prices fixed in terms of foodstuffs."

GERMANY PAID OVER ANOTHER \$5,000,000

Payment in Favor of Britain Made Through New York Banks.

A despatch from New York says:—Germany has paid another sum out of her balance in New York, on her debt to the allies for reparations. The sum paid amounted to approximately \$5,000,000 and it was paid over by the four institutions which hold balances here for the account of the Reichsbank, to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the credit of the Bank of England.

It was established, however, that each of the four banks received orders to make payments of various sizes for the account of Germany and that the total amounted to \$5,000,000.

One of the factors in the payment made on Thursday was that it did not disrupt foreign exchange.

The funeral of Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor singer, was held in the Royal Church at Naples and attended by a special representative of King Victor Emmanuel.



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

By Jack Rabbit

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

Mentally defective people in large numbers are roaming at large throughout the province, spreading disease and reproducing their own defective kind. Abundant proof of the seriousness of this situation has been obtained in Toronto and other cities by social service workers who are making extensive investigations along the lines of mental hygiene.

Hereditarily plays a big part in this condition of defective mentality, for although there are exceptions, it is nature's habit to reproduce in kind. How then can this state of affairs be rectified? A scheme based on Medical Examination to prevent mentally defective people from getting married is being thought out, but this would only deal in part with the problem, as the question of illegitimacy has to be considered. Many of the illegitimate children born have mothers who are distinctly below the par of average mental capacity, as social service workers find out in dealing with such cases. This, no doubt, applies also to many of the fathers of such children, and a tremendous task thus confronts those who are endeavoring to improve the condition of humanity both mentally and physically.

One point, however, that should be emphasized is that whatever part heredity plays in the child's mental condition at birth, its mentality no less than its physical make-up, can be improved by scientific cure and feeding during the early months and years of its life. The human brain develops very rapidly in infancy and childhood, much more rapidly than the body, and hence the urgent need for sufficient nourishment of the right kind, during this critical stage of human life. At five years of age, about the time when a child begins to go to school, its brain capacity has to a certain extent already been determined. For this one can readily see how important is a scheme of child welfare that will include the supervision of infant feeding from the time the child is born and so counteract in some degree any defects of heredity.

School children with low mentality are a great hindrance to those who are normal. Not only do their habits and actions tend to lower the morals of other children, but the class work is hindered by the co-mingling of the two grades of intellect. There should be in every school district a special class for mental defectives who could be dealt with separately by a teacher, specially trained in mental hygiene. These children would include those who are dull or slow-witted, those who are thievish, those who are always getting into mischief which seems to take them unawares. The classes of school children might indeed be further graded by scientific methods, and progress noted as the result of special training.

For children of school age and older, there is not at present a sufficient number or variety of institutions to accommodate the cases varying from mental defects to imbecility. For imbeciles and definitely feeble-minded there is provision made—public opinion has recognized the necessity for it, but for the higher grade of mental defectives who in many respects are bright and seemingly intelligent, nothing has been done. And yet this class of people is almost as definite a menace to the community as is the criminal. The Toronto Psychiatric Clinic, conducted by a group of physicians, psychologists, and others who take a scientific interest in mental abnormalities, is being conducted at present in the out-patient's wing of the Toronto General Hospital. The cases come from the Public Schools, the Juvenile Courts, Industrial Homes and various other institutions throughout the city, and provide excellent clinical material. But this only touches the fringe of what is to be done. The problem is provincial; indeed, it is a national and international problem. Science can go so far, but public opinion must be awakened to come to the support of science before very great advances can be made. Besides the problem will have to be approached from the preventive as well as the curative side, and many difficulties will have to be surmounted.

The ambition of Mr. J. G. Balsillie, the Australian wireless wizard. Mr. Balsillie recently stated that he caused rain to fall when the sky had been for days past, innocent of clouds. For the purposes of the experiment box-kites were sent up in the air to a height of about 6,000 ft. Attached to each kite was a specially-invented terminal which made contact with the atmosphere. This terminal was also electrically connected to a flexible wire, which was attached to the ground apparatus. Exactly how the result was obtained is Mr. Balsillie's secret, but it is a fact that after six hours cloud formation began, and rain finally descended. In a country like Australia or Egypt, where rain is very scarce, this great invention should prove a boon of immeasurable value. Professor Belin, a distinguished radio scientist, recently transmitted, by wireless, pictures of the Olympic Games from Antwerp to Paris. The apparatus used was designed by himself. Photographs are often sent over the ordinary land telegraph line, and the transmission of wireless photos presents no special difficulties. Quite recently Professor Belin's apparatus for sending photographs by the land line was adopted by the Surete de Paris—the Scotland Yard of France. The instrument will be used for the transmission of finger-prints of suspected persons. So if a man is arrested in Paris it will be possible to send his finger-print to London and Rome for identification. The exact position of the boundary-line between South and West Australia will be fixed by wireless—if it has not been done already. The position of the longitude is obtained by the use of time-signals sent out by a high-power station. Many of the great observatories are engaged in a re-determination of the

LONGITUDINAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE BY MEANS OF TIME-SIGNALS.

Guiding Ships Through Fogs.

The huge station at the Eiffel Tower, Paris, plays an important part in this work.

To ships at sea these time-signals are invaluable. Chronometers can be checked to a great degree of accuracy, and a captain with a faulty chronometer is like a bicycle without a handle-bar.

A ship lost in a fog can find her exact position by wireless. A series of direction-finding stations are now in use along our coasts, and a ship, by sending out signals, enables cross-bearings to be taken by the shore stations, who determine the direction from which they are sent by means of a movable aerial. When the aerial is in one position signals are strong, when in another they are weak, so in the end the aerial can be pointed in the direction of the ship.

Wireless concerts are, of course, every-day affairs. By the aid of the valve-detectors it has been possible for wireless engineers to construct apparatus capable of sending and receiving the sound of the human voice, and, in fact, any sound whatever, from the barking of a dog to the squalling of a baby in its bath.

And where will it all end? We are progressing by leaps and bounds in wireless research. The day when wireless will be as common as the ordinary telephone is well within sight. Just the removal of one or two more little problems, and the human voice will be sent all over the world.

"Will it ever be sent to Mars?" is a common question. Scientists disagree on this, but the majority say "No," and give excellent reasons, the chief one being that wireless waves always follow the curvature of the earth's surface, and therefore cannot be sent, however powerful the transmitter, perpendicularly from the world to such a distant planet as Mars.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours they may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are growing children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Old Grey Wall.

Time out of mind I have stood
Fronting the frost and the sun,
That the dream of the world might endure
And the goodly will be done.

Did the hand of the builder guess,
As he laid me stone by stone,
A heart in the granite lurked,
Patient and fond as his own?

Lovers have leaned on me
Under the summer moon,
And mowers laughed in my shade
In the harvest heat at noon.

Children roving the fields,
With early flowers in spring;
Old men turning to look
When they heard a bluebird sing.

And travellers along the road,
From rising to setting sun,
Have seen, yet imagine not
The kindness they gazed upon.

Ah, when will ye understand,
Mortals—nor deem it odd—
Who rests on this old grey wall
Lays a hand on the shoulder of God?
—Bliss Carman.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Wisps of Wisdom.

To forget a wrong is the best revenge.

To become an all-round man, be on the square.

Elbow grease is warranted not to soil the hands.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

Indolence leads to idleness, and idleness to iniquity.

Ignorance is a substitute for bliss, but a very cheap one.

The most troublesome load to carry is a bundle of bad habits.

The best of us may fall in the mud, but no one need stay there.

It is not the man who knows the most who has the most to say.

Those who make the best use of their time have most time to spare.

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent a day of sorrow.

It is better to put your shoulder to the wheel than your back to the wall.

Next to saying the right thing at the right time comes the art of keeping quiet when there is nothing to say.

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner, neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness.

Never tell evil of a man, if you do not know it for a certainty, and if you know it for a certainty, then ask yourself, "Why should I tell it?"

FREQUENT HEADACHES

A Sure Sign That the Blood is Watery and Impure.

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment, and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

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.

Two Parsimonious Talkers.

"Well," said Ovid Langley, "maybe there is another town where there are two men as little given to talking as SI Herrick and Jim Baldwin, but I doubt it."

Mrs. Langley looked up from her knitting. "What they been doing now?"

"I dropped into the hardware store this afternoon after a pound of nails, and while I was there SI came in. He was carrying a tea-kettle that needed soldering. Jim came up to wait on him, and SI just pointed to the spot that needed fixing."

"Without saying a word, Jim took the kettle and went off into the back room, and SI sat down and began to read the newspaper. After a time Jim came back and handed the kettle to SI. It had 'twenty cents' marked on the side."

"SI pulled out a quarter and gave it to him, and Jim put his hand into his pocket, took out a handful of change, picked out a nickel and handed it to SI; and SI went away, carrying the kettle. And, by Jiminy, neither of 'em had said a word."

"Well," said Mrs. Langley reflectively, "I guess if the truth was known there's a lot of talk goes on that ain't really necessary."

Smoke Screen Reappears Over London.

Smokeless, sootless and robbed of the weird atmospheric effects upon which many of its landmarks depend for their charm for three months, London has begun to regain its traditional aspect with the resumption of coal burning in many of the factories. The Pittsburgh-like tone is rapidly being restored; buildings which had begun to look white and colorful are once more being coated with soot, while the medley of smoke-stacks, steeples and gables, hard and distinct without their proper haze, are sinking back into the blurred outlines in which Whistler saw them.

The city had been exposed—a very un-Venetian Venice under cloudless skies and bright sunlight—since the first days of the coal strike. The older inhabitants gave sighs of relief when they saw the familiar indistinctness settle over the landscape. A gentleman in Kensington Gardens said yesterday, pointing to a confused pile of masonry situated near the Serpentine: "That building has been perfectly hideous all summer. The architect who designed it did not take the miners' strike into account." There is no longer ground for the complaint of strollers in Hyde Park that they had been sunburned during their stroll.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Razor Wrinkles.

Numerous inventions have been devised with a view to lessening the agony of shaving.

Yet none of them will help as much towards giving an easy shave as a little ointment or cream applied to the face before lathering. Any cream of the greasy variety will do, but very little should be used, or difficulty will be found in making the soap lather.

For those with tender skins, cold or tepid water is recommended. By all means dip your razor in warm water—but use cold water for lathering.

Strip your razor after use, and then let it rest for several days. This is arranged easily in connection with a safety-razor, by making a small box with partitions to hold a separate blade for each day of the week. The blades shave much easier, and each blade lasts longer.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia



Inherited—A Loose Tongue.

A schoolmaster wrote this brief criticism on a boy's report: "A good worker, but talks too much." When the report came back signed according to rule by the boy's father it bore besides the signature this feeling remark: "You should hear his mother!"

Generous.

Husband—"Really, dear, when I thanked you for your valuable birthday gift I had no idea that the bill would be sent in to me."

Wife—"Didn't I tell you at the time that I couldn't afford to be generous, you stupid dear?"

In the Suburbs.

The Heiress—"Yes, when I don't wish to accept certain men's attentions, and they ask me where I live, I say in the suburbs."

Mr. Selfsure—"Ha! Ha! Ha! Excellent! But where do you live, Miss Brown?"

The Heiress—"In the suburbs, Mr. Selfsure."

Plain Scotch!

Sandy and Mac were on a visit to London.

On the morning of their arrival they discovered that the washstand was without soap. After ringing the bell an attendant appeared and asked their wishes.

Sandy, habitually a fast speaker, remarked, "Sen up sape, lad; a wee bit sape, quick."

The attendant gazed open-mouthed at the two Scots. "Taint French, taint German, taint Welsh," he thought. "Wonder wot thew mean?" "Mon, cried Sandy, indignantly, "can ye no understand plain Scotch?" Grasping at the last word like a drowning man at a straw, the Cockney fled. Later he returned with a bottle of whiskey and two glasses.

Didn't Show Training.

Daddy came home from the office early one evening, and mother had not returned from some friends whom she had been visiting for tea.

Little four-year-old Gwennie ran up to her father's side.

"Daddy," she cried, "I've been wanting to see you for a long time when mother's not near."

"Why, my little girl?" asked her father.

"Well, dad, answered Gwennie, "please don't tell mother, because she's an awful dear, but I don't think she knows much about bringing up children."

"What makes you think that?" asked her father.

"Well," replied Gwennie, "she makes me go to bed when I am wide awake, and she makes me get up when I am awfully sleepy."

The amount spent on famine relief in India last year was \$5,700,235.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Book on DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
E. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,
115 West 31st Street,
New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine

Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer" Aspirin.

"Bayer" Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

Woman's Precious Gift

The one which she should most zealously guard is her health, but she often neglects to do so in season until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

ISSUE No. 33-21.

LONDON WOMAN IS MUCH GRATIFIED

GRATEFUL TO TANLAC FOR HELPING HER.

Now Free From Troubles From Which She Had Suffered For Three Long Years.

"I will always feel grateful to the lady in Toronto who advised me to take Tanlac," said Mrs. Gertrude Pugsley, 74 Colborne St., London, Ont.

"For three years I suffered from a general run-down condition, following a severe operation. I was in the hospital for a month and, after coming home, it was fully ten weeks before I could get around very much and then only with difficulty.

"I could neither eat nor sleep with any satisfaction and had very little strength. I was not satisfied with the way I was mending and decided to get something to build me up.

"I read a statement from a lady in Toronto about Tanlac and I wrote to her and she advised me to try it by all means. It certainly has been a godsend to me and I am glad I followed her advice, for I am a well woman to-day. I began to pick up from the very start and my strength gradually came back. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly all night long and my work is a pleasure. I am grateful for what Tanlac did for me and I believe it will do the same for others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Anzac's Hero Wreath Travels 12,000 Miles.

Premier Hughes of Australia placed a wreath on the grave of the unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey this week which came all the way from Australia, says a London despatch dated July 30. The flowers were fresh and blooming, although they had travelled 12,000 miles, having come to England packed in ice. Premier Hughes said they carried with them the spirit of the Anzacs to the empire's hero as the boys carried that spirit to the battlefields of France.

The wreath was made of the famous Australian wattle, red roses, carnations, violets and lilies. Thousands of persons went to the grave of the unknown hero to see the Australian Premier place the wreath there.

Canada has most extensive fishing grounds—5,000 miles on the Atlantic, 7,000 miles on the Pacific, and 220,000 square miles fresh water.

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You Never Tire of Cuticura Soap

Because of its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance, it is ideal for every-day toilet purposes. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

THE MISERY OF BACKACHE

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Meaford, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for backache, and I also had a female weakness, I felt dizzy and nervous, and was without energy. I had to force myself to do my work, and was always tired. Saw a Pinkham advertisement which induced me to take the Vegetable Compound, and my back gradually stopped aching and I felt lighter in spirits. I am recommending the Vegetable Compound with pleasure to all I meet who complain as I did."—MILDRED BROOK, Meaford, Ont.

Woman's Precious Gift

The one which she should most zealously guard is her health, but she often neglects to do so in season until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

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ISSUE No. 33-21.

LATEST WONDERS IN REALM OF WIRELESS

INCREDIBLE THINGS ARE NOW POSSIBLE.

On Sea and Land Marvels Are Being Wrought by Marconi and Other Inventors.

How many people realize the wonderful fact that it is now possible to print by wireless telegraphy? And how many are aware that rain can be made by wireless; that the world can be surveyed by wireless; that photographs, and human speech, and the music of a full brass band can be sent radiating through space by means of the invention made practical by that modern wizard Marconi?

On paper it must look well-nigh incredible, but to the wireless expert it merely convinces that there are practically no limits to the possibilities of wireless development.

Instruments have been designed by which it is possible to send messages which have been "punched" on tapes in the Morse code by wireless, so that the receiving station automatically transcribes the Morse signals and delivers them printed in Roman characters to the waiting operator.

This result has been achieved by Mr. F. G. Creed, of the firm of Creed & Co., Croydon, England. In tests carried out a little while ago messages were received at a rate of 100 words a minute from a station as far away as Cologne.

What possibilities lie here! Perhaps newspapers will print their continental and country editions by wireless in the future.

A Rain-Making Wizard.
The making of rain has long been

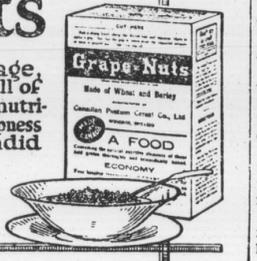
No hot cooking No trouble to serve

For breakfast or lunch, no food is quite so convenient or satisfying as

Grape-Nuts

Served from the package, with cream or milk—Full of splendid body-building nutrition. Its flavor and crispness charm the taste—a splendid summer food.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts Sold by grocers





Do Not Set Out Fire Without a Permit

THE welfare of new agricultural communities in this Province requires that land clearing be done with the cheapest agent at hand—Fire. Therefore, restrictions must hamper settlers as little as is consistent with safety to lives and property. Disastrous experience proves that in hot, dry weather unregulated use of fire in thickly wooded Northern Ontario means a menace to the lives and property of settlers and destruction of the provincial forest resources upon which a large part of Ontario's revenue and the livelihood of thousands of her citizens depend.

That is why Ontario adopted a "Close Season" and the "Permit System" for setting out fire. But, remember, whether you have a permit or not, you are responsible for damages caused by any fire you light. Be careful—

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The "Close Season" for setting out fire in Northern Ontario is from April 15th to September 30th. During that time within the Permit Area no one may set out fire for clearing land, disposing of debris or other inflammable waste, or for any industrial purpose, without first obtaining a written fire permit from a Fire Ranger. This applies not only to settlers but to railway section crews, camp and mill crews, road builders, including Government employees, and all other persons.

When starting fire for cooking and camping, the law requires that a place be selected free from inflammable material, that every reasonable precaution be taken to prevent such fire spreading and that it be thoroughly extinguished before quitting the place.

The "Close Season" applies to all Ontario north of Bobcaygeon and Smith's Falls and west of the line from there to Renfrew.

The Permit Area includes those parts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Temiskaming and Algoma lying north of the C.P.R. between Mattawa and North Bay and north of the C. N. R. westward to a point some 35 miles beyond Hornepayne.

The remainder of the Province forms the Exempt Area. Within the sparsely peopled Exempt Area no permits are generally issued, but those setting out fires in the "Close Season" are required to exercise every reasonable precaution and a Chief Fire Ranger, if he deems it wise, may serve a Prohibitory Notice and require a person to take out a permit.

The Fire Ranger does his best to follow the happy medium between the desire of the settler to "get a good burn" and the requirements of Public Safety. Help him all you can.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario

NATIONAL POLICY FOR CANADA

Protection for Our Industries Will Help Build Up the Country

The following are a few extracts from a recent speech delivered by Mr. A. E. Donovan at Toronto; Labor has no grudge against the National Policy.

The National Policy transformed Canada from a plantation into a self sustained nation, with varied and highly specialized industries.

How is the wage earner to have his condition improved by knocking down the tariff wall, and deluging this country with foreign goods?

Why should American manufacturers build branches in Canada if they have free access to the Canadian market?

Free trade or anything like it, even lowering the tariff, would close half the factories in Canada, and throw thousands and tens of thousands of Canadian workmen out of employment.

Men want more than work, they want to pay for their homes.

A man out of a job will get little assistance from free trade agitators.

A man at work is a poor subject for the pull-downers and unresters.

A country like Canada attracts the immigrant as easily as the flower with its load of sweetness draws the honey bee to its bosom.

200 companies in the United States have established branches in Canada during the years of 1919 and 1920.

The Industrial Commissioners of one Canadian city has had correspondence in a single month with one hundred United States firms, desiring to set up plants in Canada.

This shows what keen Americans think of our prospects for the future business outlook.

If capital and labor are good comrades, if they are not fair to each other, there will be strife between them, and the country will be held back.

The majority of Canadians live on the land, and the backbone of Canadian prosperity, and progress is to be found there.

There are over 200 pictures in the British art collection at the Canadian National Exhibition this year valued at \$250,000.

Sargent will have a picture at the Canadian National Exhibition valued at \$30,000.

Commercial art will have a place for the first time at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Canadian National to Use Grand Trunk Station at Brockville

Commencing Monday, August 8th, all Canadian National Railway trains will operate to and from Grand Trunk Railway Station, Brockville, and all Canadian National Railway traffic will be handled at the Grand Trunk Station.

Soperton

Mrs. Dier and children, Montreal have returned having spent the past three weeks with her sister Mrs. Wm. Thomas.

Mr and Mrs E. Andrews, Keelerville spent Sunday at Eli Whites.

T. J. Frye is recovering from his recent illness.

H. Coon, Elgin is threshing in this locality.

Mrs A. Bgown and daughter, Seelley's Bay spent a day last week at M. LaPoints.

Mrs Roy Danby recently spent a few days in Toronto.

Rod and Gun for August.

Lovers of the out-of-doors will be pleased to know that a specially interesting number of ROD AND GUN IN CANADA is just out. The August issue contains a particularly appealing article entitled, "Missis- sauga—Canada's Best Canoe Trip" by Douglas Hains. This is a story that everyone will enjoy. The stories by F. V. Williams Bonnycastle Dale and Harry M. Moore, well-known contributors, will be received with undoubted favor. The thrilling experiences outlined in the several articles following will be of great interest and value to the amateur sportsman. The sportsmen's departments, fishing, guns, conservation and kennel contain many important points that the typical sportsman will appreciate. Rod and Gun in Canada, is published monthly at Woodstock, Ontario, by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

Fall Fair Dates

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Alexandria | Sept. 8, 9 |
| Almonte | Sept. 20-22 |
| Arnprior | Sept. 26-28 |
| Belelville | Sept. 5-7 |
| Cornwall | Sept. 7-10 |
| Delta | Sept. 12-14 |
| Frankville | Sept. 22-23 |
| Kemptville | Sept. 5-6 |
| Kingston | Sept. 20-26 |
| Lanark | Sept. 9 |
| Lansdowne | Sept. 15-16 |
| Merrickville | Sept. 20, 21 |
| Napanee | Sept. 13-15 |
| Ottawa | Sept. 9-19 |
| Ogdensburg | Aug. 16-20 |
| Perth | Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 2 |
| Renfrew | Sept. 20-23 |
| Shannonville | Sept. 17 |
| Spencerville | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Toronto | Aug. 27-Sept. 10 |
| Vankleek Hill | Sept. 6, 8 |
| Wolfe Island | Sept. 27-28 |

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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

Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$9.00 per year.

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

Black Type Readers—45 cents per line for first insertion and 7 1/2 cents per line for subsequent insertion.

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

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

Cards of Thanks and in Memoriam—50c

Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.

Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.

William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

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

BEAUMONT S. CORNELL

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

GEORGE W. LEE

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Clerk of the Village
Athens - Ontario

EATON—The Auctioneer

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

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

SUNDAY SERVICE

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 7.10 P. M. | 8.10 P. M. |
|------------|------------|

For rates and particulars apply to,
GEO. E. McGLADE
City Passenger Agent

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

The Churches

Methodist Church

Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister.

10.30 a.m.—
7.30 p.m.—

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

Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—
Sunday School 10.30
Morning Service 11 A. M.

Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
Evening Service—7.30
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

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

The Charleston Lake Association

REGATTA

will hold a

at CHARLESTON

on

Wednes. Aug. 17, 1921

at 2 p.m., Good Program of

Motor Boat Races :-: Rowing Races
Canoe Races and Aquatic Sports
Cups, Medals and Prizes—All Events Open

WE SELL GILSON FARM EQUIPMENT

BACKED BY SIXTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE! DOMINANT IN QUALITY AND SERVICE!

Sixty years of leadership—of giving good value; heaping satisfaction and real service! That's why the Gilson name wins respect and confidence from coast to coast. That's why we are proud to sell this dependable farm equipment.

THE GILSON ENGINE

All Sizes
Costs You Nothing

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

"THE WONDERFUL GILSON"

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

HYLO SYLO

The Hilo Sylo insures sweet, fresh, succulent silage down to the last kernel. It is built to last indefinitely. Exclusive patented features of design and construction explain why the Hilo is chosen by the discriminating farmer. Pays for itself in the first season. Then year after year, pays 100 per cent. profit on your investment. Can you beat it?

THE GILSON SPREADER

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

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

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GILSON MFG. CO., Limited - GUELPH, ONT.
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H. B. KNAPP, Athens, Ontario