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Vol. XXXVI. No. 46

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, August 4, 1921

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The Joint Bank Account is a home convenience. It may be opened in the names of any two members of a family—husband and wife—brother and sister—father and son—and each person may make deposits and draw cheques independent of the other. Many families are putting their savings in a Joint Savings Account, on which interest is paid.

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LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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Mrs F. W. Seovil returned home this week after spending a very enjoyable holiday at Sand Lake with her daughter, Mrs W. D. Stevens and children. A great many tourists and campers are enjoying the cool breezes and fine fishing to be found at those lakes above Westport.

Mr and Mrs Rahm of Ottawa and Mr and Mrs Watson of Montreal arrived on Saturday and are at Dr. Steven's Camp at Sand Lake.

Mr and Mrs Walton Sheffield spent Sunday last at the home of her mother Mrs Jacob Warren.

Mr and Mrs F. Haffner and Dr Allan Haffner of Kingston are guests of Mrs Haffners parents Mr and Mrs Wm. Jacobs at Charleston Lake.

Miss Mildred Clow, Kingston called at the home of Dr and Mrs R. R. Paul on Sunday last.

Dr and Mrs Beaumont Cornell, Brockville were visitors at the home of Mrs H. E. Cornell, Main St. this week.

Rev. and Mrs V. O. Boyle left on Monday morning on a months motor trip, visiting Wellington and Western Ontario points as far as North Bay.

Mr Wesley Henderson, Hard Island has a very fine piece of field corn this year on measuring one of the stalks it was found to be eleven feet and one inch long at two and one half months growth

Mr Mackie Henderson had the misfortune to have his car destroyed by fire on Friday last.

Mr James McFadden and son Osborne, of Bishop's Mills, visited at the home of his sister Mrs S. Jones on Thursday of this week.

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 Elويدa Camp Grounds, Athens Ontario commencing, August 27th. and continuing over Sept. 4th.

We are sorry to report that Mr Sherman Coon is in a very critical condition of health at his summer home Lake Charleston.

Mr Alex Thompson, Ottawa is visiting his parents Mr and Mrs Andrew Thomson, Mill St.

Mr Wesley Barnett, Watertown, N. Y., Mrs George Barnett of Easton Corners, Miss Huierna Montgomery of Spencerville were guests at the home of Mr and Mrs Hugh McFadden on Tuesday last.

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

Mrs S. L. Clarke and daughter Miss Berry, Potsdam, N. Y. were guests this week of the former's neices Mrs W. T. Towriss and Miss Taber, Elgin St.

Lost—Brace and Screwdriver Bit, in Athens or vicinity or on road to Brockville.—On Monday August 1st kindly return to W. C. Town, Athens, Ontario.

An undenominational Band meeting for Divine Worship evangelical in character will be held in the school house at Hard Island on Sunday next August 7th. at 2.30 p. m. D. V. Everybody welcome.

Methodist Church Notes

On Sunday evening last the service at the Methodist Church took the form of a song service and was very much enjoyed by a large congregation. The Pastor as he announced the different Hymns, gave a short biography of the writer of each which was very interesting.

During the evening Messrs Fred and Dr Haffner of Kingston rendered a very fine duet "The Heavenly Fold" by Miss S Gentry, their voices blending beautifully and later Dr Allan Haffner favored the congregation with a solo "Beyond the Dawn" by Wilfred Sanderson. Dr Haffner has a fine voice and was heard at his best.

Fall Fair Dates

Alexandria	Sept. 8, 9
Almonte	Sept. 20-22
Arnprior	Sept. 26-28
Beleville	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
Morrisburg	Aug. 2-4
Napanee	Sept. 31-Sept. 1, 2
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

Charleston Lake Association Elects Officers.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Charleston Lake Association was held Wednesday evening the 3rd. The Secretary's report showed considerable progress during the last year. Since last season over 100,000 pickerel fry and 10,000 black bass fry have been placed in the lake.

A committee were appointed to arrange for the marking of the dangerous shoals.

The sports Committee have arranged that a day of aquatic sports will be held on Wednesday Aug. 17th. Already several cups have been donated.

It was decided to request the Fishery Department to appoint a salaried fishery overseer for the lake.

The following officers were elected for the year.

President	L. M. Davison
Vice-president	C. J. Banta
Treasurer	E. C. Tribute
Secretary	S. C. A. Lamb
Board of Governors	Mrs M. A. Johnston Wm. Gleichman L. G. Earl

Convener for Annual Picnic Mrs M. A. Johnston

The Treasurer's report showed \$192.52 in Saving Bank Department and \$59.50 in current account at the Merchants Bank.

Frankville

Mr and Mrs D. L. Johnston and his sisters Mrs Sopar and Miss M. Johnston, all of Athens spent Sunday p. m. with Mr and Mrs J. Coad.

Mrs Kilborn and granddaughter Irene have returned after spending a week at Sharbot Lake with the former's son Roy Kilborn.

Mr and Mrs Meredith Hanton, of

Ottawa are spending holidays with Mrs Hantons mother, Mrs F. Eaton. Mr M. Martin and sister Laura of Seeleys Bay spent Sunday with their sister Mrs W. Bryan.

Miss Dowell of Montreal is the guest of Dr and Mrs Throop.

Mrs W. Looby is spending holidays with friends at Bass Lake near Lombardy.

Mr Robt. W. Dowsley of Toronto, is visiting his sister Mrs M. Livingston.

Miss Clark of Cobden, is the guest of Mrs George Loucks.

Tommy McEwen returned on Monday to his in Hamilton after spending some months with friends.

Last week Mrs Moxon, formerly Mrs Andrew Parker of Hamilton was calling on some of her old friends Mr and Mrs Latham of Moosejaw spent the week end with Mrs Adams of Moosejaw and her mother Mrs Gallagher.

Miss Vivian Montgomery, B. A. of Transcona, is spending her holidays with her parents Mr and Mrs S. Montgomery.

Now and Then



THERE will be an added zest to your enjoyment to-day if at the same time you are establishing financial backing for to-morrow by gradually accumulating savings. Youth can spare what old age will need.

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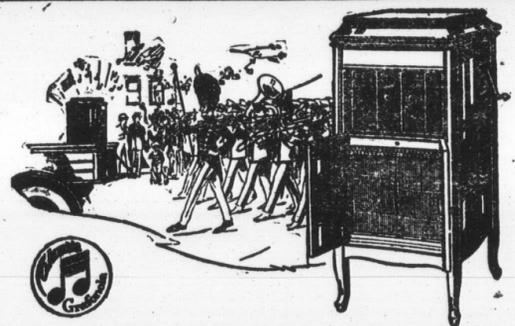
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Athens

Ontario



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Columbia Records

of band music on the Columbia Grafonola—hear these:

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

A few new recordings:

Bright Eyes and Underneath Hawaiian Skies, Xylophone Solos, Jess Libonati A3389, \$1.00	My Mammy, Fox-Trot, Yerkes' Jazarimba Orchestra and Do You Ever Think of Me? Fox-Trot, The Happy Six A3373, \$1.00
I Can't Keep Still To-night and Blame It On to Poor Old Father, Comic Songs, Billy Williams R4042, \$1.00	Nestle in Your Daddy's Arms and I Spoiled You, Fox-Trots, Art Hickman's Orchestra A3391, \$1.00

G. W. BEACH

Columbia Dealer

Athens, Ont.

The Wooden Bell

BY HOMER J. COUNCILOR

PART I.

Never could we trap old Sergeant Digby into admitting that his had been an unusual career; that the tales of his early days, centering in his strong personality, his marvellous ingenuity and his quiet courage, were records of devotion to duty and loyalty to purpose seldom equalled.

We had been discussing a curious little wooden bell, whose thin edges and narrow lips gave forth a dull "clink-clink" as the rude clapper swung from side to side. It was a bit of native work from Central Africa. Fastened about the neck of a hound, much as is a sheep bell, it had served in the hunt to chase to keep the hunters constantly informed of the whereabouts of the dog even in the dense underbrush of the jungle. The old trooper smiled in a whole-hearted way as we, clamoring for its story, declared that all of his adventures were spellbinding.

"Interesting to me, boys, because I lived through them, that's all," he insisted. "Every man lives over his youth as he grows old."

Yet what could be more gripping than his simple recital of the thrilling days incident to the first African expedition of which he was a member, days crowded with action, filled with constant demands for a quick wit and a steady hand, and colored with all the terrors of the savage, untamed wilderness.

"From Cairo to the posts in British Africa. There had been considerable unrest among the natives, small parties of explorers have been murdered, the Germans are attempting to extend their influence through Uganda, and it is believed that a showing of a well-organized military unit will have a decidedly beneficial effect."

The major tossed a small bundle of papers upon my desk as he spoke, adding as he passed on out of the room:

"See to it, sergeant, that all necessary preparations are made at once."

The orders prepared for passage up the Nile by steamer to the Bah-el-Jebel by small boats to the headwaters of that stream, and from there overland by easy marches through the Toro or Mfumbiro regions, dotted with myriads of indescribably beautiful lakes, past Lake Victoria and on down into the coastal country.

Rather late one afternoon we came out of a heavily wooded section upon the slope of a large hill. This slope was open and entirely barren of vegetation except for scattered patches of coarse grass and underbrush. It impressed us as an ideal spot at which to camp while our equipment was undergoing certain necessary repairs. This we did. The day was one not easily forgotten—a model of September perfection in the Tropics. Not a leaf was stirring. All nature was dozing and a languid spirit of absolute inactivity pervaded the atmosphere. In keeping with our intention of remaining for several days, we applied ourselves vigorously to the pitching of a semi-permanent camp. When the delayed evening meal was finally served it was genuinely enjoyed, and, following taps, sleep was quick in coming.

About midnight a deep, ominous rumbling like the growling of thunder, accompanied by a slight vibration of the ground, roused us from our sleep. The jungle beasts were acting most peculiarly. Entirely ignoring our presence they went hurrying through the camp into the depths of the forest from which we had that evening emerged. While speculating on these singular circumstances we observed a slight glow reflected against the clouds, which was gradually growing in intensity. A fine dust was sifting over us.

"It's a volcano," some one shouted. "We will be buried. Run for your lives."

As the significance of this statement dawned upon us the entire camp broke into turmoil. Military precision was discarded and the habitual discipline was abandoned. The old order of nature reasserted itself—man contending with the physical forces of the elements. Primitive surroundings proved a primitive instinct and the law of self-preservation exerted its full influence. Snatching up such of our personal effects as lay immediately at hand, we plunged into the blackness of the thick jungle.

In our mad flight I managed to keep in touch with Corporal Williams, who had been my constant companion on this assignment.

"Shall we try to get still further away?" we asked each other.

"It seems to be safe enough here," Williams suggested. "No ashes are falling on us."

"Right," I agreed, noticing for the first time the absence of the fine dust, "and if we go too far we are liable to become separated from the rest of the company."

I had later to learn just how ridiculous this remark was.

In the course of an hour the crimson and yellow fires in the sky above us gradually faded and died, the deep rumbling subsided, and the eruption, if such it could be called, had ceased. With the return of darkness the excited chatter of monkeys, the shrill call of the birds and the nervous restlessness movements of the animals died down and the tense tranquillity of a typical jungle night enveloped us.

"It seems about over, sergeant," Williams remarked, breaking a long silence.

"I'm glad of that," I answered. "Volcanoes are something new to me. I am not at all certain as to how one should treat the beasts."

"If I am consulted in the matter I will arrange to have all my dealings at long range. No close skirmishes for me. I prefer to be so situated that a hasty retreat may be made in good order."

"We appear to have retreated successfully, but we will probably need to remain here the rest of the night. What about some sleep?"

"That suits me, if you will do the sleeping. I had rather smoke and stand watch."

"If you can't sleep we will both do time. I did not have myself in mind when I mentioned it."

So it was that as the sun rose out of the East at daybreak he found us eagerly awaiting his coming.

"Williams," I said, "believe me or not, as you choose, we are lost in this African jungle."

"Lost as sure as Lamby's ghost walked," he replied. "You'll sure get court-martialed for this, sergeant."

I should feel much safer if they were court-martialed me right now. But since they are not I am going to climb this tree and take some observations."

From the treetop I located a hill, two or more miles distant, which had every appearance of being the site of our camp. Imparting this encouraging information to Williams, we resumed our tramp. The hill was soon reached, but it had nothing in common with the one we sought.

Another lengthy discussion ended in our taking a new tack, but mid-afternoon found us in as sorry a plight as ever. A dozen times we could have sworn that the camp was in sight and as many times we were disappointed. Once we sighted the smoke of a camp fire, and hurrying eagerly toward it through the matted underbrush we found the smoldering remains of the one lighted by ourselves earlier in the day. Realizing that with the coming of darkness nothing more could be done we again satisfied our hunger of the portions of roast pig we had saved from the morning meal and prepared for the night. Climbing a tree we fashioned a rough bed of boughs high in the branches where we need fear none of the larger prowling beasts. Our pressing need of sleep, however, did not cause us to neglect ordinary precautions. We arranged to alternate on the watch, each being thus enabled to obtain a fair amount of rest.

The morning watch fell to the corporal. His position being of necessity more or less cramped, he welcomed the opportunity of slipping his legs when the morning light began to filter through the trees, intending to continue his guard duty there.

Just how it all happened we never knew, but I was awakened with a start by the sound of a shot and the clashing of harsh, guttural voices below me. Peering down through the branches I saw Williams struggling with a party of gigantic savages.

He was shouting as he fought:

"Stay where you are, Digby; stay where you are. You can't help me."

I was in a quandry as to what to do, for unarmed, I was, of course, powerless. In spite of that, however, I could not remain inactive while my companion was set upon. Ignoring his repeated injunction to remain hidden, I was about to leap upon the back of the nearest savage when I observed that they were not attempting to harm him, but were instead merely binding his hands and feet. Instinctively I felt that later my help might count for more, and in direct opposition to my first natural impulses I remained motionless.

Carrying Williams between them, the party struck off through the woods. Hesitating no longer and inwardly condemning myself as a coward, I dropped to the ground and guardedly followed their trail, waiting upon them unexpectedly while they were resting I was surprised at the fact that in addition to the corporal the party were carrying the bodies of a number of blacks lashed to long poles. Like a ray of a tiny candle in a darkened room the truth slowly percolated through my muddled brain.

"The Niam Niam cannibals! Williams in their hands!"

The shudder of horror which shook my frame nailed me to my tracks. The noisy, gruesome caravan moved on and I followed doggedly. About noon a large village was reached, where the party was eagerly received by nearly a hundred other men augmented by a great company of women

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, monthly allowances and travelling expenses to and from New York. Further information apply to the Superintendent.

and children. Concealed at the edge of the clearing I could observe every movement of the tragedy being enacted.

It is so easy for us, children of an arrogant western civilization, to denounce all who do not conform to our customs as groveling in the mire of dense ignorance and depravity. It is difficult for us to comprehend the savage as he is, a strange mixture of keen intelligence and gross barbarity, of an instinctive love of art and an indescribable cruelty, of a genuine affection for family and wild cannibalistic passions. These men who sat in the room, were armed with weapons fashioned from the steel produced in their own smelters; about their ankles and wrists were metal circlets of admirable workmanship wrought by their own hands. They were cunning, adroit, courageous.

All the more terrible did this render our situation. These black ghouls, squatting like monster vultures, keen-eyed and cruel, were merciless vampires from whose clutches none were known to have escaped.

By crawling, creeping and dodging I was able to reach the rear of the houses. From there I made my way to an open space, presumably set apart for the women, but now deserted on account of the feast in prospect. Beside the small fire lay half a dozen heavy mats such as they use in curtaining the doors of their houses.

Some of these had been badly torn and were in course of repair. A large earthen pot filled with pitchy resin to be used in the work stood at my feet.

There was a movement among the natives as the chief ended his lengthy speech and the death dance about the triangle began.

The time was ripe for me to act if I were ever to do anything. It was only a question as to what I alone could do.

My hand rested on a spear leaning against the side of the house by which I was hiding. Grasping this in both hands I squared myself for a rush into the wriggling, dancing, chanting throng when the bowl of resin caught my eye. Here was a more powerful means of destruction than the single spear I held. Dropping the weapon, I snatched up the pot and emptied its contents over the mats lying at my feet.

Snatching one of these on the point of the spear I held it to the fire. It ignited instantly. Balancing it on the spear for the fraction of a second I hurled it with all my strength directly at the chief on his throne. Like a comet it flew—his sheet of white hot fire. Full on the back it struck the savage leader. His head caught in the unprepared rent and the blazing mass fell about his shoulders like a flaming poncho. As though forcibly ejected from his seat, the unfortunate wretch leaped into the air. Wildly he shrieked and madly he struggled to free himself. Unmindful of his cries of pain or the consternation and confusion they produced, I caught up a second mat, which, when lighted, I hurled upon the roof of a nearby house. This was repeated until three of the houses were blazing. With the brisk breeze then blowing the entire village would soon be in flames.

All thought of the feast had vanished. The chief, frenzied with agony, was frantically imploring his warriors for help. They, fearing for their own safety from the terrible death descending upon them from the sky, and seeing their homes in flames, fled from the doomed village and plunged into the forest followed by the women and children, leaving their king writhing upon the ground alone.

(To be concluded.)

Buying Antiques.

Spurious "antique" furniture may be of any one of three kinds: a piece made up of bits of antique carving, panels and so forth; a real antique to which carvings or inlays have been added; or a piece that is only a copy. It is extremely difficult for an amateur to detect a clever imitation, especially if it belongs to one of the first two classes. Then why buy antiques? It is all a matter of taste; many old things have a beauty that time alone can give, though new things of good design and construction are just as useful and sometimes just as attractive. Perhaps the greatest pleasure for the ordinary person in buying antiques is that he has to buy one piece at a time and that one only after thinking it over carefully.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Imitating Daniel.

A well-known actor was called upon, without any warning, to make an after-dinner speech.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I feel like Daniel in the lions' den." The guests were all attention. "Now what did Daniel say when he found himself in the den of lions? He just said: 'Well, whoever's going to do the after-dinner speaking, it won't be me.'"

There never has been devised and there never will be devised, any law which will enable a man to succeed save by the exercise of those qualities which have always been the prerequisites of success, the qualities of hard work, of keen intelligence, of unflinching will.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

Andrew Carnegie's First Raise.

When a boy gets his first increase in pay, he thinks, like Edmond Dantes, that the world is his. The sensations of a boy at such an hour are graphically pictured by Andrew Carnegie.

The incident in my messenger life that at once lifted me to the seventh heaven, he says in his Autobiography, occurred one Saturday evening when Colonel Glass was paying the boys their month's wages. We stood in a row before the counter, and Mr. Glass paid each in turn. I was at the head and reached out my hand for the first eleven and a quarter dollars as they were pushed out by Mr. Glass. To my surprise he pushed them past me and paid the next boy. I thought it was a mistake, for I had heretofore been paid first, but it followed in turn with each of the other boys. My heart began to sink within me. Disgrace seemed coming. What had I done or not done? I was about to be told that there was no more work for me. I was to disgrace the family. That was the keenest pang of all. When all had been paid and the boys were gone Mr. Glass took me behind the counter and said that I was worth more than the other boys, and he had resolved to pay me thirteen and a half dollars a month.

My head swam; I doubted whether I had heard him correctly. He counted out the money. I don't know whether I thanked him; I don't believe I did. I took it and made one bound for the door and scarcely stopped until I got home. I remember distinctly running or rather bounding from end to end of the bridge across the Allegheny River—inside on the wagon track because the footwalk was too narrow. It was Saturday night. I handed over to mother, who was the treasurer of the family, the eleven dollars and a quarter and said nothing about the remaining two dollars and a quarter in my pocket—worth more to me then than all the millions I have made since.

Tom, a little boy of nine, and I slept in the attic together, and after we were safely in bed I whispered the secret to my dear little brother. Even at his early age he knew what it meant, and we talked over the future. It was then, for the first time, that I sketched to him how we would go into business together; that the firm of Carnegie Brothers would be a great one, and that father and mother should yet ride in their carriage. At the time that seemed to us to embrace everything known as wealth and most of what was worth striving for.

On Sunday morning with father, mother and Tom at breakfast, I produced the extra two dollars and a quarter. The surprise was great, and it took some moments for them to grasp the situation, but it soon dawned upon them. Then father's glance of loving pride and mother's blazing eye soon wet with tears told their feeling. It was their boy's first triumph and proof positive that he was worthy of promotion. No subsequent success or recognition of any kind ever thrilled me as this did. I cannot even imagine one that could. Here was heaven upon earth. My whole world was moved to tears of joy.

Benefits of Tree Plantations on Prairie Farms.

There are several ways in which plantations of trees benefit the prairie settler, the most important of which are the following:

1. They afford shelter from the wind to crops, buildings, and stock.
2. They collect and hold the snow during the winter, preventing it from banking up around buildings.
3. They preserve and retain the moisture in the soil by breaking the force of the hot winds in summer, thus retarding evaporation. The snow also held by them in the winter, melting in the spring, furnishes a great deal of moisture to the land in the immediate vicinity which otherwise it would not retain.
4. Plantations will supply fuel, fencing material, and wood for repairs. If settlers would only realize that they can grow their own fuel and fencing material, as they undoubtedly can, many more plantations would be set out, as this would mean to them a great saving in time and labor.
5. They are of aesthetic value, beautifying the landscape and making life on the prairie much more pleasant and less monotonous.
6. They greatly add to the money value of the farm. There is not the slightest doubt that a farm which had on it a well managed and productive woodlot of a few acres would, other conditions considered equal, sell for far more than one without trees.—Norman M. Ross, Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

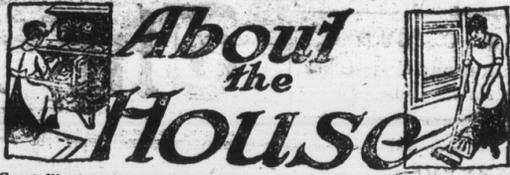
An Eternal Peace.

In Uspallata Pass, in the snow-clad heights of the Andes, the point where the railway crosses the border line between Argentina and Chile, stands the famous Christus statue, the symbol of eternal peace between the two countries. The icy, merciless blasts of winter have bent the bronze cross, but at the base of the statue are these words:

Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than shall the people of Argentina and Chile break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer.

"Singing is the thing to make you cheery," said Sir Harry Lauder recently.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



About the House

Crystallized Fruits and Flowers.

Country women do not half realize the possibilities of their flower gardens and orchards unless they crystallize a few pounds of fruits and blossoms each year.

With the arrival of the violets my busy season begins. I gather the violets early in the morning, making sure that each one has a long stem and I always crystallize stems and all, dipping them one at a time in the hot candy which I have previously made. This candy is made by taking one pound of sugar and pouring over it just enough boiling water to dissolve nicely; add one-half teaspoon of cream of tartar, boil until it spins a brittle thread, remove from fire (keep hot but do not let it continue to boil). If it sugars, boil up again.

The blossoms are placed on waxed paper to dry and harden. The stems are kept straight and the blossoms retain shape and color. In May I gather cherry and apple blossoms and crystallize them in clusters. These are handled very carefully and make dainty decorations for cakes, ices, creamy desserts, etc.

Next in line comes rosebuds, rose petals and whole roses crystallized. There is a dainty little white rose, a single pink, and a single yellow rose that are the daintiest of confections when crystallized whole. I gather wild roses, hundred leaf, and other daintily colored roses, pluck off the petals and candy them. They find a ready market at all seasons of the year.

Clover blossoms, both red and white, mint leaves, and various other blossoms that are fragrant are gathered and crystallized. The clover blossoms retain shape and color and are used to decorate ices, cakes, etc. The candied mint leaves are delicious, sprinkled over ice cream, whipped cream dessert, a few in the iced tea, punch bowl or lemonade pitcher, or served as after dinner mints. They are novel, too, as well as dainty and delicious.

In fruits I candy cherries, berries, thinly sliced peaches, pineapple, thin slices of oranges and lemon, malaga grapes, etc.

When I candy strawberries I also candy some of the blossoms at the same time and serve a few of each on strawberries will keep only a few days as the centres are too juicy. I make these up only when specially ordered for luncheon or a tea or for my own use. Everything else I make up in great quantities for my own use and for commercial purposes. I also crystallize dates and thin slices of tender young carrots. These latter are dainty and delicious.

In serving candied fruits I serve them in a crystal basket with asparagus ferns and a single, full-blown rose to garnish the basket. The candied strawberries will keep only a few days as the centres are too juicy. I make these up only when specially ordered for luncheon or a tea or for my own use. Everything else I make up in great quantities for my own use and for commercial purposes. I also crystallize dates and thin slices of tender young carrots. These latter are dainty and delicious.

I use only the pink, white or yellow roses to garnish the dish of candied fruits as the darker roses spoil the effect. A few carnations or a blowsy chrysanthemum would also look nice on the tray.

Next season I shall crystallize lilac and locust blossoms for the trade, as my experiment with them this season was a decided success. I purchased the best white sugar at wholesale and use only the purest and best ingredients in my crystallized confections.

How I Make Ice Cream.

Ice cream, like Topsy, "just grew." Being a first cousin of frozen fruit juices and puddings, and a direct descendant of the iced-drink sherbet, famed in the Orient, it has a long history, but the ice cream known to you and me has been developed during the last century. No one housekeeper discovered it.

The first requirement for making good ice cream is eggs, milk, and cream of the highest quality. The flavor of these foods can be detected in the frozen food. Try as one will, it is impossible to hide by freezing any carelessness in combining the cream mixture. It's the smooth, rich mixture which produces a smooth, velvety ice cream. If thin, watery milk is used, what reason is there for surprise when pieces of ice are found in the frozen dessert?

Of course, there are other things which influence the texture of ice cream. As the mixture freezes, it expands. Allowance should be made for this by never having the freezer more than three-fourths filled. When this precaution is not heeded, the ice cream is certain to be coarse-grained.

The more rapidly ice cream freezes the greater the danger of its being coarse in texture. For this reason, one part of salt to three parts of ice are used in freezing creams, while with ices, where coarseness in texture is not undesirable, equal parts of salt and ice are used. Salt hastens the freezing process, so the more salt used the quicker the freezing.

The equipment needed in making good ice cream is indeed simple. Of course there must be ice—snow will do when it is available. To hasten the freezing, this ice is broken into fine pieces. I find a bag of burlap or canvas is convenient for holding the

ice while breaking it. Either a wooden mallet, an ordinary hammer, or a hatchet may be used to break the ice. I mix the salt with the ice in a tub or a large pan, and I have found that a coarse-fine rock salt gives best satisfaction. When the ice and salt are measured and thoroughly mixed, this and the cream mixture are placed in their respective compartments in the freezer.

In farm communities where the social life is active and ice cream socials are numerous, a community freezer, owned co-operatively, is a good investment. For such purposes a large freezer, which may be turned by one of the gasoline engines in the neighborhood, is a favorite.

Freezing ice cream where the cream mixture is not stirred is easy, and the ice cream produced is excellent. When using this, the ice and salt are placed in their compartment, which has an opening in the bottom of the freezer, a cupful of water is added to start the melting, and a tightly fitting lid is adjusted; then the cream mixture is poured in its compartment through the opening at the top of the freezer, the lid fastened, and the freezer inverted. From thirty minutes to one hour should be allowed for the freezing, although there is no harm done when the freezer is not opened for several hours or half a day.

Caramel Custard Ice Cream—2 cups milk, 4 egg yolks or 2 eggs, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup sugar (caramelized), 2 cups thin cream. Scald the milk, dissolve the caramelized sugar in it; pour this over the egg, which has been beaten with the other sugar. Cook in a double boiler until it coats the spoon. Strain, chill, and freeze. To caramelize sugar, stir it in a saucepan directly over the fire, without the addition of water, and stir until it melts and turns a light-brown color.

Canada Ice Cream—4 cups cream, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon vanilla, ¼ teaspoon salt. Mix all the ingredients, and freeze. Another way of combining the ingredients is as follows: Divide the cream into two equal portions. Scald one portion, add the sugar, and stir constantly. When this has cooled sufficiently, add the other half of the cream, beaten stiffly, the salt, and the vanilla. Freeze.

Forest Reserves Belong to the People.

The Dominion forest reserves in the Prairie Provinces and Railway Belt of British Columbia are located on lands unsuited to farming. The idea is that they shall be so handled as to provide timber for fuel and building, both now and in the future, for settlements on the fertile lands surrounding them.

These forest areas are not reserved from the settler or held out of use, but are reserved from the slasher, who would pick trees all over the area and leave a slash behind, which at the first hint of fire would burn like tinder and thus cause the destruction of many times more trees than the settlers would cut in several years. The timber is conserved by first salvaging all dead timber and then by restricting the cutting to mature trees in certain areas, thus allowing the young forests and cut-over forests time to grow and to recuperate. The possibilities of timber production under properly regulated cutting aided by fire prevention are very great. On the reserves, too, over one hundred thousand head of stock—cattle, horses, and sheep—graze every summer. These are owned by settlers in the surrounding districts who are thus enabled to raise much more stock than if restricted to their own land. The highest development of these Dominion forests from the standpoint of timber production is quite compatible with their use for recreative purposes. On many reserves summer resorts have been established, where under proper regulations citizens may hold picnics, camp out, or erect cottages in which to spend the hot months. The setting aside of forest reserves makes for game protection and the forest officers co-operate in enforcing the provincial game laws. Many forest reserves have been constituted game preserves, so that the supply of both large and small game is increased for the benefit of the people of the different provinces. The forest reserves regulations are framed with a view to the maintenance of a supply of fish in waters within the reserves, and the forest officers see that the anglers carefully observe these regulations. Thus these areas, which if cut over and burned over ruthlessly, would become deserts of drifting sand, menacing the surrounding districts, are, under the forest reserve system, made to add to the wealth and comfort of all the people and also to provide sport and recreation.

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EFFICIENT FARMING

Managing the Tractor.

My not inconsiderable experience with tractors has taught me that the cooling system is of considerable importance, requiring more care than the average person would suppose. I have had my share of troubles due to poor circulation. In hot weather I find my tractor is especially apt to overheat, and if it is not looked into at once there is liable to be serious trouble later. Most tractor overheating is due to carelessness at some time or other, the results of which often do not show immediately.

I have used both types of radiators on farm tractors, and I find that while the honeycomb type will cool more effectively than the pipe system, so long as they are kept in good working order, honeycomb radiators get out of order easier. The reason for this is that most water contains limestone or other minerals which are crystallized by the heat. The surface through which the water passes in a honeycomb radiator being much smaller than in the other type, sediment will lodge much sooner, causing clogging. As a preventive against clogging I find that soft water is much better than well water for tractor use. Ditch or river water should not be used under any circumstances, as it always contains sediment.

A funnel used in handling lubricants should never be used to fill the radiator. It is certain to carry oil in with the water, which will form a thin film all over the cooling surface. This film will catch and hold any sediment that is in the water, and clogging is then well started.

I also want to caution against putting bran, corn meal, or other foreign substances in to the radiator to seal up small leaks. This practice, while it may serve the purpose for a short time, paves the way for expensive repair bills later. A great many of the so-called radiator-repairing fluids and powders are but little better. When anything of this nature must be used, shave up fine a bar of coarse laundry soap, and put it into the radiator. This will stop small leaks in a few hours, but for a radiator of the honeycomb type I do not recommend this method. The best way is to locate the leaks and have them soldered. After the radiator once becomes thoroughly clogged there is little to do but to take it to an expert cleaner. This is usually quite expensive, but it is cheaper than buying a new one.

There are many other things that will cause overheating on most tractors besides poor circulation. But if the cause is not removed at once, bad circulation will result later, owing to the fact that boiling crystallizes any minerals in the water. For this reason the radiator should never be permitted to boil if it is possible to avoid it. The radiator should be kept full at all times; as there is no more cooling surface on the average tractor than is absolutely necessary. Keeping the fan belt tight will help, too.

One of the worst things to cause overheating is a slipping clutch. This can be recognized by a slowing up in the traction, the speed of the motor remaining unchanged. When this occurs, stop the motor at once and tighten up the clutch. Too much, too little, or improper grades of lubricating oil often cause overheating. You can detect this by the smell and by the unusual amount of smoke. Lubrication trouble must be corrected at once to avoid damage to the motor. Bad valve settings will cause heating and loss of power, and are indicated by a peculiar open sound of the explosions, and by blue smoke being blown back through the carburetor. By taking off the cylinder head, grinding the valves thoroughly, and removing any carbon deposits, this trouble can be corrected.

Faulty ignition causes overheating at times. This may be due to a number of causes—broken or defective spark plugs, poor wiring, short circuits and improper timing being the worst offenders. Ignition trouble should be remedied at once, as it will not get any better by neglect, and may cause much expense later.

Any type of tractor or motor with which I have had experience will deliver its maximum power only so long as it is kept properly cooled; and while many of these troubles named do not directly affect the cooling system, they will do so in time if neglected. With the present cost of operating a tractor, I find it difficult to do so profitably, unless the repair costs are kept down to a minimum.

I Painted My Silo Before It Was Built.

I had an idea that silo-painting was a difficult task, so when I put up my silo, six years ago, I hit upon the plan of painting it before it was put up. This may sound like a fairy story, but it worked out very successfully.

Two neighbors and I purchased panel silos in the summer of 1914. The three made a full car, and each of us stored our silo until we could get the foundations built. I bought wood preservative to put on the panels. It was in applying this that I conceived

the idea of painting the silo before erecting it.

I had stored the panels in an empty haymow. The first rainy day I set my sixteen-year-old boy and hired man to painting the silo. It took them about an hour to get started, but they soon made up for lost time once they got their system going. They used for a bench an old store box, six feet long and three feet high.

The boy put the panels on the bench and took them off while the hired man did the painting. They soon developed a great deal of speed. My son would open the crates, put the panels on one end of the box, and take them painted on end to the other end. He then stood them on end to dry along the side of the barn, the second layer being set out at the bottom about two inches, so each layer could dry uniformly.

I don't know how much of a job it is to paint a silo, but I do know how long it would take a first-class painter to do the job. The hired man and my son painted our 14x30-foot silo in just six hours per coat. They applied two coats in addition to the wood preservative, which I will leave out in my calculations. Several painters told me that it would take two good painters a day to put on each coat after the silo was erected. The greatest time is used in putting up scaffolding. In most instances where speed is desired, and on extremely high work, a swinging scaffold would be used.

Now for the figures to prove that I made money. It would cost to-day two days' labor for two painters, or \$28, not considering the paint. Now, what did it cost to paint it before it was erected? The hired man was getting \$80 a month, and the boy \$40 per month. At this rate the labor cost for painting the silo before it was put up was just \$4, which makes a saving of \$24. You may say that I could have painted the silo myself, even if it was up; but this would be impossible for me, and I believe for many other farmers. Very few farmers have ladders long enough to reach the top of a tall silo, and besides, it is practically impossible to paint a silo from a ladder. A swinging scaffold is not to be found on many farms, and very few farmers would care to use one. The great majority would pay the extra \$24 rather than risk their lives on a swinging scaffold.

Another advantage I found was in trimming the silo. This advantage applies only to panel silos. I was able to have the ribs painted white, a distinctive style in silo-trimming. The average silo looks very bare and plain if painted a solid color. It is next to impossible to have it any other way unless it is painted before it is built. I believe that I had the most attractive silo in our community after it had been painted in this manner.

Though I am not an expert painter, I can offer a few hints that may prove helpful in doing outside painting. I found that the wood preservative acted in a double capacity. I purchased all the preservative my dealer had, which was only enough to cover about one-third of the silo. I put these panels on the lower part of the silo. After six seasons I am satisfied that the preservative was a profitable investment. My only regret is that I could not buy enough to cover the entire surface. I can easily pick out the panels that were treated with preservative, as they are less in need of paint than the others.

The explanation is that in painting new wood it should first be primed. The pores are open, and absorb so much more of the oil than the color pigment that the color is left on the surface without enough oil to hold it. Consequently it soon wears off. Some painters take paint with an equal amount of linseed oil, and apply it to new wood and allow it to dry well before putting on the first coat. With wood preservative the same results are obtained as with a primer, and the cost is less. Besides, there is the advantage of preserving the wood from the destructive action of the silage juices.

Brushes cost so much now that it pays to take care of them. When they are to be kept overnight I remove as much paint as possible by rubbing on an old board, then hang them in water. This is important, as the bristles are easy to get out of shape if simply placed in the water. It is not a wise plan to keep them in water more than a day or two. If brushes are to be kept for a long period of time, I clean them with turpentine or gasoline, then wash thoroughly with warm water and soap, and hang up to dry. If I am going to use them again in a week or two, I dip them in kerosene, painting this on an old board, then hang them in a pail of kerosene. Before I use them again I always remove the coal oil.

An efficient, attractive house is an economic asset for the farmer, not useless extravagance as some seem to think.

The radius of human sight, under perfect conditions, is averaged at 4 1/2 miles; from the top of Mount Everest ten times this distance would be visible.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICITY

How the Fruit Trade is Nationally Served and Benefited.

Possibly few people ever stop to consider how far and how deeply publicity has entered not only into our social life but into every day business. Our forefathers went about their affairs in their own way, keeping note perhaps on the transactions of their neighbors, but heeding little in a practical way of proceedings outside their immediate circle or district. If orders came in from a distance prices were quoted and the goods shipped with little regard and less knowledge of the aggregate or average current prices. To-day all this is changed and facilities are forthcoming for knowing what is being paid in the world's markets. In other words market intelligence has become of the utmost importance to every man engaged in the sphere of production. Markets intelligence services have been established at many centres and, so far as Canada is concerned, especially at Ottawa. One of the most useful, as well as one of the most necessary, is the service in connection with the federal Fruit Branch. Sixteen years ago the branch commenced issuing monthly reports from June to October, showing commercial fruit conditions, crop reports and market values. These consisted of only a few mimeographed sheets. As time went by it was found that these were neither instantaneous or full enough. The reports were therefore increased in size until now they comprise from twelve to sixteen printed pages, detailing fruit crop conditions in Canada, the United States, and all competing countries. Notes are also given on transportation, the package situation, insect and fungus diseases and other relative matters. The data for these reports are supplied by federal and provincial officials and by the Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner in Great Britain. Apples being the foremost exporting fruit from this country receive particular attention. A telephonic news letter is also issued every Monday and Thursday during the fruit shipping season. In addition special circulars are distributed bearing on special matters, such as tariff routings, car supply, ocean space, and so on.

Booming the Export Bacon Trade.

Necessity knows no law and while the war was on speedy delivery of the articles needed was oftentimes of more consideration than the price. Besides, there were immense losses through the submarines which increased both the demand and the urgency. Now that trade is returning to something like its normal condition price and quality have again become the all-important consideration. In recognition of this the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, in conjunction with the provincial departments of agriculture, are making extra efforts to maintain that quality in Canadian bacon that years ago procured for it a steady outlet in the British market. The prime importance of these efforts is proven by the fact that in the calendar year 1920 our exports of bacon reached the respectable total of \$34,000,000. As a step in the direction indicated and to stimulate interest in the type and quality of hogs that produce the kind of bacon acceptable to the British consumer, attractive prizes are to be offered for competition between members of the boys' and girls' pig club who enter exhibits at the school fairs. One object in this undertaking is to encourage the community spirit, which is justly regarded as the greatest force in promoting uniform and profitable production. Judging contests will be a feature of the competitions. An appeal is made not alone to the local farmers but to the people generally to do all that is possible to aid in the movement so that Canada may secure and maintain the premier position in a market that imports five hundred million pounds of bacon annually.

International Standards for Eggs.

Increased consumption was one of the chief topics of discussion at the last International Poultry Convention held in London, England, in 1919. By resolution of that convention the different governments were requested to name delegates to a committee to consider the question of international standards for eggs as a basis for increased consumption. This committee, representing fifteen different countries, met some months later, reviewed the entire situation, discussed tentative standards and took note of eggs graded in accordance with existing standards. This committee will make its final report at the World's Poultry Congress to be held at The Hague, Holland, next month. Mr. W. A. Brown, Chief of the Poultry Division at Ottawa, testifies that during the deliberations of the committee, Canada's standards for eggs formed the basis of discussion, based as they are upon quality, edibility, and scientific study, the salient elements in the sale of any food product. The display of Canadian eggs graded in accordance with these standards was carefully analyzed and favorably commented upon.

Secret of Scientific Feeding.

The average so-called bred-to-day hen of the Mediterranean breed consumes about four ounces of solid food each day, or ninety pounds a year, besides the necessary green feed, charcoal, grits and shells. With ordinary care she will produce about ten dozen (fifteen pounds) eggs during her first laying year. The average weight of the above-named breed is about three and one-half pounds each; therefore, the hen consumes about twenty-six times her weight in solid food. The weight of her eggs is a little more than four times her weight, or six pounds of grain for each pound of eggs she produces. It has been proved that the less prolific layers have weak assimilation; therefore, the more food consumed the weaker the egg-producing organs become. The remedy, therefore, is to feed the hens according to their egg production, which can only be done by carefully trapping the flock and segregating the prolific, stronger layers in a pen, away from the others, also cull out the second best layers and place them in a separate pen, leaving the poorest layers in the third pen. Feed the best layers their regular amount of the same kind of feed they have been accustomed to (about four ounces a day to each hen), reduce the rations of the next best lot to about three and one-half ounces. The third pen or poorest layers should be fed about three ounces a day.

Carefully note the increased number of eggs in the different pens and gradually add to the rations in proportion to the number of eggs laid. The 200-egg hen will require nearly six ounces of solid food a day. The grain feed, except the mash, should be fed in a good, clean litter which should be at least six inches deep. Thus, the hens are forced to exercise. This promotes vigor and utility. The proportions of the grain fed in the litter should be made to conform to the climatic conditions; for instance, during very warm weather, less corn should be fed, and vice versa when the weather is cold. However, it is safe to feed a well-balanced scratch food for the morning meal.

The mid-day food should be a mash, neither wet nor dry, but just enough liquid to moisten the mixture which should consist of one part wheat bran, one part cornmeal, one part hulled oats. Add enough flaxseed-meal to allow a teaspoonful for each hen, a tablespoonful of salt, and a like amount of flowers of sulphur, should be added for 100 hens. Stir the mixture thoroughly before the liquid (preferably sweet milk heated to scalding temperature) is added. The flaxseed-meal and the sweet milk are valuable substitutes for meal. Do not feed more of the mash than the hens will clean up readily.

The evening meal should consist of equal quantities of cracked corn and wheat; but where the nights are very warm, the corn should be eliminated. When the nights are very cold feed the cracked corn exclusively. Bear in mind that inferior feed of any kind is not profitable at any price.

Bees Help Fruit Growers.

Failure of some varieties of apples to set fruit may be due to lack of pollination. Some varieties of apples are self-sterile, and cross pollination is absolutely essential if a set of fruit is to be obtained. Other varieties are only partly self-sterile, and again cross-pollination is necessary. What is true of apples also applies to other tree fruits—such as peaches, plums, cherries, etc. A beeless country must in time surely mean a fruitless country.

The numerous white, showy, flower-clusters act as a guide to the insects, and may attract them far away. When a bee alights on a flower, the insect's hairy body may be covered with pollen from another variety of apple. As the bee works its way down to the bottom of the flower to get the nectar, it rubs its dusty body against the organs of the flower and cross-pollination is accomplished.

Weather conditions during blossom time have much to do with the setting of the fruit. If the weather is clear and warm, bees are active and cross-pollination proceeds rapidly; wet, cloudy and cold, the insects are not active and usually a poor set of fruit is secured. Strong, cold winds may often prevent the bees from cross-pollinating one side of the apple trees and this may account for the set of fruit on only one side of the trees.

Actual counts and observations at blooming time have shown that the honey-bee is decidedly the most important insect in the work of pollinating the fruit flowers. Many counts have shown that from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the insects pollinating the blossoms were honey-bees.

For a Stall Floor.

In the old horse barn farmer used blocks cut from old posts or rails to floor the stalls. When buzzing wood we cut up a number of blocks eight inches long. The dirt floor was dug out to allow for a base of gravel ten inches deep with a sand cushion three inches deep.

A binder of 2x8-inch timbers was nailed to the walls to frame the blocks in. The blocks were set on end and trimmed to fit as closely as possible. The cracks were filled with sand and well tamped. This gave a good cheap serviceable floor and one that was as easy on horses as concrete, according to our experience.—C. I. H.

The Community That Ran Its Own Movies

The young people of our community had been for some time attending the moving pictures in our nearest town, when one of the girls said to her mother:

"I wish you would go with us to see the pictures some night."

"Why do you want me to go?" asked the mother.

"Because," replied her daughter, "I don't like the pictures as much as I did and I have been wondering what you would think of them."

Being a woman of rare judgment, the mother said, "I'll go with you tomorrow night," and kept her word. On her return from the performance, the mother lay awake a long, long time. She had not liked one of the pictures and wondered what could be done to combat this undesirable feature. When morning came she had a plan definitely formed, and that afternoon she called at every house in the community, inviting the mothers to meet at her home the next afternoon, bringing their sewing with them, if they chose to do so.

Curiosity and conjecture followed, and the next afternoon found every one of those mothers at the appointed place. When all the guests had arrived, their hostess told them of her conversation with her daughter and her subsequent visit to the moving-picture theatre, then described in detail the picture that had disturbed her.

Her audience were both surprised and perplexed. They discussed the subject at length from every point of view, and finally decided that as moving pictures had taken such a hold on the people of this day and generation the pictures had marvelous possibilities, and could be an influence for either good or evil. The women also realized that it would be almost impossible to keep their young people away from the pictures and finally decided upon a moving picture house for their own community.

The co-operation of the men was next sought and the women found them open to conviction and ready to help in every possible way. Finding that a good moving picture machine could be bought for \$1,000, fifty men were asked to loan \$20 each for the

purchase of the machine, and the response was unanimous.

An old schoolhouse which was to have been torn down was repaired and put in proper order. The women made arrangements were made for securing proper but interesting pictures, the young people attended to the tickets and the management of the machine, while mothers and daughters, fathers and sons, all attended the performances.

Those who owned talking machines loaned them for the performances, although, later on, when the success of the movement was assured, a second-hand piano was added and the musicians of the community took turns in playing.

One evening, after the pictures had been shown, one of the boys suggested that chairs be placed against the wall and the floor cleared for dancing. The older people agreed and wisely refrained from showing their disapproval of the modern dances. Later on, they claimed the floor and were soon engaged in the various movements of the old-fashioned "square dances," and other singing games. It was no time before the young folks joined them, and mothers were sought as partners by their sons, while fathers claimed their daughters.

The plan has been working for two years; the old schoolhouse has been thoroughly repaired, a new floor and a platform or stage being not the least of the improvements. The men of the community agreed to contribute half the cost of the picture machine if the women would contribute one-fourth, and the young folks paid the remaining one-fourth. The returns from suppers and a fair provided the fourth part by the women, while the young people made up their portion by giving a few plays and a very enjoyable concert.

Every member of that little community attends the meetings held in the old schoolhouse. The moving pictures shown there are often educational, and always enjoyable. The people have become better acquainted with one another and there is a neighborliness which is admirable; in fact, the community is happy and prosperous and no one wants to leave it.

Watch Your Money Grow.

On July 31, 1833, Horace Smith walked into the bank of his village and deposited a \$5 bill. It immediately began compounding at a very low rate of interest. On November 12, 1912, over seventy-nine years later, the holder of Mr. Smith's bank-book withdrew the sum of \$112.47, and on June 8, 1920, closed the account with a further withdrawal of \$134.46. No money had been deposited other than the original \$5 bill, but in eighty-seven years it had multiplied about fifty times and grown to the total sum of \$246.93.

Of course, Horace Smith died long before the account was closed. More than likely he forgot all about the existence of this nest-egg. Yet it is easily possible for any young man to save enough before he is twenty-five to make him free from financial worry at sixty-five. And it is better than a fifty-fifty proposition that he will be alive to enjoy the results of his foresight. Statistics show that out of every 100 men who pass the age of ten years, fifty-eight will be living at sixty, and fifty-one will still be mingling with other folks at sixty-five.

A saving of \$60 a year, or \$5 a month, if persisted in for twenty years and compounded at five per cent. would amount to the snug little sum of \$2,088. An additional ten years would bring the amount up to \$4,185, and if saving at this rate were continued for forty years the comfortable figure of \$7,610 would be realized. If a man does not want to obligate himself to save any specific amount year by year, he still has little excuse for poverty at sixty-five, because a total of \$1,000 placed at compound interest before the age of twenty-five will return no less than \$7,040 at the end of forty years.

The fractional per cent. of interest should not be overlooked. If the \$1,000 above mentioned were compounded at five and one-half per cent. instead of five per cent., the sum at the end of forty years would be increased by \$1,473.

Agriculture is the backbone of the nation, and it's a backbone made up of at least three vertebrae—a fertile soil, an active brain, and an active body.

How many crops are there that can beat 826 tons to the acre? With ice eight inches thick, that would be the acre yield of a well-harvested pond or creek. The commercial value would average about \$3 a ton. That would make an acre of ice worth \$2,478. Of course, farmers would not expect to sell the ice for that, and would need only a small part of an acre. But that is what the ice might cost farmers if they had to buy it during the sizzling days of this summer. During warm weather the use of ice in cooling milk and cream for shipment is often the means of saving these products from spoiling. Milk should be cooled to a temperature of fifty degrees or even lower before being shipped, to insure its being sweet when it arrives at its destination.



Little candle by my bed,
You're a lovely thing,
Sometimes like a lily tall,
Blooming in the spring;
Sometimes like a daffodil
On a hilltop far;
Sometimes like a beacon bright;
Sometimes like a star;
Sometimes, when the night is dark,
Steadfast in your place,
Like a small white angel near,
With a shining face.

Hardiness of Young Trees.

Owing to tendency of young trees to grow late in the fall there is great danger from winter injury. If the trees enter the winter with well ripened, mature wood they can withstand a much greater degree of cold without injury than when the branches are in a green, sappy condition, caused by a late growth.

By planting cover crops in the orchard late in the summer or early in the fall, it is possible to stop growth in the early fall, which will permit the wood to become thoroughly ripened and mature. In the east such cover crops may be planted so as to live through the winter, and possibly be turned under in the spring and used as green manure. These crops utilize in their growth a large amount of soil water up to the first frost, and tend to dry the soil. This reacts on the trees, checking growth and inducing early ripening of the wood.

The ideal cover crops start promptly into growth as soon as planted, thus insuring an even stand to check out weeds. It will therefore insure a heavy ground cover for the winter, acting as a protection to the roots, serving as a protection against thawing and freezing.

No Time to Look.

It is a good old saying, "Look before you leap!" And yet, three come when there is no time to look; you have to jump, and do it right off.

We found it so one day when we were backing into a barn with a team and wagon with hay-rigging on. Our boy, then less than twenty-one, was on the wagon, handling the reins. I was down on the ground watching the performance.

It was a performance, all right. The strainers under the bridge had become decayed and down went the team, wagon, boy and all. Wonder what the average boy would have done?

But our boy was not of the average sort. He stuck to the rigging and went down with the wagon. He called to the horses quietly, so that they did not get excited; he did not show any excitement himself. And when they struck the bottom, he got down and began to unravel the tangle. Because he had been so cool, very little damage came to team, wagon or boy.

It pays to school one's self to meet things like that which come up suddenly.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—After having been reduced in numbers from 2,500,000 to less than 125,000 through unrestricted slaughter, the great seal herd of the Northern Pacific has, under adequate protection, again increased until today it is estimated there are at least 600,000 of the valuable mammals between the coast of Washington and the icy shores of Alaska. This year Indians expect to capture 2,000 seals. The money value of the skins taken since 1917 is about \$500,000.

Vancouver, B.C.—The first consignment of lumber to Chill for many years left recently, being shipped by T. S. McClay, Harbor Commissioner for Vancouver.

Edmonton, Alta.—Prospects are excellent for a record potato crop and it is expected that the yield will be as heavy as any yet harvested. The acreage is twenty per cent. greater than any previous year. Within twenty miles of Edmonton there are three thousand acres of potatoes in bloom.

Calgary, Alta.—A profitable market for their product of sodium chloride is being developed by the Senlac Salt Co., which is engaged in developing the salt deposits at Senlac, Sask. A local soap factory is utilizing the product extensively in its manufacture, instead of importing from Wisconsin as previously, and it is probable the wants of their Winnipeg branch will be supplied from the same source.

Calgary, Alta.—Owing to the increase in the buffalo herd at Wainwright, one thousand of these animals are to be slaughtered. A special building is being erected for the purpose. The buffalo meat will be sent to all points over the country for sale. A strict account is being kept of all heads and skins, which will probably be disposed of by the Dominion Government. The Wainwright reservation contains the last large herd of buffalo in the world, with about 3,000 animals.

Regina, Sask.—Active work has already started on a soil survey of the province of Saskatchewan by the College of Agriculture in co-operation with the provincial department of agriculture. All possible data will be gathered in regard to soil conditions that are essential to a determination of the most profitable type of farming to be carried out in each district.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Telegraphic advice from the north country announces that a heavy strike of gold has been made on Cariboo Island, on the north shore of the Great Slave, by the Aurous Gold Mining Company. Mining machinery is now on the way to the island, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness to begin operations upon a very extensive scale next spring.

Winnipeg, Man.—For the purpose of recovering amber deposits from the sands on the west shore of Lake Cedar, Manitoba, J. Dix Rogers, of Toronto, has been granted a 21-year

lease of about 235 acres. The lease is renewable for a further 21 years, and the lessee pays \$1 an acre per annum and 5 per cent. royalty on the value of amber recovered. The lease also provides that \$5,000 must be expended on operations during the twelve months.

Ottawa, Ont.—During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, 991 companies were formed under the Dominion Act with a total capitalization of \$603,210,850, as compared with 512 companies in the preceding fiscal year with capital of \$214,326,000. Eighty-eight existing companies increased their capital stock by \$85,187,750 in the same fiscal year, while 10 decreased their capital stock by \$19,530,000.

Toronto, Ont.—A large block of property has recently been acquired in this city by a syndicate of Toronto and United States capitalists, upon which will be erected one hundred and fifty moderately priced homes. Work will be started very shortly on the first batch of twenty houses and when these are disposed of the remainder will be built. The houses will cost from \$4,000 to \$5,000 each and are to be surrounded with sufficient land to make them desirable.

Hamilton, Ont.—The announcement that a carload of cherries shipped from the Niagara Peninsula had arrived in Winnipeg in good condition and had met with a ready sale was particularly pleasing to the growers. Local growers have been trying for years to find a market in the West.

Quebec, Que.—During the months of April and May a total of 29,195 immigrants entered Canada, 15,559 being from the British Isles, 8,745 from the United States, and 4,891 from other countries.

Montreal, Que.—The Nascopic of the Hudson's Bay Co. left here recently on her annual trip to the Hudson's Bay. The steamer carries stores for traders and the company's posts in that region; and will bring back their merchandise. The Nascopic will shortly be followed up by the Bay-chimo, and both ships will probably be back in September.

Fredericton, N.B.—Although weather conditions which have prevailed during the past month have been a detriment to the apple harvest, it is anticipated, judging from present indications, that the apple crop in this district will be the heaviest in years. Reports from Kingsclear, Oromocto and Douglas all show that the orchards are looking well and giving promise of a big yield.

Halifax, N.S.—Dr. J. D. Logan has opened offices here as a "clearing house" in Canada for the output of Canadian writers who prefer to live in Canada and market their wares from the homeland. It is hoped that the new organization will largely obviate the necessity of Canadian writers failing to find a domestic market going to England and the United States to market their literary material.

service was available. The full service was sent by wireless, the dictation lasting an hour, and at the end the body was committed to the deep.

British Premier Visits Canada in Autumn

A despatch from London says:—Unless failure to achieve peace in Ireland leads to an autumn election in the United Kingdom, Canada will probably have an opportunity of seeing Lloyd George soon.

Lloyd George is being pressed to visit Canada when he goes to Washington for the conference on the Limitation of Armaments, and it is understood that he will do so.

AIRSHIP SCHEME TOO COSTLY, DECIDES EMPIRE PREMIERS

A despatch from London says:—One of the matters discussed by the Empire Premiers Conference in London has been the possibility of using airships as a method of improving communications between the Mother Country and the far-flung Dominions of the British Empire.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject, and its unanimous decision is that any scheme of the kind would be too costly. The Dominion Premiers and British Govern-

ment have to decide whether they will go shares in maintaining British airships and their personnel as a nucleus of great Imperial trans-oceanic air service.

The committee estimated that it would require an expenditure of ten millions sterling to run airship services for five or six years, and it came to the conclusion that from a commercial standpoint the experiment would not be worth the expense in view of the present financial position.



TO CANADIAN HEROES
Huge crowds watched Premier Meighen unveil a memorial on Vimy Ridge, the scene of a striking Canadian victory in the Great War.

PREMIERS' MEETING PASSES INTO HISTORY

Preparations Made for British Representatives at Disarmament Parley.

A despatch from London says:—The Imperial Conference of British Premiers has now reached its penultimate stages, and the situation is happily clarified. There has been a steady exchange of views with Washington, and a basis of reasonable agreement as to the method of procedure is within reach.

During the last two days the delegates have devoted their whole attention to the discussion of the possibilities and implications at the Washington Disarmament Conference, based upon despatches arriving from the Embassies concerned. It is now definitely decided that no full dress preliminary conference will take place in London, but there will occur diplomatic conversations touching the subject matter of the conference, at which Dominion representatives like Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand, who foresee obstacles to their attendance at Washington, will have opportunity to present their views.

On every hand there is an eager disposition to promote the success of the Washington Conference. There is visible willingness to subordinate personal conveniences and predictions to the larger end.

It has been practically decided that the British Empire will be represented by an undivided unit at the Washington Conference, and, probably, Premier Meighen of Canada and Premier Smuts of South Africa, will be members of the British delegation. Premier Meighen will not remain for the preliminary conversations, but plans to sail for home on the Carmania on July 30.

The United States Government is firmly opposed to any postponement of the Washington Conference until Spring, and the various Governments have immediately set about the preparation of their respective cases, with a view of beginning the real work of the Conference before the middle of November. The scene now shifts to Washington and the Conference of the British Premiers may be regarded as at an end.

Chicago Claims 26,054 Canadians

A despatch from Washington says:—Figures announced by the Census Bureau give the number of Canadians resident in Chicago as 26,054. The total foreign population of the city is 805,482.

Volga District Has 11,234 Cholera Cases

A despatch from Moscow says:—The Soviet Government announces the famine in the Volga Region started last month and grew steadily worse. The official figures of the Commissar of Health show 13,476 cholera cases since the beginning of the year, of which 11,234 occurred in the month of June alone. The Vossische Zeitung says there are five hundred cholera cases in Moscow.



W. W. Wood
President of the United Farmers of Alberta, who is favored by the farmer members-elect of that Province as Premier. He was not a candidate in the recent elections, but the success of the U.F.A. is largely credited to him.

Canada has over 38,000 miles of railway, or one mile for every 224 persons.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.81½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.79½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.74½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.61½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53½¢; No. 3 CW, 50½¢; extra No. 1, 50½¢; No. 1 feed, 48½¢; No. 2 feed, 46½¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 80¢; No. 4 CW, 75½¢; rejected, 71¢; feed, 70¢.
All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, nominal; No. 2 winter, nominal; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 79¢, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7.40.
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, to freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27; white middlings, \$29 to \$30; feed flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75.
Eggs—No. 1, 37 to 38¢; selects, 41 to 42¢; new laid, cartons, 43 to 44¢.
Butter—Creamery, fresh made extras, 41 to 42¢; do, fresh made firsts, 40 to 41¢; dairy prints, 33 to 34¢; bakers', 25 to 26¢.
Oleomargarine—Best grade, 20 to 21¢.
Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25½¢; twins, 25 to 26¢; Stilton, 26½ to 27¢. Old, large, 34 to 35¢; twins, 34 to 35½¢.
Honey—Extracted, white clover, in 60-30-lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16¢; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18¢; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½-5-lb. tins, per lb., 18 to 19¢.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28¢; hams, med., 40 to 42¢; heavy, 29 to 30¢; cooked hams, 62 to 67¢; boneless backs, 42 to 48¢; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38¢; do, 48¢; cottiage rolls, 80 to 81¢.
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 \$48; mess pork, \$32.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 17½ to 19½¢; in cases, 18¢; clear bellies, 19½¢; backs, 14¢ prints; 19½ to 21¢; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.
Lard—Tierces, 17 to 17½¢; tubs, 17½ to 18¢; pails, 17½ to 18½¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; 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., \$4.50 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 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; do, med., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$10 to \$10.75; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and watered, \$13; do, fed off cars, \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.25; do, country points, \$12.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 65½¢ to 66¢; do, No. 3, 62½ to 63¢. Flour—Man., \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.35. Bran—\$25 to \$27. Shorts—\$26 to \$28. Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$28 to \$30.
Cheese, finest eastern, 22½¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 39 to 39½¢. Eggs, selected, 43 to 44¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45¢. Hogs, selects, \$14 to \$14.50. Veal calves, picked lots, \$8; good calves, \$6 to \$7; com. rivers, \$2 to \$3.

TURK RESISTANCE ENTIRELY BROKEN

Greeks Claim Victory Over Ottoman Forces in Asia Minor.

A despatch from London says:—A big victory of the Greeks over the Turks in Asia Minor was announced by the Greek Legation here on Wednesday night.

The resistance of the Turks, it was declared, had been completely broken. The Ottoman losses were estimated by the Legation at 60,000 men.

Contrary to the Greek claims, a despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Express says it is claimed there that the Turkish Nationalists succeeded in eluding a double enveloping movement carried out by the Greeks.

The newspaper Patris of Athens declared it had learned that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, chief of the Turkish Nationalists, had authorized the Sublime Porte, the recognized Turkish Government, to appeal to the Allies to arrange peace.

From other sources reports reach London that the Turkish Nationalists are willing for Allied intervention.

The Greeks are pressing on to Angora, the capital of the Turkish Nationalists, and have reached the Jordan.

To learn, then to do, means success to you.

THAMES RIVER BREAKS LOW RECORD

Drought in England Assumes Alarming Aspect.

A despatch from London says:—The seriousness of the situation created by the long drought in England is shown by the statement of the Thames Conservancy. Only 125,000,000 gallons daily are flowing over the Teddington Lock, instead of the normal July flow of 1,210,000,000 gallons.

The London water supply is drawn largely from the upper reaches of the Thames and its tributaries, and a water famine is threatened unless the long-hoped-for rains fall soon.

The lowest record flow was in 1899, when it was 154,000,000 gallons.

Plans now are ready for rationing London and for cutting off the supply during certain hours daily.

Duke of Connaught Takes Daily Exercise

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of Connaught, who is now 71, but looks as if he were the King's brother instead of his uncle, explained how he keeps fit, in a speech when distributing prizes at Dulwich College. "I am getting on in age now," he said, "but still do my physical jerks every morning. I don't think I should be happy without them."

TO BUILD 150 MILES OF HYDRO LINES BEFORE WINTER

A despatch from Toronto says:—Actual construction work on the extension of hydro power into the rural districts is to commence within the next three weeks.

Saltfleet township, east of Hamilton, will probably be the scene of initial operations under the new legislation, which provides for a Government subsidy of half the cost of the transmission line. Dorchester township, near London, and the country surrounding the town of Prescott are other districts in which an early commencement of operations is expected.

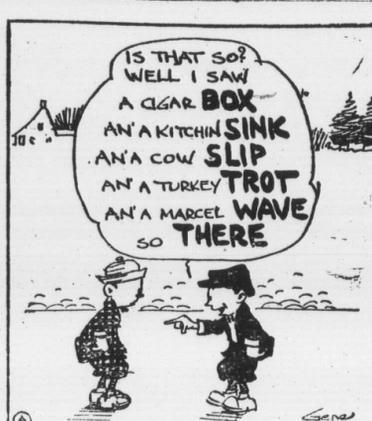
That the farmers of Ontario appreciate the benefits of Sir Adam Beck's great project is evidenced in the fact that already the Provincial Hydro Commission has more than 700 signed

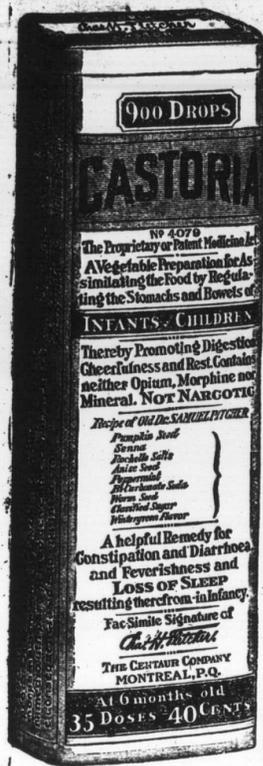
contracts upon which to proceed with rural hydro extension.

It is a striking feature in the progress of the work that it is those sections of the province most intimately acquainted with hydro power and its varied uses which have been quickest to sign up and which are most clamorous in their demands for early hydro service.

The 700 contracts already in the commission's hands involve approximately 150 miles of rural transmission line, a stretch which commission engineers believe can easily be completed before the snow flies. The general principle upon which the commission is working is to give hydro service to those rural districts which are obviously most in need of it, and which are most insistent in their demands for an early connection.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes





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3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

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Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Eastern

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Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C & B Line. New Tourist Automobile Rates - \$10.00 Round Trip, with 2 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 127 inch wheelbase.

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Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster or write, postage free, to S. T. Bestedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. Send six and age last birthday.

Hard Island

An undenominational Band Meeting for Divine Worship, Evangelical in character will be held in the School House here on Sunday next August 7 at 2.30 P. M. D. V. Everybody welcome.

The theme of these meetings seems much in accord with the spirit C. D. Meigs when he wrote "The Sheep of the Fold"

We oft hear the plea for trying to keep "The lambs of the flock in the fold" And well we may, but what of the sheep, Shall they be left out in the cold?

"Twas a sheep not a lamb that wandered away,
In the parable Jesus told,
A grown up sheep that had gone far away,
From the ninety and nine in the fold

Out in the wilderness, out in the cold
"Twas a sheep the good Shepherd sought,
And back to the flock, safe into the fold,

"Twas a sheep the good Shepherd brought.

OBITUARY

On July 23rd, at the home of her son Mortimer Wiltse, Old Wives Sask. Sarah Wiltse relict of the late Arza Wiltse departed this life at the age of 83 years. Mrs Wiltse whose maiden name was Rodgers was born 1838 at Wesley, Simcoe County married to Mr Wiltse 1865 and had resided almost continuously at Athens since that date. She was a member of Society Friends and possessed a kind and sympathetic nature she is survived by one son Mortimer of Old Wives Sask. and one daughter Mrs W. Van Lee, Almonte, besides two brothers, three sisters, Gabriel Rodgers, Hannover, Ont. Walter of Detroit Michigan, Mrs Munn, Mich. Mrs Jennie Blanchard and Mrs L. F. Blanchard, Mallorytown.

The body arrived Friday July 29 and service was conducted by the Rev. S. F. Newton at her late home where a large number of friends and relatives had assembled.

The following relatives acted as Pallbearers; Ford B. Wiltse, Seaburn Cronk, T. F. Blanchard, T. N. Brown F. Blancher, Howard Willows.

We regret to report the death of another old resident of the Athens district in the person of the late Mr Joseph Martin Clow, who resided four miles south of Athens. Mr Clow has been in failing health for the past few years and his death was not unlooked for and on Tuesday night at 11.30 he passed away at his home. Funeral on Friday afternoon in the Methodist Church.

Catarrh

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

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

Charleston

The Pentecostal Mission people are holding tent meetings here this week. They have a tent erected in Joe Kelsey's field. H. Lawson Athens was the preacher on Sunday. They are drawing large crowds to the village.

On Thursday afternoon there was a baseball match near Falls Bay between camp Vega and Delta teams which resulted in favor of Camp Vega 31 to 9.

On Saturday a game was played between Camp Vega and Athens with a result of 15 to 12 in favor of Camp Vega.

E. Macks, Toronto is the latest at Cedar Park. There are nearly fifty guests their at present.

Mr and Mrs O. K. Nunn, Caintown were Sunday visitors here.

There were many visitors from the surrounding country and neighboring villages here on Sunday.

Miss Marjorie Godkin a former resident here is being congratulated on her success at the Normal school.

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of all
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Prices
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*Patronize
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Are your Cows milking to suit you.

**IF NOT
Get a barrel of
CANE MOLA**

It is fed by the best dairy-men.

Try a drum of white Rose gas and keep your motor free from carbon.

ITS THE BEST

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods
Gasoline and Coal Oil

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Co-Operative Limited**

Victoria Street Athens

**Special Prices on all
Buggies to Clear**

- 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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Athens Ontario



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No matter how informal or discriminating the occasion Willard's Ice Cream will more than please your guests. Just think of the time and trouble it saves you in the hot weather by serving this smooth, palatable and delicious dessert.

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Hot ?

Why swelter with the heat when you can buy nice cool clothes at our store at special low prices.

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The only record with
the Spiral Groove

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The AUTOMOBILE



PROPER CARE OF TIRES.

The most frequent tire abuses, resulting in premature blow-outs in casings, are overload, under-inflation, overspeeding, misalignment of wheels, driving in car tracks and ruts, neglected cuts and improper use of anti-skid devices. A brief detailed discussion of each of these major abuses follows:

All tires have a load limit. Constant slight or occasional heavy overloads shorten tire life. To determine accurately the load carried on a vehicle tire, weigh separately the front and rear wheels and divide each weight by two for the tire load. To this can be added weight figures corresponding to the average front or rear passenger load. The maximum actual tire load should not exceed the maximum load carrying capacity advertised by responsible tire manufacturers.

Proper inflation is as important as proper loads. Tires are not built to take the place of steel springs or of shock absorbers. Under-inflation results in an unnatural flexing on the layers of fabric which causes separation and early destruction of the tire carcass. If easier riding is desired, oversize tires may be used and such tires in addition to furnishing extra efficiency, give more traction on rear wheels and supply greater mileage. However, oversizing tires requires a readjustment of the speedometer, otherwise the recorded distance will be less than that actually traveled.

Keep Same Pressure.

Do not change inflation pressures with changes in atmospheric temperature, since more damage results from endeavoring to compensate for an increase in the tire temperature than is caused by the increase in temperature itself. Avoid running on a flat tire. Such practice ruins the tube and breaks the casing at the bead or sidewall.

If you collect automobile racing statistics, you will find that the average life of a high-grade tire on a racing car is under 500 miles—which is about one twentieth of the life of a tire operated under ordinary conditions. This difference in tire service is due directly to a difference in heat, developed.

Heat exerts a deteriorating effect on vulcanized rubber in proportion to the

intensity and length of time the rubber is exposed to it. The source of heat that does most damage is that produced at high running speed by the internal friction of the tire carcass.

The heat developed by frictional contact with the road when traveling rapidly also has some influence. Tires are so designed as to resist the effects of heat produced by ordinary everyday car operation. But tires cannot long remain intact when highly heated by continuous or even intermittent speeding, and the results of such practice are rapid loss of elasticity and flexibility which leads to complete tire carcass break down. From the standpoint of tire life, mechanical upkeep and gasoline economy, car speeds should be kept within prescribed limits.

On Wheel Alignment.

Among factors which have an intimate relation to tire mileage is wheel alignment. The free rolling motion of a tire is affected by a small wheel misalignment and the result is excessive tread wear. When the two opposite wheels are not parallel there is a diagonal grind at the point where the tires come in contact with the road surface which wears off the rubber almost as fast as if in contact with an emery wheel.

Front wheels may be out of alignment due to cross rod axle, or steering knuckle becoming bent by contact with a curb or some other obstruction, or the cross rod or knuckle may be improperly adjusted. Also the tire alone or the tire and rim may be improperly mounted on the wheel.

Because of the tendency of front wheels to spread during driving, car manufacturers set the wheels at a toe-in of from three-eighths to one-half inch and when thus adjusted the wheels are properly aligned. The measurements showing these differences should be made between the fellos of the two front wheels at points inside and on a level with the axle. Alignment or the toe-in of the wheels should not be confused with dish, which is setting the wheels further apart at the top than at the bottom. Frequently checking wheel alignment saves tire wear. It is a factor that should not be neglected.

Why the Sun is Yellow.

All this summer's glorious sunlight is composed of different colors and waves of varying lengths. The longest waves are red, after which come orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

These combined give a white light, such as we see ordinary light to be.

At the sun itself, however, it is certain that large numbers of light-waves are stopped before they can emerge to our sight.

Many of the short-length and weaker ones, for example, are not strong enough to get any farther from the sun's interior than some thousands of miles below the surface. There they are imprisoned, with the result that we do not see them affect the sun's color in the least.

The strong violet and blue are stop-

ped only when they have nearly succeeded in getting out, and they, too, are therefore prevented from entering into the sun's color.

Altogether, so many of the sun's light rays are unable to escape that in the end we find only the very powerful red, orange, and green ones coming our way.

Thus it happens that from the combination of these tints we get a yellow sun. But for all that, we have a narrow escape from having a blue sun.

A thumb lost through an accident has been replaced by the patient's big toe, through the skill of a French surgeon.

Built of concrete in the middle of a lake, a huge relief map of the world is used to teach geography in a Californian school.

Canada's Industrial Centres

Revenue in Canada is derived mainly from the exploitation of natural resources with agriculture, the products of the farm, accounting for the largest item in Dominion income. Industrial progress is, however, a necessary corollary to any national growth, and agricultural settlement in Canada has seen manufacturing activity striding side by side with it as towns have sprung up over the breadth of the land to meet the extensive demands of the farmer. In the older eastern provinces there are many cities and towns where industry has come to be the main factor in development and which have an assured future of great importance in manufacturing. In the newer western provinces, where towns are periodically springing into being with the invasion of the agriculturalist, industries are as rapidly brought into existence to meet their multifarious wants.

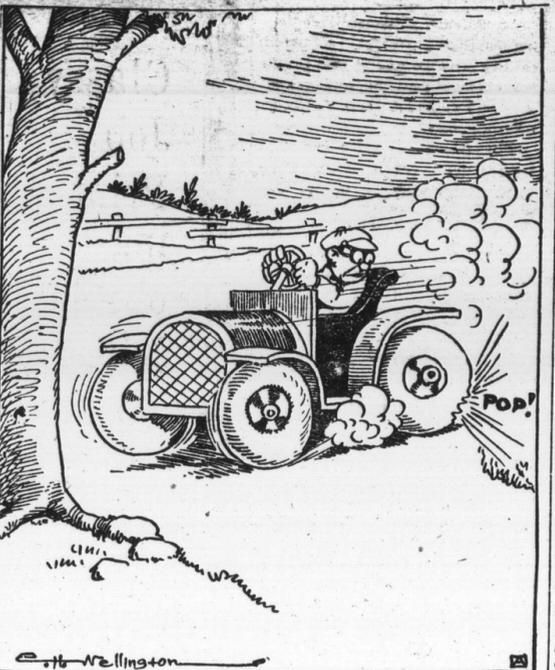
Owing to the time taken in compiling and publishing industrial statistics, these are at all times considerably out of date and the latest available cover only the year 1918, since which time, in the fever of post-war activity, there has been a considerable expansion, a feature of which has been the remarkable introduction of so many foreign firms into the home field. At the end of 1918, there were 35,797 manufacturing establishments in Canada with a capitalization of \$3,034,301,915. These gave employment to 677,787 persons who received the sum of \$692,460,863 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials used was \$1,900,252,314 and the year's production \$3,458,036,975. Some idea of the rapidity of expansion in Canada may be gleaned from a comparison of these figures with those of 1915, at which time there were 21,806 establishments; a capitalization of \$1,094,103,272; 514,883 employees; salaries and wages amounting to \$289,764,503; cost of materials, \$802,128,862; and a production of \$1,407,128,140.

A survey of the forty-four principal municipal cities and towns in Canada for the year 1918 shows that there were 12,796 manufacturing establishments with a capital investment of \$2,070,916,944. A total of 514,747 people found employment at wages and salaries of \$450,609,582. These plants used \$1,291,751,860 worth of materials and had a production of \$2,346,589,994. The city of Montreal leads the Dominion, followed fairly closely by Toronto, and then at some little distance by Hamilton, Ontario, and Sydney, Nova Scotia, these cities being the only ones over the hundred million dollars in capitalization. Montreal had \$468,401,480 invested and Toronto \$392,945,178. These four cities maintain their respective positions also in regard to production.

Four cities of the Dominion have a capitalization in excess of fifty million dollars, Vancouver with \$98,434,309; Winnipeg with \$82,709,029; Sault Ste. Marie with \$69,234,987; and Niagara Falls with \$51,199,485. A total of ten cities have a capitalization between twenty and fifty millions; Lachine and Quebec, in Quebec; Welland, Galt, Peterborough, Brantford, Kitchener, London and Ottawa, in Ontario; and Calgary in Alberta. Seven centres, Sherbrooke, Hull, Halifax, Fort William, Port Arthur, Oshawa and Ford, have industries in which capital between ten and twenty millions is invested. The remainder of the forty-four centres have an industrial investment between five and ten million dollars.

Both Montreal and Toronto have an annual industrial production of more than five hundred million dollars. Hamilton and Winnipeg have productions of over a hundred millions. Vancouver and Sydney exceed fifty million dollars in their output. Seventeen cities exceed twenty millions and are under fifty millions in production. Only four of the remaining cities cited are under the ten million dollar figure in their annual industrial output.

—and the worst is yet to come



Canadian News Items.

Alberta is a favorite location with emigrating Hollanders, according to indications, and mixed farming, to which the province is so adapted, attracts them. They have been arriving in some numbers since the spring and settling on the land, whilst many more are due to arrive this summer. A recent party of arrivals numbered sixty-five, practically all being in possession of sufficient capital to make an immediate start on farming operations.

The experiment of assisting industries by government loans has been successful commercially, according to D. B. Martyn, Deputy Minister of Industries for British Columbia, who states that there has only been one failure. Two industries made possible by government assistance, a woollen mill and a paper roofing company, he cites as outstanding proof of the advantages of provincial government aid.

A chain of three look-out stations is to be started in Northumberland and Gloucester counties on the North Shore of New Brunswick, under the direction of their geometric survey of the Dominion. The New Brunswick government will also use these towers to make observations in order to prevent forest fires.

In 1920 forty-seven creameries operated in Saskatchewan produced seven million pounds of butter. Five new creameries are in course of erection at Yorkton, Assinabota, Weyburn, Shaunavon and Empress. There is only one cheese factory in the province, which produced 28,367 pounds of cheese last year.

There is a well organized effort this year to revive the growing of flax in New Brunswick, especially in the northern portion of the province. Farmers who have previously been content with a small patch are putting in a considerable acreage this year. Government assistance has been promised in the establishment of flax growing in the province.

Great interest is being exhibited this summer in oil investigation and search in Northern Manitoba. R. C. Wallace, Commissioner for this territory, as the result of preliminary investigations into the possibilities of oil supplies speaks optimistically of prospects for development. An office of the Dominion Geological Survey is spending all summer in that region with a party of men. The Norton, McMillan Syndicate is taking a drill into the district, whilst the Pas Development and Exploration Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000 and leases of 3,200 acres, is also to drill there.

England's Eyes of the Sea.

Without the lighthouses erected around British coasts, and maintained by the corporation called Trinity House, ships would be in far greater danger while on the sea than they are now.

These lighthouses warn vessels of sunken rocks and jutting headlands, which are a danger to navigation at night time.

The Lizard light, which is the last link between England and vessels sailing in a westerly direction, is visible for twenty miles, and gives warning of many cruel reefs, with which the coast of Cornwall abounds.

The Eddystone, which is, perhaps, the best known of the English lighthouses, stands on a rock off Plymouth, and has a range of seventeen and a half miles. The light on Lundy island carries thirty miles. Next in point of carrying distance is the light on the Needles, those sharp-pointed rocks off the Isle of Wight. This has a range of twenty-seven miles.

The South Foreland light is visible for twenty-five miles, and that on Beachy Head twenty-two miles.

Married men are more trustworthy than single men, in the ratio of 6 to 1, probably because of their increased sense of responsibility.

HOW FRANCE PAID HER HUGE RANSOM

CONTRAST WITH GERMANY'S INDEMNITY.

50 Years Ago French Nation Completed An Undertaking Unprecedented in History.

Germany's payment of the first instalment of the indemnity by interesting coincidence was made at a date close to the fiftieth anniversary of France's payment of the first part of the ransom which Germany extorted from her in the "Terrible Year"; and which Bismarck and his colleague Bleichroeder designed, in their own phrase, to "bleed France white" and permanently cripple her economically.

Between the two indemnities there is a vast and radical difference. In the first place, it is recognized that the whole sum which Germany is asked to pay is only a fraction of what might justly be demanded of her, since it is only a fraction of the actual loss which she inflicted upon the countries which she attacked.

But the sum extorted by Germany from France was, according to Germany's own confession and boasting, several times larger than the entire cost of the war to Germany. For it was officially reported to the Reichstag that the total cost of the war to Germany, taking every conceivable item into account, was \$278,000,000. Of the billion dollars extorted from France, then, \$722,000,000 was clear profit to Germany.

This was in addition to the extortion of many millions from the invaded provinces during the war and of \$40,000,000 from the city of Paris to the paying of the cost of maintaining a German army of occupation in France until the last franc was paid, and, of course, the seizure of two of the richest provinces in France. Deducting the \$65,000,000 allowed to Germany for the railroads of Alsace-Lorraine, it is calculated that France was compelled to pay to Germany, all told, fully \$1,100,000,000 in gold coin, and it was required that it should be paid within two years.

Hoped to Ruin France. The other point of difference was this, that while now the Allies have shaped their whole policy with respect to the indemnity, to the end that Germany shall not be crippled or prostrated, but rather shall be assisted to get upon her economic feet again, it was the deliberate purpose of Germany in 1871 to impoverish and crush France beyond hope of recovery.

That former Treaty of Versailles was signed on February 26, 1871, and on March 1 it was ratified by the National Assembly at Bordeaux. Never in history had so heavy a forfeit been imposed upon a beaten power. After Waterloo, in 1815, the indemnity demanded from France was only \$140,000,000, and the maintenance of the army of occupation and all other costs did not bring it above \$220,000,000, for payment of which the time of five years was granted.

The financiers and statesmen of France promptly set about devising ways and means to pay the ransom, but it was not until June 26, 1871, that definite action was taken. On that date the government authorized the opening of subscriptions to a loan of \$400,000,000, half of which would be applied to the payment of Germany's claims. The subscription lists were opened the next day, June 27. Germany was expectant of an appeal to her, at least of an invitation to her bankers to subscribe to the loan. All day long Bismarck, the Chancellor, and Baron Bleichroeder, the millionaire banker, waited eagerly for some

The Whale That Wrecked a Ship

An Amazing Adventure With a Sea Monster

The Danish schooner *Anna*, on a voyage between Iceland and New Brunswick had been twenty days at sea.

Several sailors lounged idly on her deck.

Suddenly the attention of the men was attracted by a spout of water that rose high in the air about three hundred feet away.

"A whale!" observed a seaman. The crew carelessly over the bulwarks and staring at the place where the spout had risen, in the hope of seeing a repetition of the display.

"Seems pretty lively," said another man, as the whale came to the surface. "Look, the thing is swimming round and round, as if it had gone suddenly mad!"

A Mad Attack.

The sailors watched the strange gyrations of the monster with keen interest. The *Anna* was sailing at about four knots and a half an hour, quite close to the leviathan, so that her crew could distinguish every movement of the enormous creature as it rushed hither and thither through the waves, lashing the water with its tail, hurling glittering masses of foam high up in the air, and playing pranks for all the world like a sportive kitten.

The movements of that colossal body, twisting this way and that, diving and reappearing, seemed to fascinate the men, and they laughed at its curious antics.

He laughs best who laughs last! As if the whale understood that all this laughter was at its expense, its movements became more and more erratic, until they were terrible to behold. The waves were churned into milky-white foam by the furious rushes of the great creature and the passionate lashing of its tail.

Meanwhile the sailors laughed and chatted about the eccentricities of the whale, which showed not the slightest signs of exhaustion. Suddenly, however, anxiety came into their weather-beaten faces, for without warning the huge mammal, with a mighty rush, came straight for the ship, only sheering off when quite close. It repeated this disconcerting manoeuvre several times.

The Terrible Charge.

Presently the captain of the *Anna*, alarmed at the threatening attitude of the whale, gave an order which sent the men hurrying to their stations, and the schooner soon began to draw away from the scene of the monster's gambols.

Seeing the vessel moving off, the whale ceased its circling, and, like a warship intent on ramming, came straight at the schooner, throwing masses of foam to right and left of its massive head.

Spurred on by their captain, the excited crew tried in vain to get the *Anna* out of the way of that terrible charge. In spite of every effort, however, they failed. With a crash, the monster struck the ship, hurling the men off their feet.

A sound of rending timbers could be

such word from Paris. But none came, all that night German financiers remained awake, at their desks, ready to respond to an appeal which would give them a mortgage on France, but they remained awake in vain. No message came.

With the morning of June 28, however, word came. Not a cent was needed from Germany or from anybody outside of France, for all over France there had been an uprising to meet the emergency. Every thrifty peasant and artisan got out and opened the woolen stockings in which his savings were stored away and offered the contents to the government, if only it would get rid of the Germans. Three billions had been asked for. The prompt subscriptions totalled 30,000,000,000 in France alone, beside between five and six billions more from other countries. It was such a response as had never before been made to any government's request for a loan.

Remember Verdun.

In March, 1873, Germany received the unwelcome notification that the fourth billion would not be delayed to March, 1874, as provided in the revised agreement, but would be paid on May 5, 1873, and that the fifth and final billion would be forthcoming, not on March 1, 1875, but before the end of 1873.

That final \$50,000,000 was paid on September 5, 1873. Eight days later the Germans reluctantly evacuated Verdun, and three days afterward the last German soldier marched across the frontier and France was free from the invader. The fact that Verdun was thus the last place to be given up by the Germans caused that place to be regarded with special interest of a sentimental kind in the World War. It gave the Germans special eagerness to reconquer and recoccupy it, and nerved the French with extraordinary resolution to defend it. "They shall not pass!" was uttered with a keen recollection of the occurrences of 1873.

A play-room for the children, with slate panels let into the walls, and colored chalks provided, is a feature of one of the latest Atlantic liners.

Trench maps, which were printed for military use on strong canvas, are now being used in England to make inner soles for tennis shoes.

heard, and the deck of the schooner quivered as she heeled right over until her port bulwarks almost touched the water. Then, like a sorely-stricken animal, she righted herself.

"We're stove in somewhere!" roared the captain. "Carpenter, get down below and find out the extent of the damage."

When he came on deck again the carpenter's face was grave. A huge rent had been made in the ship's bows, through which the water was gouting in a veritable flood. Quickly the skipper ordered the men to the pumps.

The Victor's Wounds.

The whale had suffered as badly as the ship. It lay on the surface of the sea its great body rising and falling with the waves. Blood was pouring in volumes from two red gashes, one in the head and the other in its side. The water was dyed with red, and the tell-tale stain on the surface of the sea grew larger every moment, showing that the whale was paying with its life-blood for its extraordinary act.

Meanwhile the water rose steadily in the well. The whole afternoon passed in futile attempts to repair the gaping rent in the ship's bows, and night came on with the pumps still working steadily.

"The water's still rising, sir," said the carpenter, gloomily.

The captain, by voice and example, urged his men to greater exertions, and they responded gallantly. By this time a gale was howling on all sides of them, whistling weirdly through the rigging.

The night passed in a superhuman struggle to keep the vessel afloat—that grim battle between man and the elements which is so often fought at sea.

Towards daybreak, however, the officers, after a consultation, agreed that nothing more could be done. The water was gaining fast, and the ship might founder at any moment. Sorrowfully and reluctantly the captain gave the order for abandonment.

Timely Rescue.

Under the first mate's supervision the lifeboat was provisioned and swung out. It was about to be launched when, through the misty light of early morning, they saw the huge bulk of a big vessel. Eagerly the men on board the sinking ship began to shout, and soon their cries were answered.

"Aho! there! Who are you?"

"The *Anna*," cried the Danish captain. "We've a hole staved in our bows by a whale, and are sinking. Can you take us aboard?"

"Right," came the reply. "We're the *Queenmere*, of the Johnson Line, Liverpool!"

With eager eyes the shipwrecked men saw a lifeboat leave the side of the big liner.

At last the boat reached the side of the sinking ship, now rolling sluggishly, deep in the water. In an exhausted state the schooner's crew climbed over the side.

As they reached the deck of the big steamer an exclamation made them turn round in time to see their own unfortunate vessel disappear.

Shocks for Ships.

Even in stormy weather the average height of waves in mid-ocean does not as a rule exceed thirty or forty feet. Sometimes, however, one enormous wave makes its appearance, amidst the rest.

Why this should happen no one can say. All we know is that a mighty mass of water rushes suddenly towards a ship at the appalling speed of over one hundred miles an hour.

If the ship can meet such a wave with her bows she will ride over it, though thousands of tons of water may be swept over her decks. But if the wave is following her and rushes at her from the stern, she may fall to rise. Many a good ship has gone to her doom in this way.

These vast mountains of water rise sometimes to a height of more than a hundred feet—as high as the spire of a church. They have been known to extinguish the mast-head lights of sailing ships.

Sometimes on a perfectly calm day there will be a sudden troubling of the surface of the sea, and without the slightest warning a wave 150 feet high will appear.

"Mind Your P's and Q's."

The expression "Mind your P's and Q's," arose in the printing house, where the small "p" and "q" in Roman type have always confused the printer's apprentice on account of their similarity in appearance when the type is mixed or "bled."

For this reason, one of the first instructions given to the apprentice who aspired to become a printer was to "mind his 'p's and 'q's"—or, in other words, not to get them mixed so that they would be interchanged in printing.

Additional emphasis was placed upon the phrase through the custom in taverns in the Old Land of keeping account of purchases of beer and ale throughout the week by writing a "p" in the credit book for each pint of liquor sold but not paid for, and a "q" for each quart.

On Saturday, when men had received their pay, they would be greeted with the cry, "Mind your P's and Q's"—a gentle method of informing them that no more drinks would be served until their accounts were settled.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO GOOD HEALTH

Most Troubles Afflicting Women Are Due to Poor Blood.

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active life; yet nine out of ten suffer from some form of bloodlessness. That is why one sees on every side pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All weak women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich, red blood that promptly transforms them into healthy attractive women. This new, red blood is supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body. Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found benefit when suffering from anaemia, indigestion, general weakness and those ailments from which women alone suffer. Among the many women who tell of the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done them is Mrs. L. Hicks, Round Hill, N.S., who says: "I became very much run down in health; my blood seemed weak and watery, my strength failed, and I was so easily tired that my work was a burden. I had often read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them, and I can truly say that after using three boxes I found myself gaining, and my old-time energy and vitality was restored. Out of my own experience I can strongly recommend this medicine."

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.

Milk is so constituted as to correct the deficiencies of other foods when used in combination with them. Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE NEW EYES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

INVENTION OF A BRITISH SCIENTIST.

Wonderful Weapon Which Will Play a Big Part in the Fight Against Disease.

A weapon of immense value in the great fight against disease has just been forged. It is a new kind of microscope which is as much stronger than the old kind as the big telescope in the Greenwich Observatory is stronger than a pair of opera glasses, writes a noted London physician.

The story of the new microscope is a romance, strange and fascinating. The things which it may accomplish for all of us can as yet only be guessed at. But we know that they will be great things, amazing things.

The doctor's most powerful weapon against disease is his eye. Once he can see where the danger lurks, what it is, what it looks like, he is half-way towards preventing it. Microscopes are the new eyes of medicine, with which our healers are able to keep a constant and a splendid watch on our deadliest enemies.

Fighting Deadly Germs. Imagine an army to-day without aeroplanes, or an army of the past without scouts! They would be on the same footing as would medicine without microscopes.

All our knowledge of the germs of disease, of diphtheria germs, of typhoid fever germs, of suppuration germs, we owe to the microscope.

Once upon a time diphtheria killed about ninety out of every hundred children it attacked. Then, by the aid of this great, all-seeing eye, a doctor found the germ of diphtheria. He studied its shape, its way of living. It

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became, as it were, a "marked man," so that its appearance was known to all doctors. In the Scotland Yard of medicine—the laboratory—they had its description complete. After that it was not very difficult to prepare an antidote to this poisonous fellow, so that whenever he appeared steps could be taken to destroy him.

That antidote is known to everyone as "Anti-diphtheria Serum." And since we found it, few—very few—children have died of the dreadful white growth that comes at the back of the throat and is called diphtheria. Once the serum has been given, the growth peels off and comes away.

Too Small to See. That is what the microscope has done for one disease. Unhappily, there are other diseases which remain to be conquered. One of them is measles. No man has ever yet seen the germ of measles, and yet that germ certainly does exist. Measles kills far more children than diphtheria. Measles is, therefore, a more deadly disease than diphtheria.

Why has the germ of measles never been seen? The answer is that it is too small to be seen. The microscope is not able to magnify it, to enlarge it sufficiently to allow the human eye to detect it.

In the words of science the germ of measles lies beyond the microscope. It is "ultra-microscopic."

And here we come to the new microscope. The old microscope was thought to be absolutely perfect. Manufacturers of the exquisite glass lenses with which it is fitted said that the very limit of its possible powers had been reached. Lenses could not be made to give a greater enlargement.

That idea has lasted for ten years. Doctors thought that no further improvement was possible in their wonderful "eye," and so had given up all hope of seeing the very minute germs which probably cause measles and other familiar diseases, such as whooping cough, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, and so on; for no one has yet found the germ of these commonplace ailments.

New Light on the Subject. But the new microscope brings new hopes with it. It is no less than twelve and a half times stronger than the old one. That is to say, that an object which looked no larger than a pea under the old microscope looks as large as a penny-piece under the new one.

The new microscope, like most great ideas, makes use of a new principle which is yet beautifully simple. Its discoverer, Mr. Barnard, whose name is known all over the world for his knowledge of this subject, thought that equally as important as the glass lens in a microscope was the light which enabled the eye of the person using the lens to see through it.

Suppose that, instead of trying to make better lenses, one tried to use a better kind of light?

He began to work on that simple idea, and employed colored lights instead of the ordinary daylight. The daylight, as most people know, is made up of seven different colors. Sometimes it gets split up into these seven colors again. This happens when it passes through rain—the rainbow—and when it passes through cut-glass of a special shape—for example, the blue and red lights seen at the bevelled edge of mirrors.

The colors, when daylight is split up, always come in exact order, violet being at one end of the row, and red at the other end. The order is: violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.

Mr. Barnard used quartz glass, so cut as to split up the daylight and send only one color at a time into his microscope. He found, by making trials, that violet light gave him the results he was looking for. So he arranged his quartz glass in such a fashion that only violet light should fall on the specimen he had under examination.

Studying Living Specimens. And by this means and other technical changes he forged his great new weapon. His new microscope, with its violet light, can enlarge any object it look at no less than the enormous amount of twelve and a half million times its natural size. That would make an ordinary house-fly bigger than the dome of St. Paul's.

It is easy to see what this must mean to doctors and to the science of medicine. A great new future opens out, full of all sorts of astonishing hopes. Moreover, the use of this violet light allows us to see germs alive. Up till now we could only see them after they had been stained with various bright dyes—that is to say, after they were dead.

This is very important, as the natural living germ must afford far more real information than the dried, stained, dead one.

Mr. Barnard believes his discovery is only the beginning of a new advance in knowledge, for there seems to be reason to think that other rays, including the mysterious X-rays, may be able to give even greater results than the violet light rays. That, however, is a matter still hidden in the future.

Great Deeds.
Who can stay the winds of winter with a gesture?
Who can hold the rains of spring in her two hands?
She can hide the gusty tears of her love
When her love commands.

Who can cast a veil across the face of the sun
Lest he be too bold when he shines at noon?
He can keep guard upon his lips day and night
Lest they speak too soon.
—Marguerite Wilkinson.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not properly treated. During the summer the mothers' best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Boy Scouts at the Toronto Fair.

For many years now the Toronto Fair, or to use its more euphonious name, the "Canadian National Exhibition," has been the mecca of Boy Scouts from all parts of Ontario, one day always being set apart by the management as Boy Scouts' Day. This year Boy Scouts' Day will be Saturday, September 3rd, right in the middle of the Exhibition season when everything will be at its best. Local Committees at Toronto are now working hard getting everything in shape for this big day and also for other features prior to it and following it, all of which have to do with the Scouts.

One of the special features this year will be a Model Camp for about 600 Scouts. Troops from outside Toronto will be accommodated in this camp without charge except for food, and that they may arrange for to suit their own desires. Tents, blankets, ground sheets, cooking files, cooking utensils, stoves, etc., will be there at their disposal, and special arrangements are being made for the supply of the ingredients of their meals at the lowest possible price.

The boys attending the model camp will have a special programme of activities for them every day, including both recreational and educational features. Each afternoon there will be a series of Boy Scout and athletic competitions of various kinds on a parade ground which is being set aside for their own use. And each evening the campers will form up and parade through a portion of the Exhibition Grounds and adjacent sections of the city.

On the rally day itself, Toronto Scouts will turn out over two thousand and strong to greet their brother Scouts from out-lying sections of the province, and it is assured that they will all have one great, happy day of it. Luncheon on rally day will be provided for both visiting and Toronto troops by the Provincial Council.

Another special concession this year is that every registered Boy Scout presenting himself at the Exhibition gates in uniform and wearing the Boy Scout "Ontario Official Badge," will be permitted to pass through the turnstiles without payment of fee or other formality. Those Exhibition folk sure do think a great deal of the Scouts. And, if you could hear Managing Director John G. Kent, they have every reason to be. For haven't the Scouts in former years proven absolutely invaluable to the Fair officials by locating lost children, acting as guides for visitors, staffing the big grand stands with ushers, attending to emergency cases often long before calls could be put through to the regular ambulance companies? "When in Doubt Ask a Scout" has become one of the slogans of visitors to the big Fair, and it is very seldom that Mr. Scout has had to disappoint those who would have his help.

The Sunday following Rally Day will be marked by a monster "Scouts' Own" service of Toronto Scouts and of visiting Scouts who remain over the week-end. It will probably take place on the University Campus or in Convocation Hall, in Queen's Park.

Tommy's Howler. In a small village school a teacher asked the scholars in her class to write a sentence finishing with the two words, "bitter end."

One boy wrote, "The enemy fought to the bitter end."
Another said, "The afternoon's holiday came too soon to a bitter end."
But the sentence that capped them all was written by a bright boy of ten, whose name was Tommy. It ran thus: "Our bul-pup ran after Murphy's cat yesterday, and as she was running through the wooden fence he biter end."

Collars of the double variety can now be ironed by a machine which gives them a rounded bend, so that the tie is inserted more easily.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

In His Mind.
"Thought you said you had ploughed that ten-acre field?" said the first farmer.
"No; I only said I was thinking about ploughing it," said the second farmer.
"Oh, I see; you've merely turned it over in your mind."

He Explained.
An Irishman had a splendid-looking cow, but she kicked so much that it was impossible to milk her. He sent the cow to a fair to be sold, ordering the herdsmen not to dispose of the animal without letting the buyer know her "strong weakness."

The herdsmen, however, brought back a large price. His master was surprised.
"Are you sure you told the buyer all about her?" he asked.
"Bedad, I did, sir," said the herdsmen. "He asked me whether she was a good milker. 'Begor, sir,' says I, 'it's you that would be tired milking her.'"

The Brute.
The young married woman went home to her mother and sobbingly declared she just couldn't be happy with her husband again.
"I wouldn't have minded it so much, mother," she sobbed, "if Charlie had answered me back when I scolded him, bu-bu-but he did something worse."
Her mother was duly shocked at this.

"Mercy, my dear child!" she exclaimed. "He struck you then?"
"No; worse than that, mother!" and the young wife sobbed afresh.
"Tell me at once!" indignantly demanded her mother.
"He—he just yawned."

Berlin's Best Jokes.
Is the ex-Kaiser as popular in Germany as he was before the war? It would appear that he is not the worshipful idol he was. At one time his very name inspired fearful admiration among the German people—their great ruler who could do no wrong. Nowadays he is the subject of music-hall jokes.

The following patter was given by two cross-talk comedians (Germans both by nationality) in one of Berlin's leading vaudeville theatres recently:
"Good-evening, Hans!" said the first comedian. "So you're back from the war?"
"Good-evening, Fritz!" replied the second. "Yes, I'm back from the war, but it took me a long time to get back!"

"I suppose, Hans," continued Fritz, "you must have been the last one to leave."
"No, Fritz; there is one who isn't home yet."
The "one" referred to was the ex-Kaiser, and the house roared with laughter.

Those Having Sick Animals SHOULD USE

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
Good for all throat and chest diseases, Distemper, Garget, Sprains, Bruises, Colic, Mange, Spavins, Running Sores, etc., etc. Should always be in the stable.—SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
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Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 113 West 41st Street, New York, U.S.A.

ASPIRIN
Only "Bayer" is Genuine

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

DAVIS SLEEPS ALL NIGHT LONG NOW

TANLAC STRAIGHTENED HIM RIGHT UP.

Hamilton Man Says He Now Feels As Well As He Ever Did in His Life.

"Before I was half through my first bottle of Tanlac I began to straighten right up," declared Robert Davis, 23 McCauley St., Hamilton, Ont., a valued employee of the Wood-Alexander hardware store.

"For about six months before taking Tanlac I had been in a badly run-down condition. At times I had no appetite at all and then sometimes I could eat heartily, but suffered terribly afterwards from indigestion.

"I was nervous and restless, never slept well, and many a night I rolled and tossed nearly all night long and in the morning felt so stiff in my joints it was some time before I felt like moving at all. I suffered a great deal from constipation and was subject to splitting headaches.

"But Tanlac helped me right from the start and now I have simply a ravenous appetite and everything agrees with me perfectly. I never have a headache or a pain of any kind, sleep like a healthy boy and feel as well as I ever did in my life. Tanlac will always get a good word from me." Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Comforting.
"Officer," asked a nervous old lady on her first trip over, "do you think the ship's going down?"
"Probly not, ma'am, probly not," responded the salty mate encouragingly, stroking his chin. "Y'see, the boilers ain't none too good. She's liable to go up."

MONEY ORDERS.
When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.
Pianos made in Britain in 1913 numbered 120,000; last year the number made was only 50,000.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere
The nails on our fingers do not grow with equal rapidity, that of the thumb being the slowest and of the middle finger the fastest.

Natives of Algeria bury with the dead the medicines used by them in their last illnesses.

Miss Flora Boyko Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Pimples

"My face was very itchy at first, and after that it was covered with pimples that disfigured it badly. The pimples were hard and red and they were scattered all over my face and were so itchy I had to scratch and I could not sleep."
"These bothered me nearly a year before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and when I had used five cakes of Cuticura Soap and five boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed."
(Signed) Miss Flora M. Boyko, Gardenton, Man., Dec. 26, 1918.
Having obtained a clear healthy skin by the use of Cuticura, keep it clear by using the Soap for all toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Ointment as needed. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations. Splendid after bathing.
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without stung.

SUFFERING OF YOUNG WOMEN

This Letter Tells How It May be Overcome—All Mothers Interested.

Toronto, Ont.—"I have suffered since I was a school girl with pain in my left side and with cramps, growing worse each year until I was all run down. I was so bad at times that I was unfit for work. I tried several doctors and patent medicines, but was only relieved for a short time. Some of the doctors wanted to perform an operation, but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps, and feel as if it has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women as I am glad to recommend the medicine."—Mrs. H. A. GOODMAN, 14 Rockvale Ave., Toronto.

Those who are troubled as Mrs. Goodman was should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Those who need special advice may write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. These letters will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

If coffee, which is known to contain caffeine, disturbs your health and comfort—drink **INSTANT POSTUM**
"There's a Reason"

The Fire Ranger and His Job



DOTTED over 100,000,000 acres of forest, 1,000 men, organized in the employ of the Government of Ontario, are, this summer, passing back and forth over the canoe routes and along the railways, watching out for the tell-tale smoke which is the sign of fire. Regardless of hot weather, black flies, mosquitoes, discomfort, loneliness or monotony, the Fire Ranger makes his rounds, preventing, quenching or fighting fires in Ontario's forests, paying his own living and traveling expenses, and receiving \$3.00 per day for his services.

All in all, the Ontario Fire Ranger is entitled to the help and co-operation of everyone. He deserves all the support the people of Ontario can give him. His work is of vital importance. Heed his warnings. Do what he asks.

Save Ontario's Forests They're Yours

The Ontario Fire Ranger, during the danger period of the dry summer, is constantly on patrol to catch fires while they are small. He cannot prevent them starting, as a rule. He is at the mercy of all types of carelessness. Thanks to his vigilance, however, two-thirds of the forest fires in the last four years did not spread beyond five acres and of these, half did not exceed one-quarter acre.

Most of Ontario's Fire Rangers are northern woodsmen. Contrary to common belief, only five per cent. of them are students, and these are experienced Fire Rangers or returned soldiers.

Rangers travel chiefly by canoe and in pairs over a definite "beat", the length of which varies according to the degree of danger from fires.

Others travel up and down the forested railway sections on hand velocipedes, following trains to put out fires set by steam locomotives. In all, 2,100 miles of railroad are patrolled steadily all summer.

Two men devote their whole time to examining locomotives to see that screens and ash pans will not permit the escape of sparks and live coals. In the clay belt, a large force of Rangers supervise settlers' fires in land-clearing operations.

Don't blame the Fire Ranger if he asks you to be careful. Don't think he is too particular. He knows the risk. Ontario is poorer by untold millions of dollars through forest fires in the past. Help the Fire Ranger save the increasingly valuable forests that remain.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

DETECTIVE SMITH

(BY CRAWF C. SLACK)

Way back in Hickey's Corriers, Elder Smith chanced to reside, As a man of many measures, he was known both far and wide, He was carpenter or cobbler, mend your boots or trim your trees, And was certainly an expert when it came to hiving bees, He was gardener and farmer skilled with axe or plow or hoe, In fact, there wasn't very much the Elder didn't know.

Now the Elder had a garden, which to him was a delight, He would hoe it in the morning, and he'd water it at night, He had peas and beans and onions, of every kind and size, He had apples, plums, and berries, which really were a prize, He doted on his berries, which were of the choicest brand, And which in the berry season were always in demand.

Elder Smith, as other mortals had his worries and annoy, For his berries ripe and juicy held attraction for the boys, They paid the garden visits when the man was not around, Either when he went to meeting or when he was sleeping sound, Now this put the Christian spirit of the Elder to a test, And to catch the youth'ul vandals he resolved to do his best.

Deacon Coons his thrifty neighbor, also had his little woes, But it wasn't boys which bothered but a flock of theivin' crows, He had toiled throughout the springtime in his corn-field now in sprout, And he found the black-winged devils 'Was a-pullin' of it out'. And by skillful observation to his great delight he found, That the crows were never present, when he was himself around.

Well, He set his wits a working and decided on a plan, Said he "I'll make a scarecrow which will represent a man," At this he was an artist and considered hard to beat, So it wasn't many hours e're he had the thing complete, It had a pair of breeches with a coat and cap to match, And that night he placed the scarecrow near the Elders berry patch.

That very night the Elder planned to watch his berries ripe, And to catch the youthful robbers when they came there them to swipe, In the shadow of some bushes, with the berry patch in sight, The Elder as detective settled down their for the night, As the twilight waned, and faded and the gloomy mid-night neared, The Elder was rewarded for two berry thieves appeared.

Here the Elder crept to ward them cautious not to make a noise, But the Elder as detective wasn't in it with the boys,

For their eyes and ears were sharper and they heard the faintest sound, And they soon espied the Elder and immediately gave ground, The Elder stealthily followed to the cornfield up the hill, Where he saw a lonely figure standing fearless like and still.

He was just a little timid of the figure there in view, So he stopped to reconnoitre just within a rod or two, He finally found courage there to vent his ruffled ire, And he said "You thievin' sinner I know you. Know your sire," "I also know your coney and I'll have you jailed and fined" For there are far too many around here of your kind."

"I'll make you an example though it break your Mother's heart." "You never had no bringin' up right from the very start" "Nor you never had no breedin' Your Father was a scamp" "And your Mother was a member of a travelin' Gypsey camp. "I know you hide and tallow too. I know your parents well". "And I'll place you where straw-berries you want pilfer for a spell".

The wordy war the Elder he had carried on alone, For the figure like a statue had been silent as a stone, He exclaimed "You peskey coward you at once get out of here" But the figure never murmured and the Elder ventured near, He was filled with indignation you could bought him for a dime, He'd been talking to the figure of the scarecrow all the time.

He pondered for a moment, then he started to retreat, And to himself he murmured, "Here's another old fool beat, He was hostile as a hornet, sipping vindication's cup, And the next day he get even, went and dug the berries up, All was too good for its keeping so he told it 'round about, And yet he will tell you laughing, how the scarecrow knocked him out.

Sand Bay

The farmers are nearly all done their harvest in this part of the country.

Mr and Miss Orr from Gananogue visited Mr Rodgers Sunday.

Gordon Kelsey takes charge of the cheese factory to-day, Mr and Mrs Rodgers are going to Uncle Sams Dominion for a few days.

The small pox people are nearly all out again.

The funeral of the late Richard McCrady was held at his Fathers, Mr Alex McCrady's Saturday 30 inst. and was the largest funeral ever known in this part of the country. He leaves a wife and two children. Father and mother, three sisters, to mourn his loss. James Robs, Lizzie, Annie and Caroline at home and Charles near Lyndhurst and it is nice to hear everybody say we know if there is anybody gone to heaven Dick McCrady has. He was only a young man yet 39 years. After the service he was buried at Sand Bay cemetery, his loss will be greatly felt by all who knew him his pall-bearers he picked out himself, his three brothers and Uncle, Earnest McCrady and Messrs Charles and Wesley Ferguson. A young daughter arrived at the home of James McCrady on Saturday August 30, 1921, just before the funeral.

Mr H. Paddle and Miss Annie Genge from Gananogue spent Sunday at the home of Mr R. R. McCrady's.

Mr and Mrs Hermon Heaslip are rejoicing over a baby girl.

The Lake Route For Vacation Trips

Lake Erie has long been noted for its fleet of magnificent passenger steamers. The most recent addition to this fleet is the Great Ship "SEE-ANDBEE," the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. This Great Ship with her sister ship, Steamer "City of Buffalo," plys daily between Cleveland and Buffalo, so that you may board steamer at either city any evening at 9.00, enjoy a night of refreshing sleep and arrive at destination following morning at 7.30.

In addition to the night trips, the Saturday daylight trip are proving very attractive to many travelers.

From Cleveland, C. & B. Line Steamer "City of Buffalo" leaves New Pier, foot of E. 9th St., every Saturday during the summer season at 9.00 a. m. arriving at Buffalo 7.00 evening of same day.

From Buffalo, the Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" leaves wharves at South Michigan Ave. Bridge every Saturday during the summer season at 9.00 a. m. arriving at Cleveland 7.00 evening of same day.

All Eastern Standard Time.

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

The Athens Reporter

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

Small Ads—Condensed adv'ts 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.

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William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

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

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

LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Departures	Arrivals
7.10 A. M.	11.50 A. M.
3. 15 P. M.	12.15 P. M.
5.05 P. M.	7.05 P. M.

SUNDAY SERVICE

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

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

The Churches

Methodist Church

Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister
10.30 a.m.—
7.30 p.m.—

Sunday School—

1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

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

Now Is The Time To Paint

If you have delayed painting, your property has suffered. Do not put off any longer. Save the surface and you Save all. Look around and you will find many places, both inside and out that call for a coat of paint. Now is the time. Nature is re-decorating, get in line and do the same. The most economical method is to use

Guarantee

We guarantee the Martin-Senour 100% Pure Paint (except inside White and a few dark shades that cannot be prepared from lead and zinc), to be made from pure white lead, pure oxide of zinc, with coloring matter in proportionate quantities necessary to make their respective shades and tints, with pure linseed oil and turpentine dryer, and to be entirely FREE from water, benzine, whiting and other adulterations, and SOLD SUBJECT TO CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

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MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT AND VARNISHES

Their covering power and lasting qualities are very great. It will pay you to insist on getting this popular brand. For whatever painting or varnishing you do, there is a special MARTIN-SENOUR Product, each one guaranteed to best serve the purpose for which it is made

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