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Furniture and Undertaker
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The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 7

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, November 4 1920

5 Cents Per Copy

Pianos

We sell both Bell and Dominion Pianos

Organs

For those who prefer an Organ we recommend a Bell or Dominion.

Phonographs

If you haven't heard the Brunswick, do so before you buy---It's O.K.

Farms We have several good farms in the vicinity of Athens for sale and we consider the price is very reasonable---If you want a farm we can save you time and money.

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

THE Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Brockville Furriers since 1888



Never have we been able to offer such wonderful values as this season. In fact every article mentioned below is

MARKED AWAY BELOW TO-DAY'S WHOLESALE PRICES

Make Careful Comparison and Decide for Yourself

Isabella Fox Neckpieces	\$25.00
Natural Wolf Neckpieces	19.50
Australian Fox Neckpieces	15.00
American Opossum Neckpieces	28.00
Stone Marten Neckpieces	25.00
American Opossum Muffs	12.00
Civet Cat Neckpieces and Muffs	\$12.50 and 15.00
French Beaver Neckpieces	30.00
Skunk Neckpieces	30.00

COATS

Extra Choice Quality Sealine Coats, Opossum Collar and Cuffs, Brocade Lining	\$195
Extra Choice Quality Sealine Coats, Taupe Fox Collar and Cuffs, Pussy Willow Lined..	\$195
Extra Quality Hudson Seal Coats, self-trimmed, Pussy Willow Lined	\$330
French Beaver Coats, self-trimmed, Fancy Poplin Lined	\$190

We prepay charges on all out-of-town shipments.

THE Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

BROCKVILLE
Furriers Since 1888

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

The Merchants Bank Of Canada

have just installed a nest of Safety Deposit Boxes—the first shipment to arrive. The convenience, security and exclusiveness of these depositories are too well known to necessitate comment. Those desiring this accommodation are respectfully requested to consult the manager, as soon as possible, as the present supply is limited and the demand great.

AUCTION SALES.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA would like to draw your attention to the fact that they make a special business of handling Farmers' Sale Notes, either discounting same or making collection when due.

Should you have any idea of holding a sale during the coming fall, they would very much appreciate being given an opportunity of taking care of the business for you.

The manager will be glad to attend your sale personally, and assist in any way feasible.

Their specially prepared Auction Sales Register and Sale Notes are furnished free of charge.

Consult the Manager and ascertain his method in defraying your advertising costs.

Hear the New Victor Records while you are enjoying a dish of Ice Cream at E. C. Tribute's

On Monday evening Rev. and Mrs. V. O. Boyle entertained a large number of friends. A pleasant social evening was spent.

On Monday evening, November 3, at the Epworth League, a missionary address by Mrs. Wm. Towry was given, based on the topic "The Work of the Churches of Canada in China." Come and bring a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. William Doolan spent part of last week at Fairfield East, guests at the home of Mr. Geo. Young, the postmaster.

Mrs. Roy Coon, London, Ont., is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Latimer.

Mr. Beaumont Cornell, who has been in Toronto for a few days, is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. H. E. Cornell, en route to Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Latimer and daughter, Mrs. Roy Coon, spent Sunday guests at Mr. and Mrs. E. Rowsome.

On Sunday afternoon, in the Methodist Church, a union meeting of the various Sunday schools was held at which Mrs. R. R. Paul, B.A., presented the lesson. Rev. R. E. Nichols gave an address and special music was supplied by the girls' choir, which included a quartette entitled "God Be With You When You Vote."

On Saturday morning last Master Calvin Nichols had the misfortune to have his thumb cut off and two of his fingers badly lacerated in a corn cutting machine which he was using.

On Sunday morning and evening Rev. S. F. Newton delivered very strong temperance sermons. At the morning service he rendered a very fitting act, which was much appreciated.

The auction sale of Wm. Percival's household goods, etc., was held on Friday of last week.

Halloween was celebrated two nights here, on Saturday and Monday nights. The usual pranks were indulged in.

Mr. Joseph Thompson is having a new warehouse erected on the lot next to his residence on Main St. Mr. George Judson has added a new porch to his home on Main Street.

The Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church met and transacted routine business on Tuesday evening.

Miss M. Kelly spent Sunday with her brother, Mr. R. Kelly, at Addison.

A large congregation, which filled to capacity Christ Church, Athens, Sunday evening, greatly enjoyed the splendid organ and choir recital given under the directorship of Mrs. V. O. Boyle. The rendering of the beautiful solo, "Entreat Me Not to Leave Thee," (Gounod), by Mrs. Boyle was a rare musical treat. She possesses a soprano voice of unusual quality and brilliancy and is an artist of recognized ability. Little Miss Kathleen Taylor sang very sweetly Handel's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." In the rendering of this rather difficult number the youthful singer displayed artistic ability, as well as careful training. Mrs. J. F. Hart and the Rev. V. O. Boyle created a very favorable impression by their excellent singing of the duet, "The King of Love" (Shelley), while Miss Beryl Davis delighted her hearers with her lovely clear soprano in the duet "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Smart). Mr. Lawrence Taylor gave a splendid rendering of the tenor solo, in the anthem, "Now The Day is Over" (Marks), in which the choral work was particularly fine, displaying painstaking efforts on the part of the choir and leader. It is understood that during the winter we are to enjoy a repetition of these delightful recitals once a month. Such a treat will be much appreciated.

All Laundry Soap toc bar at the Bazaar

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Latimore spent the week-end at the home of his parents here.

Mr. S. A. Coon and family have moved to the village and taken up residence in their Mill St. residence.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Latimer left on Thursday evening for Cleveland and an extended winter tour.

The Dept. of Agriculture have on display two very fine root specimens, a turnip 26 lbs. and a mangle 21 lbs., grown by Mr. Ed. Fosner, Charleston.

A citizen draws our attention to the fact that either the audience at the Bell Ringers were not very patriotic or that they did not recognize the National Anthem, the first number played by the Bell Ringers on Thursday night, for throughout the whole hall, only five people stood during the playing of this number.

Car and Truck for Sale

FOR SALE—Studebaker 7-passenger Car with Touring and Limousine Tops, which are interchangeable, price \$950 Cash. Also One Motor Truck \$750. apply to John W. MacKay, care of Reiley & Co., Brockville

FAMOUS MISSIONARY OPENS CAMPAIGN.



Dr. W. T. Grenfell, the great missionary worker who has arrived in Toronto to inaugurate a campaign for the raising of an endowment fund for the perpetuation of his mission in Labrador.

He opened at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, and preached to an immense audience. The great church of Canon Cody on Bloor St. E. was crowded to the doors on Sunday night last when Dr. Grenfell occupied the pulpit.



The Sanitary Odorless Indoor Closet provides Comfort and Convenience during the disagreeable winter weather. Every household is entitled to the protection against ill-health and inconvenience that the Sanitary Odorless provides.

The price on Sanitaries has never advanced Our literature is free for the asking, or call and see one at the store.

STOVES! RANGES! HEATERS!!!
We have an excellent line of the up-to-date Stoves and Heaters of well known makes.

THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

Are Your Eyes Right?

If you do not have eye comfort, make an early visit to our "Optical Parlor"

We have the most Scientific Equipment for Eye Sight Testing, backed by years of successful experience.

We can assure you of a Prompt, Courteous and most Expert Service.

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

THOMPSON'S

Every Day Specials

Toasted Corn Flakes, per 2 pkg's....	25c
Shredded Wheat, per pkg	15c
Bulk Green Tea (Thompson's Special) lb.	50c
Excelsior Green Tea (Extra choice Japan)	65c
Bulk Black Tea (Ask for the Red Pkg.)	60c
Bulk Sodas, (Always Fresh and crisp)	20c
Oleo, (The Best Brands) per lb.	40c
Raisins, (choice Seeded Muscat) pkg. .	25c
Currants (perfectly cleaned) pkg.	25c

Joseph Thompson

Athens Ontario

In 1892

We first offered the public our

"SALADA" TEA

Millions now use it to their utmost satisfaction

GOOD POULTRY YARDS CAN BE EASILY MADE

Proper Hanging of Good Wire Netting is Most Essential in Controlling Your Flocks.

(By Robert Armstrong.)

Wire netting plays an important part in every poultry operation. It affects boundaries, partitions and limitations. It is the means by which flocks are controlled. It is indispensable. Also, it is contrary material to work, frequently attended by difficulties, particularly if the operator works single-handed and without previous experience.

If the following suggestions are borne in mind, the task will be greatly simplified. In purchasing poultry netting, even the best grades, it sometimes happens that one selvage is slightly longer than the other. This accounts for no end of trouble, unless proper precautions are taken.

Netting having uneven edges should always be hung with the shortest selvage at the top. Otherwise, if the longest selvage is placed at the top, the upper section of the netting, after it is hung, will sag between the posts in spite of every effort to remedy it.

There is one exception to this rule, which will explain the principle of it. If a fence is to be erected on ground which is rolling, and the contour of the grade is such that the highest ground is in the centre of the curve, grading away uniformly on each side, it is quite likely that this curve will conform to the curve in the netting, in which case the wire may be hung with the longest edge uppermost.

EXAMINE NETTING FIRST

To ascertain if a roll of netting is straight, unroll the wire on a level stretch of ground, and if instead of lying in a straight line, the netting describes a slight curve, it is because one edge of selvage is longer than the other, perhaps but a few inches, out enough to cause an unsatisfactory job, unless the above practice is followed. The selvage on the inside of the curve is the shortest side; the outside of the curve is the longest selvage.

This point is unimportant with nettings less than three feet in width, because any variation is easily taken up in the hanging. It applies to wider sizes, especially the six-foot netting, where there is no top rail to the fence from which the wire can be stretched. Most nettings run fifty yards to the bale or roll, and the better grades are galvanized after the netting is woven.

A yard or run should never be constructed with a rail at the top, unless the top is to be covered with netting, also, or unless the fence is built unusually high. Rails invite the birds to fly and alight on them, and once they form this habit the entire flock will be given to yard-breaking, hence the purpose of the fence is destroyed.

Top rails consisting of 2x4-inch lumber make a neat finish to the yard, but they are expensive and unnecessary. Let the wire netting form the top of the fence, and you will not be bothered by high-flying because it offers no perch for the birds to fly upon, and they seldom attempt flying clear over a fence. The plain netting is a mysterious barrier to them. Keep it so.

BASEBOARDS AND POSTS.

Baseboards, 12 inches wide, securely nailed to the fence posts, made an excellent bottom for a fence, and assist greatly in lining up the posts and stretching the netting, but they are likewise expensive, very much so if large areas are to be enclosed. They are not absolutely essential. Good results can be easily obtained by the following method: The fence posts should be well planted in the ground, from 10 to 11 feet apart, and braced at the corners

or in way of grates, to take the strain of stretching the wire. Then commencing at a corner, unroll the bale of netting for its entire length, or for the length of a particular side of the fence, keeping the netting as close to the post as possible. Start to hang the netting by the top selvage at the exact height from the ground, driving one staple—no more—in each post until the entire length is hung, all the while stretching the selvage away from the starting point.

Be careful not to walk on the netting unnecessarily, or to handle it in such a way that it develops bulges on sagged places, and do not attempt to stretch the middle of the netting at this time. It is also a bad plan to try and carry the netting around a corner without cutting it and making a new place of beginning, especially if the posts are round.

When the netting is hung by a single staple at each post, commence at the middle of the length of wire and secure the bottom selvage at each post at the ground line or an inch below, working each way from the place of beginning, and being careful not to stretch the netting beyond the distance allotted to it by each post interval. This method apportions the correct amount of netting over the correct area, whereupon it is then a simple matter to return and staple the wire to each post individually, stretching it slightly here and there as required.

STAKE DOWN BOTTOM.

To hold the bottom of the netting in place and make it hug the ground closely drive stakes at intervals of three or four feet—two stakes between the posts are generally sufficient, and secure them to the netting by a staple. Discarded wooden fence palings are splendid for this purpose, especially if they are tapered. Drive the largest end in the ground for a distance of about eighteen inches, and they are not likely to heave upward by frost action.

The life of these stakes will be prolonged, as will the fence posts, if they are first dipped or soaked in a wood preservative, or else charred.

By the use of stakes in this manner it is possible to sink the netting into the ground without difficulty, and with a little practice one soon develops the "trick" of being able to drive the stakes with just enough tension on the netting to stretch it perfectly flat and tight.

For repairs to foundations of buildings, walls, piers and so on, there is no better material than concrete, which further commends itself to the farmer because of its simplicity. Anyone who can handle a hatchet and saw and build a rough wooden form, can execute a satisfactory concrete job. And most of the tools required are those used for every-day work about a farm, such as a wheelbarrow, hoe, water buckets, water barrel and shovel.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONCRETE

Walls for light buildings should be about eight inches thick and carried far enough into the ground to insure a solid foundation, without risk of upheaval by frost. Excavate about six inches below the point intended to be the bottom of the wall, and fill in this space with broken stone, cinders or any other hard, porous material that will obtain good drainage. Never use ashes. Tamp pound this foundation to a solid bed, and it is then ready for the concrete.

The following formula is recommended for general concrete work: 1 part cement, 2 1/2 parts sand, and 5 parts crushed stone, coarse pebbles or cinders. Measure the ingredients. Don't guess at them. And mix them thoroughly, first dry, then add the water. The secret of good concrete is to have the materials well mixed, following which the mixture should be

poured into place as quickly as possible, before the cement starts to take its initial set.

To estimate the quantities required for a job, first figure the cubic contents of the work, in other words, multiply the length by the width by the depth. This product will equal the amount of crushed stone needed. And if the formula is as above, 1-2 1/2-5, the necessary sand will be one-half the quantity of the crushed stone, and the cement one-fifth the quantity of the stone.

The sand must be clean, sharp and coarse, and the crushed stone or cinders must be free from loam, clay or organic matter, otherwise the concrete will be soft and crumbly.

OVERHAULING THE ROOFS

By all means look after the roofs of poultry houses. Nothing is more troublesome than a leaky roof. It means cold, wet living quarters for the flock, and mucky, filthy litter, which will soon convert the otherwise ideal house into a death trap.

If there are any shingles off, or any unsound or torn spots in the patent roofing, repair them before they grow serious and cause the framing timbers and sheathing lumber to warp and rot.

Patent roofings are commonly used on roofs of low pitch, and as soon as the outer coating on these roofings commences to wear, the roof should be painted. Don't delay, or the fabric will be impaired. If these roofs are painted once a year they will last almost indefinitely. Asphalt paint and similar preparations are especially made for this work; they are not expensive, like oil paint. Use a large flat brush, such as a whitewash brush, mounted on a handle and large areas can be covered in a jiffy.

The off-shelled egg is due to either overfat or lack of lime in the ration; sometimes both. Where the attention of the male becomes a perfect harassment, the nervous derangement may decrease the egg product.

The first few eggs of the brown-egg layer are rich in color, but as laying continues they become more pale. This is due to a certain pigment from which the coloring comes, and which in its first strength is of good color. The shortage of labor and the tremendous increase in feed prices make it imperative that only the very best producers should be kept. Stock that would return a substantial profit in working conditions, but which, under the changed conditions, show a loss. This probably applies more strongly to poultry than to any other class of live stock, as the securing of suitable feed is becoming more and more difficult.

Mercurial ointment is effective in exterminating head lice. This material is also sold as blue ointment or "blue butter," but mercurial ointment, which contains 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, is cheaper at present prices, on the basis of mercury contained, than the former. Since it is stiff and difficult to apply by itself, it is best mixed with vaseline, lanolin or a similar substance in the proportion of one part of the ointment to two of the ingredient used, and is then fully as effective. The material is applied by taking a lump of it about the size of a pea, rubbing it thoroughly at the base of the feathers about the head. Head lice rest mainly upon the feathers, usually at the point where the barbs begin.

Bad Blood Fatal To Good Looks

Easy Enough to Restore Both By A Simple Home Remedy That Costs But a Quarter.

Bad looks and bad breath go together. To look young, to be happy, to enjoy life, and to be always at your best you must keep your blood pure, your liver active, your bowels well regulated. These are the prime essentials to a happy, healthy old age.

If you want a positive guarantee of good health, you can easily find it in the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which for forty years have been keeping thousands of people in the pink of condition. It's no experiment to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills as a regular round of life. They are composed of certain extracts and herbs that search out disease, that regulate, tone and strengthen the system.

If in need of better health, if lacking in strength, if subject to headaches, blood disorders, constipation, lack of appetite, and indigestion, it's safe to say you will be cured quickest by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold everywhere in 25c boxes.

CANADIAN PARKS.

Canada's magnificent scenery comprises one of her proudest possessions. While, sure, a possessor should not be appraised purely from a commercial standpoint, it is, nevertheless, a conservation policy of the most practical character to take steps to assure that this natural resource be administered as an economic asset. In so doing, the Dominion Parks Branch merits recognition as a very substantial factor assisting to maintain the solidity of Canada's financial standing. It is, in addition, a foremost agency in providing sanctuaries, in administering game laws and in otherwise contributing to the practical programme essential to prevent the depletion of our wild life resources.

Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send you a FREE treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send me money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with some difficulty by day or night. Write for free trial treatment.

Mrs. M. Summers
BOX 2, WINDSOR, Ontario



P-O-E-M-S

Charles James Lever was born at Dublin in 1806. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards became a physician as well as a journalist, and the editor of the Dublin University Magazine. He was consul at Spezia in 1853, and later at Trieste, where he died in 1872.

THE WIDOW MALONE.

Did you hear of the Widow Malone, Ohone!
Who lived in the town of Athlone?
Alone!
Oh! she melted the hearts
Of the swains in them parts—
So lovely the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
So lovely the Widow Malone.

Of lovers she had a full score
Or more;
And fortunes they all had galore,
In store;
From the minister down
To the clerk of the crown,
All were courting the Widow Malone.

But so modest was Mistress Malone,
'Twas known
That no one could see her alone,
Ohone!
Let them ogle and sigh,
They could never catch her eye—

So bashful the Widow Malone,
Ohone!
So bashful the Widow Malone.

Till one Mr. O'Brien, from Clare—
How quiet!
It's little for blushing they care
Down there—
Pat his arm round her waist,
Gave ten kisses at last—
"Oh," says he, "you're my Molly Malone."

And the widow they all thought so
My eye!
Ne'er thought of a simper or sigh—
For why?
But "ucius," says she,
"Since you've not made so free,
You may marry your Mary Malone,
Ohone!
You may marry your Mary Malone."

There's a moral contained in my song,
Not wrong,
And, oh comfort, it's not very long,
But strong;
If for widows you die
Learn to kiss, not to sigh,
For they're all like sweet Mistress
Malone!
Oh! they're all like sweet Mistress
Malone

—Charles Lever.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand, for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping children well. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers and making teething easier. Concerning them, Mrs. Saluste Pelletier, St. Dumas, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and am never without them in the house. They have always given the greatest satisfaction and I can gladly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Our Debt to Nature.
(From an Invocation.)
We are what sun and winds and waters make us;
The mountains are our sponsors, and the rills
Fashion and win their nursing with their smiles.
But where the land is dim from tyranny,
There tiny pressures occupy the place
Of glories and of duties; as the feet
Of habited barbers, when the sun goes down,
Trip o'er the grass where wrestlers strove by day.

—Walter Savage Landor.

Manslaughter in Second Degree
Cutting corns with a razor is dangerous and useless. The only remedy is Putnam's Corn Extractor, which removes corns and warts in one day. Because painless and safe, use only "Putnam's," 25c per bottle at all dealers.

MOSTLY THAT.
Asker: "Didn't your wife inherit something from her mother?"
Stuckley: "Yes, a good deal."
Asker: "What was the nature of it?"
Stuckley: "Mostly temper."

Minard's Liniment For Distemper.
A LA MODE.
Shopper—I want to get a fashionable skirt.
Saleslady—Yes, madam. Will you have it too tight or too short?
Minard's Liniment For Garget in Cows.

Magic Carpet

THE VOLGA BASIN.
The Volga, which rises in the Valdai Hills in the Province of Tver, and flows finally into the Volga Lake, feeds one of the most fertile portions of Russia. The total length of the river is 2,325 miles, all of which is navigable, and the total area of the basin is over 550,000 square miles. In the fifth century the Lower Volga was invaded by the Bulgars. Avas and Khazars, and the thirteenth century saw the Tartar invasion. In 1490 power passed definitely from the Tartars to the Russians, and at the end of the eighteenth century the Crimea, which had been for long the home of the Cossacks, was ceded to Russia. As a result of the Great War and the defection of Russia a separate government has been established at Kazan by the Tartars, and the basin of the Volga has seen much fighting. As a result of a thousand years of colonization, almost seven-tenths of the present inhabitants of the basin are Great Russians, although in the newly formed Kazan-Tatars, or Finns. There has also been a large German emigration from Westphalia, Bavaria and Saxony into this area. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of the people of the Volga Basin, although there is some mining and industrial expansion.

Rheumatism Left Him As If By Magic!

Had Suffered Over 50 Years!
Now 83 Years, Yet A Big Surprise to Friends

Regains Strength Goes out Fishing, Back to Business, Laughs at "URIC ACID"

How the "Inner Mysteries" Reveals Startling Facts Overlooked By Doctors and Scientists For Centuries

"I am eighty-three years old and I doctor for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army, over fifty years ago," writes J. B. Ashelman. "Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures,' and I have had about 'Uric Acid' until I could almost taste it. I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were sore and stiff. I could not hold a pen. But now, as if by magic, I am again in active business and can walk with 'Uric Acid' never all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

HOW IT HAPPENED.
Mr. Ashelman is only one of thousands who suffered for years owing to the general belief in the old false theory that "Uric Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to make wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and all your other pains, by taking treatments supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians and scientists now know that "Uric Acid" never, never can and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood; that it is found in every new-born babe; and that without it we could not live!

These statements may seem strange to some folks, who have all along been led to believe in the old "Uric Acid" humbug. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out this truth. He has now learned to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders, and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this particular trouble.

NOTE: If any reader of this paper wishes the book that reveals these facts regarding the true cause and cure of rheumatism, other disorders for centuries by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a post card or letter to H. P. Cregarwater, No. 555-L Street, Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent whatever. Cut out this notice lest you forget! If not a sufferer yourself hand this good news to some afflicted friend.

GASOLINE IS DANGEROUS
Gasoline fumes came in contact with a lighted lantern. Ten buildings destroyed, loss, \$250,000. Gasoline is dangerous. It is one of the most rapidly volatilizing fluids. One pint of gasoline will impregnate 200 feet of air and make it explosive. Many serious fires have been started from the careless use of gasoline. Gasoline should only be used in the open air, and clothes, after being cleaned with it, should be hung outside to allow it to evaporate. It should always be kept in tightly closed metal cans, never in glass bottles or jars. The latter are liable to breakage and the consequent freeing of the dangerous fumes when open flame may ignite them and cause a serious fire.

Minard's Liniment For Diphtheria.

CATTLE HOGS SHEEP BRING BIG PRICES

When sold by Auction at the

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Classes for every feeder, whether big or small.

Show will be held at UNION STOCK YARDS

DEC. 9th AND 10th, 1920

Write Secretary, BOX 635, WEST TORONTO, for all particulars.

ZENOLEUM

The Great Coal-Tar Disinfectant Dip

Zenoleum is endorsed and used by the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa, and by the O. A. C. at Guelph.

Zenoleum will rid your live stock or poultry of lice, mites, fleas and ticks. Zenoleum will not burn and is not greasy or dirty. It is the cheapest and most powerful germicide. Ask your dealer, or direct from us if he cannot supply you.

WODEHOUSE'S

Animal Invigorator--Poultry Invigorator

WODEHOUSE'S ANIMAL INVIGORATOR will prevent disease among your like stock—will fatten your cattle and increase the flow of milk—will fatten and condition your swine.

WODEHOUSE'S POULTRY FOOD will keep your poultry healthy. It is an appetizer. It will materially increase the egg production.

For sale by flour and feed dealers and hardware stores, or direct from us if they cannot supply you.

Wodehouse Invigorator, Limited

69 STUART STREET WEST - HAMILTON, ONT.

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES TO SUIT your opening. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Write for Price List. Cut down lead. Little extra work.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRICTS CANADA

The Quiet Observer

SERVICE OR DIVIDENDS.

If anything was needed to assure the success of the Hydro Radials the scarcity of houses within cities, the high cost of building, and the cost of land and taxes would be sufficient. More and more it is evident that without rapid transit to country districts it will be impossible for the cities to contain the population that is more and more congesting their conditions and real estate men admire conditions of congestion and among them are to be found some of the strongest opponents of Hydro-Radials. But the interest of the whole people is to be considered before that of a section. No nation can thrive which is put in under constricting conditions, especially as arise out of congested urban conditions. A high state of civilization requires a large proportion of rural population and this is impossible without the rapid transit that electric roads provide. The testimony of the Hydro Commission officials showed considerable profit on the estimated business. If it is suggested that these are only estimates it is to be remembered that in fifteen years the Hydro estimates have invariably proved reliable with results always more favorable than anticipated. Nor should it be forgotten that the Radials aim at providing service at cost, and not to make profit, a fact that those who view everything from a profit-making basis find it difficult to appreciate, as they forget that a service that will pay for itself is all the people desire, and is quite possible where a service intended to produce dividends would fail.

CANALIZING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Experts on the St. Lawrence Canal proposals have been telling the Waterways Commission what they know and what they suppose of the conditions. What they know is undoubtedly governed by the degree of interest they take in the subject, and the special angle from which they approach it. The Montreal man with large local interests in that city will have different views from the Hamilton man who wants his British goods delivered by steamer at the Hamilton wharf and the railway man who wants to carry freight by rail is not anxious to see it going by water. But all private interests must yield to the public welfare, and as water freight is by far the cheapest mode of transport, and as the advantage of carrying on a Canadian inland port is incalculable the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal is bound to come. How long it may be delayed depends largely on the strength of the opposing interests, but when the people are aware of the facts they will demand the canal. Some declare that even greater than the carriage of freights is the creation of vast waterpowers by the necessary raising of the river levels where needed. This power is estimated as equal to 20,000,000 tons of bituminous coal for Ontario. As Mr. Homer Smith said, the cost is not a factor. If it cost \$100,000,000 the value of the power in coal units would far outstep this outlay, gigantic as it seems, in one year. And as we have no coal in Ontario the value of power to us is greater than coal values, just as the value of food in famine is higher than in periods of abundance.

CANADIAN AIR MEN.

Amid all the distinction won in the

TAKK CARE OF ITS TREES.

The Hydro-Electric Commission and the Parks Department of the City of St. Thomas have placed the trimming of the trees on the streets where hydro wires are strung under the superintendency of the Horticultural Society. The St. Thomas Horticultural Society have as their chief plantsman, Mr. R. V. Smith, formerly superintendent of Parks of London, who is an expert along this line. The trimming is being done in a sane manner. That part of the work on the tree that is necessary to remove to protect the wires is paid for by the Hydro Commission, and the balance of the work to make the tree sym-

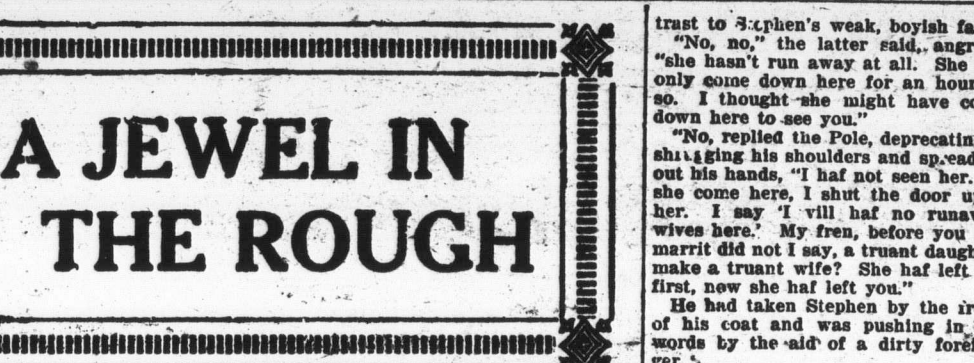
metrical is paid for by the City Council. The spirit exhibited by these two municipal bodies is commendable.

HOT WATER ICE MORE COMPACT.

The United States Bureau of Standards says that the common notion that hot water freezes quicker than cold water when both are subjected to the same temperature is untrue. Water when heated loses most of its dissolved air, and if frozen later forms much more compact ice than water which contains air. As a result hot water pipes, if allowed to freeze, are much more likely to burst than are cold water pipes.

WAR IN CANADA THE SERVICE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE STANDS OUT ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE ACCOMPLISHED BY CANADIANS.

It is fitting that something should be done to perpetuate the name and fame of the famous body which did so much to give supremacy to Britain in the air in the critical days of 1918. An arrangement has been made which it is hoped will work out satisfactorily, and as it depends for its success on the widest co-operation from the public, no doubt the details of the plan will be of interest. The Dominion Government has given \$800,000 a year to be divided among the provinces, pro rata, for the purposes of what is called the Canadian Air Board. Each province has an association under this board, and the Ontario Committee, which looks after recruiting promotion and all the interests of the volunteering pilots and the mechanical men who make up the force, consists of Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman, Major Douglas Hallam, Vice-Chairman; Sir John Aird, R. W. Leonard, Major D. Joy and Major Hember, with the Lieutenant-Governor as General Convener. The Air Board consists of three branches, the operatives, department, the inspection department, which includes all the licensing and technical forces, and the Canadian Air Force, proper comprising the pilots and consisting entirely of volunteers. The first two branches make up the permanent staff and the volunteer branch of the pilots hopes to train 2,000 pilots every four years. In the mechanical department it is expected that 3,000 mechanics will be trained in the same time. A supply of machines and equipment has been obtained free from England. Mechanics are taken on for one month's training every two years, and receive pay at the rate of from \$7 to \$14.25 a week with board, quarters, clothing, etc. If a mechanic wishes to join the permanent staff and passes his qualification tests he can be taken on for a period not longer than a year at double pay, with either a separation allowance, or with quarters for his wife and family. Training consists of practical work on the machines on the field, in the engine shops and with technical lectures, and there are chances for the men to have experience of air flights. The first training camp is now open at Camp Borden and will continue all winter. There are two divisions of the mechanics' branch, the fitters and the riggers. The fitters handle the engines and everything connected with the metal trades. The riggers are carpenters, tailors, instrument makers, jewelers, and handle anything connected with the fabric or frame of the machine. Mechanical trade being represented. Mechanics may write to 34 Yonge street, Toronto, for information about this branch. A separate section has also been established for aerial photography. Pilots are given one month's training, with uniform, pay, travelling expenses, etc. The technical schools in the province are taking up the subject and more pupils than can be accommodated are applying for the courses. The university also is taking up the matters and two men are engaged on research work. The call for men trained in aeronautics is increasing, and no commercial company can operate unless they have riggers and fitters who have passed the Government station test.



A JEWEL IN THE ROUGH

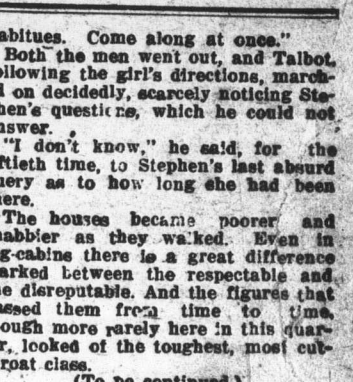
Talbot laughed quietly, and walked back into the sitting-room. "Well, she gives you good advice," he said. "I should follow it. Let her have a day or two to herself—a day or two of liberty. She'll come back at the end all the better for it." Stephen followed him into the fire-light. His face was the color of wood ash, and his eyes looked haggard and terrified. With all his faults he really loved his wife, even in his own narrow, limited, selfish way, intensely. "Oh, Talbot, to think she's gone back to it all! How awful!" Talbot gave a gesture of impatience. He understood the girl so much better than Stephen ever had that his methods seemed unreasonably foolish to him. And now he was excessively tired and cold and hungry, and his supper seemed of more importance than a world of injured husbands. "You can't wonder at it, old man," he said. "This life must be intolerable for a girl like that." "Why? How?" questioned Stephen, blankly. "Oh, so quiet. No excitement." "But women ought to like quiet, and excitement's sinful," returned Stephen, hotly, becoming the Low Church missionary school-teacher at once. Talbot merely laughed and shrugged his shoulders, but his laugh was not friendly, and there was an angry light in his eyes. "What am I to do?" asked Stephen, mechanically, still standing, the pallor and the horror of his face growing each minute. "I've told you. Let her have the few days' enjoyment she asks for; then her heart will reproach her, and she will come back to you." "But she might think me indifferent," murmured Stephen, his voice almost choked in his throat. "I shouldn't leave her long. If she does not return the day after tomorrow, then you might go; but if you go now and attempt to force her back, you'll probably make a mess of it." "But think—my wife—"

"That's all right," returned Talbot, looking at him and understanding what he was thinking of. "In one way, at least, you know she's a good girl. She will only gamble a little and drink and get very jolly, and she will come back to you in a day or two no harm done. What are you doing?" he broke off suddenly, as Stephen began to tear off his slippers and socks and get his thick wet boots on. "I'm going after her," he said, sullenly, in a thick voice, "to bring her back home here—alive or dead." "It will be dead probably, and you'll be exceedingly sorry," returned Talbot in a cutting tone. Stephen made no answer, but continued fastening his boots. "You'd better have your supper before you go out again," remarked Talbot, sarcastically. Stephen made no reply. When he had his boots on he put an extra comforter inside his fur collar, put his cap on, and walked over to the door. Then he hesitated and looked back. Talbot sat unmoved by the fire, his profile to the door. Stephen stood for an instant, then came back to the hearth. "Talbot," he said, standing in front of him. The other looked up. "Well?" "Come with me. Help me to find her and bring her back." Talbot compressed his lips. "Aren't you capable of managing your own wife yourself?" he asked. "You have so much influence with her," said Stephen, pleadingly. "I suppose I only have that influence because I am not quite a fool," returned Talbot, angrily, commencing to pull off his slippers. He was angry with Stephen, and feeling excessively tired and disinclined for further efforts. He hated to turn out again, and his whole physical system was craving for food and rest. But he was not the man to resist an appeal in which he saw another's whole soul was thrown, and angry and annoyed as he was with Stephen, he still disliked the idea of letting his friend go out alone in the Arctic night on such an errand. It seemed to him

supremely ridiculous for Stephen to have to call in another man's aid in these personal matters; but then he was more than twice Stephen's age, and had got into the habit of making excuses for him. So, tired and exhausted though he was, he dragged on his frozen boots again, and prepared to accompany Stephen. "You had better have some of this first," he said, pouring out a cup of the coffee he had made, which stood ready on the stove. They each took a cup standing, and then turned out of the cabin, locking the door behind them. The atmosphere and aspect, the whole face of the night, had changed since the girl started. The fog had lifted itself and rolled away somewhere in the darkness. The air was now clear and keen as the edge of steel. The stars were of piercing brilliance, and all along the black horizon flickered and leaped a faint rose light. The two men, stiff, tired and aching, took much longer to accomplish the distance than the girl had done with her light, eager feet, and when they got down to the town the night was wet on its way. At the bottom of Good Luck Row, which is, as explained a ready, one of the first streets you come to on the edge of the town, they halted and took counsel as to where they would be most likely to find the object of their search. "Perhaps she's gone to the Pistol Shot," suggested Stephen. "We'd better go to, old Poniatovsky." "She hasn't come down to see her father, I should imagine," remarked Talbot in his crest tone. But Stephen persisted he might be there, and so they tramped straight across toward the main street and turned into the Pistol Shot. They pushed their way unheeded through the idle, lounging, gossiping crowd within, found their way behind the bar, and asked for Poniatovsky. The little Pole came out of their story, his long pipe in one hand, his mouth open, and his own vile whiskey obscuring and clouding his brain. "Wow! She had run away?" he exclaimed, as Stephen passed. "And who is she cause? Is it this shentleman here?" and he stared up at Talbot's slight, tall figure, imposing in its furs, and at the finely cut, determined features that presented such a con-

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When you meet with an accident—a cut, a burn, a scald on a bruise—don't spend money needlessly in doctor's bills, but apply Zam-Buk at once. This herbal balm will ease the pain, stop the bleeding, prevent festering and heal quickly. Keep a box handy. For skin troubles Zam-Buk is equally invaluable. A skin disease cured by Zam-Buk does not break out again, because Zam-Buk cures from the "root" up. Zam-Buk is best for eczema, boils, blood-poisoning and piles. All dealers 50c. box.

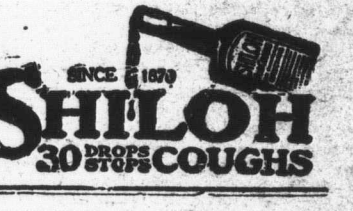


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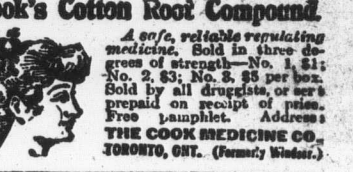
THE WORLD NO WORSE.

(New York Sun.) The world at present is undergoing startling changes. The grim hand of war has laid in ruins—much which came to use out of the past, has speeded up the evolution of new institutions and customs and practices. But this does not mean that the world is on the road to destruction, that hu-



DEMISE THREATENED.

(Boston Transcript.) "Can I get out of this afternoon?" asked the office boy. "Somebody dead in your family I suppose," rejoined his sarcastic employer. "No sir, but I'm just dyin' ter see the ball game."



The attendance last year at the Normal School of New Brunswick of teachers in training was 275, of whom 253 were young women.



A MAN IS JUST AS YOUNG AND STRONG AS HIS BLOOD

No man can fight the battles of life and hold his own if his blood is not pure, for rich red blood is what strength is based upon. When you see a strong, vigorous man, who never knows when he is licked, you may wager that such a man has coursing through his veins rich, red blood. Many people have thin, pale blood. They are weak, tire easily, become discouraged quickly, and sometimes feel like giving up the struggle. Such folks need Dr. Pierce's Golden Discovery, which is prepared in Dr. Pierce's branch Laboratory, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sold by druggists. Liquid or Tablets. It adds vigor to the heart beats and tones up the nerves in a wonderful way. This "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's is made from Blood root, Oregon Grape root, Stone root, contains no alcohol—yet tones up the stomach, stimulates the liver and puts the blood making glands in the best of condition. Many people write Dr. Pierce at the Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: CHATHAM, ONT.—"For many years I suffered with stomach trouble. I tried many remedies but they seemed to be a failure—my stomach seemed to be getting worse instead of better. One day I came in possession of a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and took it. My stomach seemed completely cured. I have great faith in this medicine, and hope any sufferer that reads this will give the 'Discovery' a trial. Once tried, never without it."—C. TRUSS, JR., 28 Duke Street.

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The Athens Reporter

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

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

Auction Sales—50 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c.

Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.

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

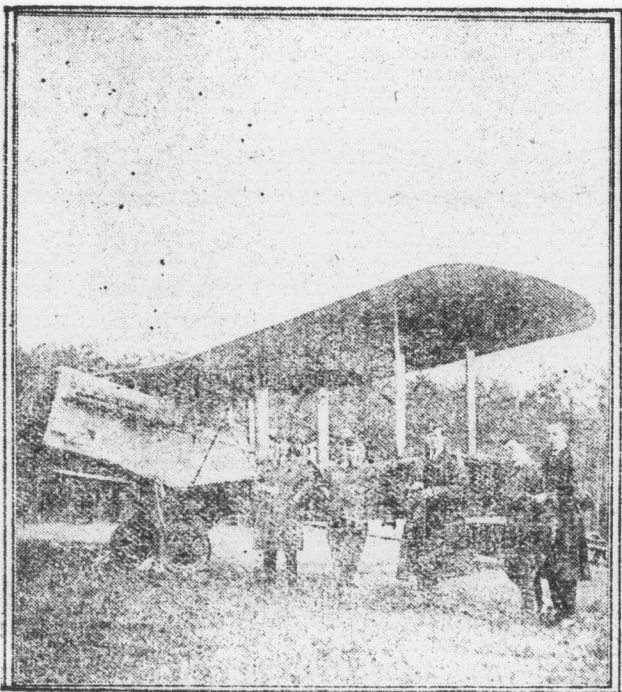
William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1920

YIELDS OF BUSH FRUITS.

At the Central Experimental Farm the average yield of the Herbert raspberry for two years on one row ninety feet in length, was at the rate of more than 205 bushels per acre. Under field conditions, cultivated raspberries produce from 50 to 100 bushels of crop per acre, according to the season. Gooseberries at 40 pounds per bushel yield at the rate of 900 bushels to the acre. Red Currants gave 202 bushels to the acre in one instance and 400 bushels in another. These figures are taken from a new bulletin issued by the Experimental Farms at Ottawa on the subject of "Bush Fruits." In this pamphlet the currant, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, dewberry and loganberry are treated in such a way as to make clear the best practice in their cultivation and to understand the merits of the different worthy

TO PARTICIPATE IN TRANS-CANADA FLIGHT



This plane will be flown from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw by Capt. Horne Hay in the trans-Canada flight. This D.H. 9A machine is 420 horsepower. The pilot seated in the plane is Capt. D. H. Pitt, and standing in front in uniform is Capt. C. V. Cadmore. The former will make the trip from Moose Jaw to Calgary.

varieties. It is pointed out that the currant, gooseberry and raspberry grow wild almost if not quite to the Arctic Circle. The treatise is the result of experiments carried on at the Central Experimental Farm and the widely separated branch farms and stations. The publication, which is designated Bulletin No. 24 and is available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, contains also a treatise on the common diseases of bush fruits and the insects affecting them, with methods of control.

How to Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm

The following three essays won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes at Plum Hollow School Fair. As the topic is one that is of considerable interest to rural readers they are well worth perusal.

First Prize.

By Neta Davis.

There are a great number of ways in which one might try to keep boys and girls on the farm, and if I undertook to describe all of them, it would take much more time and much more space than I am allowed. Hence, I will tell you about a few of the things which help to make the farm environment more pleasant and attractive to the younger generation.

Ever since, and during the great war, the cry has been "Produce more." In order to have more production it is necessary to have more help. It is a generally acknowledged fact that for the past few years there has been a low, steady migration of the youth from the country to the city. This state of affairs must be stopped. Some measure must be taken to keep the boys and girls on the farms.

Before we can stop the evil, it is necessary to remove the cause. Let us now consider what are the great reasons for so large a majority of the girls and boys leaving their healthy, country homes and rushing to stuffy, squalid rooms in the city.

First of all, the aim of almost every boy and girl is to fit himself and herself to earn his or her living, as the case may be. The amount of remuneration obtained from farm work is much less, considering the labor done, than the amount from any other branch of industry. This is the first great cause which leads to the desertion of the farms by the young people.

Next, we must consider the long hours on the farm. Of course this is an evil only in some cases, but we must consider it. Some farmers work from twelve to fourteen hours a day. These are longer hours than most other jobs call for. For this reason, too many leave the farms for the sake of working in an unhealthy factory, for a few hours less per day.

Then, too, there is a great lack of congenial environment and also of recreation on the farms. This is the last and perhaps the greatest cause of all.

To clear away the first cause let us say: If the farmer were paid higher prices for his goods he could afford to pay higher wages and also have more profit. In this way the cause of too scanty pay is removed. Also, if the farmer had more profit he could afford to work shorter hours.

Everyone requires a certain amount of recreation. The young people demand it. If they cannot get it on the farms, they will go elsewhere where they can get it. Hence to keep the boys and girls on

the farm, we must provide a certain amount of amusement for them. Every farming family should have an automobile, for, besides providing healthful recreation for them, it is invaluable as a means of conveying small vehicles hither and thither in a hurry. With a little work a tennis court may be levelled and prepared and this will provide endless enjoyment for the boys and girls in their spare moments. Then, all hands should be enlisted to help in making the home surroundings as beautiful as possible. It is quite surprising

what a little work and a few flowers seeds will do towards turning a barren weed patch into a beautiful garden.

Each boy and girl should be given some interest in the home and farm, such as a certain plot of ground which will be their especial duty to take care of, or perhaps a calf or sheep which they must feed. But do not let the labor be the only share that the boy or girl has. If he or she the home surroundings as beautiful as possible. It is quite surprising fair that they should participate also

in the fruits of the labor, namely the profits.

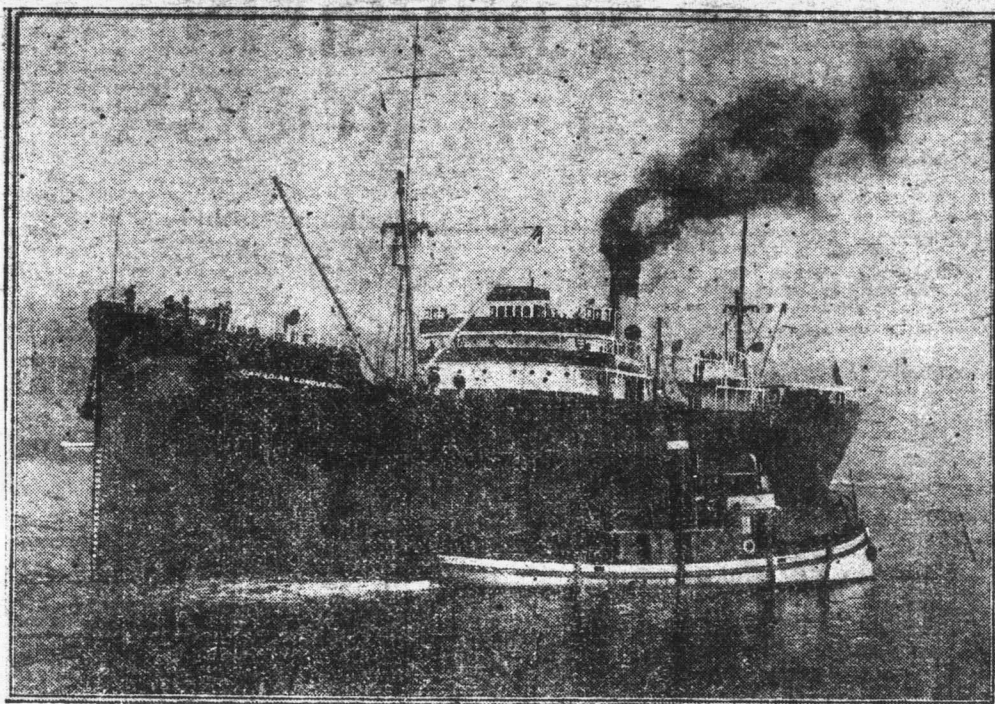
Teach the child from earliest infancy that the home is theirs, not

CASTORIA

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

Boys! Attention!
All interested in Good Clean Sport kindly report at the Agricultural Rooms, Monday Night, Nov. 8th, 8 p. m.
Object: Re-organization.

NEW GOVERNMENT BOAT ON TRIAL TRIP



The Canadian Conqueror, the latest addition to the Government Merchant Marine fleet, photographed on its trial trip. She was built by the Canadian Vickers.

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10.30 a.m.—Short sermon, followed by administration of the Sacrament.

7.00 p.m.—Missionary song service. Come and enjoy this unique way of spending the Sabbath evening hour.

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

PARISH OF

Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector
Twenty-third Sunday After Trinity.

Christ Church, Athens—
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer. Anthem, "Now the Day Is Over."
8.20 p.m.—Confirmation class.

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
10 a.m.—Sunday School and confirmation class.
11 a.m.—Holy Communion.

St. Paul's, Delta—
1.30 p.m.—Sunday school.
2.30 p.m.—Evening service.
Confirmation in Oak Leaf and Athens, Nov. 24th.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—

9.30 a.m.—Sunday School.
10.30 a.m.—Church Service.

Athens—

11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
7.00 p.m.—Church Service.

Subject—"All Things New"

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

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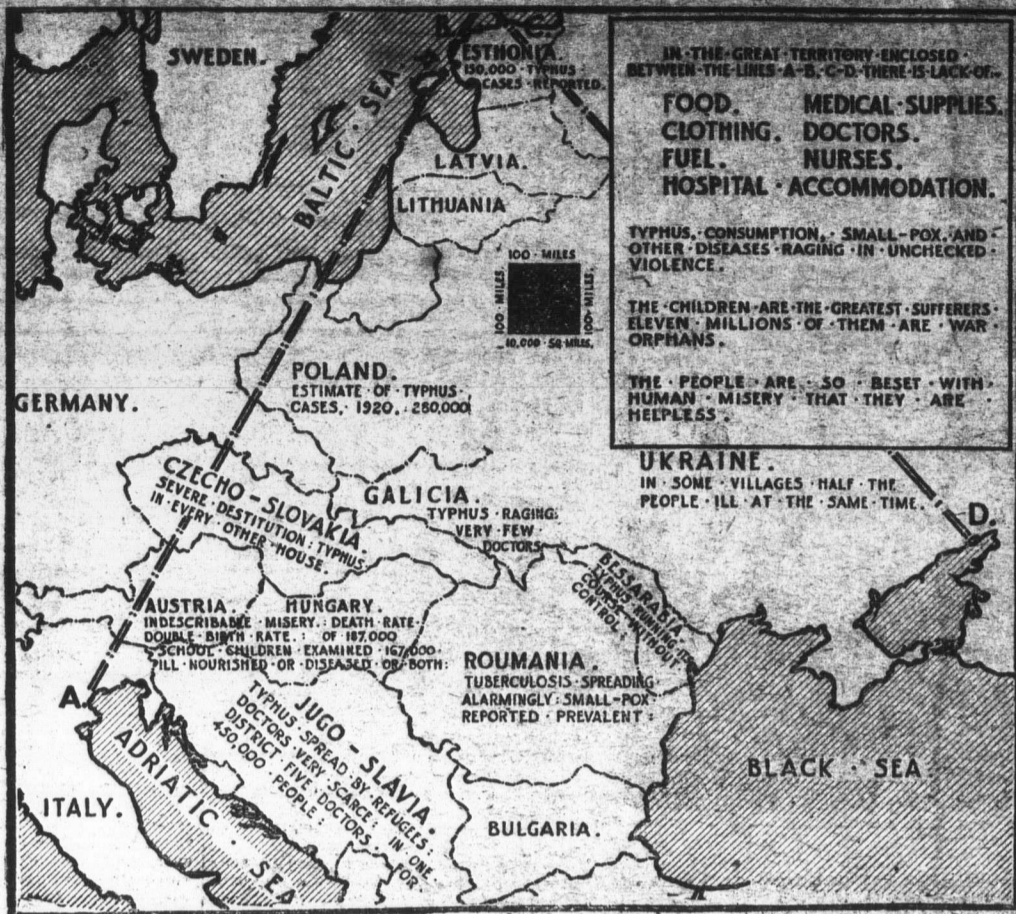
Departures.	Arrivals.
7.50 a.m.	11.20 a.m.
8.15 p.m.	11.55 a.m.
8.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m.

Sunday Service.	
Departures.	Arrivals.
7.50 a.m.	8.00 p.m.

For rates and particulars apply to,

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



Study this Map

It tells—but only partly tells—the Story of Misery in Central Europe.

Within the great territory between the black lines millions of destitute children are doomed to grow up weak and deformed through want of fats, milk and sugar, unless immediate help comes from without.

HERBERT HOOVER, invited to speak at a Canadian Red Cross meeting, said:

"Our problem over the forthcoming winter appears to be about 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 children.

"These children are the obligation of every man, woman and child in the Western Hemisphere, for we have suffered less; but, beyond this, they are a charge on the heart of the whole world."

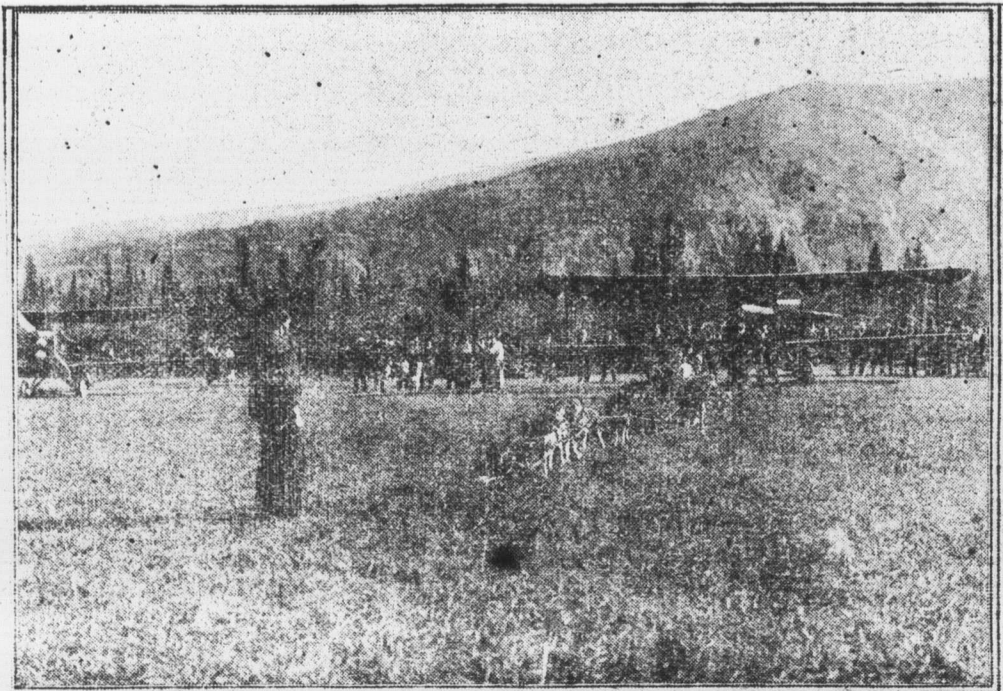
The Canadian Red Cross

appeals on behalf of

The British Empire War Relief Fund
(To Combat Distress and Disease in Europe)

\$10.00 will save a child; \$1.00 will give it "saving" food for a month.
Help in this humane work by sending or bringing your subscription to the nearest local Red Cross Branch or to The Canadian Red Cross Society, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

NEW YORK TO NOME AIR FLIGHT EXPEDITION



Planes at Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, after their successful flight to Nome and return, and just previous to their "hop-off" to Whitehorse, Y.T., Sunday, September 5th, 1920, showing the ancient and modern method of Arctic transportation, the primitive dog team, and the most modern up-to-the-minute flier.

that they merely dwell there, but that it is their home and it is their duty to make it as pleasant and beautiful as possible. If circumstances permit it, educate your child and this will show them the beauty, pleasure, health and independence of farm life.

The boys and girls must be kept on the farms. They must be educated to know the benefits of farm life. The boys and girls of to-day are the men and women of to-morrow, and in order to have a better farming community in the future we must lay the foundation in the present by keeping the boys and girls on the farm.

Second Prize.
By Irene Young.

In our country a great many men are selling their farms because they are getting old, and their boys and girls are leaving the farm and going to the towns and cities.

The boys and girls have left the farms to get more wages and work which is more agreeable to them. On a farm their working hours in the summer are from four or half past four in the morning until eight or nine o'clock at night, while in the towns and cities their hours are shorter. Another reason why they have left is to have more recreation.

To keep the boys on the farm they should have a car or a good horse and buggy. They should have a share in the livestock, and have good

livestock, good horses, cows, pigs and a good dog counts toward keeping him content. He should have a share in everything so that he can say "Dad and I run the farm," not "Dad runs the farm and I work for him."

To keep the girls on the farm they should have a certain amount of money each month, or probably a lamb or cat to raise. She should be a partner with "mother" the same as the boy with "dad."

The work on the farm should be more agreeable to the boy. To have everything on the farm handy is "how to keep boys and girls on the farm" easier and does not cost any more than to have things otherwise. Make the boy proud of the horses, the rides, the plowing or doing other farm work, or maybe have a tractor on the farm. Keep the farm well stocked.

The work on the farm should be made more agreeable for the girl too. There should be a cistern in the house, a bathroom and supplies. There should be an electric light plant on the farm. There should be a handy washing machine. Everything ought to be arranged so that a large amount of work can be done with the least effort.

A boy or girl in the city can attend the best plays, hear the best music and have more recreation than in the country. In the country to overcome this a person can own a car and go to town to see these shows and be back in good time. Where there are consolidated schools one room could be fitted with seats which could be moved back against the wall. Where there is no consolidated school any room fitted for community meetings would afford much pleasure to the young people.

If the boy and girl on the farm got sufficient wages, had the work made less heavy and a little more recreation they would not leave the farm.

Third Prize.

By Mary Beasley.

"How are you going to keep them down on the farm" sings the latest phonograph record, but the farmer finds this a problem of everyday life, and also harder to raise boys and girls than he does his record-breaking cows or fine horse.

Sometimes a farmer gets so interested in building up a fine farm for his boys that he forgets to bring up his boys so they can be trusted with his farm.

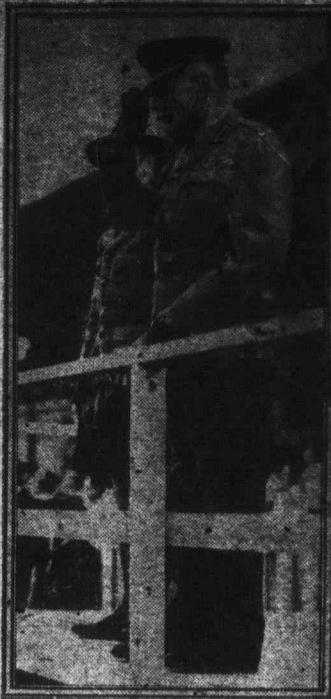
To develop in the boys an early interest in agricultural matters he should begin and devote as much time to the boy as to the farm.

To keep children on the farm when they grow up they should be given something that they may call their own and will be able to make some money from it "at the school fair," or by selling it at the market.

Each child should have a small plot of ground; of course it depends on the age. A little plot of each kind of vegetable and perhaps some flowers.

This gardner should spend all his idle time in this plot, keeping down the weeds, and in dry time to keep it watered. If this is kept up until fall they should have good returns from their labor. With this earned money he buys fowl or stock and with the surplus opens up a bank account in his own name and as years go by he will be willing to remain where his income will be greatest from his labor.

Earl Haig Attends Boy Scouts Camp and inspects the Boy Scouts at Scotstoun, Glasgow.



Earl Haig at the Salute.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Saved Lives of Husband and Wife

THERE is a pathetic instance of a little Toronto family, sadly handicapped owing to the War. The young husband suffered a serious head wound at Passchendaele. Months later, he was invalided home to his wife and two little sons. But the trouble was not over. Violent convulsions followed. Finally the dangerous operation of removing a bone splinter from the brain was performed, and the man is recovering. Just as happiness seemed within their grasp, the wife developed tuberculosis. Never of rugged health, anxiety and care had exhausted her strength. If her life was to be saved, complete rest was imperative. But the money—

To-day, thanks to those who back up the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, she is there, gaining daily under careful treatment, and before long the family will be re-united. Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Treasurer, 223 College Street, Toronto.

Our Big Sale of

Manufacturer's Samples

IS NOW ON

THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO BUY YOUR FALL AND WINTER

Suit, Overcoat, Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Caps, Hats

ETC., AT LESS THAN TO-DAY'S MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

We always do as we advertise, and you can get here just what you want at the special reduced prices now at our Big Sale.

COME AND SEE

The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

CURRENT COMMENT

A NEW UNIVERSITY FORCE

Sir Arthur Currie's recent speeches in Ontario rank him as an educationist and publicist with the greatest leaders of Canadian thought. He has turned from warfare to scholarship with the same practical mind and the same thorough understanding of the use of organization that enabled him to conquer Passchendaele where others failed. All sections had a try at it, and found it too much for them. He was asked if the Canadians could do it. He said they could, but required forty days' preparation. This was too long, the authorities decided, and Currie declined the task except on his own terms. Finally, it was seen that Passchendaele had to be taken and Currie was allowed his way. Forty days' preparation were taken to make ready, so that no unnecessary life should be spent, and the result was one of the triumphs of Canadian arms, perhaps the greatest they have known. "What king, going to make war against another king stitheth not down first and consulteth?" The old wisdom was not lost on Currie, and in his university policy which he sees as a vital thing for the nation, he is no less prudent. The struggle is against greed, selfishness and ignorance and this not as a matter of cant or conventional sentiment, but as definite obstructions to the progress of civilization and the prosperity of the nation to be overcome as Passchendaele was overcome. Sir Arthur Currie's speeches are the first symptom of an adequate realization of the functions and responsibilities of the university to the life of the nation in Canada. It is to be hoped that McGill shall be able to kindle the conquering spirit of all her sister institutions.

CANADA AND THE POSTAL UNION

In connection with the Postal Union convention in Madrid the question has arisen of the status of colonies, and it has been ruled that colonies can only be represented through their parent country. The fear that Canada might be classified as a colony does not appear to be warranted. Apart from the importance of her postal interests which rank among the highest, the self-governing dominions like Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa cannot be regarded as colonies in any true sense. It would be absurd also to regard India as a colony, or to think of any other nation as her "parent country"—she, who is parent of all. The Postal Union has been a model of international co-operation and illustrates what may be done among the nations when they come to understand that what is possible in connection with the business of correspondence is equally possible with all other forms of business. In the far future it will be remembered that the postal service was the first attempt at united national co-operation founded entirely on mutual trust and confidence, ignoring problems of material interest or value of service, but placing all on an equal basis, and depending entirely on good will and common interest. There is no commercial service which the nations render each other which might not be organized on an equally co-operative and harmonious basis. How long it will take the nations in all things to arrive at the same degree of harmony as exists, for example, among the English-speaking nations, in conducting their postal affairs, which they do under a separate treaty, cannot be estimated, but it is plain that the great war has taken us a long step in advance and the League of Nations may rival the success of the Postal Union.

Farmyard Manure

The ultimate consideration in a study of farm manures comprises the best methods of economic handling, both as to labor and as to the saving of the fertilizing constituents carried by the fertilizer. In the past, methods of handling have been determined largely by their adaptability to the particular circumstances such as labor conditions, crops upon which the manure is applied, etc., rather than because of the amount of valuable constituents that they will conserve. In the stable it is well to use an amount equal to one-third of quantity fed for litter. This may vary as a large amount of succulent food will result in more liquid, therefore, more bedding is required. Cattle require 8 to 10 pounds of litter per day. The floors should be tight to prevent the liquids escaping. Where possible, hauling directly to the field is the best practice, especially if the land is level. The drawing out in the winter lessens labor and saves much time. Moreover, when leaching does occur, the soluble portions of the manure would be carried into the soil.

MANURE PIT

If not possible to draw the manure out, storage must be resorted to. Many farmers are now building cement pits. These are so constructed that they permit of team and wagon being driven in one side and out of the other. Some farmers have even resorted to covering the pit with a building. DISTRIBUTION OF MANURE In the actual application of manure certain principles should be followed. In the first place, evenness of distribution is to be desired as it assures a uniform growth of plants. This joint is not given the attention which its importance demands. From practical experience, too, the smaller but more frequent application usually gives the greater and more satisfactory results. Thus, instead of 20 tons to the acre, 10 tons would be applied and twice the area covered, with the result that only one-half the number of years would elapse before the area would be covered again. A larger and quicker return in net crop yield per ton applied would be realized. This is shown by the following table. The results of this Ohio experiment are expressed in yield per ton of manure applied:

YIELD TO THE TON

Wheat (Bush.)	Clover (Pounds)	Potatoes (Bush.)
4 tons per acre 8.0	17	37.3
8 tons per acre 4.1	150	19.4
16 tons per acre 2.4	99	11.6

In further experiments it was found that the succeeding crops were benefited more by the lighter but more frequent application. Whether manure should be plowed under or not depends largely on the crop on which it is used. Ordinarily, however, it is plowed under. This is necessary if the manure is long and coarse and not well rotted. It should not be turned under too deeply or speedy decay is prevented. If manure is fine and well decomposed, it may be disked and worked into the soil. The method employed depends entirely upon the crop, the soil and the condition of the manure. 8 tons per acre is a very light dressing; 15 tons is a medium and 25 tons, a comparatively heavy dressing. Of course, on trucking farms as high as 50 to 100 tons are used.

On the writer's home farm in Waterloo Co., the manure is drawn to the corn field during the winter and put in small piles ready for spreading in the

spring, as soon as the frost has gone out of them. (As the land in that immediate section is rather a heavy clay loam, fall plowing gives the best results.) Before seeding the manure is spread and as soon as the land is fit for cultivation the double-action disk is run over it. If conditions are such that it is possible to get over it again during seeding (because some of the other fields may not be dry enough) so much the better, as it conserves the moisture and more thoroughly incorporates the manure into the soil. Of course, previous to planting the corn, it is run over once or twice more. This frequent disking cuts the manure to pieces and buries it just deeply enough that the growing corn receives the full benefit of it. Any manure left over is applied to other fields, in which grain is to be sown, and worked into the soil in the same manner. Different types of soil, however, would make this inadvisable.

EFFECTS OF MANURE

The direct fertilizing effect of manure is by no means its greatest influence. When it breaks down it forms humus. Humus increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. It increases granulation while in sand it acts as a binding agent. It promotes granulation and tilth. The capacity of the soil to resist drought is raised as aeration is increased.—T. C. FALL MANURING FOR POTATOES.

The application of fresh manure to the soil just plowing is associated with the development of scab on potatoes, so that early winter application of manure is regarded as essential. The most successful potato growers generally apply manure to a good heavy sod, preferably clover, to be plowed down in the spring.

The average yield per acre for potatoes in Ohio during the past ten years has been only about 80 bushels, whereas at the Experiment Station the 24-year average of potatoes fertilized with 8 tons of manure alone has been increased to 173 bushels per acre. The potatoes were grown in a rotation of potatoes, wheat and clover. Larger yields are obtained by the additional application of a high-grade fertilizer.

Under the system of culture in Ohio, where other crops in rotation follow the potato crop, it is best to distribute the fertilizer alike all over the ground so that the following crops may take up the portion unused by the potatoes, a residue usually amounting to from one-third to one-half the entire application.

A FINAL SUGGESTION

A few wise farmers in the Southern counties of Ontario will have delayed wheat sowing till early in October in order to miss the Hessian Fly. It is well if these men have remembered that late sowing means small top-growth unless by fertilizing they have boosted the growth of their late sown wheat.

200 lbs. per acre of 2-8-2 or 2-10 gives great root growth and topping to late sown crops.

NOTES

Not all the insects are injurious to the fruit and garden crops. For instance, the ground beetles, in both larval and adult stage, feed on the insects that do underground to pupate. Wasps prey upon various destructive insects. Bees are almost indispensable



Helps Housewife

If pictures put out from the wall they are incorrectly wired. To avoid rewiring, and to make a picture hang flat against the wall, put a tack one inch from the top of each side of the picture, on the back. Wind a small piece of wire around each tack and the wire already on the picture, and the trick is done.

Dusting furniture is not an unpleasant task if one has the right tools to work with. For fine upholstery and carriages use a soft pointed brush; for heavy upholstery and reed furniture use a medium soft pointed brush; for leather use an oiled duster.

There is nothing new in using burned matches, but it is new to save matches and fingers at the same time. Place the burned match in a small pair of pincers. One can thus reach the gas under a boiling pan. The match will not drop and may be used several times.

It may look as if your sewing machine had a sore throat, but pin or sew a thick piece of flannel around the arm of the machine to stick the pins in that you take out as you stitch, or the needles that you want in haste for further basting. It will save much looking around for these useful implements.

Keep somewhere in your desk a hat of things to be put into your suitcase when you are suddenly called away. It will serve you, when packing, to rehearse on a short journey. Linen tablecloths used on round tables wear thin at the edges while the rest of the linen is still strong. By cutting several inches inside of this worn edge a circular piece of linen will be obtained. Edge this with linen or other heavy lace wide enough to make the finished cloth cover the whole top. The corners of linen that are left over may be made into napkins.

"RABBIT" BRAWN

Skin, empty and wash a tame rabbit or hare, take out the kidney and liver. Put it into boiling water, and leave for five minutes to blanch. Drain and put into a stewpan with cold water to cover. Add an onion stuck with cloves, a bunch of parsley and thyme, and a bay leaf, salt and pepper. Simmer gently till tender. Skim carefully, take up the rabbit or hare, cut off the head and neck, cut the flesh from the bones in neat pieces, scrape the remainder of the meat from the bones and lay on one side. Put the bones into a clean pan with the broth and one oz. of gelatine, which has been soaked in cold water. Put a piece of ham or bacon (small) into the liquor, let it simmer till done. Take out, and simmer the gravy till reduced to one pint. Strain through a cloth. Season, dip a mould into clean water. Pour a little gravy in just before it sets and coat the mould with it. Arrange the pieces of meat in this with the ham or bacon, cut in strips, the liver and kidneys, which should have been fried till tender and sliced, and one or two hard-boiled eggs, cut in quarters. Leave room for the stock to flow in among the pieces and arrange nicely. Pour the rest of the stock over it and let it set. When cold, turn out and serve with salad. The meat scraped from the bones can be made into rissoles or shepherd's pie, etc.

GINGERBREAD

Gingerbread is a very wholesome and cheap cake. Mix together one and a half pounds of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Melt in a pan three ounces of dripping and one pound of syrup or molasses, pour into

flour, and mix well together. Spread evenly over a greased tin, and bake in a slow oven for about two hours.

FRENCH ROLLS

To one quart of very light dough add one ounce of butter, one whole egg or two whites of eggs beaten till light. When raised knead gently; roll in one-inch strips. Dredge with flour, braid loosely; let rise; brush with sugar dissolved in milk; sprinkle with poppy seeds; bake quickly.

RAISIN SANDWICHES

Butter whole meat or graham bread on the loaf and cut in thin slices. Cover with raisins and nut meats chopped together. Put together in sandwich form. Serve with tea, milk or cocoa. Dates may be added to the raisins instead of nut meats if preferred.

TONGUE SANDWICHES

Chop cold tongue very fine; pound in a mortar. Spread soft butter on one piece of bread, the meat of the tongue seasoned with paprika and a little mustard on the other; press the two pieces together. Cut any shape desired.

A COUNTERSUNK IRON REST

A piece of zinc or asbestos is usually nailed to the ironing board, along which the hot iron is set when not in use. The metal is naturally smooth and the asbestos becomes so, resulting frequently in the iron slipping off and falling to the floor, causing a smashed toe or something worse. If the place where the iron is to be set is countersunk into the board even a quarter of an inch, or if a narrow rim of light wood is nailed round it, the trouble will be done away with.

PEELING POTATOES WITH A BRUSH

Did you know that the outer skin of potatoes could be quickly removed by means of a stiff brush? Horse brushes of steel wire are best for the purpose, though new potatoes may be peeled or rather skinned, with a hair brush that has worn off till the bristles are stiff.

SECRETS OF GOOD COOKS

When you wish to separate eggs, break them, one at a time, into a small-sized funnel. The whites will pass through into the bowl below and the yolks will remain in the funnel. To dispel that disagreeable odor which clings to dishes in which fish or onions have been cooked, set the dish, after washing, in a warm oven for ten or fifteen minutes.

To use nutmeg scraps, save all that are too small to grate and grind them in the coffee-mill. Where a large quantity is used, this will be found a great saving.

To remove rust from tin baking pans, rub rust spots well with lard and let stand for a short time before washing.

To prevent the kettle from boiling over, take a pan or basin and turn bottom up, so that the edge of the pan just inside the rim of the kettle is at the bottom of the pan there must be a hole of at least one-quarter of an inch in diameter. This seems to draw the steam up into the pan, which is often filled with steam and bubbles, but the kettle will not boil over.

A raw turnip rubbed on a griddle will prevent breakfast cakes from sticking. The use of grease is unnecessary.

beetles and other insects. Ladybug beetles feed on plant lice and scale insects. The best-flavored butter is churned from cream that is cold.

The Brain Box

CONDUCTED BY E. GUNN RAMSAY

Registered According to the Copyright Act

How often do you put Thoughts into Words?

Thoughts may be very beautiful but unless translated into speech or into deeds, they are easily lost and forgotten.

"I did not write" says someone, "but I thought of you." "I am sorry I did not come but I thought about it." "This is an ungrateful age," said a man giving this as his excuse for stringing up doing things for others, "I never give up my seat to anyone in a crowded car now because I have found that they always take it without a word of thanks."

Are we really getting less thankful or grateful for the little courtesies of life? Do we care less for them? or is it because we fail to put thoughts into words? Words that are so easily spoken, that cost us nothing yet mean so much.

A word of thanks, a message of gratitude sent in time, may often change the face of the world for another.

"Thank you." Yesterday, I passed along a crowded street. So many people were going in both directions, that it was impossible for one to keep upon a straight course. Had manners counted at all every step or so required that some one must step aside for another to pass.

In a particularly narrow turning, a knot of people had collected to look into a shop window. They took up so much of the sidewalk that there was only room left for one person to pass.

Along came an old lady, fragile, gentle in appearance. From the opposite direction, a man made as if to pass the group of people, saw the old lady coming, half stopped and then started as if to go on, thus either preventing her passing or forcing her to step aside into the road.

The face of the man was hard set, whether his thoughts were really upon the old lady and the apparent lack of politeness he was displaying, one could not guess, but suddenly those who watched him saw a transformation. His face broke into a smile, his hat was raised and quickly he stepped down into the street to let the old lady pass along.—An instant change of front from boorishness to courtesy because the old lady had looked for

the best in him and in anticipation had said "Thank you."

It is not only in social life that the habit of gratitude is scarce, some modern ideas of business appear to count thanks and other small courtesies as quite out of order or belonging not to the more serious side of work-a-day life.

What a foolish mistake, when even the smallest appreciation from worker to chief or vice versa, helps to make the wheels of life run more smoothly.

If you are a worker in any line of business, whether the business of a store, a firm, a factory or an office—and doubt this—try it out. Try showing a little appreciation for the work and care of others. Try a "thank you" for the little daily acts of courtesy shown, hitherto accepted as a matter of course.

Try it and see if the whole atmosphere will not lighten and brighten. Politeness, gratitude costs nothing, but incivility does. In civility, want of good manners, courtesies, rudeness are expensive.

The man or woman who is continually gruff, court, ungracious, makes few friends. He or she is not the first to be chosen for a position of trust.

Trust and responsibility require those who can forget self. The selfish person has no thanks for anyone. It is not enough to think "thank you," say it.

"I have been in the firm for thirty years," said an influential business to-day, when one of my workmen came up and thanked me for installing a more up to date machine that he had recommended a long time ago. I felt sorry I had not put it in before. Too much time had passed before I really went into matters, but that man is worth promoting, he must really have the interest of the firm at heart to come up and mention his gratitude for "better tools." This is a true example of how one employer felt over a simple "thank you." It brought him nearer to his workshop, it led him to take a deeper interest.

There is nothing fawning or "favor seeking" in a simple manly "thank you." It is only the little lubricating drop which helps to make the wheels of life run more smoothly for all.

You are not really ungrateful, then put those thoughts into words and cheer some one else by a genuine "Thank You."

Advice to Girls

By Miss Rosalind

Registered according to the Copyright Act

DEAR ROSALIND:

I have read your column ever since it started in our paper, but I really never expected to write to you. But in common honesty I have to write now to thank you for the story of Evangeline and the Acadia settlers. Of course I knew the poem, but I did not know the historical facts that you gave us last week. I used them in a composition on "Evangeline's Land" at high school and got good marks for it. That is why I have written to thank you for giving all kinds of advice to all kinds of girls—for your advice in historical literature certainly helped me.

ELAINE.

DEAR ELAINE: Awfully glad we helped out in that "comp." Sometimes it is hard to make an essay out of a poem, long enough and good enough to satisfy a high school teacher, isn't it?

Aside from the examination value, I'm glad you liked the story about Acadia. I spent two months down there last summer and came home so full of it that I can't help writing and talking about it whenever I get a chance. It is the loveliest country in which to spend the summer, and so full of history and romance that every day brings new joy to the traveller.

I was glad to talk about it to my girl readers and I am really pleased to know you liked it. Write again.

ROSALIND.

DEAR ROSALIND: I have just moved into this town and I am awfully lonely and ignorant about things. I never had to find house always worked and didn't have any time to learn things except in the evenings, and then I was either too tired or else I wanted to go out. Now, I am married and have a dear little home, and I want to keep it nice and neat and do things right. How can I learn everything about keeping house right, and how can I make friends, and have them come to see me?

PERPLEXED.

DEAR GIRL: Yours is the kind of letter I love to answer; but I'd never have time or space to do it as I would like. In the first place, let me tell you that I am jolly well sure you are going to be a dandy little housekeeper.

Why? Because you are so in earnest about starting right. There are heaps and heaps of magazines that give advice in housekeeping and cooking. It pays to take at least one good one. Keep your housekeeping as simple as you can. Have a day for each special kind of work, and get it done in the morning. Then have your afternoons free for reading and studying or resting or visiting. Keep your cooking simple, too. Learn to do a few things well, before you try more complicated recipes. You will find that your nice, friendly neighbors can give you lots of good pointers on how to make things taste good, or on how to buy things economically. But choose these friends carefully.

The best way to make friends is to join your church and meet people there. The women of the town will call on you and you will soon find out

who are the ones you care to be intimate with.

Have I helped any? If so, write me again any time you have a problem that I can help solve.

ROSALIND.

DEAR ROSALIND: I have been reading your advice to girls, and as I am a girl of 16 I think I need some advice. I have a boy friend of 17 and I have gone with him for over a year, and he is very faithful to me. But there is another girl who is jealous of him and tries in every way to take him from me. So please advise me what to do. We never take in any dancing parties, but we go to shows and concerts, and I think the world of him, and he also thinks that of me.

GOLDEN LOCKS.

DEAR GOLDEN LOCKS: Why worry? If you think the world of him and he thinks the world of you, what in the world bothers you? What chance has the other poor girl got? Seriously, G. L., don't bother your pretty head about jealousy or rivals. You are far too young to think about them. Have a jolly good time with a jolly crowd and don't "go with" anybody "special" for four or five years yet.

ROSALIND.

News of the Movies

(By William Willing.)

Charles Ray's third independent production for release has been completed. It is "Nineteen and Phyllis," an original story by Frederick Stowers. Mr. Ray has expended over three months' time in actual production, and states that it will be two months before the cutting and assembling is completed. The supporting cast includes Clara Norton, Lincoln Stedman, George Nichols, Cora Drew, Frank Norcross and De Witt C. Jennings.

Everywhere it has been shown, "Humoresque," Frank Barzage's remarkable photoplay of eastside New York life, has been the film sensation of the year. In Chicago, Boston and Los Angeles it has broken theatre records as it did in the Criterion Theatre in New York, where, in its tenth week, nearly 18,000 people went to see it. Marcus Loew has booked the picture for his entire chain of more than one hundred theatres.

Of especial interest to Bessie Love's admirers is the announcement that she is to publish a series of tales written by herself, known as "Bessie Love's Good Night Stories." These will describe the lives of numerous denizens of the forest, real and fantastic. Notable among them are the Little Blind Squirrel, the Jazzy Bird, the Whoppospolis, the Grasshopper and the Whippellita. The stories were written essentially for children, but will appeal to grown ups as well.

In "Nineteen and Phyllis," Charles Ray will depart from his usual country-boy role and appear as a dapper nineteen-year-old city boy. It is said he has never had a part in which he revealed more, and as a result Director Joseph De Grasse has been able to add some inimitable touches to the production.

OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' CORNER

By Aunt June

Registered According to the Copyright Act

DEDICATED TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN CANADA

My Dear Boys and Girls:

Old London is full of so many interesting places I could fill my letters to you with accounts of things to be seen. Some of you have, I know, visited many of the places. Ten, at least of our members were actually born in London, but there are some historic places which even Londoners who were born there and still live there do not know of, just as many people living in Canada do not know all about their own country.

One such place is an old tea house in the Strand. Over 300 years ago, in the reign of Queen Anne, tea was a very expensive luxury, chiefly because it was not widely used. It cost as much as five and seven dollars a pound.

Queen Anne was very fond of tea herself, and she wished to make it more popular among her subjects, so that in her reign "tea houses" became popular, places where people first met for the pleasure of drinking tea together.

Richard Twining, who is the direct descendant of an Abbott who lived in the time of the War of the Roses, was one of the first proprietors of a tea house to be honored by Queen Anne. In 1711 she made him her purveyor of tea, and his tea house was known by the sign of a golden lion and called "Ye Signe of Ye Golden Lyon" in the Strand. Tea and coffee houses soon after this became very popular.

A third Richard Twining, who still carried on the business, was born after the battle of Trafalgar, and lived to the age of 99 years, through the reign of four sovereigns.

Theodore Hook, a famous humorist who lived in the 18th century, once wrote a comical verse about this famous old tea house:

"It seems in some places kind nature was planned,
That names with their callings agree,
For Twining the tea-man that lives in the Strand
Would be wining deprived of his 'T.'"

WINDMILLS.

Have you ever seen a windmill? In the country districts of England there are still old mills to be seen with the big white sails flapping in the wind. Not all are in use, but there are still places where the miller grinds his corn in this old fashioned way. The poet, Longfellow, wrote a poem about the windmill:

THE WINDMILL.

Behold a giant and I,
Aloft here in my tower,
With my granite jaws I devour,
The maize the wheat and the rye,
And grind them into flour.

I look down over the farms,
In the fields of grain I see,
The harvest that is to be,
And I fling aloft my arms
For I know it is all for me.

I stand here in my place,
With my foot on the rock below,
And whichever way it may blow,
I meet it face to face,
As a brave man meets his foe.

And while we wrestle and strive,
My master the miller stands,
And feeds me with his hands,
For he knows who makes him thrive,
Who makes him lord of lands.

On Sundays I take my rest,
Church going bells begin,
Their low, melodious din,
I cross my arms on my breast,
And all is peace within.

OUR MAIL BAG.

A hearty welcome to our new members! What a jolly time we shall have through the coming winter in our corner. All kinds of plans are being made for winter games and puzzles. Yours lovingly,
Aunt June.



SUNSHINY shower
Won't last half an hour,
But it may spoil my new parasol;
If I close it up tight
I'll be quite all right,
For the rain drops won't hurt me at all.

Find four other persons caught in the rain—Upper side down, along skirt; right side down, on hairbow; left side down, on ground; upper left corner down, along parasol.

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN

By Elinor Murray

Registered according to Copyright Act

SUMMER TROUBLE.

The child should be kept quiet during an attack of acute indigestion. If the vomiting and diarrhoea are at all severe he will be better and cooler undressed in bed or on a couch than attempting to move about the house or garden. For about 12 hours give the stomach a complete rest. Give no food at all; but teaspoonful doses of cool, boiled water. If this is not retained the use of the white of egg beaten in cold water.

After the oil has acted, the stomach will be better able to retain the food. If the action of the oil is not satisfactory, give an enema of salt to one pint of boiled water, slightly warm. Use a soft rubber catheter on the end of a fountain syringe tube, so that a high injection may be given.

After 12 hours' fast, if the stomach seems to be able to retain food, try one or two ounces of clear mutton broth; then, thin gruel made from barley, rice or wheat; or some chicken broth with thin dry toast; then a well-cooked cereal, and gradually work back to the regular diet.

Milk will sour on the stomach and should be diluted with water or gruel. It is best not to try milk for two or three days. The general rule for diarrhoea or vomiting is, stop all milk at once. Tepid sponge baths with a little soda or alcohol in the water are good to control the fever. These may be given frequently and the aching head kept cool with cold cloths.

CURES A COLD QUICK AS A WINK!

Easy As Rolling Off a Log to Stop a Cough or Cold With "CATARRHOZONE"

No more medicine for the stomach—that isn't where your cold is lodged. Just breathe in the healing vapor of Catarrhozone—a soothing, healing medication that acts instantly. Colds, sore throat and catarrh fairly flee before Catarrhozone. Every spot that is congested is healed, irritation is soothed away, phlegm and secretions are cleaned out, and all symptoms of cold and catarrh are cured. Nothing so quick, so sure, so pleasant as Catarrhozone. Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. All dealers sell Catarrhozone, large size, which lasts two months, price \$1.00; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c.

A COME-BACK.

(Boston Globe.)
Business Man (to young lad seeking employment): "Weren't you here two weeks ago, and didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"
"Yes sir! That's why I've come back!"

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

Facts About Canada

In the closing days of May, 1615, a ship arrived at Québec from Honfleur, France, bearing four members of the Recollet Order who had been set aside for missionary work in the new world. They were Denis Lemaie, Jean Dolbeau, Joseph Le Caron and the lay brother Pacificus du Plessis. "They packed their church ornaments and our baggage," wrote Champlain of this trip.

Greater was the wonder of the Indians when the priests landed at the foot of the rock at Québec. Their garb consisted of a wide garment of coarse, grey cloth, girt at the waist with the knotted cord of the Order and completed with a peaked hood to be drawn over the head. Their naked feet were shod with wooden sandals more than one inch in thickness.

Their first work was to choose a site for their convent; this they erected near the fortified dwellings and the houses that Champlain had erected. These they made an altar and celebrated the first mass ever celebrated in Canada. Dolbeau was the officiating priest while all New France knelt on the bare ground around him while the cannon from the ships and the fort boomed in honor of the event.

Then, in imitation of the Apostolic order, they took counsel together and assigned each his province in the vast field of missionary activity they had come to initiate. Le Caron took the Hurons; Dolbeau the Montagnais, while for the time Lemaie and du Plessis were to remain in Québec. Dolbeau followed the Indians of the Tadoussac region in their wanderings and lived in their desolate wigwams until he was worn out and almost blinded by the smoke of the wretched homes. He was forced to return to Québec to regain his health but the next year, undaunted by his past experiences, he went with them even to the borders of the Esquimaux lands. But the hardships of the trip were forgotten in the belief that he was performing a work of vast importance for the Indians and the new world. His experiences were duplicated by those of the other priests who considered nothing too severe if it would advance the interests of the church and the Indians in New France.

All Night with Asthma. Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfit for a day of business, and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

Legends of National Emblems. Most people are acquainted with the legend of St. Patrick and the shamrock, which has given Irishmen their special decoration. In somewhat similar manner most nations have equipped themselves with a symbolical plant to which is generally attached a legend.

Scotmen are said to owe their symbol of a thistle to the fact that when a party of invading Danes were approaching the slumbering camp in the darkness, one of them trod on the

prickly thistle, and announced his contact with it in rather loud tones, which awakened the Scots, who drove off the enemy.

Patriotic Welshmen decorate their caps with a leek on St. David's Day because the saint is supposed to have advised the Britons on the eve of a battle with the Saxons to wear leeks in their caps so as to distinguish easily, friends from foes.

England has always been famed for her roses, but the adoption of the rose as the national symbol does not seem to have taken place till Edward IV. introduced it on his seal.

The lily of France has been traced to very early times, but probably owes its adoption to the Franks at the battle of Tolbiac, who crowned themselves with lilies after the battle.

It Eases Pains. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oil for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

A Rhubarb Tip. Rhubarb will keep its pink color and the pieces will retain their shape if the washed and cut rhubarb is covered with half the quantity of sugar, and allowed to stand overnight. It is then baked in a very slow oven until soft.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Deposits in Canadian chartered banks in 1911 totalled \$148,356,968, whilst at the present time they amount to \$1,807,096,862. The national wealth has been multiplying at a high rate, and to-day the Dominion's wealth is estimated at \$16,000,000,000.

Miss Flora Boyko Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Pimples

"My face was very pimply and after that I was pimply the body. The pimples were so small and they were so itchy and I could not get them out. I had used many remedies but nothing would do. I had used Cuticura Soap and five boxes of Cuticura Ointment. I was cured. (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, applied by touches of Cuticura Soap. 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 Agents, The Dominion Canadian Dispensary, 15, Peel Street, Montreal.

ISSUE NO. 45, 1920.

HELP WANTED

WOOLLEN MILL HELP WANTED. We have several good openings for experienced and in-experienced male and female help. We require girls for sweeping and winding. Every assistance given to learners, and good wages paid during the learning period. Do not fail to send very high quality resumes. Resumes in demand. Only a couple of weeks' time necessary to learn. Several weeks' training for steady work. Special consideration shown to family of workers. Rent and cost of living reasonable in Brampton. Moving expenses advanced to suitable families and housing accommodations arranged. Full particulars furnished upon request. Write to: The Superior Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN OR LIGHT SEWING AT HOME, whole or spare time; good pay; no sent away; distance; charges paid; Send stamp for particulars. National Mfg. Co., Montreal.

FARMS FOR SALE.

\$3500—500 ACRES, 100 CLEARBRO— balance well timbered; 7-roomed house; large barn and outbuildings being well watered, make splendid ranch; this is a snap; the timber alone is worth the price; only three miles from small village and railway station. S. Kettle, Ursa.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES, TOWNSHIP Maryboro; near Drayton; buildings on each farm; particulars apply D. Ferguson, 22 Beechwood Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

CALLOWAYS—ARE HARDY, HORN- less best cattle, crossed with short-horns or grades; produce excellent feeding heifers and steers; young bulls for sale. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

POTATOES—ANY QUANTITY SEND me your best price. D. Gordon, Cor. Mary and Macaulay Sts., Hamilton, Ont.

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS money order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

BE A REGISTERED NURSE—THE Cooper Hospital of Camden, N.J., offers a three (3) years training (Theoretical and Practical) to young women who wish to enter the nursing profession. A high school education is required. This course admits young women to one of the many positions demanding the trained nurse of to-day. For further particulars write: The Superintendent of Nurses, Cooper Hospital, Camden, N.J.

KNITTING YARNS—LOVELY COLORS, pure wool, but very moderate prices. Sample shades free. Georgetown Woollen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

Pickles Out a Joke
Not!

"The Walker House is Toronto's best restaurant. It is large enough to hold all the business of the city. It is a standard by itself."

"It is a standard by itself."

"It is a standard by itself."

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The Sunday School Lesson

Lesson VI. November 7
PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN LIVING
Lesson—Matt. 6: 1-7; 12. Printed Text—Matt. 6: 19-34
Golden Text—"Seek ye first his kingdom, and his righteousness; and all things shall be added unto you" (Matt. 6: 33)

HISTORICAL SETTING

Time.—A. D. 28. Place.—Uncertain. DAILY READINGS.
Monday, November 1.—How to Live (Matt. 6: 19-34). Tuesday, November 2.—Golden Rules (Matt. 7: 1-11). Wednesday, November 3.—Leaving All (Mark 10: 23-31). Thursday, November 4.—God's Care (Luke 12: 22-33). Friday, November 5.—Humble Prayer (Luke 18: 9-14). Saturday, November 6.—The Manna of Old (Ex. 16: 4, 5, 14-18). Sunday, November 7.—Life Victorious (Rom. 12: 9-21).

Verse 19. This lesson drops back just a little in the sermon on the Mount. The Jews were in the habit of storing wealth. Linen, embroidered garments and the like were handed down as heirlooms.

Verse 20. Such a treasure as an unimpeachable character is moth-proof and burglar-proof.

Verse 21. This statement proves itself in our experience.

Verse 22. 23. The eye is the light conveyor. If the eye is sound, it conveys correct knowledge. If it is un-sound, it gives wrong impressions.

Verse 24. The present lesson exalts God as our Father. In verse 1 God

and mammon are put over against each other. It is impossible to keep standing midway between two powerful attractions.

Verse 25. Kershner reminds us that this verse does not "contain prudent forethought." It contains unnecessary worry. Why let Christian Scientists place exclusive emphasis here?

Verse 26. Birds do not sit on a limb and pray for rain. They live their normal bird life, attending to their work while God attends to His, God is their creator, but He is our Father. Therefore we should be the less anxious.

Verse 27. The Master's point here is that there is just as much sense in worrying because you are not a few inches taller as there is in worrying over other things you can not help.

Verse 28. There many varieties of beautiful lilies in Palestine—some delicate and beautiful, others gorgeous and magnificent.

Verse 29. This passage does not teach idleness. The Master was not discussing idleness, but faith in God. The New Testament use of the word "faith" not only means assent to truths and doctrines, but a condition of confidence in heart toward God.

Verse 31, 32. Being so "anxious about food and raiment as to make them the objects of living was a characteristic of the Gentiles. Christ warned His disciples against this anxiety.

Verse 33. This is the key passage to the lesson. It solves the problem of life by making right things the object of living. The righteousness here mentioned is the righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ.

ILLUSTRATED TRUTH
The height of absurdity is reached by the one who tries to serve under Christ and the world at the same time (vs. 23, 24).

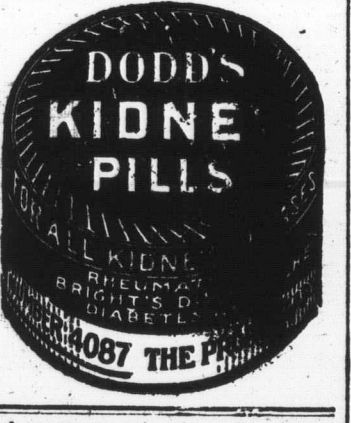
ILLUSTRATION—The car had reached the end of the line, and since there was no switch, the motorman and the conductor changed places, the rear end of the car becoming the front, and vice versa. The small boy was watching proceedings with the keenest interest. "Oh, mother," he exclaimed excitedly, "they are going to run the car both ways at once. What will become of us?" We may well ask the same question when those who profess to be Christians attempt to walk the way of the world and the way of the cross at the same time.

TOPICS FOR RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION
I. Live Unselfishly (vs. 19-23). 1. Does an unimpeachable character work to one's advantage or disadvantage in this world? 2. Give illustrations of the truthfulness of the statement in verse 21.

II. Trust in God (vs. 24-26). 3. What is put over against God in this lesson? 4. Can we occupy medium ground between God and mammon?

III. Avoid Worry (vs. 27-34). 5. What is meant by the expression "be not anxious"?

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns in Holloway's Corn Cure is used.



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(Boston Globe.)
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"Yes sir! That's why I've come back!"

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RICH, RED BLOOD THE GREATEST NEED

Nearly All Ills Are Due to Poor, Watery Blood—How to Improve Its Condition.

To be in a healthy condition the human body receives a constant supply of new, rich blood. Nearly all the ill from which people suffer arise from one cause—poverty of the blood. If the blood is rich and red it absorbs nourishment from the food which passes into the stomach and distributes that nourishment to the brain, nerves, muscles and all the organs of the body. When the blood is weak and poor in quality it cannot do its natural work of feeding the brain and body, and the result is weakness and disease.

Headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, poor digestion, nervousness, pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin, all indicate that the blood has become impure—that it is not doing its appointed work. If this condition is not remedied it will grow worse and worse and a complete breakdown will eventually occur. To bring about a healthy condition of the blood no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their one mission is to make new, rich blood, which reaches every part of the body, bringing with it new health and increasing vitality. Thousands have testified to the benefit they have found in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when run down in health. Among these is Mrs. Bertha Kendall, Darling avenue, Toronto, who says: "In the summer of 1911 I was in poor health. My appetite was variable, and I was weak and unfit for work, and I suffered a great deal from nervous headaches and palpitation of the heart. A lady friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I used with splendid results, as by the time I had taken six boxes I felt like a new woman. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold to every nervous, sick woman, as they cure quickly and save big doctor bills."

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

THE ANSWER.

(Stanford Chapparral.)
She: "Do you know why I won't marry you?"
He: "I can't think."
She: "You guessed it."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
Gentlemen, I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Muggins—There are times when every man takes a tumble to himself. Muggins suggests that accounts for the fact that there is always room at the top.

MURINE, a Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.

"I Don't Advise My Mother, Mother or Girl with my eyes. Ask your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes are Red."

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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**War Bond Interest
Coupons and Cheques
Cashed Free.**

The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.
If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank?

The Merchants Bank of Canada
Head Office: MONTREAL. Established 1864
Athens and Frankville Branches—W. D. THOMAS, Manager
Delta Branch—J. R. CARR, Manager

**NEILSON'S
ICE CREAM
and Chocolates, fresh
supply always carried**
Choice Line of Fresh Fruits
E. C. Tribute

FURS
At Wholesale Prices
We have our prices on Furs down, and for quality and workmanship they cannot be equalled.
Ed. Reiley & Co.
Brock Theatre Building
BROCKVILLE : : ONTARIO

*Butter
Wrappers*
We can supply your Requirements
Our Price is Right
Reporter Job Dept.
Athens : : Ontario

Eloids

Mrs. Edna C. Henderson, who has been confined to her bed for a number of days with a gripe, is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Henderson and son, Alvah, accompanied by Miss Emma Collins, motored to Kingston last Sunday to be present at the ordination services of the Standard Church of America.

A number of the students from Queen's, Model and Normal Schools, and teachers of Public Schools, spent Thanksgiving at their respective homes.

Plowing is the order of the day in this section, or at least should be.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, accompanied by Mrs. W. J. Moore, made a business trip to Brockville last Saturday.

Philippsville

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and two children, of Frankville, Mrs. S. Adrain, of Smiths Falls, and Mrs. W. T. Hall, of Fortlar, are at Alfred Elliot's.

Mrs. Wm. Ennis, of Frankville, was the guest of friends for a few days last week.

The farmers are done threshing and silo filling, and now they are trying to plow, but the ground is so dry that it is slow work.

The coal burners are getting in their coal for the winter at \$18 per ton.

Thomas Webster is making a lot of improvements in front of his store by filling in the space with stone.

Since writing the above the rain has come and the farmers are at the plowing. The ground is in good shape for plowing.

Norman Phelps and wife, North Bay, are the guests of his cousin, W. B. Phelps, for a few days. He is going over the place, and scenes of his boyhood days and finds many changes. Where the land was covered with timber, now the timber has been cut and hauled away for wood and in some places left a barren waste. It is 15 years since he visited his old home here.

Miss Mary Ann Deal, after visiting all the centres in the west, has returned home.

Miss Estella Bolton went west with Miss Earl. She decided to stay a while longer.

Frank Chisholm, after visiting most of the places in the western world the past year, has returned to his grandfather's.

We hear that Mrs. King is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

Charleston

Miss Cora Kelsey and Miss Eva Stevens are visiting friends in Utica, N.Y.

Miss May Latimer has returned from Newboro.

Mrs. Smith, Newboro, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Foster and Mr. and Mrs. S. Kelsey motored to Newboro, Elgin and Jones' Falls one day recently.

E. Latimer and S. Kelsey have gone to Syracuse, N.Y., on a visit to friends.

Charleston is putting on a rather forlorn appearance. The last of the lake visitors left on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Slack is spending a few days in Kingston.

ROD AND GUN FOR NOVEMBER.

Readers of Canada's national sportsmen's monthly, Rod and Gun in Canada, will look forward with interest to the November issue which contains among other interesting stories and articles, "Where the Amber River Flows," a story of the North country written by that premier sportsman, Robert G. Hodgson. "Lobstering in Nova Scotia," is the title of Bonnycastle Dale's instructive contribution to this issue. The annual tournament of the Nova Scotia Guides' Association is fully reported and illustrated in two articles. The sportsmen's departments, fishing, guns, conservation and kennel are up to their usual high standard. In addition to these interesting stories and departments, Al Bryan Williams, the noted big game hunter of British Columbia, gives an interesting account of a big game hunt in the mountains of the Pacific province. Rod and Gun in Canada is published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

A Wisconsin man is the designer of building blocks with herring-bone grooves on the upper and lower surfaces to make them interlock.

THE MILKING OF COWS.

Small cows be milked twice or three times a day? To the average reader this may seem of small concern. To the farmer and dairyman it is a question of considerable importance. Tests have recently been made in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Professor Barton, of Macdonald College, says that it has been found from the standpoint of economy and safety that a cow giving 60 pounds of milk a day should be milked three times. Both Professor Trueman, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and Professor Barton are agreed, however, that unless the udder is over distended there is little or no advantage to be gained by milking three times a day. These authorities are quoted in the September number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. Professor Wade Toole also contributes a solution of the same problem by giving results of tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College. These tests are to be continued and Professor Toole hopes to be able to give a more definite opinion another year than he does at present. In the meantime he shows that three high-class pure-bred cows gave more by three than by twice milking a day. His present conclusions, however, are the same as those of Professors Barton and Trueman.

AUCTION SALE.

Saturday, November 8th, at one o'clock sharp, Miss Addie Hunt will offer for sale some household goods and various other articles, including a frame building.—A. M. Eaton, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL.

Gentleman farmer, aged 53, would like to correspond with a lady from 28 to 45, with matrimony as intent. Address communications to R. H. Carl, Plant Hollow, Ont.

**Nurses and Doctors
Likened to Angels**

HERE was still a delicious "twist" to Norah's tongue, despite years in Canada and many heartaches. Described by her husband, she breaks down under the burden of such tales by day and family scenes by night. "Tuberculosis," said the doctor. Only rest could save her. "But, doctor, don't shut about the children," said Norah. Eventually the "children" were cured for, while Norah was sent to the St. Charles Free Hospital for Consumption. Eight months effected a cure, and, with help from the Samaritan Club, she is now making a home for the "children." "Faith" and Norah's Irish blue eyes shone as she told her story. "It's scarrying an' angels them doctors an' nurses do be, an' them folks givin' the likes of me a chance to be gettin' strong agin'." Aren't you glad in your heart that Norah didn't die? Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 24 Brompton Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Treasurer, 223 College Street, Toronto.

WANTED—One Young Man and Three Young Ladies, to fill places where, free board is offered in return for light work mornings and evenings, while attending college. An excellent chance to get a business education for those who might find the payment of board a financial hardship.—apply W. T. Rogers, Principal Brockville Business College.

WOOD WANTED—Some rough wood for Heater and some good wood from 20 to 24 inch for cook stove—needed NOW apply Athens Reporter.

TO LET—At Charleston, Farm 225 acres in first class state of cultivation, a Good House, Out Buildings and Sites all in good repair, Wind Mill and plenty of Water within ten minutes of Church and School, Factory and Post Office, Rural Mail and Telephone—Fall Ploughing will be done—Possession March 1, 1921. A. W. Johnston Athens, P. O.

WANTED—A respectable, middle-aged woman to act as housekeeper for one person, with good home in the country. Apply stating wages expected to Box H., Athens Reporter Office.

LOST—Left hand, Tan Kid Glove, Sunday evening Oct. 3, in Athens, finder kindly leave at Reporter Office.

FOR SALE—Flat Top Office Desk in perfect condition. For further information apply at Reporter office, Athens.

FOR SALE—Two good houses near Athens High School. Apply to G. W. Brown, Athens.

For Sale—Some pure bred Oxford Ram Lambs. Apply to James Burns, Frankville.

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