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The Athens Reporter

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Prompt Service Athens Ont.

Vol. XXXVII. No. 1

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, September 22, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

Helping the Farmer



The Merchants Bank is of very practical assistance in helping the Farmer—to obtain Tested Seed Grain—to settle Harvest and Threshing Expenses—to pay off Hired Help—to order the winter's supply of Coal—to purchase Pure Bred Cattle—to realize on Grain Storage Tickets. Avail yourself of this complete Banking Service.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
ATHENS AND FRANKVILLE BRANCHES W. D. THOMAS, Manager.
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Sub-agency at Phillipville open Wednesdays.

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

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

LOST—Pair of type tweezers, will find kindly return to the Reporter Office.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that we carry a very complete line of Drug Sundries and can give you ver attractive prices—The Bazaar' R. J. Campo, Prop.

Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Mr. Harry Phillips add Miss Mary M. ulson of Brockville, were weekend visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Town

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott will meet on Saturday Oct. 1st at one o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Hooper of Brockville will preach in the Athens Baptist Church morning and evening, on Sunday October 2, on the occasion of their Anniversary Services, special music will be provided and also special services on Monday Oct. 3, see announcement next week.

Rev. R. E. Nicholls is this week conducting special services at Crow Lake.

Mr. Hilliard M. Brown of the Merchants Bank staff at Brantford is spending his holidays at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brown

Miss Florence Rahmer of the Merchants Bank staff at Kitchener is spending her holidays under the parental roof.

Mrs. Mary V. Robinson left on Sat. for New York where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. D. M. Spaidal. She was accompanied by her grand-daughter, Miss Helen Spaidal, who had been in Brockville, attending the Cole-Storey wedding.

The Baptist Sunday School extends a hearty invitation to the parents and friends of the children to attend their annual rally day service at 10.30 a. m. Sunday 25th.

Miss E. Randolph of Hillcrest, spent the week end a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackland.

Mr. C. M. Rowsome left this week to take over his Dental business in Cobden. —The Reporter extends best wishes for a successful career.

A public meeting of the Trustees Association will be held in the Town hall on Friday evening Sept. 30 at 8 o'clock. The trustees and secretaries of the various school sections in surrounding district are requested to be present also all others who are interested in education work will be very welcome, as several important educational problems will be discussed. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Segworth of Toronto, Ontario who is field secretary of the organization. A full attendance is requested in order to give the just impression that Athens and surrounding district is alive to all educational problems. Everybody welcome.

Mr. John Rund et of Humboldt Iowa spent Wednesday night in town the guest of his sister-in-law and niece Mrs. M and Miss Grace Rappell

Miss Alice Stevens leaves for Ottawa on Saturday to resume her studies at the Holiness Movement College

Mrs. Fred Cadwell and daughter of Adams, N. Y. are spending some time in town guests at the home of their cousin Mr. Wm. Deane.

School Fair and Concert

The Athens School Fair takes place Sat. 24 th. Sept. The children are preparing for an excellent exhibit. It is hoped that the parents and citizens generally will attend the fair and concert and in this way encourage the children and show their appreciation of the work of the Womens Institute who have an excellent program in preparation for the Concert: Admission fee to the Fair Concert in the evening 25 cents.

Tanlac is a splendid tonic and system purifier, now selling at the rate of almost Ten Million bottles a year, sold by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

Women's Institute

At the meeting of the Womens Institute on Sat. P. M. Oct. 1st, to which the elderly Ladies are specially invited a paper will be given by Mrs. Eaton on "Pioneer Mothers".

Married at Athens on Wed. Sept. 7 th by Rev. A. A. Smith, Miss Carrie Edna, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Henderson, Eloiola, to Arthur L. Willard, second eldest son of Mr. Mrs. John M. Willard, Aultsville' Ont. Bride was dressed in a pretty travelling suit of Navy Blue Serge and blouse of hand embroidered Grey Georgette, with hat and veil to match

They were unattended and left by motor car for Kingston, the home of the bride's sister Mrs. Graham Richard son, thence to Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. The grooms gift to the bride was a Gold Bracelet Watch.

Tanlac, that remarkable remedy that everybody is talking about, is sold by J. P. Lamb and son, Athens.

Mrs. J. W. Grier of Wellington, Ont is visiting at the Rectory for a few days.

The Rev. Arthur Struthers, Rector of Maitland will take the services in Christ Church, Athens, on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and also at Oak Leaf and Delta.

Born — to Mr. and Mrs Paul Stevens of Junetown, Sept. 14, a son

The Harvest Thanksgiving Service and the opening of the New Organ at Christ Church on Sunday evening, Sept. 18th, was attended by a large congregation, who, amidst the beautiful decorations, and aided by the music lifted up their hearts in prayer and praise to the Giver of all good gifts. The organist, Mrs. V. O. Boyle, delighted the congregation for a half hour before the service by an organ recital illustrating the wonderful tone qualities of the organ. The Rosary (Nevin) demonstrated the beauty of the orchestral tones, while the flute quality was illustrated by the "Angels Serenade" (Braga). That the organ has plenty of volume was shown by the "Toreador Song" from Carmen, and the deep base quality sounded to advantage in "Cujus Animam" from the "Stabat Mater" (Rosini). During the service the choir sang two beautiful anthems, "Praise Ye The Father" (Gounod) and "Praise the Lord, O My Soul" (Green). Mr. Harry Phillips, of Brackville, sang in virile form the beautiful solo "The Lost Chord" and Mrs. J. F. Harte pleasingly rendered the harvest solo "The Sower Went Forth Sowing". The Rev. V. O. Boyle preached a helpful and inspiring sermon on the text, "He that soweth the Good Seed is the Son of Man". A substantial offering was realized for Missions.

Get rid of that nervous, fretful feeling. Brace up. Take Tanlac and you will look everybody in the face with a smile. Sold at J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thornhill wish to thank friends and neighbors for kindness shown during accident and recovery of their son, Bill.

Use Bank Money Orders

WHEN you want to remit any amount up to fifty dollars, remember that Bank Money Orders are inexpensive as well as safe. The charges, exclusive of Revenue stamps, are: \$5.00 and under, three cents; over \$5.00 and not exceeding \$10 six cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$30, ten cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$50, fifteen cents. You can get Money Orders at any branch of this Bank.

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OF CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS
Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

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Commencing Wednesday
Sept. 28, and continuing
each week thereafter--

Liberty Theatres
will show First-Class Pictures, in the
Town Hall, Athens

Prices: Adults 35c Children 25c
Don't Forget Show Starts at 8.30 p.m. Good Music

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They give you the violin's peculiar singing quality, its fiery passion and sweet appeal, with all the beauty of the original rendering.

That is why such master violinists as these make records exclusively for Columbia. Come in today, and hear their great records.

We have violin music to meet all tastes, from the greatest works of world-famous masters to the latest popular selections.

Some classical and popular violin gems:

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| Humming and Darling | Eddy Brown | A-3399 |
| | | \$1.00 |
| Dreamy Hawaii | Kerekjarto | 79718 |
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| Ave Maria (Schubert) | Ysaye | 36907 |
| | | \$1.50 |
| Caprice Viennois | Ysaye | 36525 |
| | | \$1.50 |
| Dear Old Pal of Mine and Serenade | Sascha Jacobsen | A-2753 |
| | | \$1.00 |
| Eili, Eili | Toscha Seidel | 49526 |
| | | \$1.50 |
| Humoreske (Dvorak) and Melodie | Kathleen Parlow | A-5412 |
| | | \$1.65 |
| Jigs and Reels Medley Parts 1 and 2 | George Stell | A-948 |
| | | \$1.00 |
| Mrs. McLeod's Reel and The Devil's Dream Reel | Don Richardson | A-2575 |
| | | \$1.00 |
| Annie Laurie; Prince Charlie's Favorite; Killarney; and Last Rose of Summer; Irish Whiskey | Mackenzie Murdoch | A-1679 |
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GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

Every Man For Himself

By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

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CHAPTER I

Fog.

Except for the lone policeman who paused beneath the arc light at the Front Street intersection to make an entry in his patrol book, Bay Street was deserted. The fog which had come crawling in from the lake had filled the lower streets and was feeling its way steadily through the sleeping city, blurring the street lights. Its clammy touch darkened the stone facades of tall, silent buildings and left tiny wet beads on iron railing and grill work. Down towards the waterfront a yard-engine coughed and clanked about in the mist somewhere, noisily kicking together a string of box-cars, while at regular intervals the fog-horn over at the Eastern Gap belated mournfully into the night.

After tucking away his book and re-buttoning his tunic the policeman lingered on the corner for a moment in the manner of one who has nothing to do and no place to go. He was preparing to saunter on when footfalls began to echo in the emptiness of the street and presently the figure of a young man grew out of the gray vapor—a young man who was swinging down towards the docks with the easy stride of an athlete. As he came within the restricted range of the arc light it was to be seen that his panama hat was tilted to the back of his head and that he was holding a silk handkerchief to one eye as if a cinder had blown into it.

"Good-night, Officer," he nodded as he passed without halting his stride. "Some fog, eh?"

"Mornin', sir," returned the dim sentinel of the Law with a respectful salute as he grinned recognition. "Faith, an' 't is, sir."

High up in the City Hall tower at the head of the street Big Ben boomed two ponderous notes which flung eerily across the city.

Already the young man had faded into the thickening fog. He was in no mood to talk to inquisitive policemen, no matter how friendly or homesome. It was his own business entirely if concealed beneath the silk handkerchief was the most elaborate black eye which had come into his possession since Varsity won the rugby championship some months before. If his face ached and his knuckles smarted where the skin had been knocked off, that was his own business also. And when the judgment of calmer moments has convinced a respectable young gentleman of spirit that there is nobody but himself to blame for what has happened he is inclined to solitary communion while taking the measure of his self-dissatisfaction.

It was indeed the end of a very imperfect day for Mr. Philip Kendrick. As he descended the stairs of the Canoe Club his thoughts were troubled. At that hour there was nobody about, but he let himself in with a special key which he carried for such contingencies. He found the suite undisturbed where he had left it and soon had his canoe in the water. A moment later he was driving into the thick wall of fog with strong, practiced strokes, heading straight across the bay for Centre Island.

The fog gave him little concern. This land-locked Toronto Bay he knew like a well-marked passage in a favorite book and at two o'clock in the morning it was not necessary to nose along cautiously, listening for the approach of water craft. Away to the right the lights of the amusement park on Hanlan's Point had gone out long ago, before the fog settled down like a wet blanket. The ferries had stopped running for the night. Even the "belt line boat," Lulu—last hope of bibulous or belated Islanders—was back in her slip, funnel cold, lights out. The whole deserted waterfront lay wrapped in the shroud of the fog, lulled by the lap of water against

pillings and the faint creakings of small craft at their moorings.

As the solitary canoe poked out from the open bay these minor sounds fell behind and were replaced by the steady purr of water under the bow. It filled with pleasing monotone the interludes between the fussing of the yard-engine back on the railway track and the blatancy of the fog-horn at the Eastern Gap, every half minute bawling its warning into the open lake beyond.

There was nobody over at the big summer residence on Centre Island except Mrs. Parby, the housekeeper, and her husband who acted as gardener. The place belonged to Kendrick's uncle, the Honorable Milton Waring, and it was usual for them to open the big house about the end of May. This year, however, his aunt and uncle had chosen to spend the summer at Sparrow Lake and for the past week they had been up at a rented cottage in the woods, leaving Phil behind in charge of the Island residence.

In response to a wire from his uncle, requesting him to join them at once and bring along certain articles which had been overlooked, he had packed his suitcase and paddled across to the city in the morning, intending to take the train for Sparrow Lake. A chance meeting with an old classmate, however, had resulted in a sudden decision to delay his departure for another twenty-four hours in favor of a good time with Billy Thorpe.

As if in punishment, things had seemed to go wrong with him all day. In the afternoon the Rochester baseball team had knocked three Toronto pitchers out of the box, a blow-up which had cost the loyal Mr. Kendrick twenty-five dollars and a loss of reputation as an authority on International League standings. Then in the evening, in the crowd at The Beach, somebody had taken hold of his silk ribbon fob and gently removed the gold watch which his aunt had given him on his birthday. Later still—

It was the left eye, so swollen now that it was closed to a mere slit. There was no optical delusion about its nomenclature and in diameter and chromatic depth it was at the head of its class; in fact, it gave promise of being by daylight in a class by itself. It was the sort of decoration which could be relied upon implicitly to fire the imagination of misguided acquaintances through several merry weeks of green and yellow recuperation. And withal it cast a reflection upon the fist prowess of young Mr. Kendrick which was entirely unjust, it being the product of what is known as a "lucky punch"—for the other fellow.

No, it was not in the result of the fight that dissatisfaction lay, but in the cause. McCorquodale's remarks about the Honorable Milton Waring had been addressed to McCorquodale's two companions; there had been no intent to insult the Honorable Milton Waring's nephew who sat at the next table in the restaurant, none of the three worthies being aware that they were within earshot of a hypersensitive member of the honorable gentleman's family. That being so, it had been distinctly foolish for the aforesaid nephew to walk over to the other table and demand an apology. He should have finished his coffee and cigarette and strolled out. Or, if he had deemed it imperative to participate in the political discussion, why in the mischief hadn't he just stepped across, proffered his cigarette case and made a joke of the situation?

Of a truth the expression upon this fellow McCorquodale's homely, good-humored face when Kendrick revealed his identity had been sufficiently quizzical. He had grinned widely as he waved the indignant young man to a seat at the table and even then the situation would have adjusted itself. McCorquodale's companions were a pair of flashily dressed young "sports" who, thinking they saw a chance for some fun at Kendrick's expense, had proceeded to tread upon Mr. McCorquodale's professional pride—McCorquodale, one time known to ringside patrons as "Iron Man" McCorquodale, one time near middleweight champion.

"Y'see, it's this way," the ex-pugilist had explained earnestly. "I ain't said nothin' about y'r uncle as ain't public anyways. It's in the papers off an' on, see? An' now another election's comin' down the pike, y'll have to be gettin' used to all kinds o' spels. Fac's is fac's, kid, an' when I says the Hon. Milt ain't no sweet-scented geranium but's out fer all the simoleons he can pick off the little old Mazuma Tree,—why, I on'y says what I reads an' hears, believe me. You bein' his nephew ain't changin' public opinion none. See?"

Kendrick's anger at this brazenness had prevented him from thinking clearly. He was getting "touchy" about his uncle's political record of late and had had occasion to defend it with some heat during certain discussions among friends; there had been several newspaper attacks which he had resented greatly also. His uncle's reputation as a public man he had been Quixotic enough to take to heart as a personal matter of family honor and, as everyone knows, family honor is a thing to uphold. He had demanded that McCorquodale retract his statement. McCorquodale had refused flatly to do so.

One of the two grinning "sports" knew a place where they could settle it undisturbed—just around the corner in the basement of a pool-room. It had been a brisk little mix-up while it lasted; but it had not taken the ex-pugilist long to discover that he was facing the best amateur boxer Varsity had produced in a number of years and right in the middle of it he had put on his coat deliberately, to the overwhelming disappointment of his two friends.

"Nix, you guys!" he had grunted, breathing heavily. "I knows when

NOTICE

A postal card will bring you our new large Fall Catalogue, soon to be issued, containing thousands of illustrations of Gifts in Jewellery, Silverware, China and Novelties. Write to-day.

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I'm up against it. Y'see, I got a date with a Jane to-morra an' I ain't hankerin' to lose me way with no mussed mop. Not on y'r fintype!

Whereupon the "Iron Man" had proceeded to demonstrate his malleability by assuring Mr. Kendrick that he was ready to agree that the sun rose in the south and made a daily trip straight north to escape the heat, if Mr. Kendrick said so. His anxiety to make friends had been positively funny; but there had been a sincerity in his handshake that somehow had seemed to rob the apology of its satisfaction. And when McCorquodale had proffered a broken cigar Kendrick had accepted it with an uneasy feeling that he had made somewhat of a fool of himself; for Phil was no prig and he found that McCorquodale was a pretty good sort with a certain whimsicality that was not to be denied.

He rested his paddle for a moment and floated in the dark, listening. As soon as he got home he would go to the refrigerator for a piece of raw beefsteak for his swollen eye. Darn that eye anyway. He would have to hibernate up in the woods till it became more presentable. Far behind him in the mist somewhere the yard-engine was still coughing; across the water came a subdued squeal of protesting flanges, followed by the distant bang of shunted box-cars. He listened for any sound of the harbor patrol boat; but even had he bothered to show a light it would have been obliterated in the fog, which was the worst Kendrick had ever experienced. A raw beefsteak politeness—He fancied the fog-horn was a little louder; he would need to keep more to the left or he would find himself hitting Mug's

(To be continued.)



About the House

When Son Wants a Confidant.

Wonder how many fathers feel jealous of the way the grown-up son goes to mother if he wants a confidant? I don't suppose we'll ever know, for most of them would die rather than admit they cared. But all the same, if the truth were known, father would give a great deal if son came to him for advice. As a rule, son goes anywhere else except to father, doesn't he?

It's too late to help the fathers with grown sons. But here's the secret for the benefit of young fathers with sons who are just beginning to jabber. Listen to sonny when he wants to talk to you. Don't tell him to stop his noise or run and tell mother. That is, if you really want to be in on his secrets after he grows up.

It's very simple, isn't it? And easy to understand. You don't bother to talk much to folks who aren't a bit interested in you. And son is exactly like you. You may be inordinately proud of him, you may love him till it hurts, but he has no way of knowing it unless you pal around with him. And the time to begin to be chums with your boy is right now.

I know a father who can't understand why his fourteen-year-old boy doesn't want to do anything on the farm. I could tell him, but I daren't. I was there one spring when he was setting out early plants. Four-year-old son had a toy shovel and rake and hoe and he was naturally right anxious to help father make garden. Naturally, too, he got in the way. Father's temper is none too reliable and after having two plants dug up he spanked son and sent him in the house. He could have given son a little corner of his own and a half dozen plants and showed him how to set them out. That would have been the beginning of a working partnership.

But he hadn't time to bother with kids. Ten minutes was too long to give to holding his boy, and so because he wouldn't bother when the boy was four, he gets no help from him now that he is fourteen.

Of course, little children are more bother than help. But the wise father knows that the time to interest a boy in work is when he wants to work. Habit forming begins at birth, and it is never too early to start the habit of being a pal with your boy.

Cranberries—Sugar and Acids.

There are many wrong ways to make cranberry sauce, but there is one right way. Allow half a cupful of cranberries for each person, and measure out half as much sugar as cranberries and half as much water as sugar. Boil the cranberries and the water together in a saucepan without a cover. All bright-colored vegetables or fruit, if cooked in a dish without a cover, are clearer and prettier than when they are kept closely covered during the cooking.

When the berries are soft, mash them with a spoon, remove them from the fire, add the sugar and stir it in well. The result will be a thick sauce that will jelly when cold, and the skins of the berries will be of a bright, clear red, and so tender that there will be no need of straining the sauce.

The reason that berries cooked in this way are better is a very simple one. All vegetable cellulose is toughened by being boiled with sugar, but is made tender and soft by being boil-

Landings, west of Island Park, or wind up away over at the Point somewhere. He resumed his paddling. This matter of his uncle—Was it possible that in pursuit of political ambitions his uncle was forgetting the principles for which he professed to stand as a public man? Was it just possible that this fellow, McCorquodale, knew what he was talking about? Wasn't it men of that stamp who became the tools for corrupt practices—the hoodlums, the heelers, who did the actual ballot-stuffing, the personating at the polls, the bribing? Did McCorquodale know of what he spoke?

The thought brought with it a sense of disloyalty to his uncle; but the young man forced himself to face the idea seriously. He was beginning to realize that there were many things about which he was woefully ignorant—practical things entirely outside academic curriculums. For twenty-two years he had eaten his meals regularly and lived a life uncolored by any events more significant than his recent graduation from Varsity with honors. That he had captained the football team to victory the fall before was nothing extraordinary; many another fellow with equally broad shoulders and an equally well-balanced head upon them had done the same thing before him. Financial worries had never intruded upon his good times, while social standing was something which he had come to accept as a matter of course. Only of late had he begun to analyze things for himself and it had been something of a shock to discover that a college education was just a beginning—that beyond the campus of his alma mater spread a workaday world which scoffed at dead languages and went in for a living wage, which turned from isosceles triangles and algebraic conundrums to solve the essential problems of food and clothing and shingled roofs. It was a new viewpoint which planted doubts where what he had supposed to be certainties had been wont to blossom.

If your hair is too oily, a little pure aromatic ammonia or a little borax will help. But you must not use either of these things too often, for in that case you will injure the hair and make it brittle.

The Nearsighted Child.

Myopia, or nearsightedness, is owing to a deformity of the eyeball; it becomes so long that the image is focused in front of the retina instead of exactly upon it. Few if any children are born with short sight, but the softness of the eye, which permits the eyeball to lengthen, is often a family peculiarity that children inherit.

The trouble comes soon after the child begins its school work; and, once begun, the defect is likely to increase with each year of school until finally the inconvenience or the actual distress obliges the child to turn to glasses to correct its vision. Sometimes it is not merely inconvenience that the condition causes; the myopia may become malignant myopia, in which event changes in the eye begin that lead to incurable blindness.

If the child keeps his normal vision until the age of fifteen or sixteen, he may be regarded as no longer liable to nearsightedness. The progressive increase in the defect usually ceases soon after the twentieth year.

Only the physician can make an exact diagnosis of myopia. The diagnosis that a non-medical optician makes is not trustworthy, because the spasmodic contraction of one of the eye muscles may cause an apparent myopia, which unless atropine is used temporarily to paralyze the muscle cannot be distinguished from the real thing. It is easy to guess, however, that a child is suffering from nearsightedness when he has prominent eyes and dilated pupils and, though bright and quick at play, seems dull or mischievous at school—dull because he cannot see the blackboard and mischievous because, not being able to take part in the school work, he must find some other outlet for his energy. But the trouble

Shampooing Your Hair.

If you have grown up in the belief that you must not shampoo your hair too often, here is something new for you. Hair and scalp must be kept clean and, unless you have some very peculiar scalp disease, you will profit by frequent shampooing.

There are many excellent shampoos on the market, stimulating and refreshing to use. If you prefer, however, you can make your own shampoo. A mixture of 100 parts of soft soap, four parts of oil of lavender, and sixty parts of alcohol makes a very



PREVENTS THAT SINKING FEELING

god shampoo. Tincture of green soap plus some good toilet water also makes a good shampoo.

Brush and comb the hair. Then apply the shampoo to the scalp and rub it well in with the tips of the fingers. When you have made a thick lather, wash the long hair thoroughly. You are now ready to rinse your hair and this process must be very thorough. No matter how much bother it may seem, you must renew the rinsing water until it remains perfectly clear after the hair has been dipped into it. If you have a bathroom and running water, you will find a bathtub spray very convenient for use in rinsing your hair.

Shampooing stimulates the scalp and usually improves dry, brittle hair by increasing the flow of oil. If by any chance your scalp should seem to be too dry after a shampoo, you would better use a little grease. Pure vaseline applied with a medicine dropper will be helpful, and ought to cause growth of hair. Part the hair here and there and apply a drop of vaseline close to the skin, and be careful not to spill any of the grease on the mass of your hair.

If your hair is too oily, a little pure aromatic ammonia or a little borax will help. But you must not use either of these things too often, for in that case you will injure the hair and make it brittle.

Minard's Liniment in the house.

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Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Not Likely.

Urish had come to inform me, writes a Labrador Mission worker, that he could not "cleave the splits," for his "stomach had capsized." I felt it incumbent on me to administer castor oil, thinking that that might be sufficient punishment for what I had reason to believe was only a ruse to escape work. It was hard for me to give the oil, but harder still to have the boy look up afterwards with a cherubic smile and ask if it were the same oil that Elisha gave the widow woman!

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"Stands Strenuous Wear"

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We make underwear in heavy weights for men, women and children.

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LLOYD GEORGE CANCELS CONFERENCE WITH SINN FEINERS AT INVERNESS

New Crisis in Irish Affairs When Valera Presses Claim That Ireland is a Sovereign State—Door Still Open to Further Negotiations—Text of Valera's Letter Causing Break and Premier's Reply.

A despatch from London says:—The Irish negotiations came to a crisis on Thursday involving the cancellation of the arrangements for the conference at Inverness next week and implying the possibility of the British Government having to consider a new course of action.

This new situation follows upon the publication in Dublin on Thursday afternoon of a letter from de Valera to Lloyd George, declaring that the Irish nation recognizes itself as a sovereign State, and that it is only as representatives of that sovereign State that the Sinn Fein Cabinet has authority or power to act.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The text of the letter of Eamon de Valera, accepting the invitation to the Inverness Conference, but under certain conditions, follows:

"We are unhesitating in declaring our willingness to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

"Our readiness to contemplate such an association was indicated in our letter of August 10. We have accordingly summoned the Dail, that we may submit to it for ratification the names of the representatives it is our intention to propose. We hope that these representatives will find it possible to be at Inverness on the date you suggest, September 20.

"In this final note we deem it our duty to reaffirm that our position is, and can only be, as we have defined it throughout this correspondence. Our nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State. It is only as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.

"As regards the principle of government by consent of the governed, in the very nature of things it must be the basis of any agreement that will achieve the purpose we have at heart—that is, the final reconciliation of our nation with yours.

"We have suggested no interpretation of that principle save its everyday interpretation, the sense, for example, in which it was understood by the plain men and women of the world when on January 5, 1918, you said:

"The settlement of Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore, it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war."

"These words are the true answer to the criticism of our position which your last letter put forward. The principle was understood then to mean the right of nations that had been annexed to Empires against their will to free themselves from the grasping hand. That is the sense in which we understand it. In reality, it is your

Government, when it seeks to rend our ancient nation and to partition its territory, that would give to the principle an interpretation that would undermine the fabric of every democratic State and drive the civilized world back into tribalism.

"I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
"Eamon de Valera."

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George telegraphed de Valera from Gairloch, Scotland, the following cancellation of the Inverness Conference:

"I informed your emissaries who came to me, here, on Tuesday, the 13th, that reiteration of your claim to negotiate with His Majesty's Government as representatives of an independent and sovereign State would make a conference between us impossible. They brought me a letter in which you specifically reaffirm that claim, stating that your nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State and 'it is only,' you added, 'as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have any authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.'

"I asked them to warn you of the very serious effect of such a claim and offered to regard the letter as undelivered to me in order that you might have time to reconsider it. Despite this intimation you have now published the letter in its original form.

"I must accordingly cancel the arrangements for the conference next week at Inverness and must consult my colleagues on the course of action which this new situation necessitates. "I will communicate this to you as soon as possible, but as I am, for the moment, laid up here, a few days' delay is inevitable. Meanwhile, I must make it absolutely clear that His Majesty's Government cannot reconsider the position which I have stated to you.

"If we accepted a conference with your delegates on the formal statement of claim which you have reaffirmed, it would constitute an official recognition by His Majesty's Government of the severance of Ireland from the Empire and of its existence as an independent Republic. It would, moreover, entitle you to declare, as of right acknowledged by us, that, in preference to association with the British Empire, you would pursue a closer association, by treaty, with some other foreign power. There is only one answer possible to such a claim as that.

"The great concessions which His Majesty's Government have made to the feeling of your people, in order to secure a lasting settlement, deserved, in my opinion, some more generous response, but so far every advance has been made by us. On your part you have not come to meet us, by a single step, but have merely reiterated, in phrases of emphatic challenge, the letter and spirit of your original claim."

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A SCENE IN THE RUSSIAN FAMINE AREA
A photograph taken by a British officer who has just returned from the famine stricken area of Russia. This shows a victim of the famine and gives a glimpse of the appalling state the country is in, with Bolshevism.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—The salmon pack in British Columbia during the year 1920 totalled 1,187,616 cases, according to the report of the Fisheries Department. Chum and sockeye were in the majority, accounting for 436,031 cases of the total.

Edmonton, Alta.—Edmonton and the outside world is soon to have direct wireless communication with Fort Norman and Fort Smith, as well as other northern points, according to the plans of a local firm which has just been granted a federal license for the operation of commercial wireless between these points. Marconi equipment will be used and wireless operators will be brought from the coast. It is expected that the system will be in operation by early spring.

Calgary, Alta.—Willard Mack, the famous author and playwright, whose "Tiger Rose" won widespread popularity, is in Calgary collaborating with Ralph Kendall, member of the Calgary police force and author of "Benton of the Royal Mounted" and "The Luck of the Mounted," in the preparation of a new play to be designated, "The Maple Leaf Man." Mack, whose parents live on a big farm near Calgary, is looking for real-blooded material devoid of mushy sentimentalism and picked out Kendall as the author best fitted to supply his needs.

Lloydminster, Alta.—The first local wheat of the season's harvest has been received at the elevators. It is claimed that ninety per cent. of the wheat in the district will grade either number one or two northern. Harvest operations are in full swing.

Regina, Sask.—A total of 23,951 harvest laborers have been imported into Saskatchewan from all over Canada to date, according to G. E. Tomsett, superintendent of the provincial labor bureau. Of these 15,800 came from British Columbia, and 19,151 from Eastern Canada. Of the grand total the greatest number have gone to the Saskatoon district, where 2,068 laborers have been taken up. Regina has absorbed 1,402 and Moose Jaw 1,660.

Winnipeg, Man.—At the fifth fur auction sale held here furs estimated to be worth \$250,000 were put up for sale. Altogether there were offered 150,000 skins, of which number 72,000 were rat skins, 3,100 beaver, 2,500 mink, 1,500 marten, 1,100 ermine, 25,000 other, 190 lynx, 75 cross fox, 35 silver fox, 200 wolf.

Ottawa, Ont.—Further figures on the population of various cities and towns in the Dominion have just been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Moose Jaw's population is given as 19,175 in 1921, as compared with 13,823 in 1921; Swift Current 3,492, 1,852; Portage la Prairie 6,748, 5,892; Sault Ste. Marie 21,228, 10,984; Sarnia 14,637, 9,947; Pembroke 7,873,

ally concluded and expected the fall of Angora, with the subsequent occupation of Constantinople, this severe reverse, even if no worse disaster follows, must have a profound effect.

In an average life of 70 years, not counting the first 10, over 21 years are spent in sleep, over 16 in work, 11 months in dressing and undressing, and 7 months in church going, says one statistician.

5,626; Grand'Mere 7,637, 4,783; Lewis, 10,479, 7,452; Moncton 13,167, 11,345; Fredericton 8,081, 7,208; Yarmouth 7,062, 6,600; Truro 7,651, 6,107.

Quebec, Que.—During the last three years the maple sugar production has increased three-fold in the Province of Quebec, now amounting to 30,000,000 pounds, valued at \$7,000,000. This increase has been mainly due to the scarcity of beet and cane sugar, but another important factor has been the establishment of sugar-making schools. At these schools, of which there are three, the most modern methods of sugar and syrup making are taught.

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia fishermen in 1919 captured swordfish to the value of \$96,017, representing 741,100 pounds. It was practically all marketed fresh. The swordfish is available in Canadian markets most plentiful during the months of August and September. Its average weight is three hundred pounds, with a maximum of six hundred and twenty-five pounds, and it attains a length of fifteen feet.

St. John, N.B.—The government development work on the hydro-electric is much further advanced than had been expected owing to the dry weather, and the commission in charge hopes that power may be available by the beginning of next year. On the north shore the government is working in co-operation with a big lumber concern in the development of power on the Nepisiguit River, which will supply current to Bathurst and the adjoining districts, and the government now has authorized the construction of a transmission line to carry current to Newcastle from the same plant.

St. John, Nfld.—Negotiations for the purchase of twenty thousand tons of codfish by the Russian Soviet Government have been opened between a Soviet Government commissioner in London and the Newfoundland government. This would represent about one-quarter of the year's catch. The Russian Government has offered to pay from ten to twenty per cent. price in cash and the balance in notes payable from three to five years hence.

Summerside, P.E.I.—A survey of the agricultural situation in the Province of Prince Edward Island discloses the fact that practically all departments of agriculture will have an average year. The drought in the early summer months somewhat retarded growth, but present prospects indicate that the alarm was premature. Some sections have reported slight potato blight caused by high winds, but on the whole the root crops look promising for a good yield. The promising crops are reflected in the increased business activity, and merchants look forward to a very busy fall season.

Greek Army in General Retreat

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Reports from Angora say that the Greek army is in general retreat, abandoning wounded, automobiles and war material. The Greek troops are now apparently west of the Sakaria River.

Since Greek public opinion virtu-

1921 HARVEST LIKELY TO EXCEED THAT OF BANNER YEAR 1915

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That the great wheat harvest of 1915 will probably be exceeded by the harvest this year is forecast in a report issued to-night by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to the report, which covers the condition of the crops up-to-date, the average yields in bushels per acre for the principal grain crops will be as follows:

Fall wheat 21%, as against 24 last year. Spring wheat 15%, as against 14; fall wheat 15%, as against 14%; oats 30%, as against 33%; barley 22%, as against 24%; rye, 16%, as against 17%; flax seed 9.10, as against 5.60. Upon the areas sown, as estimated on June 30 last, these averages represented total yields as follows:

Fall wheat, 15,473,000 bushels, as against 19,469,200 bushels last year; spring wheat 278,914,000 bushels, as against 243,720,100 bushels; fall wheat, 294,387,800 bushels, as against 263,189,300 bushels; oats, 466,303,100 bushels, as against 530,709,700 bushels; barley, 57,607,300 bushels, as against 63,310,550 bushels; rye, 11,847,500 bushels, as against 11,306,400 bushels, and flaxseed, 7,166,300 bushels, as against 7,997,700 bushels. These are preliminary estimates subject to revision after completion of the threshing, the prevalence of rust, both black and red, in the Province of Saskatchewan occasioning difficulty in the preliminary estimation of average yields.

For the three Prairie Provinces the preliminary estimate in bushels is: Wheat, 271,508,000 (234,138,000); oats, 331,270,000 (314,297,000); barley, 42,720,000 (40,760,600); rye, 9,567,000

(8,273,600); flax seed, 6,801,300 (7,688,800). For Manitoba the yields are: Wheat, 37,212,000 (37,542,000); oats, 57,000,000 (57,657,000); barley, 18,488,000 (17,520,000); rye, 2,880,000 (2,318,600); flax seed, 793,800 (1,157,800). In Saskatchewan they are: 173,580,000 (113,135,300); oats, 183,863,000 (141,649,000); barley, 13,500,000 (10,561,500); rye, 3,957,000 (2,535,000); flax seed, 5,420,000 (5,705,000). In Alberta they are: Wheat, 60,716,000 (83,461,000); oats, 90,407,000 (115,091,000); barley, 10,732,000 (12,739,000); rye, 2,730,000 (3,420,000); flax seed, 585,000 (726,000). The figures within brackets represent the yields of 1920.

The average condition on August 31 of late sown crops, expressed numerically in percentages of the average yield per acre for the ten years 1911-20, is reported as follows:

The figures within brackets, representing in the order given, the conditions on July 31, 1921, and on August 31, 1920; peas, 83 (89, 99); beans, 94 (95, 99); buckwheat, 92 (90, 101); mixed grains, 80 (87, 105); corn for husking, 10 (97, 101); potatoes, 86 (89, 102); turnips, mangolds, 82 (87, 98); fodder corn, 104 (101, 102); sugar beets, 89 (93, 101); pasture, 88 (86, 95). The figures for 1921 represent the following forecast of total yield in bushels or tons: Peas, 2,390,000; beans, 1,030,000; buckwheat, 7,443,000; mixed grains, 22,657,000; corn for husking, 15,304,000; potatoes, 97,616,000; turnips, etc., 84,030,000; fodder corn, 5,649,000 tons; sugar beets, 272,000 tons. Preliminary estimates were issued on August 10 for hay and clover, 10,374,000 tons, and alfalfa, 362,000 tons; first cutting,

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.67; No. 2 Northern, \$1.62; No. 3 Northern, \$1.56; No. 4 wheat, not quoted.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 55c; No. 4 CW, 53½c; extra No. 1, 53½c; No. 1 feed, No. 2 feed, not quoted.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80c; nominal.

All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 winter, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 3 winter, \$1.22 to \$1.27; No. 1 commercial, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 2 spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 American corn—Prompt shipment. No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 71c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—\$6, in bags, Montreal and Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pat's, \$9.85; second pat's, \$9.35. Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.
Milled—Carlots, delivered Toronto: Bran, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; feed flour, \$2.10.

Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 44c; selects, 49 to 51c; new-laid, cartons, 51 to 53c.
Butter—Creamery, No. 1, 40 to 43c; do No. 2, 38 to 40c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; hams, 28 to 30c.
Oleomargarine—Best grade, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23½ to 24c; Stilton, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c.
Honey, extracted—White clover honey, in 60-80-lb. tins, per lb., 14 to 15c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c.

Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½-5-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; comb honey, per doz. \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28c; hams, med., 38 to 40c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 55 to 58c; boneless backs, 42 to 48c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$28; short cut or family back, boneless, \$41; pickled rolls, \$38 to \$44; mess pork, \$31.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 16 to 21c; in cases, 16½ to 21½c; clear bellies, 18½ to 19½c; backs, 13½ to 15½c.
Lard—Tierces, 18½ to 19c; tubs, 19 to 19½c; pails 19½ to 19¾c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Good heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50;

canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$65 to \$85; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, com., \$2 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$5 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$8 to \$9; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$1.50 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$10; do, off cars, \$10.25; do, f.o.b., \$9.25; do, to the farmer, \$9.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 61½c; Can. West, No. 3, 60 to 60½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pat's, firsts, \$9.85. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$30. Shorts, \$31. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30. Cheese, finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 to 39c. Eggs, selected, 45 to 46c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.75.
Butcher steers, \$6; grass calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50; top veals, \$12; lambs, \$8 to \$8.25; sheep, \$2 to \$4; hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

TOWN DESTROYED THROUGH BOY'S DEED

Wanted to See Hose Play, Started Annapolis Royal Fire.

A despatch from Annapolis Royal, N. S., says:—Because he wanted to "see the man put water on it with the hose," Thomas Miller, aged 12, started the fire in the stables of the Queen Hotel here, which on September 7 destroyed about one-third of Annapolis Royal, at an estimated loss of a quarter of a million dollars, according to the boy's confession on Thursday to Chief Detective Horace Kennedy of Halifax.

The Miller boy was apprehended while in school, following testimony of witnesses who had seen him near the scene of the beginning of the fire just previous to its outbreak.

According to Miller's confession he lighted a pile of straw in the stables of the Queen Hotel. He ran away when he found that there was no water in the hose when the "man" came to use it. He later returned and worked to save furniture and other household effects. The boy broke down and cried bitterly during his confession.

Heavy Grain Movement Over C. N. Railways

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Approximately 16,000,000 bushels of new grain have been billed over the Canadian National Railways from Western points, officials announced on Thursday. This is more grain than was loaded up to October 4 last year, it was stated.



Ontario's New Lieutenant-Governor Col. Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, who has taken the oath of office at Toronto.

Of all sea-water inhabitants, the whale is the best swimmer.

Damage from Western Storm is Slight

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—With the fine, cool weather, farmers in Southern Saskatchewan are cheered at the prospect of their wheat now in the fields drying out without much damage. Threshing, however, will not likely be resumed until the beginning of next week.

Airman Falls 1,200 Feet Without Injury

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Aviator Albert Highstone, while piloting the Sopwith dove plane, owned by Messrs. William Marshall and E. Keyes, crashed 1,200 feet in a trial flight a noon on Thursday, but escaped with minor injuries. The machine was to have been an attraction at the fair here, and was being placed in readiness for a series of flights. It landed in a tree near the wireless station, and will be almost a total loss.

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



By Jack Rabbit

The AUTOMOBILE

GOOD ADVICE ON TIRE CARE.

Rubber tires in the period of one generation have almost completely replaced tires made from all other more durable materials on bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles and trucks. The demand has been more and more for speed and traction, for greater comfort in riding and for saving of the vehicle and the road, and in response to the demand tire construction has changed and progressed so rapidly the equipment which four years ago averaged 4,000 miles, as constructed at present will render more than double that mileage.

In spite of these marked manufacturing improvements in the development and in quantity production, improvements that have given a standard product and at the same time reduced its cost 100 per cent. to the consumer, the motorist himself has not been made to realize how much additional saving he can add by giving his tires the same intelligent care that he gives his motor or other parts.

The motorist has failed to appreciate that 80 per cent. of the materials that go into a high grade pneumatic tire are of a vegetable nature, and consequently perishable, and that the rapidity of perishability depends to a considerable degree on the extent of unnecessary exposure of the tire to deteriorating combinations of moisture, light and heat, as well as avoidable destructive abuses such as cuts, abrasions and ruptures.

A Billion for Tires.

Steel tires are practically immune from human abuse, but rubber tires are not, and their careless destruction becomes a world-wide economic loss, with an annual tire bill of considerably more than \$1,000,000,000. By proper care 10 per cent. additional tire mileage could be obtained, which, translated, means a yearly upkeep saving of over \$100,000,000. Early failure of tire equipment can be checked and corrected by persistent publicity methods.

Keeping in mind then that without rubber tires the motor vehicle as we know it to-day could not exist; that the rubber and cotton in tires are of a perishable nature and have limits in withstanding abuse; and that by observing some simple precautions, easily within the ability of anyone, tire life can be prolonged 10 per cent.—is it not worth while to review the essentials of the care and upkeep of rubber tires.

A majority of pneumatic tire failures take the form of a puncture or a blowout. Punctures are generally easily understandable, since they result from a sharp substance piercing both casing and tube. Well constructed tires of proper size for the car do not puncture easily or frequently. Because of their flexibility cord constructed casings puncture less easily than the square woven fabric type.

Blowouts, on the other hand, may be

traceable to a long list of causes. A blowout may occasionally effect only the tube. More often, however, it involves both tube and casing. A blowout or rapid leak in the tube alone is more often the result of a tube pinch, caused by mounting on improper size or dirty rims, by lack of soapstone lubricant, by dirt or rough spots or rupture in the casing, by improperly fitting valve, by folded flap or by catching the tube under the bead.

Reasonable insurance against tube pinching and resulting leak or blowout is to exercise intelligence and select the proper size tube and flap for the casing, keeping the rim in good condition and using care in the assembly and mounting of these units.

What Makes a Blowout.

Ordinary blowouts that affect both casing and tube are the result of a weakening in the fabric of the tire carcass. All tires blow out in time if used long enough, but such natural failures come late in tire life. It is the blowout resulting from tire abuse that is costly and that must be avoided if the tire is to render its full service.

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

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

Importance of Inflation.

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

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

"Brainy" Bits!

Elephants and whales are said to surpass human beings in the weight of their brains. But, compared with the weight of the whole body, there are not many animals which can beat man—in fact, it may surprise the reader to know that there are animals existing which rank ahead of humanity—taking, of course, the weight of the brain as against that of the whole body.

Many kinds of monkeys, certain members of the squirrel family, and a few of the mouse species, all being small animals, surpass man in brain—so we are told. Any animal, however, which is larger than a man, has no brain which is relatively as large as his.

It would appear that man's mental superiority is due rather to the quality and organization of his brain than to the size.

The usual weight of a man's brain

is said to be 49½ ounces, as against a woman's 44 ounces.

A small head is no criterion as to the brains of a person; it depends upon the cerebral convolutions as to one's brain power. Indeed, it is said that large brains do not always denote great mental capacity.

Many celebrated men in the past have possessed brains weighing less than the average 49½ ounces of mankind generally.

A brain weighing over 50 ounces—said to have been the heaviest known—was the possession of a man who never earned more than ten dollars a week during the whole of his lifetime! Another man who never earned a large sum was said to have a record brain for weight, so that size and weight are nothing to go by.

Fishes' brains weigh a 3.88th part of the whole of their bodies.

There isn't much hope for the person who can not see and take a joke

Try the Sun Bath Cure

Bathing in the sun's rays for health is an ancient ceremony, handed down to us from the earliest ages. Wise-acres in bygone times used to bathe in the sunshine, believing in the great value of light as a destroyer of disease. Light was the secret and universal medicine by which they cured many diseases.

Sunlight is the greatest factor in our planetary existence; if it failed all life would perish. One has only to look at Nature for potent examples. In vegetable, animal, and human life the influence of sunlight is strongly manifested. Compare the vegetation in the gardens of a back street away from the sunlight with similar growth in the open country. Compare the children of the country with those living down a narrow street of an industrial town.

For creating good general health and happiness no medicine is so effective as the direct rays of the sun. A sun bath consists of letting the rays of the sun bathe the skin each day, preferably during the morning. The body is, of course, wholly or partially uncovered.

Of course, this must not apply to the head when the sun is very strong, as

though sunlight is a greater beautifier of the skin and hair than any prescription of a beauty specialist. Sunlight exercises a most soothing and beneficial effect up on the skin by rousing its dormant energies, thus stimulating the whole nervous system.

People who live in the sun are far more cheerful and healthy, being almost entirely free from the "nervy" tendencies of those who live in dull, grey climates. A simple test of this statement can be made with one's friends on dull and sunny days. Watch them! The effect of sunlight upon a highly nervous subject is marvellous.

Sunlight is life! One touch of the sun brings smiling Nature back to instant life. Where people are in the habit of getting as much sunlight as possible it is found they are optimistic, healthily affectionate, well-met people, with a big heart and a clear eye.

The magnetic rays re-charge one's nervous tissues, electrify the blood, and purify the skin.

A fitting completion to the sun bath "cure" is to drink a glass of water which has been exposed to the sun's rays for ten minutes. It is one of the finest tonics in the world—and the cheapest!

and the worst is yet to come



Bits of Canadian News.

Announcement has been made that the University of New Brunswick has created a new chair in Forestry. Since the department was established some thirteen years ago there has been but one technical forester in the employ of the University. The demand for foresters has been so heavy in recent years that a second instructor has been appointed, and it is hoped that still further development will come in the near future.

Messages have been exchanged between Leaflet wireless station, near London, England, and Barrington Station, N.S. It is announced by the Department of Naval Services. The stations are 3,000 miles apart and the Leaflet station is the first one of the Imperial wireless chain which is to establish communication between all the British possessions. The Leaflet station communicates with Polson Arcs, of 250-kilowatt capacity. The chain will later on be extended to South Africa and through India to Australia.

Communication between Great Britain and Canada, and Canada to Australia, will probably be established later on. During the year 1920, 280 companies with a capitalization of \$13,172,830 were incorporated in the Province of Saskatchewan, as compared with 248 companies, capitalized at \$10,218,930 in 1919 and 184 companies, capital \$3,767,480 in 1918. To the end of July, 1921, 221 companies were incorporated with a capital of \$3,734,000. In addition 40 rural telephone companies, with a capital of \$17,445, were incorporated in 1920. To the end of July, 1921, 22 companies were incorporated with a capital of \$8,290.

According to information received by the Division of Economic Fibre Production of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the area sown to flax for fibre in 1920 was 31,000 acres, all in Ontario, as compared with 20,262 acres sown in Ontario in 1919. The yield of flax fibre was 3,720 tons, the average rate per acre being 240 lb. Flax ton yielded 1,860 tons, or 270 lb.

The March Past.

Show them the way, Dominion men,
Steady the ranks as in days of yore,
Dress by the right; let us see again
How steady you'll swing into columns of fours,
For Byng will take the salute.

By the left, quick march! Canadians all,

With eyes as bright and faces grim
As they were that day when you heard the call

And formed in line to march past him,
Who to-day will take the salute.

Forward again, and you seem to smell
The sweat and the dust and to feel the load

Of years ago, when you swung through hell
And tramped out again down a shell-ripped road,

To give 'Ol Byng the salute.

That long, white road, when you straggled by,
With the whine of "heavies" overhead,

And the dead trees naked against the sky;
How you straightened up, and every head

Turned round and gave the salute.

Pass on, parade! Your empty files—
Nay! can we forget the sacrifice made?

Carry on, men! with the same old smiles,
Sons of a breed that is never afraid,

Eyes right! Your leader salute!

Life is a Mirror.

Life's a mirror: if we smile
Smiles come back to greet us,
If we're frowning all the while,
Frowns forever meet us.

to the acre, and there were also 217,000 bushels of seed, the average yield per acre being 7 bushels. The fibre and tow have not yet been sold, but the seed, at \$2 per bushel, realized \$434,000.

A syndicate is reported to have been formed to undertake extensive gold mining development in New Brunswick. Prospecting work has already been carried out in Victoria county by other companies, but it is not the intention of the new company to investigate the possibilities of that county at the present time.

The total value of repair work in Canada in plants devoted entirely to this branch of industry in 1919 amounted to \$26,586,138, on an aggregate investment of \$24,186,265, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This industry in 1919 employed 7,709 shop workers earning an aggregate wage of \$7,480,604 and 1,299 office workers earning a total salary of \$1,301,607.

Work on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project is proceeding apace, and progress beyond anticipation is being made. In the month of July excavation of 650,000 yards was made, which is 150,000 more than the quantity looked for, so that construction will be completed by the time allowed.

Canadian students in Paris will soon have a home while attending universities there, it is announced by Hon. Athanase David, provincial secretary. The City of Paris has granted space to construct a commodious edifice on the grounds of the Sorbonne, and it is said that as soon as possible the 130 Canadians now in Paris will have suitable accommodations on the grounds of the University.

A shipment of nearly two million feet of British Columbia fir, from Vancouver, via the Panama Canal, arrived at Three Rivers, Que., recently. This is the first vessel, it is understood, to make the trip from British Columbia to Quebec ports via the Canal.

Berlin's Best Jokes.

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

The following patter was given by two cross-talk comedians (Germans both by nationality) in one of Berlin's leading vaudeville theatres recently: "Good-evening, Hans!" said the first comedian. "So you're back from the war?"

"Good-evening, Fritz!" replied the second. "Yes, I'm back from the war, but it took me a long time to get back!"

"I suppose, Hans," continued Fritz, "you must have been the last one to leave?"

"No, Fritz; there is one who isn't home yet."

The "one" referred to was the ex-Kaiser, and the house roared with laughter.

Swans Ring for Dinner.

One of the sights of Wells, in Somerset, is the family of tame swans on the moat surrounding the Bishop's palace, close to the cathedral.

From one of the windows overlooking the moat hangs a rope attached to a bell, and when the swans are hungry they tug at the rope with their beaks, and so ring the bell, and food is then thrown them from the window.

About sixty years ago, between 1855 and 1860, Miss Eden, daughter of Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, taught the swans to ring the bell, and they and their progeny have rung for their meals ever since.

His Majesty's Press Agent

Though the profession of Press agent is what we might call a new one, nearly everybody now is awake to the utility of the publicity expert.

The stage folk first called the Press agent into being, and now Society people, learned bodies, great commercial concerns, charities, and even Government departments, employ astute and experienced gentlemen to give out information to the newspapers and correct any false reports that may creep in.

But very few people know that there is a publicity expert installed in Buckingham Palace itself. Naturally, he is not employed to "boom" Royalty, which needs no specially prepared advertisement; but his job is none the less onerous and exacting.

Every newspaper man knows that Royalty and its movements and intentions is a topic of the deepest interest to the great mass of the British public, and to the world at large. And every newspaper man also knows that the printing of incorrect and inaccurate statements on this theme would bring unpleasant consequences. This is where the Buckingham Palace Press agent comes in.

Suppose a newspaper man gets hold of what in his printing office slang he calls a "story" about Royalty. He dare not print it without confirmation. So he rings up Buckingham Palace and "gets on" to the official who attends to all Press matters, and who will confirm or deny the story. Perhaps he will even add a few corroborative details.

There is great joy in the reporter's breast when this happens; there is corresponding depression when a courteous reply comes back over the

wire to the effect that Buckingham Palace is unable to confirm the report. On more than one occasion the writer has been to the King's London home to consult with the Royal publicity man.

It was extraordinarily easy to get into Buckingham Palace. At the big iron gates fronting on the Mall one simply told the big policeman on duty whom one wanted to see, and with a wave of his white-gloved hand he indicated the proper door.

Inside that door a pleasant-mannered official explained the way to Mr. —'s room. Down what seemed several miles of red-carpeted corridors one tramped, and finally found one's quarry in a very desirable sitting-room looking out on the courtyard.

There was no fuss or bother at all. I have had more trouble getting to see some jumped-up celebrity of the moment than in penetrating to the heart of the King's Palace.

Contrary to the general belief, Royalty takes a great interest in the papers, and each member of the Royal Family has his or her favorite journal.

Both the King and the Queen show consideration for the members of the Press in the execution of their duty. Not long ago the Queen was taking a leading part in a function in South London. Noticing that, owing to faulty management, some reporters were placed where they could neither hear nor see to any advantage, the Queen directed that they should be put nearer the Royal dais.

Contrariwise, any inaccuracy in a newspaper report is soon detected, and an official rings up the editor and administers a correction and a rebuke.

A Public School Idyl.

Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow;
Slam it in, jam it in,

Still there's more to follow:
Hygiene and history,
Astronmic mystery,

Algebra, histology,
Latin, etymology,
Botany, geometry,

Greek and trigonometry.
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in,
What are teachers paid for?
Bang it in, slam it in,

What are children made for?
Ancient Archeology,
Aryan philology,

Prosidy, zoology,
Physics, clinicology,
Calculus and mathematics,

Rhetoric and hydrostatics.
Hoax it in, coax it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rub it in, club it in,
All there is of learning,
Punch it in, crunch it in,

Quench their childish yearning
For the field and grassy nook,
Meadow green and rippling brook;

Drive such wicked thoughts afar,
Teach the children that they are
But machines to cram it in.

Bang it in, slam it in,
That their heads are hollow.

Scold it in, mold it in,
All that they can swallow;
Fold it in, hold it in,

Still there's more to follow;
Faces pinched and sad and pale
Tell the same undying tale,

Tell of moments robbed from sleep,
Meals untasted, studies deep,
Those who've passed the furnace

through,
With aching brow will tell to you,
How the teacher crammed it in,

Rammed it in, jammed it in,
Crunched it in, punched it in,
Rubbed it in, clubbed it in,

Pressed it in, caressed it in,
Rapped it in and slapped it in,
When their heads were hollow.

—Puck.

A Curious City.

The most curious city in the United States of America is the capital, Washington.

To prevent jealousy between the various States it is not in any one State but in an entirely separate area called the "District of Columbia," in which the inhabitants have no votes whatever, but are ruled by a commission appointed by the Federal Government.

The city was planned by a Frenchman, L'Enfant, on the lines of Versailles. The Capitol, the building in which Congress meets, is in the centre of the city, and all the main streets radiate from it and are named after the different States.

Near by is the Congressional Library, which contains, among other interesting documents, the original "Declaration of Independence." While he is in office the President of the United States lives at Washington, in the White House.

Outside the city is Mount Vernon, George Washington's home. It belongs to the State and is open to the public, the rooms being filled with eighteenth-century furniture and relics of the Washingtons.

In November an International Conference will be held in Washington, and another interesting chapter will be written in the City's history.

Solomon's Temple, for the building of which practically the whole manhood of Israel was commandeered, would have cost \$5,000,000,000 to construct at present prices.

Growing Insect Powder.

The bug powder market in Japan is said by news dispatches to be "depressed." This should be cause of elation to the bugs.

During the war there was an enormously increased demand for bug powder—known in the trade as pyrethrum or "Persian insect powder"—great quantities of it being used in the trenches. The price went sky-high.

Japan exports the stuff by millions of pounds annually. But since the end of the war the demand has fallen off and the price has dropped to one-fourth what it was.

It used to be a mystery. Nobody knew where it came from or what it was made of. For centuries it was familiarly known in Asiatic countries before Europe was acquainted with it. Although the secret was carefully kept, discovery was eventually made that the "Persian powder" was simply the ground-up flower heads of a plant closely resembling our common field daisy. Its efficiency as a bug killer is due to a volatile oil which suffocates insects.

In Europe the plant was first grown extensively in Dalmatia, where at the present time it is cultivated on a vast scale. The United States Department of Agriculture, wishing to introduce it into the States, imported the seeds again and again, but they refused to sprout—the reason, as eventually ascertained, being that they had been previously baked by the canny Dalmatian planters.

At length, however, they secured some live ones, and it is now produced in California on a big scale, a single farm near Stockton having 300 acres devoted to the plant that yields pyrethrum.

What It Costs.

What one thing holds humans back more than any other one thing? What is man's most serious handicap and woman's stumbling block?

What one thing has cost you more friends and, without doubt, more money, than any other one thing?

Answer: Anger!

Anger comes in when reason goes out. When you are wrong, you usually get wrathful. When you run into a rage, you lose all control of yourself and of others.

When a man is in a frenzy, he is more than foolish—he often is criminal.

Consequently, losing your head is sure to lead to some serious situation.

Getting angry means that you are suffering from a form of physical or mental weakness.

When your hands get cold, your face livid, your tongue dry and thick, the shock means that you have shortened your stay on earth.

Shark Skin Found Good for Shoes.

Recent tests of sharkskin uppers for shoes by the United States Bureau of Standards were made in a way both ingenious and practical. Pairs were made to order, with one upper of kid and the other upper of shark leather, and these were worn by employees of the bureau.

It was found that the shark leather wore better and longer than the kid. It has the special advantage of being waterproof.

It is officially announced that shark hides yield leather of high quality, suitable for many purposes and attractive for travelling bags, brief cases, desk sets and the like. When the value of the skins for "cod-liver" oil and the availability of the flesh as a meal for feeding animals are taken into consideration, it seems obvious that there is an important future ahead of the shark fishery.

SPORTS DAY

ATHLENS

W E D . 1 2

OCTO'R 12

Full Brass Band in Attendance

Big Street Parade at One O'clock Thence to Grounds
North of C.N.R. Station where a full program of Sports, including

HORSE RACES

BASE BALL GAMES

And Other Athletic Contests

BIG ENTERTAINMENT IN TOWN HALL AT NIGHT

See Small Posters For Full Program of Events

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is stamped and addressed envelope is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

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N. A.: I have four or five acres of land which is quite heavy clay. It has been plowed and has been in pasture for about fifteen years, quite heavy June sod. What would be the best crop to plant next Spring, so I could sow it to wheat in the Fall of 1922? When would be the best time to plow it and how many inches deep should it be plowed?

Answer: The answer to your question will depend to some extent upon your location. If you are in the section where corn matures, an early crop of corn can be grown and cut for silage sufficiently early to allow the ground to be plowed and worked up for fall wheat in the autumn of 1922. If you are not in the corn belt I would advise growing a mixture of barley and oats, about a bushel of each to the acre, which could be cut for mixed grain. As soon as the crop is harvested, have the ground plowed immediately from 5 to 7 inches deep and worked up for fall wheat. At the time you seed the fall wheat it will pay you to add additional available plantfood in the form of about 250 to 300 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. For the fall wheat on your heavy clay I would advise using an analysis running about 2 per cent. ammonia, 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 1 or 2 per cent. potash.

R. S. A.: Would I get as good results from applying acid phosphate to the top surface and dragging it in as I would if I used a fertilizer drill?

Answer: Best results will be gotten from acid phosphate if it is worked into the soil as is done by application through a fertilizer drill. The whole object is to get the phosphate distributed through the moist soil as thoroughly as possible. If the soil is dry and the application is made broadcast on the surface, you will not get as thorough a distribution through the growing area as when the fertilizer is worked into the damp soil, where it can immediately dissolve and spread through the soil water.

T. W.: I have a piece of ground, about six acres, which I planted to oats last spring. I sowed about 200 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre and all I received was two loads of straw (no oats). I want to get some clover on it and I would like to have something to cut for hay next year also. Can I sow timothy and clover this Fall, or just the timothy and sow the clover in the Spring? What can I do to get a catch? Would land plaster help? If so, how much would be proper to sow and when would the best time be to sow?

Answer: The climatic conditions of the past summer were almost opposite to such as would produce best growth of oats. Consequently, this crop is very largely a failure all over the province. The fertilizer which you applied to your oats will remain very largely in the soil for next year's crop. If you are in the Fall wheat section our ground could be worked up immediately and wheat sown this autumn. Under such a system good results are gotten by sowing timothy seed at the time the wheat is sown and applying the clover in the spring just as the last snows are going off, or as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to bear a team.

While you will have considerable of the plantfood of the 200 lbs. of fertilizer that you applied to the oats still in the soil, if you wish to make still further sure of a catch of grass and clover I would advise the addition of 200 lbs. more fertilizer at the time you are drilling in your Fall wheat. This immediately available plantfood would give the wheat and the grass a good start, preparing it for the severe tests of winter.

I would not advise the application of land plaster because this is simply a temporary stimulant. It does not add any plantfood, and indeed operates to let loose some of the plantfood that is already in the soil. Letting loose this plantfood at a time when the crop is not growing actively may result in the loss of some of the soluble plantfood from the soil, whereas the addition of the fertilizer advised would be actually supplying immediate available food to the young crop.

B. J.: Please tell me what to do with land on which nothing can grow. I have about one-half acre of black sand on which nothing seems to grow. The land is level and though there used to be a great deal of water on it, I have drained it.

Answer: From your description I am not able to determine whether it is the chemical condition of the soil or the bad physical condition of it that causes its sterility. Since it is said and you have drained it thoroughly, but still without effect, I am of the opinion that the soil is (1) Sour, (2) Although too open to retain sufficient moisture for plant growth, and (3) The soil is so poor in plantfood that it cannot maintain a crop. I rather than the poorest ones.

would, therefore, advise as follows—Apply about a ton of lime per acre when the land is plowed this Fall or next spring. Work it into the land immediately after plowing. Next Spring seed it to barley, putting on about a bushel to the acre, and at the same time seed with a mixture of the common red and alsike clover, about 10 lbs. of the former and 4 lbs. of the latter per acre, or about 12 to 15 lbs. per acre of sweet clover.

In order to supply the immediate available plantfood to get the legumes growing, apply about 300 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying about 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 3 per cent. potash. This should give the grain crop and grass a good vigorous start. If the legumes make an abundant growth, cut the first crop and turn the second one under in order to build up the humus of the soil.

Subscriber: Is it all right to spray potato vines on top, for blight, with Bordeaux; or would you have to have a spray that you can reach them from under the leaves?

Answer: Spraying potato vines on top for blight with Bordeaux gives a fair distribution of the fungicide. During the early growing period of the potato, however, if you want a thorough application, additional sprays can be obtained which drive the liquid up under the lower sides of the leaves. This method of application is resorted to in the large potato-growing sections of Maine and New Brunswick.

Nut Growing in Canada.

Whether nuts, such as walnuts, almonds, chestnuts, filberts and cohas, can be grown in Canada to such an extent as to be commercially successful is an open question. Experiments are being made at Experimental Farms in British Columbia to see if such a thing is possible. These experiments to be thorough will naturally have to cover a number of years. As they have been in operation only for a limited time, the results as yet achieved, while encouraging, cannot be said to be altogether conclusive. Mr. Lionel Stevenson, superintendent of the Sidney Experimental Station, in a bulletin recently issued, sets forth what has already been accomplished, and at the same time describes the requirements of nut culture. He says that on many homesteads in British Columbia nut trees have been planted, but that owing to neglect, only a few have survived. In order to place nut cultivation on a better, and, if possible, a paying basis, the experiments spoken of were undertaken at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, and at the Experimental Station on Vancouver Island. Fine specimens of the Persian or English walnut are to be seen on the island and in the lower Fraser valley. This fact leads to the belief that they can be profitably grown. Some fifteen or sixteen varieties are being experimented with. The planting was made in 1917, and while the trees have attained considerable size, only a few have so far produced nuts of good quality in any quantity. The American species of chestnut, known as *Castanea dentata*, common enough in Quebec and Ontario, is but rarely seen in British Columbia. While the flavor is superior to the Japanese and European chestnut, its small size is an obstacle to its finding a market abroad. Almonds, both hard and soft shell, have been under experiment, trees having been brought in 1913 from southern Europe, California and China. Two of these trees have produced prolific crops of the hard shell type and one of the soft shell almond. British Columbia is out of the range for wild pecans and up to date their planting has not resulted in any great success. Filberts are difficult to grow, and their success has also been limited. Butternuts, hickory nuts, and hazelnuts all yield well at Agassiz. Walnuts have been experimented with at the Experimental Farm there for more years than on the Island. The trees have grown well, but the fruit generally has not been up to a satisfactory marketable standard.

Fall Poultry Culling. The next step in poultry culling is fall culling of the poultry flock. The farmer who is really endeavoring to breed up a high-laying strain cannot afford to breed from his entire flock of hens and pullets. It will pay him to make up a special breeding flock each spring, using yearling hens or older in the flock. If the selection of these hens is left until late next winter, it will be hard to pick them out. The proper time for this work is in September or October. The flock should be gone over just the same as in the summer culling but with the idea of picking out the best hens rather than the poorest ones.

The Country Child's Schooling

An Answer to the Question, "How Much Education Does the Rural Child Need?"

By ADA MELVILLE SHAW.

To the broad-minded and far-seeing educator, there can be but one answer to the question: How much education does the rural child need? It is proverbial that children and fools tell the truth. In a spirit of curiosity I put the question to an exceptionally bright school boy. He considered a moment, gave me a swift glance of near-scorn and hurled at me his conclusion, final and all-embracing: "All he can get!"

I might conclude by dropping the topic at this point as fully covered by my boy friend's brief statement. Still, because he has not had all he could get, so to speak, and because there still exist for him handicaps so great, that while the friends of education are laboring to overcome them, all too many of him grow up, suffer and go out of life without having realized the measure of his possibilities, we must still argue and plead, at every opportunity, each doing our best to clear away the handicaps for as many of this generation as possible and for all who are to come along the path of citizenship via the way of the rural home and the rural school.

How much education can the country child take? would perhaps be the better way of putting this question. When the earth receives more moisture than it can care for, we have destructive or wasteful overflow—flood; when it receives less than it can care for, we have destructive or wasteful deprivation—drought. Our coming citizens must not suffer from educational flood or drought. The proportion of schooling to need must be normal. Men and women must be fruitful according to the need of their day. This conclusion leads us to present this question in still a third way: What must the country child produce in order that he may best meet the demands of his day in the place where he finds himself?

A New Era Dawns. A full answer to the question, thus stated, would involve an exhaustive study of life and living as they are and as they should be. It would at least involve a study of what constitutes Canadian citizenship and Canadian statesmanship, for it is not too much to say that we have entered upon a world-period when the interests of farmer and statesman are as closely related as my right hand is to my left: the national body cannot afford to cripple or paralyze or amputate either one!

Many of us can remember when the average magazine and newspaper took account of farms and farmers chiefly from the standpoint of condescension toward men and women who made daily close contact with the dirt of the field, the barn, the chicken yard, the hog pen, or, from the standpoint of the farmer as a comic or picturesque contribution to a certain type of fiction; or, in connection with vacation idylls and poetry about the ruminating cow, the song of chanticleer, the rosy cheek of milkmaids and thank God! To-day the farm and the farmer and his wife and family are on all editorial pages that are worth the name; one great field of journalism sends out, shall I say, billions of pages yearly; well edited, well illustrated, well printed, for rural readers alone; the market reports and the weather reports and the health reports and the insurance reports and a score of other exact statistical documents that concern themselves with the business world in its most serious and vital aspects, turn their clearest spotlights upon the rural population and what it is doing and thinking. The farm vote and the farm thought and the farm action are to be dealt with. The farmer is bone of our national bone, flesh of our national flesh, and what our national life in its evolutionary ongoings has brought into vital union, let him put asunder who dare—at his own peril.

Make Their Calling Sure. Therefore—to return to our muttons—what education can our rural Johnny and Mary take? I make unqualified answer that: they can take exactly what any boy or girl can take: such education as will most perfectly fit them, to quote the great teacher, Paul, to make their "calling and election sure"—a sure success in the broadest, soundest sense of what the word success can mean. And what then is to be the "calling and election" of the country child?

Within my memory and yours, the Three R's have given place to such a bewildering list of special projects that we, who are gray-haired, feel as

though we had been Rip Van Winkling and had waked up in a new world. Our Agricultural Colleges are taxed to their capacity—and some of them beyond capacity—not alone with students from the farm but with students from the towns and cities—young men and women who see in agricultural pursuits, not only a richly constructive future for themselves but an opportunity to serve their day and generation, and they are thus preparing themselves to make that future a scientific success as well as a financial success—a citizenship success as well as a personal success—a success looking toward statesmanship as well as a success that will work on the mudsills of local politics. I believe I am not overstating this proposition.

There was a day when fences and walls were more essential to safety than they are now considered to be. In the old city where I was born, the stately homes, the convents, the seminaries, the orchards and gardens, the cemeteries, even, were surrounded by walls of stone or brick or tall spiked iron railing. And—let us mark this well—the jails were full of fence-climbers, wall-breakers, proviers, thieves. We have lived to see most of these ponderous protections done away. As we came better to understand the psychology of mental restraints, we saw that possibly walled-in thieves, perhaps created thieves; as we also found out something about the real spirit of brotherhood and the shared good, we saw that it might be safer to have a velvet lawn extend clear down to the sidewalk without a visible sign of fence, or even to lose an apple or a tomato stone than to weaken men by connoting weakness. The vanishing of such walls and fences is perhaps an outward symbol of the passing of other barriers, as for instance, the wall of differentiation between man farmer and man merchant, between woman on the farm and woman in the city. The period of the Great War brought to a climax this demolition of walls between country and town and, blessed be the law of momentum, which is the servant alike of ill and good, the good work goes on! Mutual needs mutual anxieties, mutual service and suffering, modern machinery, good roads, rural postal service, clubs for boys and girls, clubs for women, clubs for men, clubs for the whole family, clubs for the rural citizens of county and province and nation, community enterprises of all sorts from co-operative marketing and buying to co-operative wholesaling and playing—these, crudely classified, are some of the battering rams which have broken down the old line fences and opened up avenues of exchange between farm and farm, farm home and town home, farm supply and town demand, farm demand and town supply.

A Sacred Trust. This breaking of barriers means that hosts of children will most certainly find their "calling and election" anywhere but on the farm and, of course, not an inconsiderable number of town and city children will find theirs anywhere but in the towns and cities. As already suggested, this is no matter for dismay, either way it falls out. It means surely that Nature is at her age-old business of restoring a lost balance, getting a new grip on her children, putting new blood into tired veins, taking care as she best knows how of the total interests of her one family—the human race.

In my own mind I make no differentiation between the educational needs, fundamentally speaking, of the country child and the city child. Does not each man-child and each woman-child need to be ready for LIFE, first of all and last of all? And dare you say, or I, dare any teacher or educator or leader of any type or kind say into what groove the life is to be forced? To accord to the rural youth one whit less privilege than "all he can get," is to continue to create the type of mind that, resenting fences, attacks that which the fence protects or else refuses to see the fences come down no matter how it might gain thereby! Each child that comes into the world is absolutely entitled to the best the world has for him—"all he can get!" Each child is his own man, so to speak, and until he can act and choose for himself, his training is a solemn trust—a national trust—a world trust—to be administered without the damning decision which in the past has said, in the case of the farm child, all too plainly:

"You will raise wheat and hogs—"

An Illuminating Subject

The coal-oil light's a burning bright;
(It will, sometimes, when it feels right);
Pat sets there reading, sick as sin,
The latest poultry bulletin;
Then, half to ma, and half to me,
Pa ups and speaks: "I see," says he,
"As how correct illumination
Will make hens lay like all Creation;
I've thought it out; the help's all hired;
I guess I'll have the henhouse wired."
Ma stoops and peers and sews away,
Does Ma, and then I hear her say
"I wish I was a blinded old hen;
Maybe they'd wire the homestead then!"

The Sunday School Lesson

SEPTEMBER 25

Review. Golden Text—Galatians, 6: 10.

Review Paragraphs.

The character of Paul is full of interest and full of surprise. A young man highly educated and trained for a dignified and honorable profession in which he might have lived a life of comparative ease he becomes the strenuous advocate of a weak and struggling cause to which at first he had been violently opposed. Though of a narrow and exclusive Jewish sect, jealous and proud to excess, he becomes the champion of a broad humanity which, he believes will triumph over all prejudices and barriers of nation and race and creed and make all men one in brotherhood and goodwill. Though intellectually of the highest rank, and able to stand upon an equality with statesmen and scholars, yet he chooses to consort with the humblest, going from place to place maintaining himself by the labor of his hands and becoming, as all means he may gain some of the faith and following of Jesus Christ.

The story of Paul's life as far as we have followed it will be a fascinating subject for review. We see him first as the carefully educated child of a good Jewish home, in the schools and university of his native city of Tarsus, learning the mathematics and the philosophy of his time, the Hebrew and Greek languages and literature, and acquiring skill in rhetoric and debate. We see him again in the wonderful city of his dreams, Jerusalem, renowned and glorious both in its history and its prophetic hope, studying the ancient law, with the great Gamaliel as his teacher. And again he is the zealous officer of the Jewish council actively engaged in trying to stamp out a mischievous sect of people who profess to be the followers of a crucified Nazarene. Then by the way-side, as he proceeds with authoritative letters to the Jewish magistrates of Damascus, he is suddenly stricken as with a thunderbolt from heaven and in vision he hears the voice of the One whose people he has been persecuting. He goes on to Damascus not to persecute but to join himself to them.

We may follow him there to some quiet retreat in the Arabian wilderness where he goes back in thought over all his studies, where he reviews and considers deeply what he has learned about Jesus Christ, and finds in that the crowning wisdom, the law which is henceforth to govern his life. He goes back at length to Damascus and to Jerusalem to preach Christ. But he meets hostility, is in peril of his life and is persuaded to return to his home in Tarsus. Here and in the Cilicia he bears his testimony and carries on his work, until Barnabas comes to invite him to Antioch, to share in the work of the mixed Jew and Gentile church of that city.

A year passes and the city missionary work in Antioch leads to the inauguration of an enterprise which is to carry the gospel to distant lands. Jewish communities in the islands of the Mediterranean sea, and all about his coast, seem to invite them to come. Their knowledge both of Hebrew and Greek makes it possible for

Barnabas and Paul to preach and to teach wherever they go. For the Hebrew will admit them to the synagogues, and the Greek is the universal language of intercourse between men of different nations. Moreover, the Romans had made the seas safe from pirates and have made roads overland, and established peace and firm rule throughout all those lands, so that the travellers may go safely upon their journey.

We may follow Paul and his companions through two long journeys—to Cyprus and Asia Minor, Macedonia and Greece. We enter with him into city after city, into Jewish synagogues and marketplaces, and workshops, and quiet hospitable homes. We see assembled throngs, eager listeners, and some open and willing ears glad to receive so great a message. But we see also jealous and hostile faces, Jews that cannot endure to hear that the future age of salvation of which they dream is to be for the Gentile as well as for the Jew, and Gentiles who are offended when told of the folly of their idol worship. We follow Paul and his companions through scenes of riot and confusion, amid the fierce clamor of the mob, before Roman magistrates, who usually tried to do what was just, into prisons, and then in flight to farther cities and new places of toil.

Paul's life becomes to us a great example of unselfish toil, a living sacrifice. He gives himself wholly to his task. He has become, he confesses, the bond slave of Jesus Christ. He lives only to proclaim the love and saving grace of Jesus Christ. Or, as he himself wrote, "For me to live is Christ." And he believed that, in all his toil and sacrifice, Christ was with him. "Never forget," writes Paterson Smyth, "that inner secret of Paul's life, the constant realizing of the close presence of his Lord. The whole value of this biography is lost if we forget Christ in thinking of His servant; if in admiring his faith and courage and endurance we lose sight for a moment of the secret of it all. He lived in Christ's presence. Behind, over the heads of priests and governors and howling mobs, he could always see Jesus. He sought only his approval. He knew Him for his friend in life or in death."

Application. Paul's own experiences give point to the exhortation with which the lesson for to-day begins. He knew what it was to be overtaken in a fault. Right in the midst of a career of persecution he had been smitten to the ground and convicted of his sin. It was when humbled and chastened, blind and confused, that a messenger of Jesus came to him, calling him "Brother Saul," and leading him out into liberty. Agadr, when he went to Jerusalem, filled with remorse for his past actions and seeking to atone by redoubled zeal on behalf of the church, he was met with suspicion and disability by "all" but one man, Barnabas, who had faith to believe that Saul had been converted and not only took his part then, but afterward, having a special piece of work to be done, sent for him to be his partner in it. Paul knew the sweetness and strength of brotherly helpfulness, and what others did for him, we may do for others.

Poultry

E. J. S.: I have a duck which laid over seventy-five eggs. Then she wanted to set and we let her. When she came off she drooped around and her feathers looked rough and she would set around and gape or open her mouth as though gasping for breath. Thought perhaps she was moulting but it seems as though she ought to be better by now. Can you tell me what to do for her? Also give the best feed for young ducks and tell if they can be picked during the summer.

When mature breeding ducks gape and appear rough and lacking in vitality it is usually due to lung trouble. It is often caused by dampness in the house or lack of range. Possibly the strain of heavy laying followed by a long period of sitting on eggs reduced the strength of the bird and made her susceptible to lung trouble. A little cayenne pepper in the food may be helpful. Isolate the bird in a dry, sunny house and the may recover, but treatment of such cases is difficult.

Ducks can be picked the same as geese and at the same time. When the birds begin picking at themselves in the spring and seem about to shed, it is time to make an examination and pick them if the feathers seem ready.

A good ration for ducklings can be made of one part corn meal and four parts bran with a little low-grade flour to stick it together. Then add about five per cent. of coarse sand. After the third day a sprinkling of beef scrap and green rye should be added to the mash.

After the eighth week a good fattening ration for ducklings consists of three parts corn meal, one part low-grade flour, one part green food and three-fourths part of beef scrap. This is given three times each day.

Be noble! And the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping, but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thin own.—James Russell Lowell.

Farmers should not endeavor to raise hens under natural conditions. For a hen raised that way is a liability rather than an asset. To make a profit out of hens a farmer should keep them in the pink of condition. This can only be done by giving extra good care and plenty of proper feed.

The Right Hammer for Metal

For rough work and heavy pounding a machinist's or blacksmith's ball-peen hammer is the tool to use. It is made for the special purpose of pounding iron or driving metal tools.

Carpenters' driving tools, such as hammers and hatchets, are not intended to be used in pounding on heavy metal. To use them with cold chisels will soon batter the faces of the carpenter's tools, rendering them virtually useless, inasmuch as a nicked or battered hammer face will not drive nails without constantly slipping from the nail head. This slipping results in damaged work and bruised fingers, bent nails and lost tempers. To get rid of the evil, grind the face of the hammer till it is perfectly smooth; then keep it in that condition.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

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

One of the commonest causes of death among young adults twenty-five years ago was typhoid fever. Twenty-five years ago it was common for medical students during their hospital experience to see at least two or three wards always filled in the spring and fall months with typhoid patients. Today there is only one or two cases of typhoid in the Toronto General Hospital, and on enquiring it was learned that there are only a few such patients at any time of the year, except in particular cases. These "particular" cases are the result of neglect of the very precautions that have practically wiped epidemic typhoid off the map. In the great majority of cases of typhoid fever, the disease is transmitted by water. This is the common avenue of infection and if we take flies into consideration too, the whole problem of typhoid transmission will be practically solved as far as the general public are concerned.

It is very important to notice that there is an increase in the prevalence of typhoid or enteric fever during the summer and fall of each year. This disease is often spoken of as "vacation typhoid" and at least twenty-five per cent. of these cases occur among people who are either on their vacation or have just returned. This is particularly true where the holidays have just been spent in the mountains or at a lake resort where no proper sanitary precautions are taken. The water and milk supply are the chief sources of infection at summer resorts, but foods contaminated by flies or by handling raw vegetables washed in infected water or taken from fields fertilized with night-soil, oysters and various forms of shell-fish from sewage polluted waters, and bathing in infected streams, also cause typhoid infection. The drinking water supply is often contaminated by the privy contents leaking through porous soil or through cracks and fissures. For this reason the greatest care should be taken to keep the privy or latrine as far as possible from the well or pump where the drinking water is obtained. If there is the slightest suspicion that infection may get into the water, the water should be boiled and stored for use.

Since an increase in the number of cases of typhoid occur in the summer and fall, it is in spring that preventive measures should be taken. The surest method of protecting the individual against avoidable infection with typhoid fever is by inoculation with typhoid vaccine. This is attended with very little inconvenience and comprises the injection under the skin of dead bacteria on two occasions a week or ten days apart. The dangers of such inoculation is practically nil and yet the splendid results obtained by this simple procedure are in evidence wherever it has been tried and particularly so in the army where everybody is required to be vaccinated.

People should not depend on vaccination alone without taking all necessary precautions to avoid the disease. For this reason it is essential to see that the water supply is pure, that the milk is clean, that flies are suppressed, that no refuse is left exposed, and that no persons who might be "carriers" come in any way into contact with the preparation of food. General cleanliness in the home and attention to personal hygiene also prevent the spread of typhoid. But remember to get vaccinated at the earliest possible moment and make assurance of not catching the disease, doubly sure.

Disease germs can be distributed in

many ways. Sometimes a disease is communicable from one human being to another, sometimes they are even interchangeable between animals and men, and men and animals.

It is only by realizing how serious some of the diseases are and how easily they can be spread all over a community, that each one of us can do our little part to stamp them out or prevent them gaining headway.

Let us take a common disease—typhoid fever, and yet a very serious one. Nobody wants to take this disease, and certainly no right thinking person would want to see others take it. But very often the disease is spread about by thoughtless persons without the slightest idea of the harm they are doing. A family in the country may perhaps not have a very sanitary latrine or privy at their house, and flies may get contaminated and then find their way to food. The privy contents may contain germs of typhoid fever, probably from a "carrier," viz, a person who while not showing any active symptoms of disease, harbors a particular germ in their system and can thereby transmit the disease to others, usually by a contamination of drinking water, or by direct contact.

There may be sickness in the family, some one having fever and neglecting to call a doctor to have a proper diagnosis made and to have the patient removed to hospital. The person acting as nurse may get contaminated by actually touching the patient or the bedclothes, and then coming in contact with food. No one who has any symptoms of communicable disease or who is nursing a patient with communicable disease should have anything to do with the preparation or cooking of food. Again, a child may be taken home from an isolation hospital, after having had scarlet fever. Its nose and throat may be clean at the time of leaving the hospital, but a day or two later, nose or throat discharges may reappear. These discharges are very infectious, and yet mothers sometimes neglect to isolate the child, and others in the family or neighboring families contract the disease.

Another serious malady, typhus fever, may break out on account of personal uncleanness, the louse being the medium through which the germ of typhus is transmitted. Personal as well as general cleanliness is therefore conducive to good health.

Mosquito nets should be provided in the mosquito season, not only as a protection from these irritating pests, but on account of them sometimes transmitting the germs of malaria. When infectious disease does break out in a house the residents sometimes object to having the house placarded, although by this means others who may take the disease are deterred from entering. Similarly there are many people who object to be quarantined, on account of personal inconvenience, although by having been in contact with a person suffering from infectious disease they are liable to spread it over the whole community.

It is not through ill motives that people neglect to use these health safeguards. It is simply that they do not know enough about the prevention or curtailment of diseases. Of course there are many ways that germs are transmitted, which cannot be prevented by individuals. Two of these ways are by infected water and infected food. In Ontario the Provincial Board of Health has officials continually on the lookout for infection in food and water, and it is by co-operation between the people and

the Board that the provinces will be kept as free as possible from all preventable outbreaks of disease. Laboratory workers in every civilized country are carrying on researches in this great battle against disease germs. So many avenues are open for the distribution and spread of diseases that it is difficult even with our progressive legislation to prevent outbreaks, although we take energetic measures to control and stamp out such outbreaks.

How Codfish Are Tagged.

The United States Fisheries Bureau is catching codfish and releasing them with numbered aluminum tags attached to their tails, the object in view being to gain some definite knowledge about their migrations and the rate at which they grow. When a tagged codfish is caught again anywhere the fisherman will be expected to send the tag to Washington or to one of the bureau's stations with a memorandum stating the locality, etc. Then the number can be looked up and it will be known how far and in what direction the fish has meanwhile travelled. Also how much it has gained in size and weight during the interval.

The North Atlantic Ocean is after all only a large pond. In places there are shallows called "banks"—as, for instance, off the coast of Newfoundland—where, because the water is not very deep, the bottom is rich in molluscan, crustacean and other forms of marine life. Fishes flock to these banks to feed and there the fishermen gather great harvests. But the fishing may be overdone. On this account the halibut have almost disappeared from certain banks and fears are entertained for the maintenance of the codfish supply. Hence it is that during the last few years the U.S. Fisheries Bureau has been hatching codfish eggs by the hundreds of millions and planting the young "try."

How much good this has done nobody knows. But it is manifest that in trying to help the preservation of any species of fish every bit of information that can be gained regarding its life history is of value. Whence the usefulness of tagging the codfish.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When the baby is ill; when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting makes him happy, Baby's Own Tablets should be given him without delay. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Desire Theberge, Trois Pistols, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with my use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have found them of great benefit to my baby when he was suffering from constipation and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Few Centenarians.

Of a thousand persons only one reaches the age of one hundred years, while only one couple in eleven thousand live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Perfect Confidence.

Jones—"Heaven bless him! He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening." Robinson—"In what way?" Jones—"He lent me an umbrella."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Britain's Mystery Monument.

The most perplexing monument in the world is the great circle of mighty stones which we call Stonehenge. No one can say how they were placed in position, or by whom the work was done.

All we know is that the builders were early inhabitants of this country and that Stonehenge was a temple. The fact that it was a temple has enabled us to find the date when it was built.

These early men were sun worshippers, and they laid out their temple so that at sunrise on Midsummer Day the rays of the sun shone directly up on the great altar in the midst of the circle. As the earth does not spin quite truly on its axis, but wobbles slightly, like a top that is nearly run down, the position of the sun at Midsummer is always changing slightly. The rising sun does not now shine straight on the high altar on June 21st. We know the rate of the earth's wobble, and we can measure the difference between the present line of the sun's rays and the old one. This enables us to calculate that Stonehenge must have been built about the year 1900 B.C., or three thousand eight hundred years ago.

Wisps of Wisdom.

Men are known by the company they keep away from.

A promise should be given with caution and kept with care.

You cannot build a reputation on the things you are going to do.

If you have a minute to spare, don't worry a man who hasn't.

Truth is elastic, but don't stretch it unless you want it to fly back and sting you.

Prudent persons are like pins—their heads prevent them from going too far.

A POPULAR TONIC

One That Enriches the Blood and Strengthens the Nerves.

Proper food, fresh air and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Hurried meals, indoor confinement in badly ventilated rooms and lack of exercise cause anaemia. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a popular tonic. They contain no habit forming drugs, and always have a beneficial effect through enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves. For growing girls, who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women and for old people who fall in strength, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic. Their benefit in anaemic conditions is shown by the case of Miss Lucy A. Steeves, Hillsboro, N.B., who says: "Last spring I was in poor health, and completely run down. I had severe headaches, the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, my appetite was poor, and at times I had fainting spells. This went on for some months, and although I was taking medicine, I seemed to be growing weaker, and the least exertion would leave me worn out. Then on the advice of a friend, I changed the treatment to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have great cause to be thankful that I did so, as they have made a wonderful improvement in my condition. I can now work without fatigue, go upstairs without becoming breathless, and have gained in weight. I think these pills are an ideal medicine in cases like mine."

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

What Boy Scouts Are Doing.

Two thousand, two hundred Boy Scouts from thirty-five different Ontario towns and cities participated in this year's Provincial Scout Rally at Toronto Exhibition. A veritable cloud burst broke over the exhibition grounds at the very hour the assembled Scouts were to march past Provincial Commissioner W. K. George, but that did not deter the boys from carrying through their announced programme. It did delay them an hour—they could not be blamed for that—and it very materially reduced the number of their spectators, but otherwise everything passed off as arranged. Over five hundred of the eight hundred and fifty out-of-town Scouts were accommodated during their stay in Toronto in a special Boy Scout model camp, which was one of the big features of this year's Fair.

His Excellency Lord Byng, Canada's new Governor-General, has just been gazetted as the "Chief Scout for Canada," succeeding to this office upon the retirement of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire. And Lord Byng will be no "figurehead" chief. In England he has been an active Scoutmaster of a troop of boys in his own town, later was Commissioner of his County, and still more recently has been a member of the Imperial Headquarters Council of the Boy Scouts Association. He also wears the "Silver Wolf"—the highest decoration in Scouting—"And I earned it too," he said to a Canadian Scout official the other day, in reference to it. By this he meant it was not an honorary decoration, but one which he earned just the way an ordinary Scout would earn it.

Reports of over one hundred Boy Scout camps held in different parts of the province during the past summer have already been received at Provincial Headquarters, these camps caring for some five thousand boys. Out of Toronto alone there were forty-six camps attended by seventeen hundred Scouts. Although these camps ran full programmes of swimming, boating, water work, canoe trips and long, hard hikes, not a single serious accident marred the happiness of any one of them—a splendid testimony to the effectiveness of the Boy Scout scheme of directed recreation. And besides all the games, and fun, and entertainment, the boys found time to qualify themselves for hundreds of Boy Scout badges and awards.

Hon. Manning Doberty, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Dr. A. S. Grant, Minister of Education, participated in an interesting Boy Scout function recently at Cochrane. In the course of an address to a crowd of 3,000 settlers gathered from all over the scattered Northland, Mr. Doberty referred to all the assets of the new country. "But there is one essential asset, and it is the greatest asset of all countries, of all districts and of all industries. That is the boy—the rising generation. There are many organizations to help the boy and which help his parents to help him, but the best is the Boy Scouts. I am very glad to see you have the Boy Scouts in the north and I am particularly proud to be in a position to ask the Hon. Dr. Grant, Minister of Education, to present the colors to the 1st Cochrane Troop." Dr. Grant then handed the new colors over to the Troop, after which the whole party left the platform.

The early Fall is the very best time of the year for the formation of new Boy Scout troops. Full information regarding Scouting, and with particular reference to organization work, may be had upon application to the Field Department, Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto.



Got His Wish.

Mrs. Magun—"I came across one of your old letters to-day, George, where you said that you would rather be in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself."

Mr. Magun—"Well, my dear, I got my wish."

The Boy Scored.

The conjurer was producing eggs from a top-hat. He addressed a boy in the front row. "Your mother can't get eggs without hens, can she?" he asked. "Oh, yes," said the boy. "How's that?" asked the conjurer. "She keeps ducks," answered the boy.

Why They Quarrelled.

The lady of the house ushered the new cook into the dining room and began the usual interrogations. "And now, tell me," she asked, "why did you leave your last place?" "Oh, mum, it was something awful. I couldn't stop there on no account. The master and missus used to quarrel like cat and dog." "How sad!" said the inquisitor. "No wonder you couldn't stop; and what did they quarrel about?" "Well, mostly," replied the domestic, "the way the dinner was cooked."

Pleased to Meet Her.

A minister told the story of a strapping fellow who brought his demure young bride to the manse for matrimonial purposes.

"According to my custom," said the minister, "I turned to the bridegroom at a certain part of the ceremony and said, 'John, this is your lawfully-wedded wife.'"

"In the excitement of the occasion, John turned in the direction of his newly-acquired partner and stammered, 'I'm pleased to meet you.'"

A Serious Question.

Little Douglas had been told that he must always wait patiently until he was served at meals, and not cry across the table or help himself.

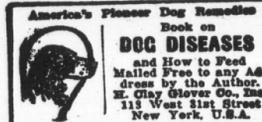
One day, whilst dining at a neighbor's with his mother, the little fellow was accidentally overlooked.

He was very patient for a time, but at last he could bear the strain no longer. The sight of everyone feeding but himself was too much for the hungry child.

Leaning across to his mother, he said, in a loud whisper: "Mother, do little boys who starve to death go to heaven?"

Unhappiness is often an illness, a cure for which may be found in rest or a change.

Rural Route No. 1, Mascouche, Que. The Minard's Liniment People. Sirs—I feel that I should be doing a wrong if I neglected to write you. I have had four tumors growing on my head for years. I had them cut off by a surgeon about fifteen years ago but they grew again till about three months ago I had one as large and shaped like a lady's thimble, on the very place where my hair should be parted, and it was getting so embarrassing in public that it was a constant worry to me. About three months ago I got a bottle of your liniment for another purpose and saw on the label good for tumors. Well I tried it and kept it for exactly two months, with the result that it has entirely removed all trace of the tumor, and were it not that they had been cut off I have not been asked for this testimonial and you can use it as you see fit. (Signed) FRED C. ROBINSON. P.S.—I am a farmer and intend using Minard's Liniment on a mare for a strained tendon, and am hoping for some results. FRED C. R.



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

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Drugists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacid-ester of Salicylicacid.

FOREMAN WHITE IS BACK ON JOB

FEELS LIKE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PERSON.

Had Suffered Complete Breakdown—Tanlac Restored Health, He Says.

"I want to give a little history of my case just to let the public know what Tanlac has really done for me," said Edward White, 27 Caroline St., South Hamilton, Ont., a foreman for the Dominion Steel Company.

"Several years ago I suffered a complete breakdown and it was only when I got Tanlac that I recovered my health. We were making engines and were anxious to turn out as many as possible, so lots of time I worked night and day.

"Well, this finally got the best of me and I just had to go to bed and stay there for a number of days. This left me in such a bad condition that I had no appetite at all and was so weak that when I walked around I would just stagger. I tried treatments and all kinds of medicine, but failed to get any better and I began to think nothing would help me.

"However, Tanlac has built me up so in every way until I feel like an entirely different person now. My appetite is fine and I eat hearty at every meal. Why, I've gained eleven pounds in weight and am back on the job every night working as good as ever." Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Sea-water contains certain ingredients, such as compounds of iodine, which make it useful as an internal medicine in certain illnesses.

Liverpool is now stated to be the coolest place in England, Hull and Newcastle-on-Tyne being second and third.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Experience is always teaching, and those who are no better are those who think they know better.

Classified Advertisements.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED TO sell Dresswell Hand Tailored Clothes for Men. Big profits. No investment. State experience and send references with application. North American Tailors, Ltd., 366 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF good education to train as nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

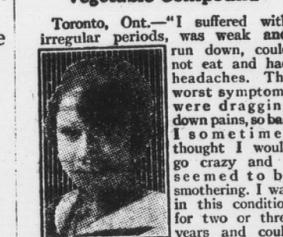


CUTICURA PREVENTS FALLING HAIR

If your scalp is irritated, and your hair dry and falling out in handfuls, try this treatment: Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agent: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ABLE TO DO HER WORK

After Long Suffering Mrs. Peasey Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Toronto, Ont.—"I suffered with irregular periods, was weak and run down, could not eat and had headaches. The worst symptoms were dragging down pains, so bad I sometimes thought I would go crazy and I seemed to be smothering. I was in this condition for two or three years and could of medicines and had been treated by physicians but received no benefit. I found one of your booklets and felt inclined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I received the best results from it and now I keep house and go out to work and am like a new woman. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to my friends and if these facts will help some poor woman use them as you please."—Mrs. J. F. PEASEY, 387 King St., Toronto, Ontario.

If you are one of these women do not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Peasey did, but profit by her experience and be restored to health.

ISSUE No. 39—21.

Do you know what constitutes a strong constitution?

To have sound, healthy nerves, completely under control, digestive organs that are capable of absorbing a hearty meal, means you have a strong constitution! Your general attitude is one of optimism and energy.

But an irritable disposition, frequent attacks of indigestion, and a languid depression, indicate your system is not in correct working order.

Probably you are not eating the proper food. Probably the nutritious elements are not being supplied to your system in the proper way.

Grape-Nuts is the wholesome, delicious cereal that promotes normal digestion, absorption and elimination, whereby nourishment is accomplished without auto-intoxication. A mixture of energy-giving wheat and malted barley comprise the chief elements of Grape-Nuts. A dish at breakfast or lunch is an excellent, wholesome rule to follow.

You can order Grape-Nuts at any and every hotel, restaurant, and lunch room; on dining cars, on lake boats and steamers; in every good grocery, large and small, in every city, town or village in Canada.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder
"There's a Reason"

Special Prices on all Buggies to Clear

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

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario



Your Guests-

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

"The Cream of all Creams"

FOR SALE BY

R. J. Campo

Willard's
ICE CREAM

Fall 1921

Our New Fall Foods are coming in daily

Nice New Fall Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys

Full weight Underwear in two pieces or combinations.
Fine range of Fall Shirts, Sox, Gloves, etc
The very latest styles in Fall Hats, Caps
Our goods are all new, bought lately at the new low prices and we can give you the best values for your money.

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The Athens Reporter

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

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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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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

Rod and Gun in Canada, the popular Canadian sportsman's monthly magazine appears in a new and improved size with its September issue. The many improvements include a larger size of page together with a coated paper that adds considerably to the appearance of the stories and illustrations. This number is rich with stories, articles and anecdotes dealing with wild life in the various parts of the Dominion. The Great Mackenzie Basin is the title of the leading article, which is written by F. H. Kitto and tells of his 12,000 mile trip from Edmonton north along the Mackenzie through to the Pacific coast and then east to Edmonton. In addition to this article this number includes thirteen stories and articles which together with the usual department's make an interesting issue of Canada's outdoor monthly. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont.

OBITUARY

Percy Freeman

Mr and Mrs. Abner N. Freeman of Smith street, arrived home Saturday noon from Kansas City, Mo. with the body of their youngest son, Percy, who died in the V neyard Park hospital, that city, Wednesday morning Aug 24, as a result of injuries received a week previously while employed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.

Ma and Mrs Freeman made the

Binder Twine

Carload of Re-Cleaned

OATS

(In Bags)

Prices are Right

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods

Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

round trip in four days but they failed to arrive there until 8 o'clock the morning following the death of their son and left same evening for home with the body. Internal injuries in the abdomen as the result of being crushed between two cars, made recovery doubtful from the start but for two or three days following the accident he seemed to be holding his own and the surgeon who performed an operation on him wrote a very hopeful letter to the parents a day or two before they left for the west.

The young man had not been away long and much of the time he was gone had been spent in Wyoming with a young man named Parody who accompanied him from here. From Wyoming he wrote his mother that he would soon return east as there was little doing in that state and he appears to have secured a position on the Burlington after reaching Kansas City. Parody is still in Wyoming it is said.

Percy was born in Canada about 21 years ago but the greater part of his life had been spent in this village where he had many friends to whom the news of the accident and later his death came as a great shock. The sorrowing parents have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their great bereavement.

Besides his parents the young man is survived by one brother, William and two sisters, the Misses Norma and Elma Freeman of this village.

The funeral services were conducted from the home at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon by the Rev. Wilbur Richardson, pastor of the First Baptist church and interment was made in Riverside cemetery Gouverneur.

Opening of the New Consolidated School at Mallorytown

An event of unusual interest was enjoyed by many who were present at the opening of the new Consolidated School at Mallorytown on Monday Sept. 5th, while it was indeed of profound and pleasing interest to inspect the magnificent structure and well arranged grounds, yet was the height of interest only reached when listening to addresses by such men as Hon R H Grant, Minister of education for Ontario, Dr Waugh, Dr Sinclair, W W Morris, secretary of the Trustees Association, Toronto, A W Grey M P P, W C Dowsley I P S, Brockville, A E Donovan M P P, W A Lewis, H A Stewart, D W Downey and also a number of Ministers representing the various churches. Through all of which was the one dominant note of magnificence and congratulations, with the speeches ended all were invited to the basement where the Women's Institute had provided in a very efficient and bountiful manner refreshments which were surely much appreciated.

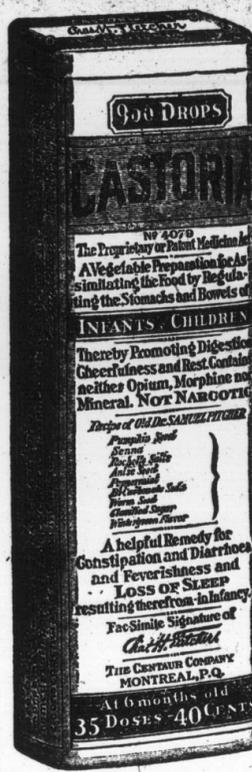
However the writer of these lines could not be persuaded to think that the Goal is yet reached nor will be until we become more conscious of the fact that education and christianity must become allied forces and unitedly become the chief factor in moulding the life of the Nation.

Therefore should we seek to inculcate in the minds of the Youth of our County ideals of Peace and Justice and a respect for the rights of others and to accomplish this special opportunities must be provided in right teaching including a hatred of War as wasteful and demoralizing and an understanding of the possibilities of international co-operation as a means of arriving at a just and lasting Peace.

An understanding of the economic inter-dependence of the Nations of the World and of the contribution which each has made to the economic and intellectual life of our country.

A love of country and a desire to serve humanity through the opportunity she provides a desire that Canada should always stand among the Nations of the Earth as a supporter of Freedom and Justice among and between all People.

A genuine respect for human life and a recognition of the inward sense of right and wrong and that any books or texts used in our Public Schools which do not hold up these ideals should be discontinued as not being in the interest of true education.



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The Great Ship "SEANDBREE" CITY OF BUFFALO
BUFFALO Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th CLEVELAND
Leave BUFFALO 9:00 P. M. Arrive CLEVELAND 7:30 A. M.
Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-In-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are sold for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C & B Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$10 Round Trip, with 5 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 12 inch wheelbase.
Beautifully colored sectional route chart of The Great Ship "SEANDBREE" sent on receipt of 5c cent. Also ask for our 2-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company
Cleveland, Ohio
The Great Ship "SEANDBREE"
—the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

FARE \$5.56

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

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

Baptist Church
R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

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

Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
Evening Service—7.00
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.
Song Service Evening Sunday at 6.45

PARISH OF
Lansdowne Rear
Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

18th. Sunday after Trinity
Christ Church, Athens—
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
2.30 p. m. Sunday School

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

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

Fall Fair Dates

- Arnprior.....Sept. 26-28
- Kingston.....Sept. 20-26
- Renfrew.....Sept. 20-23
- Spencerville.....Sept. 27, 28
- Wolfe Island.....Sept. 27-28

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



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LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
Departures Arrivals
7.10 A. M. 11.50 A. M.
3.15 P. M. 12.15 P. M.
5.05 P. M. 7.05 P. M.

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

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