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The Athens Reporter

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Prompt Service Athens Ont.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 21

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, February 10, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

Exchange Bulletin Board



This is a convenience that Farmers are appreciating more and more every day. If there is anything you want to buy—or if you have anything you wish to sell—post it on the Exchange Bulletin Board in this Bank. This service has proved a successful method of bringing buyer and seller together. It is free. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

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

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

AUCTION SALES.

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

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

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

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

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

Ice Cream, also Oysters in plate or bulk at Maud Addison's.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

The Merchants' Bank of Canada has just installed an additional nest of Safety Deposit Boxes, and you are cordially invited to inspect them. The number of burglaries and hold-ups is increasing alarmingly. Fires are ever occurring. Bonds, Stock Certificates and all other valuable documents should be properly safeguarded. If you own a Bond, Stock Certificate or other valuable papers, not necessarily negotiable, you need adequate protection.

If you require this kind of accommodation, you are respectfully requested to consult the Manager—you will find him in his office during banking hours.

Spend a profitable hour at the Full Gospel Meeting in the Holiness Movement Church next Sunday at 2 p. m. Come also to the Sunday School at 1 p. m. A warm welcome to all. A. D. Dewar, Pastor.

During the recent severe weather when it was necessary to fire heavy to keep up the heat, the pipes of Mr. Ever Coles home caught fire and in turn the ceiling also was ablaze. Mr. Cole had the presence of mind to use his chemical fire extinguisher and put out the blaze.

Mr and Mrs Osborne Shaver, Brockville, were guests of friends and relatives in Athens and vicinity this week.

Mrs D. A. Thompson, Wellington St. recently visited friends in Toronto.

Messrs Bennet and Alfred Hall Garretton were visitors at the home of their Uncies Mr Wm. Towriss.

Mr Robert Kearney has purchased the Stephen Knowlton farm on the Delta road.

A spark from the chimney caught the roof of Mr Bert Hayes house during this past week and had it not been for the fact the Mr Hayes had recently purchased a chemical fire extinguisher he would have probably lost his dwelling.

Mrs Rev. S. S. Lindsay of Forest Falls Ont. is spending some time in town with her sister Mrs M. Duclon and Mrs Jas. Wiltse and came principally to visit her brother Mr Richard Henderson who will shortly return to his home in the west.

Moving is the order of the day last week Mrs Lewis Stevens moved into their new home lately purchased from Mrs Wm. Parish on Wellington St. Then Mrs Rappell and Miss Grace took up residence in the house lately vacated by Mrs Culbert who has moved into her new home on Egin St. and this week Mr Emmet Covey and family moved into the house where Mrs Rappell had been living.

Dr Beaumont S. Cornell passed through Athens on Sunday on his way from Perth where he had been called professionally.

Guideboard Corner's

Shrove—Tide! Do not forget the pan-cakes sacred to the evening of Shrove Tuesday.

Mr Wallace Darling is slowly recovering from the effect of his serious accident.

Mr A. E. Donavon's recent remarks on water were as bright and sparkling as a glass of that precious fluid 'old as Adam' yet fresh as the morning dew.

Mrs Ettie Eaton spent the week end at her home here.

We note that the Courier of R. R. makes very perceptibly shorter time in covering his route since the advent of the New Year. The reason may be found in the old lines.

Glad the voice, and kind the yes That welcome my return at night.

Township Council

The Council met on Saturday 5th, inst at 2 o'clock. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by C. B. Howard seconded by G. B. Hayes that one hundred and fifty dog tags be ordered from the Municipal World. Carried.

Moved by C. B. Howard seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that the Auditors' report be accepted and their salaries paid. Carried.

Moved by G. B. Hayes Seconded by E. S. Earl that D. Fendlong be paid sixty dollars on stone piling contract Co. road No. 8. Carried.

Moved by Thos. G. Howorth seconded by E. S. Earl this Council pay \$6.50 its share of Engineer's and clerks fees re Wills' Ditch to the Council of Elizabethtown. Carried.

Moved by Ezra S. Earl seconded by C. B. Howard that we rent the floor of the hall to the Mission people for \$30.00 per year they do their own repairing. Carried.

By-Law for appointing certain Township Officers and consideration of commuting Statute Labour were laid over for a special meeting.

Moved by Ezra S. Earl seconded by Thos. Howorth that this Council do now adjourn until Saturday the fifth day of March or sooner if called by the reeve. Carried.

R. E. Corwell, Clerk.

WANTED

Brockville Jan. 29th, 1921
The United Counties of Leeds and Grenville

Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to noon Feb. 18th, 1921, for the position of Manager and Matron of House of Industry, near Athens.

The House of Industry Committee, will meet on that date to consider the applications received. Applicants should state age, and experience, and inclose a letter of reference.

The salary offered by the Committee for the above services of Manager and Matron is \$1000.00 per year.

Signed, W. Holmes
County Treasurer
Brockville Ont.

McLean's Grocery No Special Sale—But a Sale Every Day.

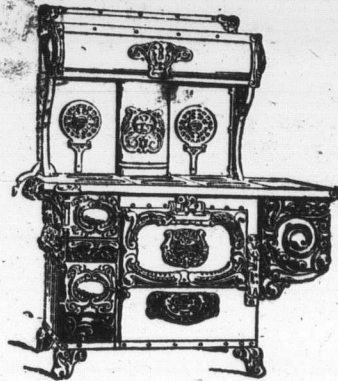
We quote just a few prices that are deserving of special mention:—

- BROOMS, special each 25c
- Lard, package 25c
- Corn, can 15c
- Figs, cooking, package 20c
- Prunes, package 25c
- Black Tea 50c
- Raisins, package 25c
- Onions, extra special bus. 1.50

Some Extra Nice Beef and a Nice Lot of Choice Dairy Butter on hand at very reasonable prices.

G. D. McLean,
Athens Proprietor

10% Discount on Stoves
We Have in Stock



The factories Have not yet intimated a decline in the price of stoves nor will this occur until there is a drop in the price of steel. Nevertheless we are offering this reduction to clear what stock we have on hand. We invite you to make an early inspection of the stoves we have on the floor.

THE
Earl Construction Company
Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON
Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

Get Your Milking Machine

NOW

We are representing the

EMPIRE

Any Reductions in Price will be allowed up to time of starting.

More Empires in use in this district than all other makes.

We have a supply of
CUTTERS

on hand which we will dispose of at very attractive prices to clear.

If you are thinking of buying a house we have several on our lists attractive prices

Singer Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

Final
Clearing
of all
Winter
Goods

We have a few odd
lines of

Men's and
Boys--

Suits and
Overcoats

Underwear, Sox
Coat Sweaters, Caps
Gloves and Mitts
to be sold at

LESS THAN COST

**The GLOBE
Clothing House**

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE

ONTARIO

Lends Fragrance to the simplest meal

"SALADA" TEA

is pure, wholesome and delicious.

Send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto



To Prevent a Fire.

Don't put in the ash barrel such articles as greasy paper, oily rags or waste which has been used to wipe machinery. Such articles may cause fires. Burn these things immediately after use.

Don't neglect to have the chimney flue cleaned once a year.

Don't leave holes in the flooring, walls, or ceiling. These enable fires to travel throughout the building when once started.

Don't use celluloid or similar substances near any flame, gaslight or match. They are dangerously inflammable and likely to cause fatal fires.

Don't pour gasoline or naphtha down the drain. Pour it on the ground if you must get rid of it. One pint of gasoline, naphtha or benzene makes two hundred feet of explosive vapor. One gallon of gasoline has substantially the power equal to 83 lbs. of dynamite.

Don't set kitchen or heating stoves close to woodwork. Put a metal shield behind the stove. Leave a little air space behind the shield. Bright tin is the best protector if not placed right up against the woodwork.

Don't use small gas stoves on wooden tables. Place metal protector under them. Be careful in using gas stoves, especially in lighting the oven, and if the meat or grease take fire, shut off the gas and throw salt, not water, on the flames.

Don't look for a gas leak with a lighted match or candle. You might suddenly find it—to your sorrow.

Don't leave doors of heaters or kitchen stoves open unless you provide a wire screen or net to catch live coals which may drop out.

Don't tamper with or extend electric wires; employ an electrician.

Don't keep gasoline other than in airtight metal cans painted red.

Don't fail to warn children of the dangerous bonfire.

A Home-Made Cooker.

If you can't get what you want make the most of what you have. Every day we run across proof that the successful person is the one who does this.

Mrs. William Grant wanted a fireless cooker. That is, she wanted one if she was sure they would do everything the demonstrator claimed for them, but she thought it would be a good thing to try it out before she put much money into one. The demonstrator had said they could be made at home, so she looked about to see what she could find around the house to convert into a fireless cooker.

An old metal trunk, somewhat rusty, a few circles of zinc which had once formed the smokestack on a house, some barley straw and one or two cooking utensils with tight-fitting covers looked promising.

She packed the trunk with the barley straw, cut circles to make the nests for the dishes from the zinc, and filled a cushion with asbestos to lay on top. The only money spent on the cooker was fifty cents for asbestos covers for insulation.

This cooker helped Mrs. Grant through the haying season, cooking her meals while she worked in the field. She and her husband are so pleased with it, that they are going to make an extra good one this winter.

A Game For the Children.

"Good Morning" requires ten to sixty or more players, and can be played in a schoolroom or parlor.

This is a very pretty sense-training game, as it cultivates discrimination through the sense of hearing. Little children are very fond of it, and it is most interesting and surprising to note the development of perceptive power through the playing of the game.

One player blinds his eyes. He may do this by going to a corner of the room and facing the wall, with his hand over his eyes; or a very pretty method is to have him go to the teacher or leader, with his face hidden in her lap, and her hands on either side of his head, like the blinkers of a horse.

The teacher silently points, then, to some other player in the class, who rises at once and says, "Good morning, David," (or whatever the child's name may be). The little guesser, if he has recognized the voice, responds with "Good morning, Arthur," (or other name). If he does not guess the

The Voice in The Night

PART I.

The little flames danced and flickered naughtily above the ripe coals in the grate, and the young man leaned forward, his elbows on his knees, and stared into the fire and quoted bitterly:

"To this Universe, the Why not knowing
Nor whence, like Water, willy-nilly
flowing;
And out of it, as Wind along the
Waste,
I know not Whither, willy-nilly blowing."

The old doctor puffed at his singeing brier, and smiled gently at the bowed young head. "The Rubaiyat" is strong wine," he murmured.

"Strong wine, but clear—and very fragrant," the young man returned swiftly and whirled to face his companion. "I tell you, Doctor Price, the utter futility of the whole thing makes me sick. How do we know we're on the right track—working and studying and giving ourselves, and plugging along like truck horses, thirty, forty and fifty years?"

The young man was straight and slender and strong; and he rose from his chair before the fire and paced across the room and back again. He turned and paused before the old doctor, and looked down at his friend, his eyes keen with doubt and sorrow. "How do we know there is any Being—any Thing—higher than we, hidden somewhere, who approves or disapproves?"

Doctor Price was a round, ruddy little man. His hair was silver white, and it was abundant, like snow on the roof after a heavy storm. The old physician had weathered many storms, and fierce ones; but save for the snowy whiteness of his hair, they had left no mark upon him. His eyes lurked beneath great, bristling brows, and twinkled steadily in the face of peril and travail and grief. His lips were steady, yet firm; and his voice was steady and kind.

"If one does not know, it is a little hard at times," he said quietly. "The young man threw out his hands with an appealing gesture. "I don't want money," he exclaimed. "I don't care whether people applaud me or condemn me. But, Doctor Price—I've got to know, in my own heart, that I am right or life isn't worth the fight."

He dropped in his chair again and stared at the dancing little flames. The doctor turned and studied the proud young profile, for a moment, lovingly.

"Did you ever have what men call a narrow escape?" he asked, after a moment. "The young man looked up with quick surprise. "A narrow escape?" he repeated. "Why—I don't know. Probably not. I've not led an adventurous life, you know."

"All lives are adventurous," said the physician gently. "Each minute of continued life is an adventure. You are a physician now, son. You know how little it takes to snuff the candle. Is it not a little wonderful, when men

die so easily, that so many of us live?"

The young man's fine brow clouded thoughtfully. "Perhaps," he admitted. "What of that?"

"I have sometimes fancied," explained the old doctor, "that the very fact that a man or a woman is permitted to grow to maturity, threading a precarious way through the infinite and deadly perils that beset the path, is fair proof that that man or that woman is being preserved and guided to a given destiny—saved for the performance of a given task."

"It is mere chance—nothing more," the young man insisted. He quoted again:

"The Eternal Saki from the Bowl has poured
Millions of Bubbles like us, and will pour."

"If the bubble happens not to burst—that proves nothing," he added. "But, suppose," the old doctor suggested, "suppose that we imagine that each of us is under the protection of a sort of private secret service—just as the King is guarded wherever he goes. Does that not testify that we are guarded and guided toward a particular task—as he is?"

The young man laughed shortly. "It might—if it were true," he said.

Doctor Price smoked in silence for a little space; and he smiled thoughtfully at the glowing coals, as though at some pleasant memory. By and by, he shifted a little in his chair and turned to the young man. "I visited the State prison ten days ago," he remarked.

"I remember," the young fellow nodded, his interest showing in his eyes. "What about it?"

"In the prison," said the old physician, "I heard the end of a story that began many years ago—and it has given me, somehow, a curious little certainty that none of us are accidents. Also, my son, it made me very humbly proud that such a manifest and certain proof should come to me that—secret-service operatives have guarded my steps."

The young man frowned with perplexity. "I don't understand—" he began.

"I do not understand myself," said the old doctor. "But—I will tell you, if you like."

The young man nodded swiftly. "Please," he said; and the physician knocked the dottle from his pipe into the grate, filled and lighted the pipe, and smoked thoughtfully for a time, as though marshaling his recollections. At length he began: "It was a good many years ago, said the old doctor, that I had among my patients an elderly woman of some wealth, who lived on a lonely road, perhaps half a mile from any other house, and five or six miles from here. She was, as I have said, wealthy. Her husband had been dead for some years, and she lived alone with an occasional visit from her nephew, a son of her husband's brother, whose parents were dead. This woman—it is not necessary

that I reveal her name—distrusted the young man, perhaps rightfully; and as she grew older she decided that her original intention to bequeath her property to him was a mistake. He was dissolute, she believed; and she was a devout woman, and was not willing that she should furnish him the means of his own ruin.

About five years before her death, she made a will leaving the young man only a few dollars. The remainder of her considerable estate was to go to a certain worthy charity. The will was drawn by her attorney, in my presence, and I was one of the two witnesses. The other witness, an old woman who had been housekeeper for my patient for many years, died a year after the will was drawn. The attorney, who drew the document, was killed in an accident two years later. At the time of which I speak, therefore, I was the only other person, besides herself, who knew of the existence of the will. She kept it at her home, and by her request the attorney had retained no copy of the document. This explanation may be tedious; but it is a necessary groundwork for what followed.

One night, in March, I was summoned by telephone to come to the woman's home. It was a bitter, rainy night, and the long drive did not attract me; furthermore, I knew the woman was not at the time seriously ill. Nevertheless, the summons was insistent, and I obeyed it. In those days automobiles had not come to help us on such occasions; but my horse was a stout animal, and I fastened the curtains about my buggy and drew the waterproof robe up to my chin and set out.

(Continued in next issue.)

Which?

Suppose upon thy right hand stretched a road,

Shaded by trees and very fair to see,
Bordered with flowers and ever verdant sod,

And one should say, "I give the choice to thee

Between this road, which thou must tread alone,

And this, which lieth here upon thy left,

Narrow and cheerless, rough with many a stone,

Arid and waste, of trees and flowers bereft—

Yet, listen! If the latter choice be thine,

Love's self shall walk beside thee all the way—

Wouldst thou accept that fellowship divine,

Or choose the easier path? Beloved, say!

Who Was Responsible?

"Daddy," piped the little darling, "is the sea a mile deep?" Daddy, who was also an editor, glanced up irritably from a huge pile of manuscript. "I don't know," he snapped. The little one looked disappointed. A little later she inquired: "Is the moon really made of cheese, daddy?" Again came the response: "I don't know."

Another look of disappointment, another silence, and another question: "Do cannibals use postage stamps?" No less savage than the cannibals themselves was the distracted manuscript reader as he roared for the third time: "I don't know." "Well, I say, daddy," exclaimed the youthful inquirer, very seriously, "who made you an editor?"

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of all kinds made into
NEW RUGS
Rug Rugs Woven, Carpets Cleaned
Send card for catalogue.
SANITARY CARPET CLEANING CO.
83 Ryerson Ave., Toronto

INDUSTRIES FAIR IS GROWING

BIG INCREASE IN BRITISH EXHIBITS.

Held This Year in Three Different Sections, at London, Birmingham and Glasgow.

Indications are that the British Industries Fair is to be decidedly larger and more comprehensive this year than ever before, says a London despatch. It will be held in three sections, at London and Birmingham from February 2 to March 4, and at Glasgow from February 28 to March 11.

Last year the London section of the fair was held in the Crystal Palace, but because of the increase in the number of exhibits it will be held in the White City this year. The idea of having the Glasgow section open a week later is to give buyers and visitors an opportunity to visit all three sections of the fair without being rushed.

As in the past only British manufacturers will be allowed to exhibit, and only their own wares. No duplications will be permitted. Attendance will be by invitation only, which in New York may be obtained from the British Consul-General, 44 Whitehall Street.

Exhibits Have Wide Range.

The lines to be exhibited in London are books, cutlery, silver, jewelry, watches, clocks, haberdashery, glassware, china, earthenware, stoneware, paper, stationery, stationers' sundries, printing, medical and surgical instruments, leather for the fancy goods, bookbinding and upholstery trades, brushes, brooms, toys, sporting goods, scientific and optical instruments, photographic supplies, drugs, musical instruments, furniture and basketware.

At Birmingham lighting fixtures, cook stoves and utensils, general hardware, tools of all descriptions, metal furniture, saddlery and harness, firearms, fishing rods and tackle, machinery beltings, India rubber goods, weighing and measuring appliances, paints, architectural metal works, steel and hemp rope, cordage and string.

At Glasgow textiles of all descriptions, ready-made clothing, including hosiery, hats, caps, shoes and gloves; carpet and upholstery materials, foodstuffs, prepared and preserved; beverages, chemicals and dyes.

You Will Live to Laugh.

I remember that when what seemed a terrible catastrophe befell me, when the future looked very black, indeed, and it seemed as if there was no chance for me to get on my feet again, a friend said: "You won't believe it, but the time will come when you will laugh at this calamity, think of it as being a good thing for you."

I have lived to prove the truth of this man's prophecy; I have lived to think that all the misfortunes that have ever happened to me have, in a way, helped me. Each unfortunate experience has made me wiser, more careful, more determined to compensate for the mistakes and blunders and failures, and I can't help feeling that my life is richer for these trials, as painful and humiliating as they have been, apparently, irremediable.

All things work together or those who try to do their best, who are honest and earnest. Through mistakes we arrive at the goal of comparative perfection. If we are in earnest and intelligent, and do our level best to win out, we shall do so in spite of the multitude of mistakes and blunders, the mortifying errors we make.

I once heard an editor of a great magazine say that his publication had risen out of its mistakes; that it had won out over a multitude of schemes and experiments, very few of which had ever proved successful in themselves. But the perpetual effort to better the publication, the perpetual effort to get ahead, had resulted in a real success.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

During one period of seven years, over 8,000 earthquake shocks were recorded in Japan.

Queenston, on the Niagara River, was named after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George the First.

Fun Exchange

The Ratepayer Publishing Co. of Toronto, 21 No. 6 Columbia Ave., will buy jokes, old news, fresh or stale, on any topic. Must be less than 50 words. Send your contributions today. Liberal rates.

**COARSE SALT
LAND SALT**
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

FORESTS OF CANADA ARE SOURCE OF RICH REVENUE



LOG BOOM ON A NEW BRUNSWICK RIVER



B.C. WOODS

BRINGING IN THE BIG CEDARS

Canada's 225 million acres of merchantable timber is the second largest asset of her natural resources wealth. The bulk of this timber is within easy reach of the tidewater. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia can almost dump their logs in the oceans, while Quebec and Ontario have the St. Lawrence River for a path to the sea.

In 1908 the greater part of Canadian lumber exports went out in the raw state; only a little over one-third was manufactured in Canada. The next year saw a strong and continued increase in industrial development and by 1917 the tables had quite turned. In that year more than 70% of Canada's lumber exports were manufactured, and less than one-third left the country in a raw state.

Ever increasing demand for pulpwood and paper is responsible in large measure for this rapid development. American imports of Canadian pulpwood (all kinds) for four months, ending July 31st, 1920, amounted to \$20,839,881. According to latest statistics Canada's available supply of pulpwood is 901,000,000 cords and covers 350,000 square miles. Over a third of this spruce and balsam stands in the eastern provinces, convenient to the eastern states with their many newspapers and publishing houses. It is estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, this supply will hold out for 62 years. Strict cutting regulations, wise conservation and reforestation plans are looked to prevent the annihilation of Canadian forests and lumbering industries.

British Columbia's woods are attracting much foreign capital. American money is going into new pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast. Approximately, 85% of all capital invested in the paper pulp industry in Canada is American. An English syndicate is building a \$250,000 furniture factory in British Columbia. Box factories flourish all over the province. The small fruits, vegetable, honey and poultry ranches of the southern part of the province need countless crates and boxes for getting their produce to market. British Columbia's strategic situation for shipping to Pacific Coast ports and the Orient, its numerous good harbors and the fact that the climate permits all the year round lumbering have not been overlooked by capital seeking investment.

Waterproof Shoes.

The United States Bureau of Chemistry has worked out a method by which anybody can make his shoes waterproof unless they have holes in them.

The chief reason why shoes ordinarily are not waterproof is that the seams admit moisture. Thus the feet get damp and the wearer is liable to catch cold.

An occasional use of castor oil on shoe uppers will help to make them waterproof, but too much should not be used lest it interfere with the "shine." Much better, especially for use in winter, is a mixture of twelve ounces of tallow and four ounces of cod oil. Melted together by moderate heat, the stuff should be applied warm and thoroughly to the edge of the sole and the welt, where footgear is most liable to leak.

The sole can be best waterproofed by letting the shoe stand for fifteen minutes in a shallow pan containing enough of the grease to cover the sole.

Thus protected, one need not wear overshoes, which, while they keep water out, also keep perspiration in. Moreover, they are cold in winter and hot in summer.

Improved Pocketknife Has Novel Features.

A new knife is made in various types, from the long, heavy hunting knife to the tiny watch-chain knife. It may be best described as a device wherein the blade, when in use, is held rigidly in position, and when not in use, is completely concealed. When closed, the knife is dustproof, and can be made waterproof if desired. An important improvement, from the angles of utility and manufacture, is the elimination of the steel back-spring, which constitutes a large part of the cost of the ordinary pocket-knife. Also, blades are interchangeable. By the simple method of unscrewing the pin holding the blade, another blade can be quickly substituted. Thus a hunter can, in a moment, substitute a skinning blade for the ordinary blade in his knife.

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dyed-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

An Ingenious Invention.

With an ingenious tuning device arranged in the form of a small book, and using a walking stick as a mast for the antenna wire, a British officer has contrived a radio-receiving set of extreme simplicity and portability. By opening the pocket-size book to greater or less degree, and varying the antenna length, reception is adjusted to wave lengths between 300 and 2,500 metres. With this equipment, using a regular head telephone, messages have been received from stations more than 500 miles distant.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD SPIRITS

Depend Upon the Condition of the Blood—Keep it Rich, Red and Pure.

When a doctor tells you that you are anemic, he simply means, in plain English, that your blood is weak and watery. But this condition is one that may easily pass into a hopeless decline if prompt steps are not taken to enrich the blood. Poor blood, weak, watery blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, poor digestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous irritability and many other troubles. To poor blood is due the pimples and blotches, the muddy complexion that disfigures so many faces. To have good health, a good complexion and a cheerful manner, the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. This is easily done through the use of a blood enriching tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to help enrich the blood which reaches every nerve and every organ of the body, bringing with it health, strength and new activity. That is why people who occasionally use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always feel bright, active and strong.

Mrs. E. E. Cook, Simcoe, Ont., gives strong testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the blood is in an anemic condition, she says: "I have been a sufferer for some years from a run down condition of the system. I suffered from pains in the back, twitching of the nerves and muscles, my appetite was poor, I had indigestion and would get drowsy after eating. My hands and feet were almost always cold, and though I was constantly doctoring, the medicine I took did not help me. I had practically given up hope of good health, until a friend from Hamilton came to visit me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It took some persuasion, but finally I consented to try them. I have reason to be grateful that I did, for after using seven boxes I felt like a new person. I have gained in weight, have a better color and my work is now a pleasure. For this condition my thanks are due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot praise them too highly."

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

There are practically no women auto drivers in Argentina.

The Boy Scouts Association.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Provincial Council of Ontario of the Boy Scout Association held in Toronto on Friday, January 28th, was the most largely attended meeting that body has ever had, some fifty members of the Council and representatives from various sections of the province being in attendance. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Vice-President of the Council, presided in the absence of the President, Mr. Gilbert E. Fauquier, who is spending the winter in Italy.

Reports presented to the meeting indicated that the organization in Ontario is now reaching practically 9,000 boys, there having been a substantial increase both in the number of troops and in public interest in the Scout movement since the early summer. It was also stated that the Provincial Board of Honour which deals with all applications for awards for life-saving, etc., dealt with seven meritorious cases during the first six months it was in office. Of these, two were for saving persons from death by fire, four for gallantry in water accidents, and one for specially good services rendered to the Boy Scout Movement. One boy saved two children from certain death in a fire which destroyed their home in which they were quarantined because they were suffering from scarlet fever. The scout not only performed the rescue at great risk to himself, but in doing so contracted a severe attack of the disease.

For the year 1921 Mr. Gilbert E. Fauquier, of Ottawa, was re-elected President, and Mr. W. K. George, of Toronto, Provincial Commissioner. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, of Toronto, and Rev. Fr. Hebert, of Ottawa, are the Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. H. A. Lawrence and G. H. Ross respectively are the Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer. The new Executive Committee consists of Sir John Eaton, C. C. Ellis, A. B. Fisher, J. E. Ganong, J. G. Gibson, Lt.-Col. Hendrie, John G. Kent, Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall, C. B. McNaught, John A. Northway, A. J. Mitchell, J. F. M. Stewart, H. R. Tudhope, A. J. Gough and J. J. Vaughan. Messrs. Frank Arnold, K. C., H. A. Lawrence, T. Albert Brown and A. T. Reid were re-elected to the Board of Honour.

Thrifty Boy.
Mother—"Oh, Freddy! I thought you were trying to economize, and here I find you with both jam and butter on your bread."
Freddy—"Why, of course, mother. One piece of bread does for both."
It is not Christianity that is a failure, it is the lack of it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

A Plea.

My life is what I made it, good or ill. Let me forever know this, and be still. I would not lay to destiny or fate. The failures that are mine, or over-rate. Those fruitless efforts made. But looking on this life as but a grade. I would with contrite spirit strongly strive To let what good there is in me survive.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Her use of them leads her to believe there is no other medicine to equal them for any of the many minor ailments of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Eugene Boisvert, East Aldfield, Que., writes: "My baby was terribly constipated, but after the use of Baby's Own Tablets he is entirely well again. I am so well satisfied with the Tablets that I lose no opportunity in recommending them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To Study Pain in "Phantom" Limbs.

Dr. G. Jefferson, of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, has just received a grant for the purpose of studying the after-history of amputation cases, particularly those in which pain is felt in "phantom" limbs, the former members which no longer exist. Dr. George Riddick, of London, in discussing "phantom limbs," says: "When a person has an amputation of a leg or an arm it is a fact that he often complains of pain in the missing member. He may be wearing a cork leg at the time, but the feeling is that the foot is still there. Sometimes this peculiarity is distressing and, although it may last only a few months, cases are known in which persons who have had only one arm or leg for years have complained of aches and pains in the limbs they had lost."

"Cascarets" If Sick, Bilious, Headachy

"To-night sure! Let a pleasant, harmless Cascaret work while you sleep and have your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving regular by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 and 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too."

How Animals Sleep.

Elephants sleep standing up. When in a herd a certain number will always stand watch while the others sleep, for the big, powerful beasts are timid and cautious at night and will not go to sleep unguarded. Bats sleep head downward, hanging by their hind claws. Birds, with few exceptions, sleep with their heads turned tailward over the back and the beak thrust beneath the wing. Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting ashore they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle. Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketed by their bushy tails. Lions, tigers and cat animals stretch themselves out flat upon the side. Their muscles twitch and throb, indicating that they are light and restless sleepers. Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have screens that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light, for they sleep in the daytime.

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, fermentation or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Adv.

Quarantine.

"This child has the scarlet fever," cautioned the doctor, picking up his hat, "and must be kept apart from the other children. Do you understand?" "Oh, do," replied the father. The next morning early the physician again called. When the Irishman observed the doctor glancing around the room, he said: "Oh! I soon how him here, doctor. Ye told me t' keep 'im separate from the rest, an' seen' as hev only th' wan bed fr' th' love iv us. O! sent 'im over t' slape wid th' lad next door!"

No Acquaintance With Water.
"Could you do something for a poor old sailor?" asked the seedy-looking wanderer at the gate.
"Poor old sailor!" echoed the woman at work at the tub.
"Yes, ma'am. I followed the water for sixteen years."
"Well," said the woman, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."
There are two kinds of religion: creeds and deeds.

Used Autos

BREAKEY SELL'S THEM. USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or less, or of same distance if you wish. In as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.
BEING mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.
Breakey's Used Car Market
408 Yonge Street, Toronto

New Uses for Paper.

We have heard of paper suits, and we have all donned paper hats at children's parties, but Germany is putting paper to an even more unique use. Whilst travelling in Germany recently an Englishman was struck by the curious window straps in the German trains. Instead of being the orthodox leather ones they appeared to be made of some very strong twisted fibre.
Later he was able to procure a portion of one of these straps, and, on investigating, found that they were simply made of paper. It had been twisted into tiny strands, and twisted again and again, then probably treated with something to strengthen it, for the straps must needs be very strong to hold up a carriage window, especially as those in the German trains are of a large and heavy type.
The seats in many of the trains are also covered with the same substance, while baskets and many other articles are made in the same way.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums.—A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

Mr. Paderewski's Title to Fame.

The Polish patriot and pianist, Mr. Paderewski, is keenly interested in farm stock. He once bought some prize pigs in Essex, a transaction to which the newspapers gave much publicity. Not long after he had made the purchase he was looking into the pigsty at a certain farm, when the farmer came up and began to talk. Being anxious to impress the visitor with his importance, the farmer led him to a sty that he had not seen and, pointing to the inmates, said, "Do you see them pigs? I've sold them to Mr. Paderewski, the great pig dealer from abroad!"

Most Wonderful Thing.

"Tell me, Jamie, what was the most wonderful thing you saw while at sea?"
"I think the strangest thing I saw was the flying fish."
"No, laddie, dinna mak' a fule o' yer thirder. Wha ever heard o' a fish feem?"
"Another strange thing I saw when crossing the Red Sea. We dropped anchor, and when we raised it again there was one of the wheels of Pharoah's chariot on it."
"Aye, laddie, I believe you. We've scripture for that."
New York City has a foreign-born population amounting to 41 per cent. of the whole. Only 3 per cent. of London's population is foreign born.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Keep it Dark.
Johnson—"De Brown never speaks of his family tree."
Bronson—"I expect it's much too shady."

Dining Out.
"Where is the man who keeps this restaurant?" said the disgusted patron.
"He's gone out to lunch," replied the waiter.

A Compromise.
Patient—"Doctor, I'll compromise with you on that bill of yours."
Doctor—"Compromise! What do you mean?"
Patient—"Well, I'll pay for your medicine, and return your visits."

Model Husband.
Mrs. Newbridge—"Oh, dearie, I meant this to be a cottage pudding, but it wouldn't rise."
True Husband—"That's all right, sweetest. Shall we call it a flat pudding?"

One of the Family.
Mrs. Puff (to the new maid)—"But, Alice, there are only two in the family—Mr. Puff and myself. Why had you set places for three?"
The New Maid—"But, ma'am, the cook told me that you had a piano-player in the house."

Scotch Thrift.
It was dinner-time the day after the wedding.
"What's this?" said MacTavish.
"Stewed fruit?"
"Aye," replied his bride. "Dinna ye like stewed fruit?"
"Indeed, I do," replied MacTavish.
"But what hae ye done with a' your rice we got yesterday?"

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!

Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.
A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness.—All druggists!



MONTH OLD BABY HAD SKIN TROUBLE
On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.
"My baby was only a month old when her face and hands started to get red and scaly. The eczema started in the form of water blisters and itched and burned. She was so cross and fretful she could not sleep."
"This lasted nine months when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Soap with two boxes of Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Oscar Pillion, Amherstburg, Ontario, May 7, 1918.
Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.
Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

You don't have to suffer

BAUME BENGUE

relieves pain of headache, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
\$1.00 a tube.
THE LEEMING BROS. CO., LTD.
MONTREAL.
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengue's
RELIEVES PAIN

FREEZONE.

Corns Lift Off with Fingers

Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. It doesn't hurt a bit. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without a particle of pain.

WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request.

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO.
PATENT ATTORNEYS
32 SHIPMAN CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, CANADA

INVENTIONS

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
E. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
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Classified Advertisements.

THE TORONTO FREE HOSPITAL, near Weston, Ontario, in addition with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers to young women desirous of becoming qualified nurses a three-year course of general training; attractive residence; single rooms. For salary and other information apply Lady Superintendent, Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ontario.

Two Smiths.
The vicar's name was Smith, and he had recently been honored by the degree of D.D. The doctor of the village was also named Smith.
A stranger came one day to the place and asked a native the way to Dr. Smith's house.
"Which Dr. Smith do you mean, sir?" was the reply; "im what preaches or 'im what practises?"

MONEY ORDERS.
The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

After many years of work the Pyrenees mountains have been pierced with a tunnel that will permit French and Spanish railroads to be connected.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Among the 241 delegates of the 41 nations represented at the League of Nations, not a sign of a military or naval uniform was visible.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Tooth Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

"Pain's enemy" - I'll say it is!

WHEN you want quick comforting relief from any "external" pain, use Sloan's Liniment. It does the job without staining, rubbing, bandaging. Use freely for rheumatism, neuralgia, aches and pains, sprains and strains, backache, sore muscles.

Keep it handy

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

At all druggists

Surnames and Their Origin

JACKSON
Variations—Jacks, Jaxon, Jakes, Jake, Jacox.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.
Here is a group of family names, the derivation of which seems quite obvious. As a matter of fact, it's only half obvious.
You think these names all trace back to the given name of Jack. So they do. But they all also trace back to the given name of James. In the case of the individual family it is impossible to determine which, unless the ancestry of the family can be traced back to the person from whom it took the surname; and then the research will fall unless there is enough of the history of that individual available to determine whether his medieval neighbors called him "Jack" because his name was John or because it was James.
The nickname of Jack was, if anything, more commonly used for the given name of James than of John in the middle ages. And really the discussion gets more confusing as we go on, for we pause here to remark that the name of James in the middle ages was not James at all, but "Jacobus," and that to-day the French form of the name is "Jacques." That is why the nickname of Jack was more often the variation of James than of John.
The manner in which the family names of Jackson and Jaxon were evolved from Jack is, of course, quite clear. Jaxon, not a very common variation, has been developed from Jack in the same way that Hancock was built up on Han (from Johan, or John), through the diminutive ending "cock."

PACKER
Variation—Packman.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—An occupation.
The family names of Packer and Packman come down to us from the expressmen and purloining agents of the middle ages.
They were not, of course, followers of calling strictly parallel to those of the modern expressman and purchasing agent, yet the similarity is close enough to warrant the use of those terms "with reservations."
Their economic reason for existence was the result of poor communication facilities in the middle ages. The housewife who lived just outside London or any other city could not run into town to do a little shopping as easily as she could to-day. A journey of even a few miles was a fairly serious and time-consuming proposition. Nor did all of the ladies who had the funds and the desire to spend them in the larger shops of the cities have the servants and horses at their disposal that their more wealthy sisters of the nobility had. Hence the "packer," or "packman."
The "packer" was a trustworthy individual of sound judgment and reputation in his own community who acted as the go-between for those of that community who wished to shop in the city. He gave "express" service by riding a horse instead of driving a cart. His customers trusted him with their money and their tastes, and he brought their purchases back to them in his saddlebags.
As the name appears in the Writ of Parliament and other old records, first as purely descriptive of a calling, and later as a family name, it was spelled "Pakkers," "Packore," or "Pakeman."

The Sweetness of Wheat and Malted Barley is the sweetness of

Grape-Nuts

The delicately rich flavor, natural to the grains, is developed through 20 hours baking. Grape-Nuts needs no added sugar, and is rich in nourishment of a form easy to digest.

This ready-cooked food is economical

"There's a Reason"



SERVICE.—This Bank, for the past 45 years, has done its share in the development of the business of the Dominion. Our experience and equipment are at the service of every customer.

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ATHENS BRANCH
W. A. Johnson, Manager

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Auction Sales—40 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.
Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.
Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.

William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

In Memorium

Warren—In loving memory of our dear Husband and Father Jacob Warren who departed this life Feb. 13, 1920

The midnight stars are gleaming upon a lonely grave,
Where sleeping without dreaming lies, one we could not save

In dreams we see his dear sweet face
And kiss his placid brow,
And whisper as we loved him then
We love his memory now.

His widow and family.

In Memoriam—In loving memory of our Darlings, Dr. C. S. Dunham Jan. 26, 1911, and Lena Dunham-Kilborn July 26th, 1920
Gone to the great beyond.

It is only those who have lost can tell the pain and grief of the last Farewell, Loving children gentle and kind, beautiful memories left behind.

Some day we hope to meet them
Some day we know not when
To clasp their hands in a better land
Never to part again.
Mr and Mrs M. L. Dunham.
Vancouver, B. C.

CONSULT
F. E. Eaton
FRANKVILLE
Auctioneer

When you want to get the best results obtainable—Moderate charges.
Write or Phone to Mr. Eaton at Frankville or apply at Reporter Office for dates, bills, etc.

Charleston

Mr Wm. Kennedy our local painter is decorating the home of R. W. Steacy who recently put in a new archway and hardwood floors.

Several of this community attended the Fell Ringers Entertainment on Monday evening and the Drama "Mary's Mission" on Thursday evening.

Mr W. N. Bomen, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs W. J. Webster returned to his home in Brockville.

Mrs Riley of Toledo is a guest of her brother, Mr Ed. Burns.

Miss Luella Moorehead is visiting friends in Sand Bay.
The patrons of Warburton Cheese Factory have decided to send their milk for a while at least at the Eastern Ontario milk product Co. of Gananoque, which is to be in operation March 1st.

Warburton

W. Heferan, Kingston was a visitor at his home here over Sunday.

R. Foster Brockville was a visitor here for a couple of days last week. He and Mrs Foster attended the silver wedding of Mr and Mrs Edward Foster Glen Morris, on Friday evening.

W. Halliday held his sale of farm stock and implements on Friday. Mr Halliday had a very fine herd. Although cattle did not sell as high as last winter still Mr Halliday's sold higher than at most of sales this winter.

Mr and Mrs Harry Halliday, Brockville were visitors over Sunday at the former's parents Mr and Mrs W. Halliday.

E. Foster, Glen Morris is here drawing wood for his brother R. Foster.

Miss May Latimer has been visiting in Athens.

Is the day of miracles past some say yes the day of miracles is past but how will they account for the change of heart in men and women I pray all doubters on the question of miracles to read the 55 chapter of Isaiah. And especially note the last verse of the chapter which says "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fig tree and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree." Gods word is true whether we believe it or not.

Those who were at Methodist Church Sunday evening had proof of the transforming power of God, when 16 young men citizens of Westport some of them had been on the Hockey Team there, one a Dr of Dentistry others young men of various business occupations. Dr Stevens and most of the other young men stepped out of satans ranks about a month ago and joined the army of King. Immanuel now their hearts are full of praise to God for His mercy to them in changing their hearts and making them willing to take His yoke of service on them and to go forth to battle against sin in its many hidden forms.

These 16 young soldiers motored down to Athens for Christs sake to give what help they might against sin which is now on in Athens. "No the day of miracles is not passed"

An Old Soldier.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, s.s.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Auction Sales

H. W. Imerson, Auct.
On Monday, Feb. 14, at 1 p. m.
George P. Roddick, Soperton, Farm Stock and Implements.
H. W. Imerson, Auct.

A Screaming Success

(From Swan River Star)

The Bowsman Players most successfully put on the Comedy drama "Too Many Husbands" in the G. W. V. A. hall, Bowsman, on Wednesday evening, this week. On this occasion standing room was at a premium, and from the time the curtain rose till the conclusion of the performance the large audience was most delightfully entertained. Each member of the company played their individual parts most accurately, and drew forth encore after encore till the conclusion. Between acts the audience was favored with vocal solos by Mrs F. A. Mathews and James Leary. The Bowsman Orchestra furnished splendid music for both play and dance. The effort of the Bowsman Players on this occasion has met with such unstinted approval that the directors of the play have decided to give another performance on Friday evening next, February 4th. The play will start immediately after the arrival of the west-bound train on that evening.

To the Bowsman Players:—Hearty congratulations to you all! Your play "Too Many Husbands" was a great success. Each one of the players acted more like professionals than amateurs, and deserve credit for the way the individual part played. Bowsman is to be complimented on having such good talent, and we must show our appreciation by extending our patronage in the future. To Mr Vernon Baker, who had control, we extend the most sincere congratulations, and wish him every success in his future efforts.

Again thanking the Bowsman Players for their untiring efforts in behalf of our cause.

Signed on behalf of Bowsman Branch. G. W. V. A.

J. W. H. Ellerick, Sec. Treas.

Just in Time

To Save Lives

THE visitor was ushered into the little living-room. Through a back window one glimpsed three children busy over mud pies. The last time the visitor had seen the young mother and her husband had been at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Some months previous to that both had developed tuberculosis. Future health—life, indeed—depended on prompt measures. Yet, if the husband stopped earning, how could they live. Their despair had been tragic. In just such cases the "Muskoka Free" fulfils its mission. Husband and wife were sent there and given every care. Grandmother, with financial help from the Samaritan Club, kept the children. To-day, they are home again, cured.

"We went just in time," said the young wife, gratefully, a tender light in her eyes as she glanced at the little mud-pie cooker.

Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Treasurer, 223 College Street, Toronto.



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Department

Easily accessible by Rural Phone
THE ATHENS REPORTER

Has Miss Rappell given up the agency for the California toilet articles? No indeed she has not and wishes her friends and customers to know that she has not given up such good articles just because she happened to have a few other good things for sale. Miss Rappell will be pleased to take and fill your order at any time so give her a call whenever you need anything in the toilet line.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

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A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

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Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

Our Big Sale is over, but don't overlook the fact that our prices are always low and our stock the best.

R. J. CAMPO

Athens

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Advertise in the Reporter

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN
Post Graduate New York Lying-in Hospital and other New York Hospitals.

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

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

FOUND—A Female Hound, white and black and tan, Owner can have same by paying for this adv't and proving property.—apply to Robert Holmes, Route 4, Athens.

FOR SALE—1 Set Light Bobsleighs, 1 Cutter and 1 Robe, apply to James Gordon, Woolled Mills, Athens.

CUTTER and Robe for Sale—In first class condition, apply to A. W. Johnston Post Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The property formerly occupied by W. B. Percival on Victor's St Athens—apply to W. J. Taber, President of the Leeds Farmers Co-operative Ltd.

GRINDING—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Mr Clifford Crummy, Lake Eloida will do grinding. 15c per hundred weight.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The following winter service is now in effect, giving excellent train connections to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and intermediate points, also to Western Canada, and Pacific and Atlantic coast points:

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|-------------|------------|
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| 3.15 p.m. | 11.55 a.m. |
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Sunday Service.

| Departures. | Arrivals. |
|-------------|-----------|
| 7.50 a.m. | 8.00 p.m. |

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A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
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The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

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

PARISH OF

Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

First Sunday in Lent

Christ Church, Athens—
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer.
7.30 p.m. Tuesday, Address with Lantern
7.30 p.m. Friday, Litany and Devotional Address

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
3 p.m.—Evening prayer.

St. Paul's, Delta—
9.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
10.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

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

Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
7.00 p.m.—Church Service.
Subject—"Why I am a Christian"
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.



The Surprise in the Freight Car.
"The freight coming!" called Clifford, the station agent's little son, to his friend Mollie. "Don't you see the smoke and hear the rails singing? She's at the curve, now, and will be here soon."

A few moments later the freight train came roaring round the curve. It slowed down with a great puffing and grinding and was soon switched to an empty place in the yards. That train had been a long time on the way, for almost a month had passed since it had been loaded with sweet-smelling pine boards up in the forest country. The river had risen and swept away two railway bridges, and so the train was very late.

"Please don't take out all the boards," Clifford begged when a man came to unload. "Father has bought enough of the lumber to fix up a playground for Mollie and me. We are going to have a seesaw, a sliding board and a little house. Could we come down in the morning and take out our boards?" he asked.

The man nodded, and the children ran off, satisfied, to their homes. "I'll be down right after breakfast," Clifford called.

But it was Mollie that was first at the tracks the next morning. The little girl, who was lame, lived with her mother in a small cottage a little way below the station. She had never had a real playmate until Clifford's family moved in to the neighborhood from a nearby city. And she had scarcely ever owned a plaything, either. No wonder she came running down to the siding just after sunrise and peered with such eagerness into the car.

But she only peeped in; then she ran away with a startled look on her face. Turning the corner of the station swiftly, she ran into Clifford. "What's the matter, Mollie?" he asked.

Mollie's eyes were big. "The Little People came into our freight car last night, Clifford," Mollie said. "I heard them rustling round in there and I saw their red jackets." Clifford laughed. "You have been reading your fairy book again," he

said. "Come over to the car with me and we'll see whether any Little People are there."

Mollie turned without a word and followed him back to the siding. She stood and watched him while he climbed into the car.

"Be careful," she called, "or you'll frighten them away."

In a moment the boy came scrambling down. He looked a little bewildered.

"You saw them!" Mollie said in triumph.

"I saw something queer," Clifford answered blinking. "A little thatched house and some small creatures in red that moved so fast that I could not get a good look at them."

"I knew I was right," said Mollie. They decided to go and get some cookies.

"Whatever they are," Clifford said wisely, "they'll be glad to have something to eat."

They ran off and came back a little later with a supply of fresh cookies. Creeping cautiously up to the car, they laid their offerings just inside the door and then backed off.

"They're bound to be hungry after that long trip," said Mollie. After a minute or two there was a slight rustle inside the car. Then a little object flashed into sight. It gave one peck at the cookies in the door and uttered a quick call. Another little creature came hurrying up.

The two watchers backed off still farther, laughing as they went. "There are your Little People," Clifford said.

"Red vests, not red jackets!" Mollie cried. "I never once thought about birds."

"And a nest of mud and straw instead of a house," chuckled Clifford. "Those robins must have built and nested in the car while it was stalled up north. Listen! Don't you hear the little robins crying back in there?"

Mollie nodded. "Well," she said, "one thing is certain—our playhouse and the other fun must wait until those little robins can fly."

"Of course," Clifford agreed. "And what's more, we will mount guard over their private car until they are quite ready to leave it."

Hired Help From a Copper Thread.

Recently I talked to an agent for farm electric light and power plants. "What is your biggest difficulty in selling plants to farm people?" I asked.

"My biggest difficulty is to put in all the plants I can sell," was his answer. "I have installed fifty during the past year, and I could have sold as many more, if I could have put them in."

I mention this because it is one of the best ways I know to say that farmers are satisfied users of electricity. It is not the only instance I know which indicates that electricity is fast becoming the farm power; I can name many others. The use of electricity is growing just about like a strawberry runner; wherever it touches it takes root. That is why the agent with whom I talked had more work than he could do; every user of electricity was so pleased that the idea took root, and grew in his neighbor's mind.

Not only is this true with people who have their own electric plants, but also where people get electricity from city power plants, or from neighborhood power plants.

Electricity, like any other farm necessity, can be bought. All things being equal, it is the best plan to buy it from an electric power company, if it can be secured reasonably.

But thousands of farmers do not have access to power companies, and that means they must establish neighborhood power companies or own individual plants. And of the latter two methods the individual plant idea is the better. The chief disadvantages of a neighborhood plant are the difficulty of getting a good operator, and excessive overhead charges.

The cost of individual plants varies with the manufacturers and size of plant—generally from several hundred dollars up, for the plant. The average buyer gets a plant that is too small expecting to use electricity only for lights and light jobs, then ends up by buying a larger plant and putting electricity to work in earnest. Besides the individual plant a motor is needed to make electricity run machinery.

Uses of electricity? That is an endless tale. It will take the backache out of almost anything that can be done by machinery, and do it cheaply. Hired help from a copper thread is dependable.

Sure. "Ma, I wish you wouldn't call me your lamb when folks are around."

"Why not, Eddie?"

"It makes me feel so sheepish."

The total enlistments into the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the war was 590,572, of whom 418,062 proceeded overseas.

Take a Trip on a Sunbeam

Emile Belot, the French astronomer, suggests that, if one were able to straddle a light ray (which travels 186,000 miles a second) and thus voyage through space, observations along the route would be exceedingly interesting.

It would take only a little more than a second to reach the moon and in four minutes and twenty seconds one would arrive at the planet Mars. One would get as far as Jupiter in thirty-five minutes, to Saturn in seventy minutes, to Uranus in two hours and a half and to Neptune in four hours.

On the way one would come across a great many comets without tails—nebulous bodies of spherical shape which are rarely seen from the earth.

It would take two years to get outside the sphere of the sun's attraction, and by that time our orb of day would look like nothing more important than a big star. The star nearest to us, Alpha Centauri, would meanwhile be looming up, and the wayfarer through space might expect to arrive there in a little more than four years. By this time he would have journeyed 24,000,000,000 miles.

This star nearest to us in reality two suns revolving about a common center of gravity. Celestially speaking, it is not a freak, inasmuch as the heavens contain plenty of such "dou-

bles" and great numbers of triplet and quadruplet suns.

Pursuing the trip astride of the light ray, the traveller, at the end of a couple of centuries, reaches the great nebula of Orion, a gaseous mass of inconceivably vast extent, glowing faintly. It is largely composed of hydrogen and helium.

The traveller, at the end of sixty centuries, will have come to the edge of the central nucleus of the Milky Way, which is what we call the universe of stars. But ten times as far out in the void of space are many other universes. Some of them are clusters of stars, apparently spherical in form, each one containing from 30,000 to 100,000 suns. Each such cluster revolves on an axis, like a lighthouse illuminating the infinite ocean of ether.

Supposing the journey to be continued for 5000 or 6000 centuries, one might reach the great spiral of Andromeda, which is in itself a universe—another Milky Way distinct from our own. Our Milky Way has a similar spiral shape, as astronomers have only recently discovered.

Some of these sister universes are believed to be so far distant from us that the traveller astride a ray of light would require from 10,000,000 to 100,000,000 years to reach them.

ROMANCE OF PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

WHEAT GROWN IN 1876 RECEIVED FIRST PRIZE.

Oil, Pulpwood, Fish, Grain and Cattle Are Assets of Promising District.

The common conception of the Peace River District in Northern Alberta is that of a semi-arctic region as yet only half-explored, progressing but slowly at the cost of the toil and privation of pioneers, a country of the future possibly—but a future yet remote.

Against this stands the fact that a hundred years ago, when the wealth of this northern area was apparently realized, when the Hudson's Bay Company had established posts throughout the region and were taking from it furs of inestimable worth, the plains to the south, now the greatest contributor to the world's granary and meat market, were considered as barren wastes fit only for the buffalo and the coyote and of no value in comparison to the obvious richness of the north.

In western history the fact stands out that as far back as 1876, when the agricultural productivity of the west was yet problematical, wheat grown at Fort Chipewyan, a post established by Roderick Mackenzie, a cousin of the great explorer of the same name, secured the first prize at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. This was followed up by another record in 1893, when the prize-winning wheat at the Chicago World's Fair came from the Shaftesbury Settlement, fifteen miles from Peace River Crossing.

Its Agricultural Wealth Proven.

Following the settlement which has taken place in the past few years, the names of Grande Prairie, Pouce Coupe, Spirit River, Fort Vermilion and Lake Saskatchewan have become renowned in western lore from their productive capabilities, whilst that large region from the Whitemud River to Dunvegan Crossing as far west as Fort St. John and Hudson's Hope, in British Columbia, has proved its agricultural worth after years of success.

As the region is attracting to it so many settlers, there being a large number of ex-Canadian soldiers among them, many false ideas of this country, which persisted in spite of proof to the contrary, are being eradicated. We know now that it possesses a climate which surpasses in value that of the country to the south of it, with a longer growing season and a milder winter. Crops this year raised on the land tributary to the two railroads are estimated to amount to between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 bushels. Little wonder then that this year, farmers have been flocking in to file on the rich agricultural lands, or that ranchers have been attracted by the luxuriant verdure of the park-like expanses and the mild prevailing winters.

The discovery of oil in the Mackenzie River basin has drawn fresh interest to the country, and the finding has been described as the most important discovery in the history of Canadian development since the striking of gold in the Klondyke. The strike occurs in a territory embracing a vast extent of the same geological formation, encouraging belief in the possibility of widespread deposits. Certain it is that there is much oil in the region as the huge areas of tar sands indicate.

A Possible Pulpwood Supply.

A great forested area containing white poplar and spruce lies between Edmonton and the Peace River country, which is attracting a good deal of attention at the present time as a possible resource of pulpwood supply in view of the enormous demand which the exploited regions of Canada are being taxed to satisfy. Farther back in the interior of the country, where the land assumes the aspect of a well laid out park, large stands of the same class of small timber are to be encountered, all of which will have a considerable future value.

Another source of important revenue which is developing rapidly and assuming greater commercial importance each year, is the inland fishing industry of the lakes which abound in this territory. Whitefish and other lake fish are now brought down in large quantities and supply not only the Alberta market, but that of eastern Canadian cities, and have also attracted the favorable attention of New York and other eastern cities of the United States.

In the coming spring, a total of \$500,000 will be spent on the Mackenzie River fisheries for the maintenance of a fishing fleet and other kindred operations. The growth of the industry, which commercially is very young, has already justified the establishment of a cannery on Lake Athabasca, completely equipped with modern machinery and employing more than 100 men. This company, when it secured its fishing rights last summer, stated that it expected to catch and can 70,000 pounds of fish daily.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Cattle.

The production of wheat in 1920 is estimated at 400,000 bushels as against 370,000 in 1919; barley, 250,000 bushels as against 50,000; oats, 2,000,000 bushels as against 1,500,000. There are from 25,000 to 30,000 head of cattle in the district, 7,000 horses, 8,000 sheep and 18,000 hogs. During the fiscal year ending March, 1920, there was a total of 797 homestead entries, 599

soldier grants, 38 land sales, 383 applications for patents, 232 grazing leases granted, 287 timber permits taken out, 431 hay permits secured, and 600 applications for petroleum leases. These figures speak for themselves in regard to the popularity of this country with the modern pioneer, and bear tribute to the flow of people one year witnessed into this area.

The progress of the Peace River district has been somewhat hampered in the past by the lack of railway transportation, and general satisfaction is expressed at the taking over for operation of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This year, in addition to the large yield the area has obtained, there is a considerable portion of the 1919 crop yet to come out, all of which will be shipped down to Edmonton during the winter months.

The past year has been a most encouraging one for settlers in this region and for those contemplating settlement there. The spring will doubtless see a yet greater flow of agriculturists into the yet unsettled portions north of the railway to supplement the grain growing, mixed farming and ranching, which have proved so successful in the past and are making the Peace River country one of the most promising areas of the Canadian west.

Ways to Catch Skunks.

Skunk and civet cat are not hard to trap. Once you become familiar with their habits, you will find that they will spring even naked sets occasionally. Covering is not absolutely necessary. Yet, if you take pains to conceal your traps, you are almost sure to catch wandering mink or raccoon, which otherwise you would miss.

The simplest way to catch skunk and civet cat is to arrange traps at the den entrances. No bait of any kind is needed. When it is doubtful whether or not a burrow is occupied, you have but to examine the interior for black, white, or black and white hairs. When these are seen, furs are almost certain. Of course, other signs are helpful, such as tracks, droppings, etc.

Skunk and civet cat live in colonies. It is not unusual to find a number in a burrow. Remembering that these animals do not move about freely in cold weather, you can realize the necessity of getting as many skins as possible during the warm nights. Pen sets near the burrows are best.

To make these, employ boards, rocks, or stakes. Form a U-shaped pen for each trap. Put a piece of bloody meat in the back part. Several such pens near a hole will often yield a number of pelts in one night. With only a set at the entrance, but a single skin can be obtained at a time.

Good catches often may be made along hedge fences, where the animals travel, hunting food. Small pieces of meat hung about a foot from the ground, with traps under each bait, will bring success. It is best to tie the decoy.

Sets concealed under hedges often prove effective. Trails must be discovered, however, otherwise the traps will not get many animals. Traps placed at the entrances of small, dry culverts will often get fur.

Some trappers object to taking these animals because of their odor; in fact, I used to avoid them until I learned that the smell can be dispensed with, in most cases, where care is used. While there are many so-called methods of killing—to my sorrow I experimented with them all—the best seems to be shooting. Use a small calibre rifle or pistol, approaching the quarry so as not unduly to excite it. Within five or six yards, shoot the animal just back of the head, so the bullet cuts the spine. This instantly paralyzes it so it cannot eject its smell. Remember, that holes in the body of a pelt damage it for manufacturing purposes, so try to have the bullets come out under the jaw or in the throat.

However, if some of the smell does get on you or the skins, it may be removed by a thorough washing in gasoline. It is safest to do this outdoors, to avoid danger from fire. You will get into difficulties if you forget that the scent glands lie at the root of the tail. I have always found it best to skin around these glands, leaving a small patch of fur. Pelts so removed bring full value, and are much more pleasant to handle than smelly ones.

Skunk and civet cat begin to shed very early in the spring. Just as soon as you notice signs of deterioration, stop trapping them. It does not pay to get poor quality hides. Besides, we must give the fur bearers a chance to multiply.

Celery-Planting Machine is Self-Propelling.

By the ingenious application of a discarded two-cylinder opposed motorcycle engine, a New York farmer has devised a celery-transplanting machine that automatically sets the plants while propelling itself. The motor, hung between the front wheels, transmits its power to them, and also operates two endless belts. While one man guides the machine, two others at the back place the small plants on marks on one of the belts, as it crosses a feed table. The other belt holds them in position, roots forward, until they enter a furrow made by a small plow on the machine, and two following disks then turn the earth back around the roots.

Ontario was set up as the Province of Upper Canada in 1791.

Our All for the Kingdom

And behold one came and said unto Him, Good Master, what good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life? . . . He went away sorrowful for he had great possessions.—St. Matt. 19: 16-22.

Loyalty demands consecration and consecration means the complete giving of self and all of self's possessions in the service of the one to whom we are loyal. In the Kingdom of God, therefore, if we are loyal, all that we have and all that we possess must be ready for the call of our loving and glorious and perfect King. The sin of Ananias and Sapphira was keeping back part of the price—that is, it was disloyalty and deceit. (Acts 5, 1-11). And this young man of whom our text to-day tells us, was not willing to be loyal. He wished to enter the Kingdom, but he was not ready to consecrate his possessions to the service of the King.

What was the trouble with this man? He certainly was desirous to obtain what he called "eternal life," for he came running, as St. Mark tells us, and he knelt at the Master's feet. And when Christ recited to him the last six commandments relating to our duty toward our neighbors, he declared that he had observed them from his early years. How near he was to the kingdom! Yet he was not ready to make a complete surrender. His wealth, or rather his love for his wealth, came between him and his God. God wants our all, in order that He may help us. If we love anything or anybody more than we love Him we cannot receive the blessing He has waiting for us.

The Miser Spirit.

What was the demand made by Christ which sent the young man away sorrowful? "Go and sell that thou hast." It was hard for him to part with his possessions. The sense of ownership and a resulting sense of power made him sad at the call to sell. For wealth does not generally increase generosity, and it is the mere fact of possession that breeds the miser spirit. The landowner looks out over his acres and cries, "These are mine!" The man with a big house feels a little proud that he can call it his house. The rich man is tempted to calculate frequently the value of his stocks and bonds. The man with hosts of friends delights in his popularity. To part with these pleasures is an agony if it is forced upon him; voluntarily to surrender them seems suicidal and idiotic. "Have I not earned or inherited these things? Why,

then, should I give them away or sell them as if I cared nothing for them?" It is a question of values, and the problem is how to serve two masters—to have treasure in heaven and to hold fast to earthly possessions.

Then the command came: "Give to the poor." And again the young man was troubled. Perhaps economic suggestions came to him: "Let them earn, as I have earned. To give to the poor without their working would encourage pauperism. How can these poor people use rightly the money I am asked to pour into their eager hands?" It is the catechism which we are always asking ourselves when there is a call for generosity. And the fallacy lies here, that we forget our own need of poverty, our own joy which can only be gained by giving, while we spin economic cobwebs which seem as golden threads of truth. The poor are not as easily spoiled as we think. There are always enough worthy folk to whom our gifts would be as a blessing falling from heaven. Christ was offering salvation to this young ruler, a salvation from pride and conceit and luxury, a salvation found in eternal love and service; and the young man went away sorrowful, rejecting the great gift of joy on earth and bliss in Heaven.

A Wrong Choice.

"Follow me." That was the last command and it was perhaps the most startling of all. To join that little band of men, homeless, poor, journeying from place to place, sleeping often on the ground with the Syrian skies their only covering? A little band led by One who was mocked and counted even by His own relatives as crazy, and who was treating a way that led to Calvary's hill. Oh, if He could only have known that this lonely "Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief" was God! If he had only gone after Him in accord with his sweet invitation and found peace and wealth of spirit which no thief could take from him! But no! Wealth and comfort and earthly luxury could not be so lightly cast aside. He was sorry—but the kingdom was bartered for a mess of pottage!

Christ wants everything because so only can He give us everything. Heavenly treasures cannot live in earthly vessels. What we have God has given to us that we may use it in His service, and from such a dear service He garners for us glories beyond all earthly measure. St. Paul learned the lesson: "As having nothing, and yet possessing all things."—Rev. F. W. Tomkins.

Which Shall it Be?

Which shall it be? Which shall it be? I looked at John, John looked at me. And when I found that I must speak My voice seemed strangely low and weak.

"Tell me again what Robert said," And then I listened bent my head. This is his letter: "I will give A house and land while you shall live If, in return from our seven One child to me for aye is given."

I looked at John's old garments worn, I thought of all that John had borne, Of poverty and work and care Which I, though willing, could not share;

I thought of seven mouths to feed, Of seven little children's need. And then of this: "Come John," said I, We'll choose among them as they lie Asleep." So, walking hand in hand, Dear John and I surveyed our band. First to the cradle lightly stepped Where Lillian, the baby, slept. Softly the father stopped to lay His rough hand down in a loving way. When dream or whisper made her stir, And huskily he said: "Not her!"

We stopped beside the trundle bed, And one long ray of twilight shed Athwart the boyish faces there, In sleep so beautiful and fair. I saw on James' rough, red cheek A tear undried, ere John could speak, "He's but a baby, too," said I, And kissed him as we hurried by. Pale, patient Robbie's angel face Still in sleep bore suffering's trace; "No, for a thousand crowns, not him!" He whispered while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son Turbulent, restless, idle one— Could he be spared? Nay, He who gave Bade us befriend him to the grave. Only a mother's heart could be Patient enough for such as he.

"And go," said John, "I would not dare To take him from his bedside prayer. Then stolet we softly up above, And knelt by Mary, child of love. "Perhaps for her 'twould better be," I said to John. Quite silently He lifted up a curl that lay Across her cheek in a willful way, And as he shook his head, "Nay, love, not thee!"

The while my heart beat audibly. Only one more, our oldest lad, Trusty and truthful, good and glad, So like his father, "No, John, No! I cannot, will not let him go."

And so we wrote in a courteous way, We could not give one child away; And afterward toll lighter seemed Thinking of that of which we dreamed, Happy in truth that not one face Was missed from its accustomed place, Thankful to work for all the eyed Trusting the rest to One in Heaven!

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.—Bacon.

Duke of York is "Industrial Prince."

Prince Albert, who is Duke of York, Baron Killarney and Earl of Inverness, as second son of the King, who possessed the title as King Edward's second son, is known as "the Industrial Prince" because of his keen interest in economic questions, his belief that he is no member of "the idle rich, but a genuine worker" and the popularity he has won with wage earners with whom he frequently and comfortably converses.

The Prince is described as "a typical, amiable, likeable, practical Englishman, who has no brilliancy but knows the job of being a prince is no sinecure." His passion is for lawn tennis and squash racquets and his chief indoor amusement is dancing. He is now a wing commander in the Royal Air Force, in which he has won his wings as a pilot.

Elephants Once Roamed British Isles.

The bones of a prehistoric animal were found in the heart of London by workmen excavating on the site for a new bank building in Regent Street, S.W. The bones, which are believed to be those of an elephant or mammoth dating back thousands of years before history began, were found in the virgin soil, which is alluvial gravel, at a depth of about forty-five feet.

The bones have been taken to the Geological Museum, where they will be examined. Authorities there said that among the bones was one that looked like a part of an elephant's tooth, indicating that the bones are those of one of the great herbivorous mammals which at one time inhabited the British Isles.

What He Called Him.

The following story is told of a certain school in central New York. Dr. L., the health officer, had just made the customary physical examination and filled out the various health certificates.

One afternoon he received a visit from an irate mother.

"I should like to know," she said belligerently, "what you mean by calling my boy a poor nut?"

"Madam," said the astonished physician, "I haven't an idea what you are talking about. To the best of my knowledge I have never applied the epithet you mention to any person."

"It's down in black and white," continued his visitor unmoved. "My Jim has just been transferred to D. school, and it's on his health card as plain as can be, 'Poor Nut.'"

The light of comprehension dawned on the bewildered doctor. He smiled. "Ah—I see! 'Poor Nut,' my dear madam, is merely an abbreviated way of saying 'poor nutrition.'"

The earth is a cooling body, and is therefore, becoming very gradually smaller.

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 advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

K. W.—Kindly advise me as to the value of crimson clover. Will it produce good crops here in Ontario? Could it be sown early in the spring and allowed to work its way into the ground the same as clover and timothy seeds that are sown on winter grain crops? Would you consider Sudan grass a good crop to cut and put into the silo? How do soy beans compare with fodder corn for feeding milch cows?

Answer:—Crimson clover might possibly be grown in Essex and Kent, but it is not a suitable legume for the remainder of Ontario. You would do far better to grow common red clover, alfalfa or sweet clover. Sudan grass is a very coarse grass grown in the Southern States. It makes fairly nutritious hay but is not suited to growth in Ontario. It is widely advertised by men who want to sell the seed. You would get far better and richer feed in growing ensilage corn.

Soy beans are much richer in protein than corn. For instance, corn analyses about 10 per cent. fruit protein and 72.9 per cent. carbo-hydrates. Soy beans analyze 36.5 per cent. protein and 30.8 per cent. carbo-hydrates. They also carry about three times the fat that corn carries. Soy beans can be used to some extent as a concentrate in balancing dairy rations.

R. B.—Will you give full details on tomato culture? The quantity in oz. of seed, how sown to get evenly. Transplanting in the open, rich loam soil, and again replanting to the field on 20,000 plants. The soil is sandy rich loam, plowed from sod a year ago, had a crop of beans. I intend placing around each plant a small handful of

fertilizer 5.10.5. Near Lake Ontario crops are just two-weeks backward here for early market. Intend sowing Bonny Best for one. How is Ponderosa?

Answer:—One of the biggest points in successful tomato growing is to see that the ground is well prepared. Choose plants about 4 to 6 inches high which have been hardened by the boxes being set outside for a week or 10 days before they are set out for transplanting. Make a hole sufficiently deep for the roots to be straightened out in transplanting the tomatoes and retain as much earth as possible around the roots. When applying the fertilizer, scatter it round with the hand where you are going to set the plant so that the fertilizer will not be too strong in close proximity to the plant. From the time that the tomato plants begin good growth keep the soil cultivated not too near the plants nor too deep, but just sufficient to keep a dust mulch one or two inches deep. As the tomatoes begin to form it is frequently good practice to spread straw three to five inches deep between the rows so that the ripening tomatoes will lie on the straw where they will be kept clean and at the same time the straw will form a mulch after the time when one must cease cultivation. The varieties you mention are among the leading varieties used at this time.

E. E. D.—Last year I wrote asking how to kill quack grass. I did nearly as you advised, but have not killed it all out. In part of it I put corn, in order to work it. Will it do to put it to corn again? What is best and cheapest commercial fertilizer I can use for corn, and which is best for potatoes? My ground is quite heavy clay. Do you think soft coal ashes any good for heavy clay soil? Are they worth hauling?

Answer: I would advise you to put corn on the same ground next year, fertilizing it at the rate of about 400 lbs. per acre and using a fertilizer analyzing 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent. potash. The best way to apply this fertilizer is to have it drilled in at the time the corn is planted. High profitable results have been obtained from applying as high as 500 lbs. per acre of fertilizer analyzing 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and about 4 per cent. potash, for potatoes. I do not think it will pay to spend very much on coal ashes to mix with your clay soil. I would be afraid the free chlorine in the ashes injuring plant growth. In order to lighten up your clay soil I would advise you to grow a green crop which you can turn under and thereby add greatly to the humus of the soil.

Poultry

A. S. I have some chicks separate from the other ones, that have colds. They have a watery discharge from the nose, look sleepy and keep their eyes closed a great deal. Is there a remedy?

In separating the chicks with colds from the remainder of the flock you have taken the first step exactly right. Colds are contagious. Place permanganate of potash in the drinking water used by all the birds. See that the water is colored a deep red and the birds have no other source of supply. Rubbing the head of a bird with a cold with camphorated vaseline will often reduce the inflammation. Some poultrymen make a mixture of a tablespoonful each of ginger, flour, mustard and black pepper. Then lard is added until the mixture can be rolled into pills. When a bird shows signs of a cold several of these small pills are given to stop it. Sometimes crushed onion rubbed on the head and fed to the sick fowl seems to control colds and start the birds on the road to health. When rubbing the head with either onion or vaseline be care-

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Evils of Over-Fatigue in Childhood

By WILLIAM EMERSON, M.D.

One of the most distressing memories of my own childhood is the nightmares which I frequently had after an evening of hard study. My brother and I used to walk a mile to school, four times a day, and, later, two and one-half miles each way to high school, or five miles a day. Fortunately, the nervous fatigue resulting from this, added to our daily chores and the school program, became sufficiently evident before we broke down, so that our wise parents planned transportation for us one way.

The forty-eight-hour record has proved very useful in our work with children from foster homes. Recently, in a class composed entirely of older girls from such homes, one of them, at the foot of the class, showed a marked loss in weight. There seemed to be no reason for this loss. The girl had taken sufficient food for gain—2,400 calories—and the foster mother could apparently offer no explanation.

However, when the child was questioned by herself as to just what she did each hour of the day, she suddenly broke down, and disclosed a program that might well have been taken from a tale of Dickens. The foster mother had compelled this underweight, malnourished girl of twelve to do the family washing and ironing, together with much other heavy work, and had threatened her with punishment if she should tell about it. The Inspector transferred her to a better home, where an immediate gain in weight showed a quick response to kind treatment.

This, of course, is an extreme case. Yet instances are not rare of ambitious children overdoing even without pressure from parents or teachers, and carrying a program that would be a strain upon a full-grown adult. Naturally, progress in school is a matter of great moment to parents. However, not enough attention has been given as yet to the difference in progress to be expected between a well child and one unable to bring his full energy to his work. Every malnourished child is under par, and while he is in that condition he is unable to do full school work. A program, well planned for the normal child, may be a heavy burden for the malnourished child.

Our school efficiency too often is measured by the number of pupils graduated within a certain period of time. But malnourished children are not capable of sustained mental exertion, and therefore, unless unusually bright, they lag in their studies and have to be crowded. They are often called lazy, when they are physically unable to carry the burden of the school program.

It is not merely the concentrated effort of studying, but the continued tension that produces overfatigue. School tension for three hours at a stretch, or in the case of one-session schools, for five hours with only a brief recess, is a severe strain even upon a healthy boy or girl.

One of the first essentials in bringing about the recovery of the malnourished boy or girl, therefore, is that he be relieved from too long school hours, complicated as they often are by an atmosphere of fear and tension. The child needs mental employment, but the amount of time that he should be subjected to the strain of school attendance depends upon his condition. Some children can present the entire school day, provided time is given for rest periods and lunches. Others will gain better on a half-day schedule. Certain children ought not to be under the strain for more than two hours a day, while a few of the more serious cases should be relieved of all school work.

Few schools are organized to make these adjustments, but when it is known that the requirements are only temporary, and that children can be brought in a few weeks or months to a much higher plane of efficiency, often making faster progress than the average well child, it will be less difficult to secure the co-operation of the school authorities.

Outside lessons, such as music,

ful to keep it from the eyes. The best method of treating colds consists in prevention. It often pays to keep the birds locked in the house on cold windy and rainy days. At such times the exposure frequently brings colds and the birds will be better off in the laying-house scratching in a deep straw litter where the air is still and dry. Feeding a balanced ration seems to keep the birds toned up and resistant to colds. Clean poultry houses free from draughts are also preventive measures that cannot be neglected. An evergreen windbreak on the poultry range will protect the birds from raw winds which are a common cause of watery eyes.

should be omitted during the period of treatment.

After a day spent in work, study and a regular routine, it is natural for the child to wish to have "a little fun" in the evening and so the bedtime is delayed, and there is another cause of overfatigue in the shortened hours of sleep. Nearly forty per cent. of all malnourished children keep late hours.

Overfatigue is also caused by disturbed sleep when other members of the family retire late, and again when the child is aroused by early risers. It is caused, too, by sleeping facing the light; for light is a powerful sensory stimulus. It has been demonstrated that the depth of sleep is much greater during the dark nights of winter than during the lighter nights of summer.

There should be no light in the sleeping room, and children should not be permitted to sleep in underclothing which has been worn during the day. The amount of sleep needed varies with the individual child, but the malnourished child needs at least ten to twelve hours' rest in bed. He should be taught to rest even when not sleeping. The ability to sleep for short periods at any time is a habit that makes for health.

The rest periods properly taken are of great importance in counteracting the fatigue posture. The clothing should be loosened, and the windows open. The child should lie without a pillow and facing away from the light. Fifteen minutes of complete rest are of greater value than a longer time spent tossing about in discomfort.

In extreme cases, absolute rest in bed for several days may be the means of causing the first gain. In other cases, it will be better for the child to have breakfast in bed at his regular hour, and then continue to rest until ten or eleven. He should not be allowed to sleep through his usual breakfast time, and thus lose the value of regular feedings.

The desire to keep up with other children in what they are doing often leads to overfatigue. This may be seen in school, or at work, or in play. Many a child is forced by the example of his comrades to long-continued rope jumping, or to bicycling up long hills, when he has not the energy to spare for such exertions. All such fatiguing exercise should, in fact, be avoided while the malnourished child is getting back into condition and climbing up to normal weight.

The child will naturally overdo, and the brighter and more active he is, the greater the danger from this nervous unrest. We have helped many children to get better control of themselves by telling them about a small dog who had to be tied up several hours a day in order to keep him from wearing himself out just by running about. A "free" horse does not have to be urged, but rather held back.

There is an important difference between the fatigue which is a natural result of exertion, from which one makes a quick recovery, and overfatigue, which carries the child each time farther from his normal condition, and makes his return to health and strength more difficult.

This is the kind of fatigue which must be prevented by careful planning. It may sound impossible to arrange for rest periods during the day with the many small tasks to be performed about a farm, and which almost necessarily have to be accomplished by the children. But planned work will accomplish more in shorter hours than a long-drawn-out tiresome day of undirected labor. Make the children earn their rest, but see that they get it.

After you have made the forty-eight-hour record of activities, challenge every item and try to make it justify its tax on the child's energy. When you have made out the new program, stick to it, and do not allow anything to interfere with the hour for rest periods and lunches until the child is up to normal weight for his height. In our next article we will tell how to arouse the child's own interest in co-operating with you to carry out the health program.

Child Welfare. By far the most valuable asset of any country, particularly of a young country like ours, is the conservation of its native born children. Yet it is a curious fact that up to the present time, while the Government of Canada has for years had a department, the business of which was to look after the calves, the lambs and the colts, it has given not one cent for the protection of the babies of the country. What are YOU going to do about it?

The manufacture, sale, or keeping in stock of matches containing phosphorus is illegal in Belgium.

The Sunday School Lesson

FEBRUARY 13

Lessons on Citizenship, St. Matt. 22: 15-22, 34-40. Golden Text, St. Matt. 22: 37.

Time and place—Tuesday, April 4, A.D. 29; The Temple Court at Jerusalem.

Connecting Links—When Jesus entered the Temple Court, on the Tuesday of Passion Week, the last day of His public teaching, the Pharisees asked Him by what authority He was acting, Matt. 21: 23. In reply He questioned them about the baptism of John (Matt. 21: 24-28) and added the parables of the Two Sons and the Wicked Husbandmen, 21: 28-44. The Pharisees wished to arrest Him, but feared the people, Matt. 21: 45, 46. Jesus then spoke the parable of the Marriage Feast (see last lesson, Matt. 22: 1-14). Then followed three questions proposed by His enemies, one by the Pharisees and Herodians about the lawfulness of tribute to Caesar, another by the Sadducees about the resurrection of the dead and a third by a lawyer as to which was the greatest commandment. The first and third of these questions form the lesson for to-day.

I. The Tribute Money, 15-22.

V. 15. The Pharisees; a religious party fanatically opposed to everything non-Jewish, hence their name which means the "Separated Ones." They were the soul of the opposition to Jesus, opposing Him on national and religious grounds (Anderson). Jesus frequently denounced their hypocrisy. Took counsel; concocted a cunning plot. Entangle Him; ensnare Him, as a fowler catches birds. In His talk; literally "by word," either the question they were to ask or the answer they hoped he would give.

Vs. 16, 17. They sent . . . their disciples; young scholars. It may be that the leading plotters felt themselves to be so discredited with Jesus that they were not likely to succeed if they went in person. With the Herodians; a political party, deriving its name from the support which it gave to the dynasty of Herod. "Perhaps they hoped for the restoration of the national kingdom under one of the sons of Herod" (Hastings' One Volume Dictionary of the Bible). Master; the usual title of a Jewish teacher. Thou art true; the most insidious flattery. They approach Jesus as a teacher whom they trusted. The way of God; the kind of life and conduct in agreement with God's will.

Neither carest . . . for any man. With hypocritical flattery, they lay emphasis on His fearless outspokenness to lead Him on to commit Himself to the question to be asked. Regardest not, etc.; are not moved by outward appearance; Thy decision will not be influenced by wealth or power or prestige. It is lawful; from the Jewish point of view. Tribute; the tax levied by the Roman Government, to which the Jews were subject. Caesar; the Emperor of Rome. If Jesus said "Yes" to this question—this was the thought of the Pharisees—He would go against popular feeling, which was strongly opposed to the tax and the people would cease to trust Him as the Messiah; if He said "No," which was the opinion of the Pharisees, they would accuse Him—such was their hypocrisy—to the Roman authorities.

Vs. 18-21. Perceived their wickedness; saw through their crafty plot. Why tempt ye Me. The purpose of their flattery was open to the eyes of Jesus. Ye hypocrites. They were such because, while they pretended to be searchers after truth, they were really striving to entrap Him by unwary answers. The tribute money. The tax could be paid only in Roman money. Penny; the Roman denarius, worth about 17 cents in our money. Image. The denarius bore the Emperor's image. Supercription; the inscription on the coin. Unto Caesar . . . Caesar's. The people used Caesar's money and lived under Caesar's protection; Jesus left it to themselves to decide if they should pay taxes to Caesar. Unto God. God's People have duties to God, as their Ruler in spiritual things, as well as to their political rulers. Where these duties clash, those owed to God are, of course, supreme. But Jesus does not define the limits of political authority.

V. 22. Marvelled; "wondered;" the reply a genuine surprise, they had not thought it possible that He could slip out of their hands so completely and so easily.

II. The Great Commandment, 34-40. V. 34. The Pharisees. See on v. 15. The Sadducees; a sect of the Jews, rivals to the Pharisees, who did not believe in the resurrection, and who had sought to discredit Jesus by showing that a belief in the resurrection was absurd, knowing that Jesus believed in the resurrection. Put . . . to silence; literally, "muzzled." The Pharisees were doubtless pleased with the defeat of their rivals, and, hoping to succeed where they had failed, attempted another encounter.

Vs. 35, 36. A lawyer; one of the scribes or interpreters of the law. Which is the great commandment? Literally, "What sort of commandment is great? What are the qualities that determine greatness in the law?" The Jewish scribes reckoned up 613 commandments in the law. Of these some were "heavy," while some were "light," and it was keenly disputed which belonged to the one class and which belonged to the other.

Vs. 37-39. Thou shalt love. Jesus answered by quoting Deut. 6: 5 as the great and greatest ("first") commandment, enjoining the love of God to the uttermost of our being; and Lev. 19: 18, enjoining the love of a neighbor as ourselves. "Jesus' special originality lies in his combining . . . the love of God, and the love of neighbor, making the latter a derivative of the former and a form of its expression" (Anderson). Amongst the Pharisees the love of the law had taken the place of the personal love of God, while no place was left in their system for the human love of neighbor.

V. 40. On these two . . . hang all the law and the prophets. The moral drift

of the whole Old Testament is love. No keeping of any single law is of value, unless love prompts it. Jesus rises above all petty legal questions to the spirit of love, which alone gives value to any form of duty doing.

The Lesson Applied. 1. Jesus showed us that religion is above the intrigues of politicians. The Herodians and Pharisees thought to entrap Jesus, and so have ground for complaint against Him to the Roman authorities. Jesus lifted the discussion clear above the fevered question of allegiance to Rome. It was as if He said: "You bring this coin as a symbol of Roman rule and authority; I bring you the message of the eternal Father to whom you owe obedience." He simply brushed the political question aside as of no importance compared with the spiritual one. On another occasion he saw that the minds of the people were filled with anxiety about clothes, and wealth, and other external goods. "See first," he cried, "the kingdom of God." We learn also that the teaching of Jesus was not a signal for political revolt, and yet the startling thing is that when Jesus pictured the triumph of the gospel, he had in mind an empire before whose magnificence and power the imperialism of the Caesars faded into insignificance.

2. Jesus showed that men have political duties. We are to reject the constituted authorities, and make our contribution for the welfare of the nation. We are to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's. What is good citizenship in Canada? It is more than obedience to the law. Recently a Premier of one of our Provinces declared that the man who held more land, more anything than he could use, was lacking in patriotism. What did he mean? He meant that it is your duty and mine to make the fullest and largest contribution to the state, and that no man is justified in preventing another from using these means which he himself keeps under lock and key. When the curse of Deborah fell on Meroz it was because that community omitted to send help when a stand was being made against the common enemy.

Yet there is no doubt that if the Premier is right, a great deal of our land speculation is wrong, for we have immense stretches of land that are locked up. The same is true of timber limits and other resources.

But there is another way also of looking at this fact. If a man is richly endowed, has a fine education, musical gifts, wealth, the gift of speech or writing, he is bound to use all for the common good. He dare not allow large parts of his mental and spiritual life to be barren and unfruitful. All must be freely put on the altar of the country's need.

3. This leads to the truth that "patriotism is not enough," as Edith Cavell declared before she went to her martyr death. Perhaps it would be best to state it in this way: that the richest patriotism involves the supreme law of "commandment" as enunciated by the Master—love to God and love to man. On these foundations a glorious Canada shall rest.

4. The fundamental requirement of citizenship is love. Agitators inflame the thoughtless to overthrow our institutions. But the way in which things will be settled right is the way of love—no other. "Christianity changes governments by changing the hearts of the people." We have a task of growing seriousness in Canada. Our big cities are filled with foreigners and between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. of our population in the West is non-British in origin. We must bring to our task of "Canadianizing" these people the spirit of patience and trust, but in truth all this talk of "Canadianizing" the "strangers within our gates" falls short of the mark. We must love them and do our part to Christianize them, and their attachment to the country will take care of itself.



The Hens. The night was coming very fast; It reached the gate as I ran past. The pigeons had gone to the tower of the church, And all the hens were on their perch, Up in the barn, and I thought I heard A piece of a little purring word. I stopped inside, waiting and staying, To try to hear what the hens were saying. They were asking something, that was plain, Asking it over and over again. One of them moved and turned around Her feathers made a ruffled sound. A ruffled sound like a bushful of birds, And she said her little asking words. She pushed her head close into her wing, But nothing answered anything. Drafts and overcrowding are common causes of roup among poultry. Now is the time to prune the orchard.

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DUBLIN IS NOW ONE OF THE STORM CENTRES FOR AMBUSCADES

Attacks on Military and Police Are Frequent Day and Night—Pitched Battle in County Cork—Crown Forces Drive Rebels Back.

A despatch from Dublin says.—A pitched battle occurred in County Cork on Wednesday night in which five hundred Sinn Feiners fought with a contingent of police and military.

It is officially stated that the Crown forces suffered no losses and it is estimated that six Sinn Feiners were killed and twenty wounded. The latter removed their dead and wounded in boats. The Roscarberry police were informed on Wednesday night that a body of civilians had concentrated at Buratia, a mile south of the former town.

Twenty men were sent out to disperse them while another force was despatched to the scene from Clonakilty. When the Roscarberry contingent arrived on the scene, they were fired on from both sides of the roads by the Republicans. The police took cover and when the Clonakilty party arrived the two forces closed in on the attackers from the north and east, driving them back to their headquarters.

At least six Sinn Feiners fell in the course of the engagement but the party managed to make its escape under cover of darkness. The Crown forces captured rifles, ammunition, an automobile, boxes of bombs and other equipment.

This unprecedented Republican

concentration, it is declared, was intended for a rush on the Roscarberry barracks.

For the twenty-four hours ending Thursday evening, despatches from various parts of Ireland reported nine police and nine civilians killed and ten police and twenty-two civilians wounded.

Two policemen were shot at Balbriggan, Ireland, Thursday night. One died in a hospital.

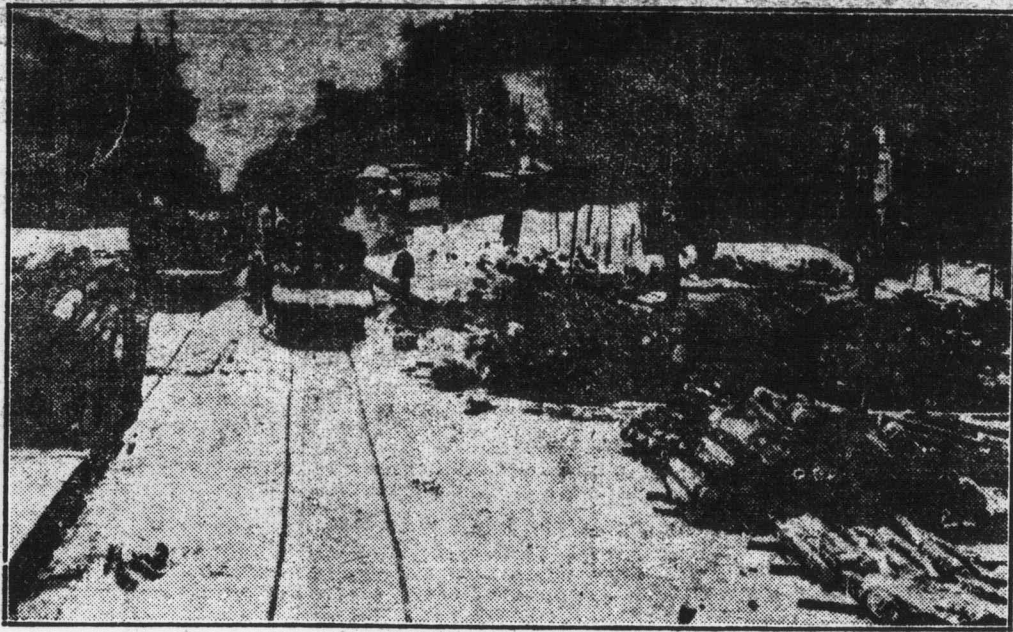
Two lorries of police were ambushed Thursday night between Dromkeen and Newpals. One got through safely but the other was riddled with bullets. Nine policemen were killed and two wounded.

At Limerick city Thursday night the bridges over the Shannon River leading to County Clare were held by the police and no one was allowed to pass over them.

Dublin now is one of the storm centres for ambushes. Attacks on the military and police are so frequent night and day that the newspapers have difficulty in reporting all of them.

The object of the Sinn Fein activities is said to be to force General MacReady, the military commander in Ireland, for political effect, to extend martial law to Dublin.

Every police and military lorry here now carries a hostage.



HAULING TIMBER FROM THE CAMPS INTO A BIG LUMBER PLANT, A TYPICAL WINTER SCENE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

CANADA'S PULP INDUSTRY

SINN FEIN CHIEF SHOT IN FIGHT

Michael Collins, General of Irish Republican Army, Among the Fallen.

Skibbereen, Feb. 7.—It is affirmed by the police that Michael Collins, Adjutant-General of the Irish Republican Army, has been shot dead. Their belief is that the rebel leader fell dead while giving instructions to his men during the ambush battle at Burgatia, near Roscarberry, southern Cork, on Thursday last.

It is believed the Sinn Fein losses on that occasion were much heavier than were first reported (six killed, twenty wounded) and that the object of the burning down of Kingston's house the same night was to conceal the numerous deal left in the mansion used by the ambushers as their headquarters.

Mr. Kingston has lodged a claim for £20,000 for the destruction of his house and property.

Belfast, Feb. 7.—One constable was killed and two others wounded by the explosion of a bomb thrown at them while they were on duty at Warren Point, near Dundalk, last night.

Belfast was stirred this afternoon by a rumor that Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Leader, had been attacked on the streets of the city.

It developed, however, that what really had happened was that after leaving a luncheon at the Reform Club Sir Edward had been insultingly addressed by an individual whose identity was not disclosed, as the Ulster Leader's motor car was passing through Castle Junction.

Dublin, Feb. 7.—Interesting rumors are circulating in Dublin to-day with regard to fresh efforts the Government is reported to be making to effect a settlement with southern Ireland. To belief is growing that an important development, now in process of incubation, may come to light when Parliament reconvenes.

FIRST WOMAN SPEAKER IN WORLD

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith of Vancouver Achieves a Notable Triumph.

Victoria, Feb. 7.—The opening of the first session of the fifteenth Legislature of the Province of British Columbia to-morrow afternoon will be notable by the election of the first woman Speaker of any Parliament in the world.

At a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet to-day, it was decided that Premier Oliver, at the opening of the session, would nominate Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.P.P., Vancouver, for Speaker, and the nomination will be seconded by W. J. Bowser, M.P.P., leader of the Opposition.

Lieut.-Governor W. C. Nichol will perform his first public act since his appointment to office when he declares the Legislature open.

The adjournment of the debate on the Speech from the Throne will be moved by Captain Ian McKenzie, M.P.P., Vancouver, and seconded by H. G. Perry, M.P.P., Fort George. The House will meet for actual business Wednesday afternoon.

U.S. WHEAT TARIFF 40 CENTS BUSHEL

Senate Fixes Duty 10 Cents Per Bushel Higher Than House Does.

A despatch from Washington says.—The Senate voted on Friday to levy a tariff of 40 cents a bushel on wheat and two cents a pound, or 25 per cent, ad valorem, on meat.

The wheat tariff was adopted by a vote of 38 to 28. Two Republicans, Moses and Keyes, of New Hampshire, bolted and voted with the Democrats against the tariff, while several Democrats broke away from their party and voted with the Republicans. The tariff fixed by the Senate is ten cents a bushel higher than the rate fixed by the House.

The meat tariff, providing for a duty of two cents a pound on all fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, or 25 per cent, ad valorem, was adopted by a vote of 39 to 26.

The duty on wheat, according to Democratic Senators who opposed it, will mean an advance of one cent a loaf on bread. The Democratic Senators vigorously opposed the meat tariff. Senator McKellar of Tennessee predicted it would cost American consumers nearly \$1,200,000.

The progress made on the bill on Friday was so satisfactory to the advocates of the bill that Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, predicted the bill would pass the Senate next week.

NEW FERTILIZER; WEEDLESS LAWNS

Use of Ammonium Sulphate Instead of Nitrate of Soda in Annual Application.

Kingston, R. I., Feb. 7.—Discovery of the long sought fertilizer that will grow grass and kill weeds is announced by the experiment station of Rhode Island State College, as a result of twenty years of research. The realization of the dream of gardeners the world over, a weedless lawn, is possible without trouble or expense, according to the official college statement, merely by the use of ammonium sulphate instead of nitrate of soda, in the annual application of fertilizer.

"Slowly but surely the weeds will disappear and the lawn will become the even velvety green that is the envy of every neighbor."

"Gardeners have almost universally advised supplying nitrogen, the chief element in the plant food of grass, in the form of nitrate of soda," says the statement. "This gradually tends to create an alkaline condition of the soil which is especially favorable to the growth of weeds. Soon the grass is crowded out and the lawn has an uneven appearance."

"By using ammonium sulphate, which is not more expensive, in the same quantities as the nitrate of soda, the required amount of nitrogen is furnished and the soil kept in the acid condition under which the grass develops best."

Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor, of whom the number is limited to 4,000.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION'S TOTAL

Twelve Per Cent. Export Levy is Not a Direct Tax.

A despatch from Paris says.—The Reparations Commission estimates that the total damages of all the Allies collectable from Germany will be between 210,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 gold marks, according to an official announcement. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs calculates that the Supreme Council's fixed indemnities, if capitalized, should yield about 75,000,000,000 gold marks.

The figures of the Reparations Commission, which just have been totalled, show that France's damages amount to 110,000,000,000 gold marks of which amount 75,000,000,000 gold marks are charged to devastated regions and 3,000,000,000 gold marks for pensions. The estimate of 75,000,000,000 gold marks, as capital represented by the 226,000,000,000 gold marks fixed by the Supreme Council, although approximately only one-third of the damages, will be supplemented by the twelve per cent. German export tax.

At the ministry of foreign affairs, it was explained that the twelve per cent. export tax was not intended as a direct tax on exports to be applied to each shipment out of Germany, but a figure that the Allies demand that Germany shall pay in a lump sum in addition to the fixed indemnities.

Women's sphere nowadays seems to be the big round earth.

DOMINION REFUSED GIANT AIRSHIP R-34

But Several Scout Airships Were Accepted for Forest Survey.

London, Eng., Feb. 7.—Now that the R-34 is a heap of ruins and the British Government is definitely going out of airship operation, it may be of interest to Canada to learn that the R-34 was offered to the Dominion as a gift by the Air Ministry. The offer was declined with thanks. The modern airship seems to be a species of white elephant and one productive of even heavier expenditures for maintenance than the King of Siam's bills for feed for his costly pachyderms. When the cost of the R-34's upkeep was mentioned to the authorities of the Canadian Air Branch, the sum staggered them, and the offer was politely but firmly refused. Canada has, however, accepted twelve airships of the size of the scout type, which are about 150 feet long and are themselves rather expensive pets, inasmuch as the steel hangars required for their accommodation cost about \$100,000 each, or a total of \$1,200,000 for the twelve machines. The British Air Ministry has also given Canada six kite-balloons with which experiments will be carried out in the Dominion this summer in connection with the detection and fighting of forest fires. The total value of the air material presented to Canada, including one hundred airplanes, of which a number have already been delivered, is over one million pounds sterling.

IRISH PLAYWRIGHT LET OFF WITH FINE

Lord Dunsany Declares That He is Opposed to the Sinn Fein.

A despatch from Dublin says.—Lord Dunsany, Irish poet and playwright, on Friday pleaded guilty when arraigned before a British court-martial at Kilmalsham Courthouse, charged with having arms in his possession unlawfully. He was fined \$100.

His lordship appeared in court neatly groomed and wearing a monocle.

Dunsany told the court he always had been loyal to the British Government and was opposed to the Sinn Fein. He said he kept the arms for sporting purposes only.

His lawyer said: "Lord Dunsany's propaganda articles in behalf of the British Government did an enormous amount of good in the United States during the war."

TO REVISE ONTARIO VOTERS' LIST

Government Will Provide a Method Entailing Less Expense.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Having omitted on the score of expense to make an entirely new revision of the Ontario voters' lists as used in the Provincial elections of October, 1919, for the Scott Act referendum to be held in Ontario in April, the Dominion Government will introduce an act immediately after Parliament assembles to provide for a method of revision entailing less expense. By this act names may be added to or struck from the Provincial lists of 1919 in urban municipalities, but in rural parts the lists will remain as they were in the Provincial elections of 1919.

Under section 63 of the general act, however, a person whose name is not on the list in a rural section may vote upon taking the required oath and having a neighbor swear as to the applicant's qualifications. This privilege is not allowed the cities, as there will be a revision there. There will therefore be Registrars only in cities, towns and villages, and an appeal can be taken from the lists as made up by them to an Election Board.

If a name is on the urban Provincial voters' list of 1919 it will remain on the list about to be prepared for the Scott Act vote unless it is objected to and subsequently struck off.

EIGHT MILLION ON VERGE OF STARVATION

Daily Herald's Figures Reveal Terrible Situation in England.

London, Feb. 6.—Eight million people are on the verge of starvation in England, according to the figures collected by the Daily Herald on unemployment.

According to the Labor Ministry, the total for unemployed is 1,059,800. The Herald declares that fully another million has not been reported, and that the grand total, with dependents, of people on the verge of starvation is close to eight million.

The government program for relief, it is predicted, will provide for generous State support.

Newfoundland Suffers Severest Cold of Winter

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says.—The Newfoundland coast is ice-bound as a result of the severest cold of the winter. The northern bays and Conception Bay, ten miles north of this city, are solidly frozen over and the mail steamers have abandoned their service. St. John's harbor has a thick coating of ice, which makes the movement of shipping difficult.

BRITISH OFFER AS TO INTER-ALLIED DEBTS REFUSED BY U.S.

Britain Was Willing to Forego Claims Larger Than Any Remitted to Her—Allies Should Have Wiped Out International Debt at Close of War, Says Chamberlain.

A despatch from Birmingham, Eng., says.—The British Government formally proposed a cancellation of all inter-allied debts, but the proposals were unacceptable to the United States Government, said J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to his constituents here on Friday.

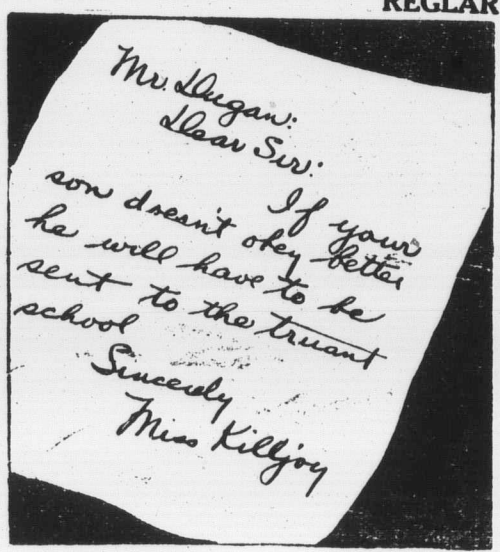
"To make them again would be, I think," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "beneath our dignity, and would render us liable to a misconception of our motive."

"In making them," said Mr. Chamberlain, "we sought no national advantage for ourselves. We proposed a solution in which we should have foregone claims larger than any remitted to us, and we proposed it because we believed it would be in the

interests of good relations amongst peoples, the rehabilitation of national credit and the restoration of international trade.

"Our great international debt is due to the obligations we undertook on behalf of our allies. If we had had only ourselves to consider we should have been particularly free of external debt at the present time."

Mr. Chamberlain prefaced his remarks by saying that he would have preferred at the close of the war that the whole inter-allied debt had been wiped out so as to start with a clean slate. There was no proposal for a settlement of the international debt among the allied and associated powers, whether for total or partial remission, which the British Government would not have been a party to, he declared.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

Union Evangelistic Campaign in Athens a Great Success

Hundreds Gather Nightly to Hear the Old Gospel Message as Presented by Rev's Newton and Nichols.

MANY CONSECRATIONS AND CONVERSIONS

These meetings have now continued for three weeks and a week of prayer preceded them. From the first there has not been a meeting that the crowd did not number hundreds and on Sunday evenings the large Methodist church has been filled to capacity not in many years has this town and community been so stirred about religious matters

and it can be truly said "we are in the midst of a great revival. Day and night souls are saved. Some nights the altar is filled and many cannot find room to kneel at it. Young and old are alike being reached by the spirit and wonderfully saved. In some cases nearly every pupil in the form of high school has publicly acknowledged Christ. It seems like a modern miracle that such crowds and such interest and results should be manifested when no special Evangelist and no special music is being used. It is proof of what pastors can do when they are in touch themselves with the Divine and when they see the needs of the community and go forth to call men to repentance. Reference has been made to the Sunday meetings and

they have truly been great in power and influence as well as in numbers. A special feature has been two visits on two consecutive Sabbaths of 16 and 18 men respectively from Westport nearly 30 miles distant. They motored over in the morning and returned home after the evening service, which was not dismissed much before eleven o'clock. Their personal work prayers and testimonies will not soon be forgotten and Dr. Stevens deserves praise for putting through this move. The meetings will close on Friday of this week but we believe the work will still go on. Such changes have been made in scores of hearts and lives that such a work is sure to continue. The pastors are greatly encouraged and much pleased with the outlook.

Rockspring News

Miss Helen Tackaberry, Jasper Miss Bertha O'Neil, Smith Fall and Miss Helen Burridge, Brockville spent the week end at their home here.

Mrs R. S. Hinton Jasper was a guest last week of Mrs H. E. Richards.

Mrs Adeline Tackaberry is on the sick list again.

Miss Mary Howe is recovering slowly from scarlet fever.

Mr Hugh O'Neil is able to be around again after being ill with the grippe.

Several of the school children have been vaccinated by Dr Sutherland.

Mr and Mrs Jack Hinton and son Alvin spent Sunday at the home of J. N. Hinton.

Mr Howard Richards and family crystal were Sunday visitors at his brother's H. E. Richards.

Canadians have long known the wonders of big game hunting in Canada but this month's Rod and Gun in Canada contains an American's impression of what he terms his greatest big game hunt. Morris Ackerman, the famous American writer and game hunter visited British Columbia last fall with pen he tells an interesting story of big game hunting in his own inimitable manner. In addition to this article, there are sixteen stories and articles dealing with the great outdoor life in Canada. The writers include Bonycastle Dale, F. V. Williams, Harry M. Moore, A Bryan Williams, and others equally well known to the readers of Canada's premier sporting monthly. The various departments are up to their usual high standards in this issue. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock Ontario.



and this is the greatest surface saver of them all.

LOSS from paint-neglect is vastly greater than the cost of paint-protection. But it is to be noted also that the real cost of using ordinary paint—however cheap it may be—is vastly greater than that of painting with a pure and durable paint such as

B-H PAINT "ENGLISH" 70% Pure White Lead
Genuine Genuine B.B.
50% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint

If you would avoid constant repainting—if you would have the paint that has maximum covering-capacity, investigate the cause of the high reputation attained by B-H. You'll find that the favor in which it is held by so many experienced painters is due to a truly remarkable degree of purity—a purity attained by using such ingredients as the famous Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead—together with pure zinc and the purest linseed we know how to make in our own splendidly-equipped mills. Your investigation will result in a trial of this brand—and that trial will make you a confirmed adherent of this paint that goes so far and that lasts so long. Its fine, smooth surface never cracks or peels—the tough, air-tight coat it gives affords the surest kind of surface-protection against time and weather.

E. J. PURCELL, Athens

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The Refinement of Purity

CAREFUL cooks know the value of purity. In the making of cakes or pastry they use those ingredients which they believe to be pure and wholesome.

To apply this "insistence on purity" to sugar, is no easy matter—for nearly all sugars look alike to those not expert in detecting variation. The safe course is to use a sugar that comes from refineries in which purity is a boast.

In the Dominion Sugar refineries the boast is backed by a standing invitation to the public to visit and inspect the plants in which Dominion Crystal Sugar is made.

In Dominion Crystal Sugar the housewives of Canada have one sugar that can be depended upon for that Purity which is so essential to successful culinary effort.

This is the only sugar that may be rightly termed "Canadian from the ground up." We do import the finest raw cane sugar and refine it—but our pride is in the product we make from Canadian sugar beets.

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Sheep and Swine Lectures

Dept. of Agriculture
Athens,

February 16 17 18

Programme

FIRST DAY

Session—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

Subject (a) The Sheep Industry and its Importance.

(b) Demonstrations in Problems of Sheep Management, Docking and Castrating.

Subject (a) The Breeding and Feeding of Market Lambs.

(b) Co-operative Marketing of Lambs (Collecting, Shipping, Grading, and Settlement.)

Session—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(a) Killing and Dressing Lambs for Home Consumption and Market (Demonstration.)

(b) Selection and Preparation of Lamb Cuts ((Demonstration).

SECOND DAY

Session—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

Subject (a) Care of the Fleece Before and After Shearing (Demonstration).

(b) Sheep Dips (Preparation, use and benefits).

Subject (a) Wool Improvement (grades and market value).

(b) Wool Grading Demonstration.

Session—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(a) The Pure-bred and Its Relation to Sheep Improvement.

(b) Judging Breeding and Market Sheep

THIRD DAY

Session—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

Subject (a) Problems Confronting Canadian Swine Raisers.

(b) Points to Consider in Selecting a Good Brood Sow.

Session—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(a) The Relation of the Live Hog to the Import Trade.

(b) Judging Market Hogs.

For further information, write, phone or call

The Department of Agriculture,
Athens, Ontario.

WALTER H. SMITH,
Agricultural Representative