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The Athens Reporter

GENERAL LIVERY
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Clifford C. Blancher
Prompt Service Athens Ont.

Vol. XXXVII. No. 10

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, November 24, 1921

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We send Flowers by Express or by Parcel Post to all points in Eastern Ontario. They reach their destination in perfect condition and please our many customers. We deliver free all orders of Five Dollars and up in value; for Funeral designs or Cut Flowers Charges paid to your express station, or your post office. This makes it a "fair deal" by putting our out of town customers on the same level as those who buy over the counter here in the City. Telephone us for quick and efficient service.

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**We lead in Artistic Floral Emblems for Funerals
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Our floral pieces are models of neatness and good taste; we do not crowd the flowers, but let each blossom show its own individual beauty, just as if it had naturally sprung into place, while the combinations of colors and shadings are carefully chosen to give the most pleasing results. Our work is done by very competent flower designers who have had a life-long training.

We respectfully solicit your orders for FLOWERS for any occasion

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**THE
Earl Construction
Company**

Genuine Ford Repair Parts

GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES

Athens

Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

A very active Robin was observed by several parties in our village today.

Mr and Mrs Jas Wiltse returned this week after spending the Fall in the Canadian West

Tanlac is appetizing and invigorating. Try it today. For sale by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

Reeve M. B. Holmes is this week attending a beekeeper's meeting in Toronto.

The Annual Plum Hollow Missionary Thank Offering Meeting will be held on November 30. Mrs. Bryant and other items are on the program—your presence is earnestly requested.

The Subjects of Mr. Newton's sermons next Sunday, will be, in the morning "God's pity for failure" and in the evening "The inevitable choice". We will be delighted to have you worship with us if you have no other church home.

Don't forget the Sale of Work and Afternoon Tea in McVeigh's Sample Room on Saturday of next week—Dec 3

A meeting of the Liberal Electors of the Village of Athens will be held in Arnold's Hall on Monday evening Nov. 28th, at 8 p. m.

Miss LaRue Davis, of Chattanooga, Tenn., only weighed 76 pounds. After taking three bottles of Tanlac, she now weighs over 100 pounds and is enjoying the best of health. For sale by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

Preparations for the the Methodist Sunday School Entertainment are in progress, the date has been set for Friday, December 23rd.

Mrs. George E. Judson spent the week-end with friends in Brockville.

The Standard Church in Athens expect to hold a Convention during Christmas Holiday. Watch for further particulars.

The Political Meeting in the interests of Mr. H. A. Stewart, last Friday evening was well attended. Mr. I. J. Saxsmith, a farmer of Selby, Ont., expressed his confidence in the present government from the standpoint of the farmer. Mr. R. J. Graham the millionaire manufacturer of Pellville gave a very interesting discussion of the questions of the day and showed he was not a profiteer. Mr. Stewart spoke in his usual clever way and explained his platform fully and plainly.

Two teaspoonsful of Tanlac in a little water taken three times a day just before meals will make you eat better, feel better, sleep better and work better. For sale by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

Those who missed the Missionary services in the Methodist church on Sunday missed a great treat, for Rev. R. B. McAmmond's addresses on China were very interesting and instructive.

Mrs G F Donnelly, who has been a patient in the St Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, for the past two weeks, returned home Thursday of this week

Morton

Miss T. Owens spent the week-end in Forfar.

Mr J. N. Somerville and family spent Sunday at Leeds.

Mrs. Sechdel, Kingstons, visited Mrs. S. Jacob last week.

Card of Thanks

Mr Ernest Chivers wishes to thank friends and neighbours for kindness shown during illness and bereavement of his wife.

"Say! Hello! Where did you get that Beef?"

"Down at McLeans".

"Is it cheap?"

"Cheap! You bet it's cheap and the very best".

Buy your Meats at G. D. McLean's Grocery, Main St. East.

STRAYED—One Yearling Heifer strayed onto my premises on Nov. 3. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses—S. W. Lawson, R. R. No. 2, Athens.

Hear George F Warren, the Farmer Labour Candidate in Town Hall, Athens, on Thursday, Dec. 1st. The big questions of the campaign will be fully dealt with

Will those who have so kindly promised donations of work to the Blue Bird Mission Circle, please hand them in if possible by Saturday (or very early in the week) to Miss Lena Coon, the president, or leave it at the parsonage.

WOOD FOR SALE—First-class Hard and Soft wood, delivered on short notice—Apply to H. B. Knapp, Plum Hollow.

STANDING TIMBER WANTED—near Athens—apply to Herbert Burnham, House of Industry, Athens.

CAR FOR SALE—Ford car in excellent condition, completely overhauled. A good bargain.—Apply Reporter Office, Athens

PIANO FOR SALE—Small Size Square Piano in first class condition, its a bargain. Apply Reporter Office, Athens.

The Farmer's Partner



A Bank, like an individual, is known by the company it keeps—in other words, every bank has a distinct character. This Bank has been so closely associated with rural development in the past half century that it is now characterized as the Farmer's Partner.

If you are looking for practical banking co-operation, let our local Manager demonstrate "Standard" service.

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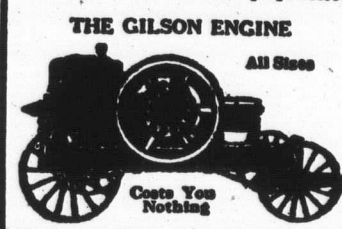
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WE SELL GILSON Farm Equipment

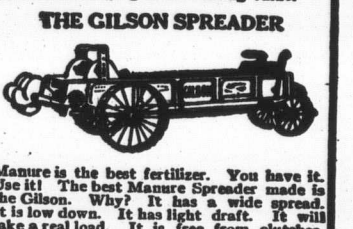
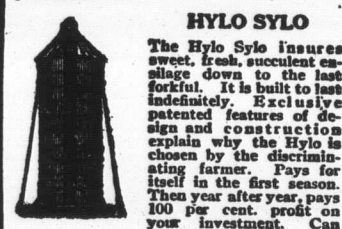
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"The Wonderful Gilson" stands supreme. More Gilson Sile Filler were sold in Canada last year than any other make. It is guaranteed to be the lightest running blow-cutter made. Be independent—get a Gilson Sile Filler and fill your own silo—with your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



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

Made in Canada and Guaranteed by GILSON MFG. CO., Limited - - GUELPH, ONT.

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H. B. KNAPP, Athens, Ontario

FARMER-LABOR MEETING

In the interests of George F. Warren

Everybody Welcome

Town Hall, Athens

Thursday, December 1st, 8 p. m.

Columbia Grafonola



You save on
Columbia Standard
Models

\$360 Grafonola for \$250	
285 " " 200	
230 " " 185	
210 " " 165	
175 " " 135	
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110 " " 75	
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Do you know that you can buy any one of the latest model Columbia Grafonolas, for less money than you would pay for an older design of phonograph without any of the exclusive Columbia improvements?

Look them all over. Then go to a Columbia store and check up item by item and value for value.

When you pay your good money for a phonograph, get your full money's worth

A very small first payment delivers any model you select. You enjoy it as you pay for it on our liberal terms.

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Athens, Ont.

Puts new life
into you
BOWRIL

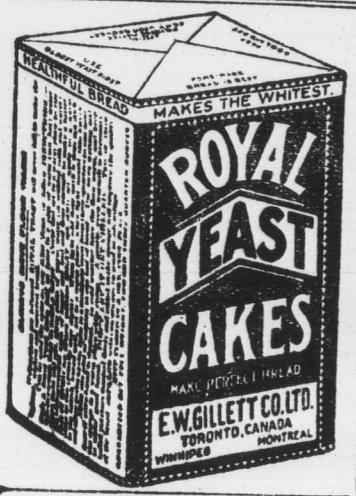
Every Man For Himself

By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

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CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

Like so many successful men who have risen to places of wealth and influence, Lawson had begun as a poor boy, struggling upward over untold difficulties by pluck and determination. In his case, however, the rewards of the struggle had been swept from his reach at the very pinnacle of achievement by what appeared to be an exceptionally bold piece of buccaneering. He belonged to the older generation which had grown up accustomed to seeing business carried on by individuals or on a partnership basis; joint stock companies, combines and holding companies had been a development of his later days. It had taken him a lifetime to build up his financial business from very small beginnings, until it had become the big organization now known as the Interprovincial Loan & Savings Co. And because it was his nature to be generous and kindly "Old Nat" had fallen victim to misplaced confidence. In those early years of struggle conservative methods and plain honesty had been not the least of his assets. It was upon these sound principles that he had relied throughout. The small deposits of the working classes, more or less ignored by his early competitors, had given him his start; even now the strength of the Interprovincial lay in its popularity among workmen and farmers, while its aggregate of small savings was tremendous. It was upon this fact that he grew and knew that it was administered honestly. "Catch 'Old Nat' having anything to do with the tricks of high finance," said they, confidently, and many were the stories which went the rounds of how the "old-fashioned" financier had allowed sentiment to "interfere" with business. And the business had grown apace. Because of this ingrained sentimental streak in his make-up and because of his inherent honesty he had created some enemies. There were those who looked hungrily in the direction of the Interprovincial and imagined what could be accomplished in a very big way in several different directions if only the man in control of the stock were—say, a little more firm. If it were not for the close tab that that energetic young secretary kept upon things, Lawson would have run the concern into the ditch long ago, whispered the ambitious ones. The young and energetic secretary, J. C. Nickleby, may have been the first to whisper it—very confidentially, of course. For it would be a pity to promise a young financier as J. Cuthbert Nickleby to be guilty of ingratitude, and there had been one raw wet night in the spring of a year long past when Nathaniel Lawson had rescued a miserable travesty of a man from the gutter—a night that Nickleby, once his benefactor had set him firmly upon his feet with a new lease of life, no doubt had schooled himself to forget for all time. At any rate there had come an annual meeting at which Nat Lawson found himself in a quandary. It followed on the heels of a rumor that it was the desire of certain shareholders to inject some "new blood," and thereby new life into the loan company—that it would be a good thing, in short, for the "reverted old Chief" to retire to a pedestal where he could sit as inanimate as a bronze bust upon the official label, "Honorary President," while a younger man took upon his shoulders the burden of the expanded business, and so forth. The campaign against him had been of a most insidious character and Lawson had preferred with dignity to ignore it, even while his resentment grew to the proportions of great indignation. And all the time he was worried because he could not find a certain power-of-attorney which authorized him to vote a large block of stock belonging to a personal friend who had invested heavily in Lawson's company—Bradford, the Arctic explorer who had gone into the hinterland on a Government expedition, and who was not expected to get into communication with civilization again for about two years. Bradford had left everything in connection with his investment in his friend Lawson's hands. While the status of this stock on the books of the Interprovincial was unquestioned, the power-of-attorney had been given to Lawson personally and had not been placed officially in the hands of the secretary with instructions. Herein lay the quandary. For when at the annual meeting in question Nat Lawson had tried to vote the stock in the usual way, he was asked for the power-of-attorney by some of the new shareholders and could not produce it. Proxies which Nickleby had manipulated then were thrown on the scale and when the meeting was over the Interprovincial had a new president by the name of J. Cuthbert Nickleby. In making the announcement, the newspapers had quite a story about "Old Nat" and his career; they printed in full the account which was handed to them regarding the presentation of a gold-headed cane, suitably engraved, and an illuminated address which marked the esteem in which the directors held the retiring president and founder. Convinced though he was that the power-of-attorney had been stolen from him liberally and that the whole thing was a cunning frame-up to get him out of the way in order that certain transactions of which he never would have approved might go through—although convinced that this was the truth of the matter, Nat Lawson had no evidence to prove a case against Nickleby or any of his associates. It would have been a dangerous procedure to give publicity to his suspicions, or to attempt legal action without definite proof of his charges, as this could result only in destroying public confidence in the institution itself without in the least altering the situation. At the worst, the reign of the Nickleby faction could be but temporary, as the situation would adjust itself with the return of the explorer who owned the stock. But it was exceedingly humiliating, and there was always the possibility that those now in control of the Interprovincial meanwhile would undermine the whole financial fabric by loose policies of administration, or even by questionable practices. These apprehensions were shared by the only two friends whom Nat Lawson had admitted fully to his confidence—President Benjamin Wade, of the Canadian Lake Shores Railway, and McAllister, the keen-eyed editor of the Recorder, which of all the city newspapers was the most consistently independent in politics. Wade was an old friend of long standing, himself holder of a small block of stock in the Interprovincial Loan & Savings Company, and it was to him that Lawson had turned for advice in his extremity. Immediately Wade had called into the chief of his railroad's very competent detective staff, Bob Cranston, and thereupon began a series of quiet investigations with the object of obtaining the necessary evidence to depose the Nickleby faction from control of Interprovincial affairs. Although equally anxious to help, McAllister had no part in Wade's plans; he preferred to work along special lines of his own. He and Wade differed in their theories of the situation, and much to Nat Lawson's amusement they had argued with some heat the first night that they happened to meet at the Lawson home; so that the two were somewhat in friendly rivalry, each anxious to prove that he was right, and each determined to play a lone hand. It may have been his interest in the case that led McAllister to call so frequently of late at the old-fashioned brick house that stood back from the street, surrounded by spacious grounds and a wealth of carefully tended shrubbery, in the older residential section of the city. No doubt it was this that made him stop for a week on the way to the office in the brightly-lighted Recorder building, where hummed activity during the hours that others slept, in order that the public might have a morning newspaper to prop against the sugar-bowl while it breakfasted. Even so, it is necessary to add that Nathaniel Lawson had a beautiful and accomplished daughter whose name was Cristobel. It is necessary to record further that being a young woman of spirit, Miss Cristobel Lawson had insisted upon taking a newspaper work as a profession when the need of adding to the family resources presented itself. For most of the Lawson capital had gone into the loan company and her father's philanthropic tendencies in the heyday of his earnings had made greater inroads upon his personal fortune than he had realized at the time. Her father's objections to the plan had been overruled finally when McAllister had offered Miss Lawson a position on the Recorder's day staff as "Society Editor," and it was not long before her aptitude for it rejuvenated the Society Page into one of the best features the paper boasted.



ISSUE No. 48-21.

Not content with this success, Miss Lawson became ambitious to try her journalistic wings in other directions; but her desire for more important assignments than the reporting of afternoon teas brought down the paternal foot—flat! No daughter of Nathaniel Lawson was going to be allowed to roam the city at all hours. "No night work," her father had insisted. Nevertheless, the young woman continued to hope that this edict would be removed eventually, and she never lost an opportunity of coaxing if she happened to be at home when McAllister was present; but there came a night finally when Nat Lawson grew impatient at her persistence and kindly but firmly put a final period to the topic. She arrived home from a recital at the Conservatory of Music just in time to serve the refreshments and to listen breathlessly to the conclusion of the evening's animated discussion. Both Wade and McAllister were there and it was evident that they had been "at it again." From the quiet elation in the editor's eye and the corresponding amusement of her father, she judged that McAllister temporarily was having the better of the argument. "Mac, I don't care a hoot what you've found out!" declared Ben Wade. "You can sit there and talk till this time-to-morrow night, but you'll never convince me that the Honorable Milt isn't as straight as the best man who ever went into politics." "Ah, just so—who ever went into politics," drawled McAllister with a provoking grin. "Who ever did his duty in public life and became the victim of 'ide-bound newspapers!' retorted Wade. "Milt Waring and I grew up in the same town together—went to the same school, played both hoops and hockey together. Why, I know him inside and out and I tell you he's as straight as a string." "Your simile is unfortunate, Ben. The straightest string can be tied in knots." "I see by this morning's papers that Rives has been released from the penitentiary," interposed their host. "Good conduct has got him out three years ahead of time. His sentence was fifteen, wasn't it?" Wade nodded, but was not to be turned from his tilt with McAllister. "What have you found out that makes you so cocky to-night?" he challenged the editor with interest. "You'll read all about it in the Recorder when the time comes. You laughed at me the other night when I warned you that politics was mixed up in this Interprovincial manoeuvring. Watch my proof. I'll send you a marked copy of the paper." "Bluff! Listen to him, Nat!" "I'm not in the habit of bluffing, Wade." McAllister's jaw was set as he patted the edge of the table for emphasis. "I'm responsible to the public and I tell you both right now that as sure as you're born—Ah, good-evening, Miss Lawson," he greeted, rising to his feet with a smile. McAllister busied himself, clearing a space on the table for the tray she was carrying, and from beneath the shaggy brows the railroad president's shrewd eyes carried a glint of amusement at the evident relief with which the editor welcomed the interruption. A moment more and McAllister might have committed himself to a rash statement. (To be continued.)

Inventor's "Fool-Proof" Railway.

Strange tricks as inventors have played in the past, surely there was never one more remarkable than that perpetrated by an Australian. But although it seems like a trick, it is really a great invention. For a long time Mr. Angus has been experimenting with steam engines, and at last he has succeeded in producing the "fool-proof" railway. Although the liability to error is not avoided, error is rendered completely harmless. Electricity is the secret of this invention. The engine is stopped automatically when another engine is on the same line. Collisions are rendered impossible, and, in the event of anything happening to the driver, the only effect is a temporary cessation of traffic. A few simple coils attached to the engine two inches above the rail do the trick. All you see on the track is a wire joining the rails at this junction. A small box of electrical fittings is outside the boiler, and a compact magnet under the hand of the driver. Electrical sympathy between engine and rail prevents the brakes from going on and steam being shut off. Directly that sympathy is broken the brakes are applied automatically and steam is shut off. This sympathy must be broken if another engine is on the same section of line or if the line is broken in any way. The system has been installed in Sweden and is to come into active use in Great Britain almost immediately.

Coal in Australia.

Coal has been found in every Australian state, the deposits of New South Wales and Queensland being the largest and best.

Dumplex Drydock.

In Norway a drydock has been built in such a location in reference to a canal that it can be filled with water and emptied by gravity without the use of pumps.

This world has many heroes—he who duz all he kin, in the best manner possible, is a hero; I don't care whether he blaks yure boots, runs a locomotive, or leads a forlorn hope into battle.—Josh Billings.

Let us enlarge our world by expanding ourselves.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

About the House

The Heart of Your Home.

In many of our old homes, fireplaces are closed and hearths covered with carpets or refloored, and boards or plaster turn into graves what ought to be the throbbing heart of the home. The wide chimneys are there, the logs need only to be carried in, but in such homes, if the stove or heater isn't adequate, we set up a kerosene stove! In the cities, the suburbs, and country places of the rich, plaster is being torn out, outside chimneys built and wood bought by the load for the new fireplace that has become fashionable. The fireplace, which is doctor, friend and spiritual comforter, is tabooed by many women because it brings with it some dust. But was ever anything worth while that did not bring with it some attendant hardship? Children bring privations, sacrifices, wakeful nights and tiring days, with a reward of deepest joy, in old age. Farms bring long hours, hard toil, small returns, but health and peaceful nights and safe futures. And fireplaces? Yes, some dust, but I can think of no other deterrent. I can hear only the crackle of the logs, see the glow, the sparkle, feel the genial warmth. The problems worked out before it, the dreams dreamed, the journeys taken, the visions of friends and loved ones gone, the mellowing atmosphere for conversation and the stories told before its friendly cheer. Confidences which would never have been exchanged beside a steam heat radiator and under electric light are easily given with logs fixed on the red embers and the room lighted by their glow. Pictures of forest and sea, and breath of pine come to us with the whiff of burning wood. So, farm friends, who are fortunate enough to have inherited old fireplaces, open them up. Hunt up the old andirons and tongs and polish them. Bring in an apple-tree stump and a hickory fore-stick and don't wait until company comes to start the blaze. Have a royal fire every evening when the boys and girls come home from school, and for the grown-ups when they come in from the cold. Use your fireplace as an asset, and you will find the chill taken out of the spring, the frost from the autumn evenings, and the north wind's roar will bring content.

Preserving the Teeth.

The primal purpose of the teeth is to aid in the mastication and insalivation of food taken into the mouth. Then, by their proper arrangement and appearance they lend beauty to the face. They also assist the organs of speech in the proper articulation and formation of sounds into words. Every tooth is covered by a hard substance called enamel. This coat of enamel forms a means of protection to the softer inner substance called dentine, of which the remainder of the tooth is composed. Inside of the tooth there is a hollow space for blood-vessels and nerves which enter the tooth from the end of the root. Sound teeth are worth more to the child than gold or money; for they help keep him well, and health is better than wealth. The most important teeth in a child's mouth are the six-year molars, a so-called because they make their appearance at about the age of six years.

The Father of Shipping.

From a London coffee-house keeper, Lloyd's, the headquarters of the world's shipping insurance, derives its name.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century those interested in shipping matters were accustomed to meet at a small coffee-house in Tower Street. This was kept by a man named Edward Lloyd, who subsequently removed to the corner of Abchurch Lane and Lombard Street.

In 1696 Lloyd started a newspaper, which gave a list of ships arrivals and sailings. The newspaper, which he called "Lloyd's List," succeeded until its founder published an article questioning a decision in the House of Lords.

Edward Lloyd was censured and his paper was suppressed. It was not until thirty years later that he was allowed to re-establish it. Since then "Lloyd's List" has appeared regularly.

The frequenters of Lloyd's coffee-house were not permitted to enjoy

more damage in after years to the individual than the loss of any other teeth.

The gravest damage to teeth is done by decay between the ages of six and twelve and they should be watched continually during this period. It is during these years that the teeth are most susceptible to decay. This is due to the fact that they are still growing or undergoing development and have not acquired the hardness and resistance that they will have later. They should be sound and free from pain during this period, as they aid in building the structure or body that must bear the stress and strain of life.

A clean mouth and sound teeth have much to do in keeping one well. The germs which cause nearly fifty thousand deaths in Canada every year enter the body through the mouth. If the mouth is unclean, only one or two disease germs entering it may remain there and grow. It is just as important to wash the mouth two or three times each day as it is to wash the hands and face. A few germs of diphtheria, sore throat, or tuberculosis are likely to get into the mouth any day, but if the mouth and teeth are well washed with a brush morning and night, the germs will be less likely to grow and cause sickness. Germs develop, grow and multiply in the mouth on the decaying food substances, collecting between and about the teeth and clinging to them. Clean the teeth often, after each meal and at rising and retiring time.

Chewing of hard foods gives the teeth work to do for which they were intended. With the assistance of the tongue and cheeks and salivary glands the teeth are the means by which the food is prepared for the stomach to digest, and it is this work that helps to keep them sound and strong by using the teeth on hard foods. In chewing they stimulate the supply of blood to the gums and grow strong, just as the blacksmith's arms grow strong by exercise.

Mastication and insalivation of food is the process of taking food into the mouth and crushing it with the teeth; at the same time the salivary glands situated on either side above, and beneath the tongue below, pour saliva into this mass of food; the tongue keeps churning this mass about until it becomes liquid. While this is going on a remarkable change takes place. The substances taken into the mouth are no longer bread, potatoes, vegetables, but a new liquid substance is formed, ready to pass to the stomach; and unless your food is well chewed and mixed with saliva, it will be more difficult for the stomach to digest it. They are four in number, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw; they can easily be recognized, as they are the teeth farthest back in the mouth; they come in behind the first or baby teeth, and are neglected on this account.

The molars should be examined when they appear and should be watched carefully afterward, as they are especially susceptible to decay. Should a cavity appear, be sure to have it filled at once by the dentist, as the destruction and loss of this tooth is the cause of loss of health to many children about this age or a little later. Dentists agree that the little because they make their appearance at about the age of six years.

their monopoly of marine insurance for long, and in 1720 Parliament allowed two other companies to be established in London.

About one hundred years later there was a Parliamentary inquiry into the monopoly enjoyed by Lloyd's and these two companies. The House of Commons decided that Lloyd's had rendered such great service to the country by supplying the Government with information regarding maritime matters that it should retain its privileges.

Ten years later, however, an Act was passed by which marine insurance was thrown open, and since that date many other companies have been established.

All candidates for membership at Lloyd's have to deposit such security for their liabilities as may be required. This security at the present time amounts to over \$20,000,000.

There is a Lloyd's agent at every port in the world, who transmits news of all ships that pass. At Lloyd's a "Captains' Register" is maintained which gives the record of every British master-mariner, and there is also an Inquiry Office.

World's Wonder Clock.

For twelve years a Frenchman has been at work on a clock which is one of the most marvellous pieces of mechanism in the world.

In this clock the quarter-hour chimes are struck by figures representing the four ages of life, while the figure of Death strikes each hour. Each day, on a small chariot, appears a divinity symbolizing the particular day to which it is consecrated.

Another feature of the clock is a model of the earth, which may be seen revolving round the sun. It marks the months and the signs of the Zodiac.

Switzerland is electrifying her railways to save importing coal. Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

SALESMEN

We pay weekly and offer steady employment selling our complete and exclusive lines of whole-root fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Best stock and service. We teach and equip you free. A money-making opportunity. Luke Brothers' Nurseries Montreal

Britain and Slavery. From 1840 to 1848 British men-of-war captured 625 slave ships and released 39,033 slaves, who were set at liberty.

A grindstone that had no grit in it—how long would it take to sharpen an ax? And affairs that had no grit in them—how long would they take to make a man?—Henry Ward Beecher.

Christmas Cheer

PRETTY PRESENTS IN PROFUSION SEE OUR SAMPLES

Torcan Fancy Goods Co., Ltd. 7 Wellington St. East M6700 TORONTO WHOLESALE ONLY

THE HENS PAY! This guaranteed health tonic costs you nothing, the hens pay for it in eggs. It supplies Nature's egg-making elements. Pratts Poultry Regulator ADVICE FREE. Let us help you Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto

DYEING

YOU will be astonished at the results we get by our modern system of dyeing and cleaning. Fabrics that are shabby, dirty or spotted are made like new. We can restore the most delicate articles. Send one article or a parcel of goods by post or express. We will pay carriage one way, and our charges are most reasonable. When you think of cleaning and dyeing, think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works Limited Cleaners and Dyers 791 Yonge St. Toronto

Vaseline WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY

An application of "Vaseline" White Jelly brings grateful relief when applied to cuts, burns, chafed skin, etc. MANUFACTURING COMPANY 1880 Chabot Ave., Montreal.



CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! 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 soreness or irritation.

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 page. 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.

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W. G.: What plants does the corn-ear worm attack besides the corn?

Answer: The corn-ear worm attacks tomatoes, cotton and tobacco buds besides corn. The suggested treatment for control on corn is to dust the green corn silks with a mixture of powdered arsenate of lead three parts, air-slack lime, or flour, one part. The treatment recommended for tomatoes is to spray the growing plants with arsenate of lead three pounds to fifty gallons. Spray heavily so that the caterpillars of the ear-worm will eat some of the poisoned foliage before attacking the fruit.

A preventative measure is to dig or plow the land late in fall, which handling will expose the pupae to frosts or will break up the winter quarters of the insect.

C. H.: I am interested in soy-beans for building up the soil. What is the earliest variety? Are cowpeas a success in this province?

Answer: Dr. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College found that O.A.C. No. 81 soy-bean has usually proven superior to other varieties in tests throughout the province. This is a comparatively early variety of soy-bean which yields heavy.

Cowpeas can be grown with success in the south-western parts of the province. The varieties which did best at Guelph are Whip-poor-will and Wonderful. The cowpea is especially adapted to southern climates, however, and speaking generally Ontario farmers would do better to depend upon soy-beans and other legumes that are better adapted for growing under our conditions.

A very good compound for cleaning the radiator is made as follows: Dissolve as much concentrated lye as a quart of water will hold. Drain a little water out of the radiator and pour in the lye solution. Run the engine for fifteen minutes. Drain the lye solution out and flush the water system out half a dozen times, or until all traces of the lye are removed.

H. C. G.: We propose to raise a crop of alfalfa on a small piece of ground (three acres) and we would like to have your advice on the best method to get a good catch. A crop of corn was taken off the field this fall.

Answer: If it is not too late, plow the land before winter. As soon as it is plowed apply half a ton of burnt lime or a ton of ground limestone per acre, scattering it over the surface of the plowed land. In spring as soon as the ground will work, harrow the seed-bed thoroughly. When a good, mellow seed-bed has been obtained, seed the alfalfa with a nurse crop such as barley, using about a bushel of barley and 10 to 12 lbs. of alfalfa seed per acre. It would be good protection to obtain the alfalfa seed sufficiently ahead of time to make a germination test, which you can do in the soil of a flower pot, or by spreading 100 seeds between two blot- ters and keeping the blotters damp and in a warm place.

In order to insure a good catch and vigorous stand, at the time of seeding apply a fertilizer analyzing about 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent. potash at the rate of 250 lbs. to the acre. This is applied through the fertilizer dropper of a grain drill, but if you do not have this implement the fertilizer can be scattered broadcast over the ground before the last harrowing and worked into the soil as you are working down the seed-bed. This available plant food will not only feed the growing clover, but will give material strength to the young alfalfa.

If a ten-frame colony doesn't weigh at least seventy-five pounds this fall, there's not honey enough to last the bees all winter.

Says Sam: "Farming's uncertain, but I'd just as soon be subject to the whims of Nature as of Human Nature. The weather can ruin your crops, maybe, but it won't ruin you just because it has a headache."

Is Your Farm Fit for Your Children?

BY FRANK A. WALTON

One of the dearest prejudices in the hearts of all country-living people is that the farm is the best place to rear children. These folk believe that the country is "healthier," and produces harder men and women; also that the moral environment is much more wholesome, since country children are removed from the distractions and temptations of the town.

In the matter of health it does not now suffice to rest upon tradition. Too many disturbing facts are coming to light. The cities have gone forward in the improvement of sanitary conditions, during recent years, while the country has practically stood still. This may be "a hard saying" but we must face it.

On the point of morality we have also had our pet beliefs called in question. Not long ago I listened to an address by one of the most experienced prison reformers in the country, a man who for years has had charge of the boys' and girls' reformatory in one of our agricultural districts. He stated positively that a much larger proportion of juvenile delinquents came from the rural districts than from the cities and towns.

It will not do, however, to tie to sweeping statements. Neighborhoods vary so decidedly that there are exceptions to every generalization. Yet the whole question is so serious that we dare not gloss it over. We ought to know the facts and face the truth and whatever the conditions are, good.

or an unused ticket to the movies, is authorized to alter them to please his own judgment. Only let him use real judgment, be serious about it, as he fits a case of such high concern.

Here then is my score-card, which let us hope will help some of us to see more clearly what a farm home out to be before we invite boys and girls to be born there and to make it their nursery and school.

Probably the most important section of all is that under point No. 8 which deals with the so-called "modern conveniences." It has long been the popular reproach of the farmhouse that it was not equipped with running water and a bathroom. At the present time, however, these conveniences can be supplied in any country house wherever water is available from any source. It can easily be shown further that in nearly all cases the cost of installation and maintenance is actually less than in the city.

Vital Parts of the Farm.

Along with water supply and toilet facilities should come sewage disposal, always one of the most vital considerations on the farm.

This question must be considered in direct connection with that of water supply. On many farms the chief reliance is the farm well. The chief defect of the well is its liability to contamination. Either infected material may drain into it from the surface, or if the soil is poor there may be seep-

THE FARM HOME

The Location

1. Is the location healthful? 20
2. Is it convenient to town, school, and church? 20
3. Is there good communication by good road, trolley, automobile? 25
4. Is the location attractive, with good outlook? 20
5. Is the house large enough? 20
6. Is it well built—warm in winter and cool in summer? 30
7. Is it externally dignified, well painted, attractive? 25
8. Does it have the modern conveniences? 25
 - a. Running water? 25
 - b. Bath and toilet? 45
 - c. Sewage disposal? 25
 - d. Heating system? 25
 - e. Ventilation? 35
 - f. Defence against flies? 30
9. Are the farm buildings well arranged with reference to the house? 20
10. Are there good grounds, with lawns, shrubbery and so forth? 20
11. Are there good trees well placed? 20
12. Is there an abundance of wholesome food well cooked? 30
13. Is the water supply safe? 25
14. Is the sewerage effective? 20
15. Is the milk supply safe? 25
16. Is there medical inspection through the schools or otherwise? 20
17. Is there a district nurse? 10
18. Are there neighbors near, but not too near? 20
19. Are they the right kind? 40
20. Is there wholesome, active intercourse between neighbors? 30
21. Are there young folks in the neighborhood? 20
22. Is there a good school near? 40
23. Is there a good high school near? 20
24. Is there a good library within reach? 15
25. Is there an abundance of good books and magazines about the house, including those which deal with agriculture and home economics? 20
26. Are there other definite educational activities, such as pig clubs, canning clubs? 15
27. Are there accessible play-grounds, ball grounds, picnic grounds, swimming, fishing, hunting? 35
28. Are village entertainments within easy reach? 15
29. Are there children's clubs, as boy scouts, girl guides? 10
30. Is there a good church easily available? 25
31. Is there a live Women's Institute within reach? 20
32. Are there other active social organizations, especially such as reach young folks? 10
33. Does each child have regular duties without being over-worked? 25
34. Does each child receive personal instruction in farm or household work? 25
35. Does each child have personal enterprises of his own? 25
36. Is there good fire protection? 25
37. Is there good police protection? 25

Total score 1000

had or indifferent, we want to make them better.

As to rural morality much can be said and very little proved. Every once in a while some alarmist discovers a sore spot somewhere in the backwoods and gives it a good writing up in the papers. Such degraded neighborhoods undeniably exist. They ought to be discovered and purged. But they are not typical of the open country and particularly they do not resemble in any degree the moral characteristics of the successful farming section. It is still true, in accordance with the popular belief, that in those sections where a permanent and profitable agriculture exists, and where aggressive farm families live, the social conditions are wholesome and the moral life exemplary.

A Score Card Test.

It might be worth while, on the basis of a score card, to make a comprehensive comparison between the city, the village and the country. It would need to be a thoroughgoing, scientific study, too cumbersome to be published in a newspaper but invaluable for study by serious-minded country people.

The score-card idea so took hold of me that I have worked out one which might become a kind of test between two different farms or two different neighborhoods. Sensible people cannot object to making a catalogue of those qualities which go to constitute the ideal farm home with special reference to the rearing of children. Of course, the valuation given to these different points will incite argument. Whether membership in a good rural club is worth more or less than a bath room or whether good fishing is to be preferred to a weekly agricultural journal, these are points which only Solomon might settle!

The scoring values here written down are to be accepted in the same spirit of humility with which they are proposed and any person over 21 years of age, bearing a first class teacher's certificate, a provincial hunting license

age down through to the underlying vein of water itself. Poor sewage disposal and extensive soil contamination are reported by competent observers to be common and serious on farms throughout Canada. More than one proud and haughty farm would score away below 100 per cent. on this point. Every family can look up and remedy this evil for itself.

Farm food and feeding have long been a common by-word in Canada, not for their insufficiency—quite the contrary! There is always food enough—often there is too much.

On the other hand, there is in many cases a sad lack of variety.

Attention should be directed to question No. 15, asking about the purity of the milk supply. Hundreds of families are running real risks in using their own milk. It is well known that the farms which ship milk to the cities and which, for that reason, must undergo a city inspection, are kept up to a sanitary standard considerably higher than that maintained on hundreds of other farms which do not sell milk.

The School Question.

Another question on which a rousing discussion can always be started is that of the country school. A stout claim has always been made for the little red school-house and the single-room ungraded school. The old-fashioned country school certainly has its advantages. Also its disadvantages. The city schools, with better buildings, better equipment, higher paid teachers and better classification of pupils, plainly ought to secure better results than the country schools without this equipment. There is, however, a strong movement in the country to realize all the advantages of the city schools while saving most of the advantages of the country schools. And the movement towards consolidating schools, founding county high schools and providing better superintendence are doing much to raise the standard of school work everywhere.

It is already a rural scandal that in

The Sunday School Lesson

NOVEMBER 27.

Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck, Acts 27: 30-44. Golden Text—2 Tim. 1: 12 (Rev. Ver.).

Time and Place—A.D. 60; on the Mediterranean Sea and at Melita, or Malta.

Connecting Link—Paul having appealed to Caesar (see Chs. 25: 10-12, 21; 26: 32), he was sent with some other prisoners to Rome in charge of a centurion named Julius, v. 1. In vs. 2-13, we have an account of the voyage as far as Crete, where Paul wished the centurion to remain at a harbor called Fair Havens for the winter, while the captain of the ship advised making for Phoenix, another Cretan port. The ship was overtaken by a storm, of which vs. 13-44 give a vivid account. The lesson takes up the story at the point where, after having been driven up and down the sea for a fortnight, the ship was drawing near some land.

I. The Land, 30: 39.

V. 30. The shipmen; Rev. Ver., "the sailors." About to flee; Rev. Ver., "were seeking to flee." Had their plans for escaping been successful, the passengers and soldiers would have been left to their fate. Let down the boat; hoping in this way to save their own lives, regardless of the others whose lives depended upon them. How differently they acted from the way in which British sailors act when their vessel is in danger, looking out first for the safety of the passengers and last of their own. Under color; under pretence. Lay out anchors; (Rev. Ver.), that is, at the full length of the cable. The writer of Acts uses a sailor's expression. The sailors pretended that the vessels needed anchors out from the bow as well as the stern, and that they must go off in a boat to carry them out to a cable's length, rather than drop them out, as in v. 29.

Vs. 31, 32. Paul said. The apostle had gained such ascendancy over all about him that every one was ready to listen to him. To the centurion and to the soldiers; who would be able to stop the intended desertion better than the captain of the vessel. Except these abide in the ship. God (see v. 24) had revealed to Paul that all on board the vessel would be saved, but at the same time, every human effort must be made. Cut off the ropes; taking the matters in their own hands, and thus foiling the plot of the sailors.

Vs. 33, 34. While the day was coming on; before it was light enough to see what was best to be done. Paul besought them. In spite of his words in vs. 21, 22, they had not taken sufficient food. To take some meat; Rev. Ver., "food." For your health. There was great danger that, in their weakness for lack of food, their strength and nerve would fail them when the critical moment for exertion came. Fourteenth day . . . tarried . . . fasting; not able to take sufficient food in their intense anxiety lest they should suddenly run ashore unawares. Their dread would be all the greater after the soundings had been taken, v. 28. The coolness and sagacity of Paul in preparing his companions for coming

effort is worthy of note. Not an half fall from the head; a proverbial expression for complete deliverance.

Vs. 35-37. When he had taken bread. "At such a time the force of example is at its greatest" (Century Bible). Give thanks to God, etc. Some interpret this action as marking Paul's reverence towards God in the presence of the Gentiles around him. All of good cheer. "For a second time (compare vs. 22-25) Paul had restored their courage by his faith and prudence; the event had already shown that he deserved confidence, and it is evident that he inspired it" (Expositor's Greek Testament). Took some meat; sorely needed after their long abstinence. Two hundred threescore and sixteen; a large number, but nothing is told us about the size of the ship.

V. 38. When they had eaten enough. The Greek means "having satisfied themselves with food." They lightened the ship; a sailor's term. This was the third time this had been done (compare vs. 18, 19). The sailor's object may have been to diminish the depth of water which the ship drew, so as to enable them to approach nearer to the shore before striking. Or, the vessel may have been sinking so

fact that it was necessary to throw the cargo overboard to prevent her from sinking. Cast out the wheat; which the ship was carrying from Alexandria in Egypt to help in feeding the people in Rome.

V. 39. When it was day. Was over dawn more welcome then after the weary waiting of that anxious night? Knew not the land. It was the island of Melita, or Malta (ch. 28: 1), about 60 miles from the southern headland of Sicily, now belonging to Great Britain. The island was frequently visited by Alexandrian ships, but this part of it was not recognized by the sailors because it was far away from the main harbor of Valetta. A creek; (Rev. Ver.), "bay," since known as St. Paul's Bay. Beach (Rev. Ver.); a smooth shore, on which the sailors could run the ship with a chance of saving the lives of those on board. Took counsel, etc. (Rev. Ver.), discussed the best means of getting the vessel to the shore, sorely crippled as she was.

II. The Wreck, 40, 41.

V. 40. Casting of the anchors (Rev. Ver.) the four anchors which had been let down from the stern, v. 29. There were now abandoned, and the ropes were cut, so that the ship would move shorewards bow foremost. Loosed the rudder bands. The pair of paddle-shaped rudders, one on either side of the stern, had been lashed above the waves while the ship lay at anchor, and were now lowered again for use. The foresail (Rev. Ver.); the sail that would cause the ship to move toward the shore with greater precision and swiftness than any other.

V. 41. Where two seas met; either a shoal separated from the shore by deep water and washed by the sea on either side, or a neck of land projecting from the shore. Ran the vessel aground (Rev. Ver.); into a bottom of mud, graduating into tenacious clay, into which the forepart would fix itself and be held fast, while the stern was exposed to the force of the waves. Stern began to break up (Rev. Ver.); while the crew and passengers crowded to the forepart of the vessel.

Vs. 42, 43. The soldiers' counsel, etc. Each prisoner was chained to a soldier, who was answerable with his life if his charge should escape. The soldier's advice, therefore, was prompted by fear for themselves. Centurion, willing to save Paul. The officer had for Paul the admiration of one brave man for another; and besides he was grateful to the one who had been the means of saving crew and passengers. They which could swim . . . first to the land (Rev. Ver.); that they might be ready to help the rest.

V. 44. Planks, and . . . other things (Rev. Ver.); pieces which were broken away from the timbers of the vessel. All safe to land; and so Paul's promise (vs. 22-24) was fulfilled. There were 276 on board, v. 37. This is the end of one of Paul's perils by sea, 2 Cor. 11: 25.

Ch. 28: 1-10 tells of the welcome given to the shipwrecked company by the people of Melita; of how it came to pass that Paul was first regarded as a murderer and then honored as a god; and of the cure of the father of Publius, the chief man of the island, and the consequent honors showered upon Paul and those with him.

Application.

This most dramatic incident in all the life of St. Paul illustrates the value of a cheerful confidence in a time of crisis. We have all manner of prophecies about the prospects of civilization and the Christian cause. Cassandra announces blue ruin. We do well to hear across the storm the steady voice of the great apostle, "Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer." Pessimism will get us nowhere. Optimism, subject to common sense, will get us somewhere,—to where the surges of this troubled hour shall cease to roll.

The secret of all this cheerful confidence is mostly faith. "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day." Faith and hope are the parents of the Christian courage.

thousands of neighborhoods no means of recreation for young people remain. For its own social self-protection every neighborhood ought to provide most carefully the necessary recreation facilities, especially for young people with a preference for such types of recreation as are native to the country. This means out-door picnicking, ball playing, swimming, fishing, hunt-

ing, community pageants and plays. This process of examination can be applied by each family to its own home. After one has made up the score in this way for his own farm he will be able to see more clearly what its deficiencies are. Possibly by focusing attention on these shortcomings the means of removing them may be found.

Poultry

E. G.: We have some four months' old pullets from eggs of a flock that showed signs of tuberculosis. Do you think there is any danger of these pullets developing the disease if they were put with a healthy flock?

We doubt very much the advisability of your keeping the hens affected with tuberculosis or the pullets hatched from their eggs, as the two chief means of spreading this disease is through the excrement of the diseased hens and through their eggs. Although the pullets may not show the trouble at present, it is likely to develop later on and even if it doesn't develop it may show itself in the next generation. Tuberculosis is one of the most serious diseases which attack poultry. It causes greater loss than any other disease, and is one of the most difficult to handle.

A farm flock which is affected with this disease should be entirely disposed of, and then the poultry house and its surroundings should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected be-

fore starting with new birds. In making the poultry house sanitary, one should collect all the droppings and litter for fertilizer. The floors, walls and ceiling should be thoroughly scraped so that no dust or dirt remains. All the hoppers, drinking fountains, nests and roosts should be removed and cleaned and everything in the poultry house and yard should be saturated with a good commercial coal tar disinfectant. Another application of the disinfectant should be made within ten days.

All places where hens might stray, such as under corn cribs and hogs pens, should be boarded up, sink holes and wallows should be filled with fresh dirt and, if possible, places where the chickens have been allowed to run should be plowed and cropped.

We believe that it would pay you to be thorough in the eradication of this disease rather than to continue with the birds you now have on hand.

"Fur" in kettles and boilers is due to the action of boiling the water, making certain carbonates in the water adhere to the vessel used.

In the Shadow of the Parliament Buildings

Eastern Women's Institutes in Convention at Ottawa.

BY GIBBON SCOTT

Higher and keener grows the enthusiasm for scientific home-making and skilled community building as one after another of the five great Conventions which the developing needs of the Women's Institutes made it necessary to hold this year comes, goes and passes into history.

The third of these was held in the beautiful banquet hall of the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on October 25-26-27, with from three to four hundred in attendance at the sessions.

A single swift survey showed that this program had been planned and executed with purposeful meaning.

One suddenly recalled with fresh understanding of its significance a statement of the Premier of Ontario last year: "The Women's Institutes, as I understand it, are dealing with life itself."

This Ottawa program was a sort of stock-taking of the present status of home-making in Ontario. Beginning with the mastery survey of "The Development, Present Status, and Future of Women's Institutes," given by Superintendent G. A. Putnam, that veteran administrator of Farmers' and Women's Institutes, the Convention proceeded to a study of the "Forward Look in Ontario Home-making" from a three-fold aspect. First, a study of the education and qualifications of the girl in the country, by Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Director of the Home Branch, Soldier Settlement Board; second, a similar study of the young man and his necessary qualifications, by Mr. W. J. Bell, principal of the new Agricultural School, Kemptville; and third, an illuminative presentation of community and family home-building, by Miss Ethel Chapman, the brilliant young associate editor of the Farmer's Magazine, Toronto.

This was followed by a unique conference, a sort of "Committee of the Whole" on the "Efficient Institute." In the course of which, illustrated by reports and discussion from the branches themselves of what in actual operation had produced the best results, a comprehensive review was made of the individual branch. When and how to organize, duties of officers, how to conduct a meeting, program planning, discovering and developing the talents of a community, the work of the home and school committee, education, entertainment, play in the community, were some of the subjects which kept the delegates in a state of intense and eager interest.

The object of the day was to move towards the efficient individual home and the effectively functioning branch, the Convention passed on to a consideration of the expert services which can be made available to the homemaker through the various Government Departments of Health, Education, and Agriculture. It is astonishing how widely and rapidly the results of modern college and laboratory research are now being translated into the language of the home and placed in the very hands of the dwellers in God's open country through the medium of these State Departments and the Institutes. Wise women they, who keep them non-partisan and non-sectarian so that they remain a channel through which the life-giving water of knowledge may flow to the whole community. Along this line, a most inspiring talk on "Community Team Work" was given by Dr. Annie Ross of the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, in which she outlined the stages of individual development from "I am—I can—I ought" to "I will."

An outstanding feature was the part the girls played in the Convention. With a combination of youth and level-headedness which gives the acme of charm, they gave excellent reports of their work in the Junior Institutes, the District, or as part of the Senior branches, took part in the discussions, answered questions, or even did a share in presiding with grace and self-possession during the sessions.

There are three Junior branches in the East, the Lansdowne, Almonte, and Delta Girls' Institutes, besides many branches with a large percentage of girl members.

A message of greeting was received from her Excellency, Lady Bing of Vimy, containing also her regret that owing to official duties she was detained in Quebec and unable to be personally at the sessions. The Hon. Mrs. Grant, wife of the Minister of Education, read a telegram from the Hon. Manning Doherty expressing his regrets at being unable to attend in person as official head of the department in which for twenty-one years the Institutes have found their governmental home.

The local National Council of Ottawa entertained the delegates to a delightful and informal reception during the Convention.

Another recreational feature of interest was a tour through the new Parliament Buildings.

Community singing and some delightful solos were an attractive form of relaxation between and during the sessions.

Outwitting the Fox

Of all the fur-bearing animals the fox is probably the most difficult to catch. He is very cunning and shy and only the most cunning sets will catch him.

First be sure that foxes are staying or travel through the locality where you make your sets, for it is of no use to make sets where there are no foxes.

The following water set is a good one before freezing weather sets in: Find a small pond and place some bait in the water about a foot from the shore. A wild duck is ideal. It can be laid on a stone or other support which should be about two inches below the surface of the water. This will hold the bait partly above water and make it look like it is floating. Now set a trap midway between the bait and the shore. Have the trap about a half-inch under water and place a tuft of moss on the pan. It should be thick enough so that it will come a little out of the water. A fox in attempting to get the bait will use the tuft of moss as a resting place for its foot, and thus will step right into the trap.

Another good set is made by taking a live rooster which should be put in a cage about three feet square. Hang it out in the woods about six feet from the ground. Now your traps should be in a circle around the cage, from seventy-five to two hundred feet away. The traps should be set so that the

work can be seen from them. If possible set the traps on top of little knolls and also on stumps. The ground should be dug out, and notches should be cut in the stumps so that the traps will be flat with the surface. And cover them with dry material which matches the surroundings. The rooster being alone will do much crowing and this will attract foxes from a long distance. They will be suspicious of the cage and will not go up to it. But they will circle around it and try to find out what it is. In doing this they will get on the highest places they can so as to get a better view and will get caught in the traps which you have set there for them.

If you know of a dead horse or cow which has been dragged out in the woods, keep watch of it. If foxes are feeding on it set traps in the pathway which lead to it. Dig the ground out also for these sets and cover the traps with dry grass or leaves.

The best time to make these sets is in the evening just before a light fall of snow. The snow will cover all material which may get disturbed by making the set and it will make the whole surrounding look natural. The traps should be smoked in a smudge made from green boughs. Gloves should be worn when handling them so that they will not become tainted again, as a fox will stay away from a set which is scented with human odor.

Bits of Canadian News.

To encourage finishing cattle in the Edmonton district for the export trade, H. P. Kennedy, president of the local stock yards and an extensive shipper, is offering \$1,000 in prizes for the best finished cattle brought on the market in certain quantities. Mr. Kennedy has declared that Alberta cattle are equal if not superior, to those raised in any part of the world, and he is strongly in favor of finishing process being effected at home.

Four prominent labor men in Calgary have provided the necessary funds to build a five-room modern bungalow to prove that such a house can be erected for \$3,000. The house is nearing completion and the builders are well within their original estimate.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York, has purchased an estate near Victoria, and will spend a part of each year there. The beauty of the country and agreeable climatic conditions decided his selection of this Pacific Coast home.

Some thirty placer mining claims have recently been staked along the east shore of the Big Smoky River, east of Grande Prairie, Alberta, by farmers resident in the vicinity. Discoveries of platinum together with traces of gold in the sandstone are responsible for the initial activity, but a new significance has been added by the discovery of tungsten deposits in beds of clay back from the sandstone cut banks of the river. Samples of the latter analyzed disclosed tungsten 63 per cent, platinum 8 per cent, and also metallic iron.

Figures published by the Census Bureau show a healthy growth in many Nova Scotia towns. Bridgewater, with 3,152, has grown by 14 per cent; Dartmouth, 7,004, 56 per cent; Inverness, 2,952, 9 per cent; Kentville, 2,717, 8 per cent; Liverpool, 2,263, 8 per cent; Lunenburg, 2,786, 4 per cent; Sydney, 22,527, 27 per cent; and Trenton, 2,837, 62 per cent.

A lack of apples in some parts of the United States has resulted in increased shipments from Ontario across the line, in spite of the fact that the duty is now 30 cents a bushel as compared with 10 cents a bushel last year. Shipments from Kingston to date are valued at \$150,000, as against \$5,000 last year.

A new industry, which will add to the development of the town of Drummondville, Que., will soon start upon the building of a plant which, when completed, will give employment to about 150 men. The Dominion Silk Dyeing Manufacturing Company, has just bought 15 acres of land adjoining the plant of the Butterfly Hosiery Company, Limited, and the building of the plant, which will start in about a month, will give employment to over a hundred men.

Four Regina girls, all of whom served overseas with the Canadian forces, have left the city to take up

work in the three prairie provinces under the direction of the Department of Indian Affairs. Each will be allotted a district and will visit homes, schools and other institutions caring for the sick and paying particular attention to the betterment of conditions among the Indians.

The Family View.

A notorious war profiteer was talking to a group of young men on a golf club verandah. "Look at me," the profiteer said. "Twenty years ago a poor boy, working like a dog and today—" He chewed violently on his dollar cigar. "Look at me!" he repeated. "See what I've done for myself." The young men looked at him curiously and then one of them said: "Your motive's good, of course, but doesn't your family object to your posing as a horrible example in this way?"

His Very Best Mulligans.

A country clergyman was once preaching on an obscure point of theology, which he elucidated in an original and striking manner, finishing by saying, "This is entirely my own view. Commentators do not agree with me."

The next day he was informed that one of his parishioners wished to see him. Going into his study, he was greeted with ordiality by one of his sidesmen, who happened to be a market gardener.

"Morning, sir," beamed the caller. "Heard you say yesterday as common taters didn't agree w' ye, so I've brought a sack of my best. Hope you'll get on better with them."

A New Version.

The Sunday-school teacher was talking to her class about Solomon and his wisdom.

"When the Queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment before Solomon, what did he say?" she asked.

"Ow much d'yer want for the lot?"

Circumstantial Evidence.

The Bingville board of select men had held many sessions and finally formulated a set of auto laws that was the pride of the county. So the constable felt no worry when he stopped a motorist.

"Ye're pinched for violatin' the auto laws," he pronounced.

"Which one?" inquired the traveler.

"Durned if I know, but ye certainly hain't come all the way down Main Street without bustin' one of them."

Irish emigrants to the number of 4,338,199 left their native shores for other lands between May, 1851, and December 31st, 1920.

Tragedy of an Avalanche

An American officer tells a moving story of sudden and swift destruction in the U. S. Northwest. It happened on a February day, when a warm sun and a Chinook wind from the Pacific was melting the snow. All along the trail, as the officer and his party wound up the mountain side, great masses of snow seemed to overhang them, and more than once the officer noticed how anxious the grizzly-haired old guide seemed to be. Only a narrow path had been cleared through the snow, and the twenty mules followed one another in single file.

Halfway up they came to four cabins occupied by miners. Three brown men in red shirts stood at the door of one of the cabins talking as the party filed past. Salutes were exchanged, but the officers party had no occasion to halt.

They had gone about three hundred feet, and were about to make a turn in the trail, when the leader halted to look back. The guide was ahead—the officer second. The line of mules was

strung out for a quarter of a mile, and on foot among them were five packers, all half-breeds.

The officer heard no signal of danger, no cry of alarm. With the swiftness of thought the snow, five hundred feet up the mountain, began to move. The width of the avalanche was about half a mile, and it moved very rapidly. There were thousands of tons of snow, hundreds of trees, hundreds of great boulders.

In a few moments it was all over, and a cloud of what seemed like smoke hung over the spot. It drove off down the mountain after two or three minutes, and the officer looked for his pack train.

Not a man nor a mule had escaped. He looked for the cabins, and they, too, had disappeared. Indeed, the very trail had been swept down into the valley a mile below, and almost across it. For a space of half a mile wide there was neither tree nor shrub—not a yard of earth. The avalanche had ground its way down to the rocks.

—and the worst is yet to come



In Childhood's Magic Land

We never met a ruffian there—except in picture books!
Each man was trusty-hearted, true; each woman perfect seemed.

We judged the world with kindness, we'd never heard of crooks,
And noble lads and lasses walked along the dreams we dreamed.

Folks always gripped each other with a friendly helpful hand,
And selfishness was blotted out—in childhood's magic land.

There were no people—save in tales—who spoke in lying guise,
There were no people—save in tales—who acted meanly souled.

The citizens we sojourned with were oh, so straight and wies,
And life was just a meeting-place for creatures "good as gold."

The days run on—don't let us join some sceptic hopeless band,
Let's keep some grand beliefs we learnt in childhood's magic land.

MASTERPIECES THAT WERE ONCE DESPISED

SOME OF BRIGHTEST GEMS OF LITERATURE.

Regarded So Lightly by Their Gifted Writers That Only Chance Saved Them from Oblivion.

We know on the best authority that had John Keats never penned that marvellous "fragment of an epic poem," "Hyperion," his great contemporary, Shelley, would never have written "Adonais," which, next to Milton's "Lycidas," stands as the greatest requiem in the language.

Yet we know on equally good authority that Keats labored very fitfully at the poem, and finally gave it up in disgust, only including it in his last volume under protest.

The title page of this priceless volume runs: "Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems," by John Keats, Author of "Endymion," London. Printed for Taylor & Hessey, Fleet Street, 1820."

Among the "Other Poems," not considered worthy of mention, is not only the longest poem in the book, but, in some, at least, of its qualities, the greatest thing the poet accomplished.

Newman thought so little of his "Dream of Gerontius" that he is said to have condemned it to destruction, and was only deterred by the determined intervention of a friend. Browning, who destroyed every vestige of his "Juvenilia," made a desperate endeavor to include "Pauline," but, as it was published, he failed in his attempt.

So scarce did it become that Rossetti, being unable to find a copy elsewhere, spent many laborious days in the British Museum Library copying it word for word.

Scott threw the original draft of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" into the fire and was only persuaded to rewrite it by two friends to whom he had read it. John Keble, too, was averse to publishing his "Christian Year," yielding only to his father's express desire to see the book in print before he died, and Edward Fitzgerald was equally diffident with regard to "Omar Khayyam." There is, moreover, a story, which may or may not be true, that Kipling's "Recessional" was rescued from the author's wastepaper basket.

Carlessness a Fine Art.

Some weeks after leaving his lodgings in Morningside Place, Hampstead, Tennyson wrote to Coventry Patmore, from Barchurch, asking him to call there and see if he could find his "book of elegies"—a long, butcher, ledger-like book. Patmore went, and, in a cupboard where Tennyson had kept his butter and sugar, found the book full of verses. It was the book in which

Tennyson had been wont to inscribe those "swallow-flights of song" which we now know as "In Memoriam."

But it was Elizabeth Barrett Browning who made carelessness a fine art. It is possible that very little of her work would have survived, had it not been for a devoted lover before, and an adoring husband after marriage. "Aurora Leigh" was written in Italy, and when the Brownings paid a visit to England, the manuscript was stuffed into the trunk containing her little son's velvet suits and lace collars.

At Marseilles the box was lost, and there was great lamentation. But was the grief for the lost "Aurora Leigh," which critics hailed a few months later as the greatest poem ever written by woman since the days of Sappho? By no means. Mrs. Browning never gave the poem a thought.

Her one concern was that she would not be able to display her lovely boy in his velvet suits and lace collars before her admiring friends at home! Fortunately—for literature—the box was traced to its lair.

Tell Him Now.

If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work a man is doing,
If you like him or you love him, tell him now;

Don't withhold your approbation
Till the parson makes oration
And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow;

For no matter how you shout it,
He won't really care about it;
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed;

If you think some praise is due him
Now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money
Is the comment kind and sunny
And the hearty warm approval of a friend;

For it gives to life a savor,
And makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end;

If he earns our praise bestow it,
If you like him let him know it:
Let the words of true encouragement be said;

Do not wait till life is over
And he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

Just So.

Tommy's uncle asked him the name of May's young man.

"I call him April Showers," replied Tommy.

"April Showers?" cried his astonished uncle. "Whatever makes you call him such a ridiculous name as that?"

"Because he brings May flowers," Tommy explained.

The greatest depth yet found in any ocean is 32,088 feet. It is at a point about forty miles north of the island of Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands.

Sugar-Mill Waste Yields Building Material

Once more science has turned a waste product into one of commercial value. This new achievement is the making of building board from the refuse of sugar cane after the juice has been pressed out at the sugar mill. The refuse, known as bagasse, is about 10 per cent. of the weight of the entire sugar-cane crop and amounts to 250,000 to 500,000 tons a year. Its disposal has long been a problem, and the original practice was to burn it in great piles. It is now being made into a substitute for lumber which possesses peculiar qualities, and for some purposes is superior to wood.

The first plant for manufacturing bagasse "lumber" was built in New Orleans, at a cost of \$500,000. The bagasse is baled, as it comes from the rollers of the sugar mill, and shipped to the "lumber factory." There it is first cooked to destroy the decay-producing spores and is treated with chemicals to make it waterproof. It

then passes to beating machines, which pound it to a pulp. When thoroughly beaten, it is passed through rollers and compressed into a continuous sheet, 12 feet wide. At this stage it is soft and must be dried.

The drying building is more than 1,000 feet long. Here the product is subjected to intense heat by means of coiled steam pipes placed beneath the floor. The finished lumber comes out in sheets 12 feet wide and 900 feet long, sufficient material to build three or four five-room bungalows. It is saved, in the same manner as ordinary lumber, into standard-size sheets, 4 by 12 feet, though of course it may be cut into any other sizes.

One ton of bagasse is required to make 3,000 feet of lumber, so the total possible production from the waste of Louisiana's cane land would be from 750,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 feet a year, if there were sufficient manufacturing facilities to use it all.

The Thinker.

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamour
The seeker may find the thought.
The thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel!

Back of the motors humming,
Back of the belts that sing,
Back of the hammers drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them
Watching through stress and strain,
There is the mind which plans them,
Back of the brawn, the brain!

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust,
But back of them stands the schemer,
The thinker who drives things through,
Back of the job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come true!

A Short History of England.

A schoolboy was told to write a short history of England. His efforts contained the following:

"Caesar invaded England in the year 1111 A.D.

"He landed at Runcom and bravely defended the bridge with Horatius against the German Fleet.

"He then went to Goodison Park, where he made arrangements for the football match on the following day.

"On the morrow the teams charged on to the field. In the first stages of the game, Caesar made a splendid run on the right wing, but finding that Admiral Jellicoe, the back, was charging him, he passed to his inside-right, Anselm, who in turn passed to Lloyd George, a brilliant young centre forward, who scored a splendid goal.

"The next ball Charles II. sent down the pitch, Caesar hit for six over the grand stand.

"The Britons completely lost their tempers, and pinning the umpire and the referee to the ground with the balls, seized the stumps and charged down upon the Romans, who, forming a testudo, were lucky to escape with their lives.

"A few days later Caesar happened to meet an old friend in Jack Sharp, when he was buying a cricket bat. After the usual greetings, Caesar asked William if there were any fresh news, and was told that the Armada had just left Constantinople. Caesar rushed down to Dover and made Earl Haig sign the Magna Charta."

If you don't think co-operation is necessary, watch what happens to a wagon if one wheel comes off.

The Grandmother.

Upon her folded hands the sunshine falls,
Bathing their lines and scars of toil in light,
And they are quiet as the evening earth
That waits in peace the coming of night.

She has held children's children in her arms,
Whose babies soon may lie against her breast;
Now, in the shade of memories withdrawn,
In the high midday sun she sits at rest.

To her, remote, with her completed life
About her like a garment, age is kind,
For still her children, small and very dear,
Play in the secret dwelling of her mind.

Summed Up.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the sphinx.

"Never be led," said the penit.

"Do up-to-date," said the eraser.

"Rub along somehow," said the eraser.

"Be sharp," said the knife.

"Never lose your head," said the barrel.

"Strive to make a good impression," said the seal.

"Make the most of your good points," said the compass.

"Turn all things to your advantage," said the lathe.

"Oh, shut up, you people!" cried the door pettulantlly. And then there was silence.

Color Combinations.

The following color combinations harmonize: Blue and white. Blue and gold. Blue and orange. Blue and salmon. Blue and maize. Blue and brown. Blue and black. Blue, scarlet and lilac. Blue, brown, crimson and gold. Red and gold. Red and black. Scarlet and purple. Black with white or yellow and crimson. Scarlet, black and orange.

"The Silent Navy."

A captain of a British cruiser, on landing at a certain Irish port recently, was accosted by an old Irish woman, who said to him:

"Excuse me, but have you got Michael O'Connell on board?"

"No, my good woman, I have not," replied the captain.

"Shure, but ye must hev," retorted the old woman; "fer didn't the darlint himself tell me he had joined the British Navy?"

Graham Bell's Latest Invention

In recent months a weird-looking glider, tearing about the peaceful Bras d'Or lakes in Nova Scotia at seventy miles an hour, has excited no little attention and even astonishment.

It is the latest invention of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, and the idea it represents is that of lifting a cigar-shaped boat hull clear of the water by submerged planes, which are not part of the hull itself. The craft uses the denser medium (water) to obtain the lift, while taking advantage of the low resistance to propulsion offered by the air.

Prof. Bell has allowed a description of the boat, which he calls the H.D.-4, to be published in the forthcoming Smithsonian Annual. It gives the following details:

Steel planes are arranged in sets like rungs of a ladder, and graduated from large ones at the top to small ones at the bottom. The faster the craft travels, the more of the planes rise out of the water, until only sufficient surface to carry the load remains submerged. In other words, there is an automatic reefing of the supporting surface.

At first glance the planes seem ridiculously small to support so large a hull. But it should be remembered that water is nearly 800 times as heavy as air; so that the area of the submerged "hydrofoils" need have but 1-800 of the wing area of an airplane.

The hydrofoil surface of the H.D.-4 support 2,000 lbs. to the square foot at sixty miles an hour—which is 200 times the load carried per square foot of wing area by an airplane.

To lift its hull clear of the water,

the glider must gain a speed of about twenty miles an hour.

The hull is torpedo-shaped, sixty feet long, with two outrigger pontoons, each sixty feet in length, connected to it by a deck. The deck supports two Liberty motors, which are mounted on either side, just abaft the cockpit.

The hull, covered with canvas, has a fuel tank in the stern. It has additional room enough to accommodate twenty persons.

The tail hydrofoil set acts as a rudder, and is operated by tiller lines running to the steering wheel in the cockpit. The motors are provided with compressed-air starters, and all controls are led to the cockpit. The fuel is forced from the tank in the hull to the level of the carburetors by air-pressure maintained by a hand pump.

Seventy miles an hour is the glider's maximum speed. Flying is a dull business compared with skimming over the surface of water at that terrific rate.

The glider starts off with a rear (its motors are not muffled), and at fifteen knots one feels the machine rising bodily out of the water. Once up and clear of the drag on the hull, she drives ahead with an acceleration that makes you grip your seat to keep from being left behind. The wind on your face is like the pressure of a giant hand, and an occasional dash of fine spray stings like birdshot. But there is no pounding or jolting. A slight undulation like that felt in a Pullman car is the only sensation. She steers with the ease of an automobile.

Friendship-Yes! But—

"The Bill will not let in Canadian wheat, but will save to the American farmer the right to raise a bushel of wheat instead of transferring that right to Canada."—Mr. Fordney, in introducing the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill which has shut millions of dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs out of the United States market.

"If we are to build up a self-sustaining agriculture here at home, the farmer must be protected from unfair competition from those countries where agriculture is still being exploited."—President Harding. The very spot chosen to deliver this speech—Minnesota—shows that Harding had the Canadian North-West in mind.

WHILE ties of friendship unite Canada and the United States, the attitude of Uncle Sam is that of "Business First", and Canada cannot and should not hope for any consideration from the United States where the interests of the farmers and business people of that country are involved.

Uncle Sam has built the Fordney Tariff directly against Canadian agriculture, and now additional Tariff proposals are now under consideration to shut out from the United States Canadian goods of every kind.

These measures are due to the insistence of the American farmer that the United States market shall be retained exclusively for him, and that the influx of Canadian farm products into that country must cease. They are also due to a like insistence of United States manufacturers and workers, who have seen their country develop tremendously and grow rich under a Protective Tariff, and who believe that a still further increase in Tariff is the only means of assuring continued prosperity.

CONTRAST THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES LEADERS WITH THAT OF CANADA'S WOULD-BE LEADERS, CRERAR AND KING

Crerar proposes to allow American goods to enter the Canadian market free of duty.

King proposes that the present reasonable Tariff on the products of the American factory and farm shall be greatly reduced, and that the home market of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer alike shall be thrown open to our Southern neighbour, in the face of the United States Emergency tariff, which practically shuts out Canadian farm products from these markets, and also in the face of the permanent tariff now under consideration at Washington, which gives every promise of being even more drastic than the Emergency Tariff so far as our products are concerned.

In view of the attitude of the United States, what folly it is for Crerar and King to propose throwing open the Canadian market to a flood

of both agricultural and manufactured products of the United States when there is not the slightest possibility of any compensative advantage to Canada.

Does any sane Canadian believe that Crerar or King, had in hand, could persuade the United States Government to completely reverse its Tariff policies and agree to reciprocal trade in face of American public demand for a high protective Tariff?

The people of the United States conduct their affairs and protect themselves by the principle that "Business is business." Why should Canada do otherwise?

Unlike Crerar or King, MEIGHEN stands firm for a reasonable Tariff to protect all our industries — those of the farm, the sea, the mine, the forest, the factory, and for the building up of a bigger and better Canada through the full development of the home market.

FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES? YES, BY ALL MEANS!

BUT—

let us defend our home market, our industries, our farms, our workmen, our homes by the same methods as are used so effectively against us.

Let us work out our own destiny—that of a strong, self-contained nation within the British Empire group of Nations, courageous, masterful, self-reliant.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party Publicity Committee

Your subscription to
The Reporter will be
appreciated.

Boys Overcoats

We are showing a big range of Boys Overcoats this season — Handsome Coats in all the new fancy styles to fit the little fellows from 2 1-2 to 8 yrs. old and nice manish coats to fit the bigger boys from 8 to 16 years old.

Our prices are very reasonable and we can give you the best values for your money—

Now's the time to pick out an Overcoats for your Boys Christmas Gift, while we have all sizes in stock now. We can put it away for you till Santa Claus calls for it.

The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE

ONTARIO

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh.

Those subject to frequent "cold in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions. All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

FLOUR and FEED — PRICES very much REDUCED — ATHENS LUMBER YARD and GRAIN WAREHOUSE.

FARM WANTED: I want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give price and description. G. B. Loudon, Champaign, Illinois.

LAMBS FOR SALE Purebred Oxford Down Ram Lambs.—Apply to James Burns, Frankville, Ont.

Rod and Gun for November

The November issue of Rod and Gun in Canada will delight the sportsmen of the Dominion with its resplendent cover painting showing a picture of a ring necked duck in natural colours. The many interesting stories and articles in this issue include a splendid ducking story entitled "Twenty-six grains of ballistite and one and one eighth ounces of number six". A thrilling account of one of Captain Joseph Bernard's exploratory trips in the Arctic regions also appears in the November issue. For the trapper and lover of the outdoor life there is the Trapline departmentally edited by M. U. Bates, from material obtained on his own trapline. The usual departments appear in this issue of Canada's National sportsmen's monthly. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

Pupils Winning Certificates of Honour at Rural School Fairs—1921.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture through the Athens Office has issued Certificates of Honour recently to those winning the highest number of points at the Rural School Fairs.

In a few cases ties have been made and in these cases two Certificates have been issued. These Certificates are to be neatly framed and hung in the school until the next School Fair when they are to be replaced by the new one.

Lyn District

Name of Pupil	School
Ola Somerville	Rock
Cecil Dickey	Yonges Mills
Beryl Myers	Hallecks
Robert McKready	Lyn
Phyllis Tennant	Caistown
Olan Carr	Fairfield East
Harmon Lawson	Purvis Street
Frank Cornell	Seeleys
Joseph Flood	Ballycanoe
Percy Tackaberry	Spring Valley
Everett Franklin	Junetown
Irene Chant	Lillies
Evelyn Tyke	Manhards
Florence Ferguson	Stewarts

Plum Hollow District

Name of Pupil	School
Douglas Flood	Washburns
Helen Frye	Soperton
Edmund Rae	Briek
Mark Chant	Chantry
Jennie Hudson	Lillieville
Alex. Besely	Hard Island
Emer Jones	Daytown
Yates Marshall	Toledo
Miriam Whaley	Delta
Gertrude Steacy	Sopers
Pansy Emmons	Mitche Is
Winston Hamblen	Sheldons
Hilda Jackson	Plum Hollow
Ivan Noore	Eloida

Sweet's Corners District

Name of Pupil	School
Burnett Sheffield	Lyndhurst
Paul Harvey	Lyndhurst
Johnson Plunkett	Long Point
Ruby Mustard	Sweets Corners
Ivan Wilts	Sweets Corners
Arthur Gordon	Delongs
Pearl Sweet	Delongs
Gertrude McMachen	Briar Hill
Anna Roantree	Morton
Evelyn Pownhall	Ellisville

Lansdowne District

Names of Pupils	Schools
Emily Grier	Greenfield
Bessie Webb	Legges
Jean Mosely	Ebenazar
Joseph Ivey	Oakville
Myria McCullough	Selton
Robert Stringer	Victoria
Howard Huck	Rockport
Jean Webster	Fairfax
Maggie Foley	Rapid Valley
Anna Steacy	Dulcamaine
Martin Brennan	Gowans
Dorothy Birt	Mithellville

Elgin District

Name of Pupil	School
Elwood Kerruish	Chaffys Locks
Muriel Powers	Elgin
Opal Humphrey	Elgin
Jean Jacobs	Bush
Leonard Stone	Forfar
Murton Gile	Chippmans
Anna Myers	Phillipsville
Bernice Dancy	Dancy
Grace Crawford	Lockwoods
Mary Murphy	Rip'ey

Athens District

Name of Pupil	School
Helen Richards	Glen Elbe
Charles Hudson	Glen Morris
Floyd Sheffield	Coons
Raymond Heffernan	Charleston
Garfield Kavanagh	Dobbs
Maude Moore	New Dublin
Winnie Moore	Glen Buell
Carmon Brayton	Greenbush
Wilma King	Addison
Wilma Sturgeon	Hawkes

Come to McVeigh's Sample Room next Saturday and encouraging the young girls in their undertaking you will also be helping a worthy cause.

Mr. Hugh O'Neil and Forest Giffin have returned home after spending the Fall in the West.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchinson*

Afternoon Reception

A delightful afternoon was enjoyed by many of our townswomen on Wednesday afternoon of this week, it being the Formal Reception of Mrs. Ernest Franklin Neff. The spacious rooms were beautifully arranged, all the appointments showing studied taste and care. Mrs. Neff was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Newton while Mrs. H. R. Knowlton and Mrs. James Burchell also assisted in the drawing room, which had been made attractive with quantities of ferns and mauve 'Mums. Mrs. George Beach ushered the guests to the dining room where pink roses, with ferns and smilax made the room so beautiful. Mrs. R. R. Paul and Mrs. George Judson presided at the tea table while Miss Hunt dispensed the ices. The young ladies serving were the Misses Earl, Hinchcliffe and Coon and these girls received numerous compliments for the efficient manner in which they performed their task. During the afternoon the Misses Robinson and Cornell were most generous in discoursing soft music while Mrs. W. H. Morris sang two very pleasing solos.

The guests were met at the door by little Willa Morris while Miss Enola Scott ushered the callers to the dressing room. About seventy-five ladies called, all expressing the wish that the residence of the hostess in our village should be a most happy and a lengthy one. We would join Mrs. Neff's many friends in expressing these same wishes and also extend to her, congratulations on the success of this, her first social function among us. Mrs. Neff will in the future receive on the fourth Thursday of each month.

Rockspring News

Miss Bessie Logan, Mallorytown, and Miss Reta Logan, Brockville, spent Sunday with their parents here. Mrs. Wealey Burridge has returned after a weeks visit in Ottawa.

BORN — to Mr and Mrs J. as, Gunness, a son, on Sunday, Nov. 13. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Richards motored to Athens on Saturday.

Miss Helen Tackaberry, Jasper, was a week-end visitor at her home. A large number attended the Conservative meeting on Saturday in the Orange Hall.

Mr. Kenneth Reynolds, who has been in the Canadian West, came home last week.

OBITUARY

MRS. CHARLES W. MURPHY.

Saturday night at 11 o'clock the death occurred in the Brockville General Hospital of Mrs. Charles W. Murphy, of Oak Leaf. She had been ill for a couple of weeks and despite every care and attention passed peacefully away.

Before her marriage she was Miss David Ena Godkin, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Godkin, Oak Leaf. She was born there 51 years ago. She was educated at her native place and was a very accomplished woman. Besides her husband she leaves one daughter, Miss Marion Murphy. She is also survived by two brothers and two sisters. They are Messrs. George Godkin, Jesse Godkin and Mrs. A. Murphy, all of Saskatchewan, and Mrs. M. Tennant of Ottawa. She was an Anglican in religion and a member of Trinity church, Oak Leaf. She was an active member of the Women's Auxiliary and the Parish Guild of that church. Her death is deeply regretted for she was held in high esteem by all having the pleasure of her acquaintance.

The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of her husband to Trinity church, Oak Leaf.

MRS. ERNEST CHIVERS.

The funeral of the late Mrs. F. Chivers took place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Methodist Church conducted by Rev. S. F. Newton. It was largely attended. Before preaching from the text in Ezekiel 24-18 the Pastor referred to the sweetness of life and how hard it must be for one just turned forty years to have to submit to the Enemy Death, especially when it meant the leaving behind of little Ethel Irene just at a time when she needed a Mother's love and care most. The remains were laid to rest in the beautiful Glen Elbe Cemetery.

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

\$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; \$2.00 when not so paid. United States subscriptions \$3.00 per year in advance; \$2.50 when charged.

ADVERTISING RATES

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

Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$2.00 per year.

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

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

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

Auction Sales—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

WANTED—Local representative at ATHENS to represent "THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES," and cover surrounding territory. Splendid opening for the right man. Exclusive territory, highest commissions paid, STONE and Wellington, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Farm To Rent

100 ACRES, known as the CHARLIE COLE FARM near Redas, P. O. in township of Elizabethtown, Possession given 1st. March, 1922. For particulars apply to EZRA S. EARL

R. R. No. 3, Athens, Ont.

GIVEN AWAY

On Christmas Eve we will give to the closest guesser, 1 Cabinet Gramophone worth \$125.00. For full information call at the Bazaar.

R. J. Campo.

Motor Car Service

Brockville—Westport
Via The Canadian National Railways

Improved service is afforded via Canadian National Railways between Brockville and Westport by the Gasoline Motor Car, now in operation between these points on the following schedule.

Leave Brockville (C. N. Station) daily at 9.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. arriving at Westport 10.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m., 6.45 p.m., and 10.45 p.m.

South bound Motor Car leaves Westport 7.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m. arriving Brockville 8.45 a.m., 12.45 p.m., 4.45 p.m., and 8.45 p.m.

Motor Car carries passengers and hand baggage only and operates daily on the above schedule.

In addition to above, steam train operating to and from Grand Trunk Station Brockville, will leave Brockville 2.50 p.m. daily except Sunday; arriving Westport 6.15 p.m., South bound will leave Westport 9.00 a.m. arriving Brockville (G. T. Station) 12.00 noon, daily except Sunday.

Tickets and full information obtainable from station ticket agents.

Feed! Feed!

Carload of Re-Cleaned
OATS
(In Bags)

Prices are Right

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Feeds

Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers
Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

BOMBAY EXTENDS TO HER ROYAL GUEST AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Prince of Wales Received With a Tumultuous Demonstration Unprecedented in the History of Bombay—Bearing and Manner of Heir to the Throne Create Best Impression.

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales, in a long detailed despatch, describes the reception of the Prince by the populace of Bombay when he landed and during the four-mile circuitous procession through the city. The splendid military cortege at various points along the route touched the fringe of the native bazaar, where there was tumultuous enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of Bombay.

The route of the procession was lined with British and Indian troops. A public holiday had been declared and all the inhabitants closed their shops and lined into the streets to greet the Prince, whose manner and bearing made a great impression.

The correspondent adds that, although the political atmosphere in Bombay is rather tense, the tour of the Prince is considered to have opened with splendid promise.

The Bombay correspondent of The London Times says the non-co-operationists had made the utmost efforts to render the boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit effective, but the only result was an overwhelming and tumultuous reception, passing all possible expectations.

Experts say it will be a severe blow to Gandhi and his party of discontent, but the correspondent refrains from prediction. At the moment of the demonstration Gandhi himself was somewhere in Bombay, but is reported to have been assisting at "a farcical bonfire of imported clothing."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will have a strenuous time during his four months' stay in India, beginning with Bombay, where the battle-cruiser Renown, on which he sailed from England on October 27, arrived on Nov. 16. He was greeted by Lord Reading, the Viceroy, and the ruling Princes on the staff of his Royal Highness. The initial ceremony upon his landing at the Gateway of India, on the Bunder, which was built to commemorate the durbar visit of the King and Queen, was the

presentation of an address by the Bombay municipality. A state drive through the city to Government House at Malabar Point was followed in the evening by a reception, preceded by a quiet dinner. On Thursday morning the Prince held a durbar of the ruling Princes. A dinner and ball at Government House at night concluded the Prince's initial visit in Bombay, and shortly after midnight he left for Poona.

After a public welcome to the Prince in Poona his Royal Highness will unveil the Mahratta War Memorial. He will attend the races in the afternoon, and will then return to Bombay. Among his engagements in Bombay will be his attendance at the quadrangular cricket match (so called from the competition of European, Parsee, Mohammedan and Hindu elevens), and the sports tournament of the great Bombay Maidan.

The Prince will leave Bombay on the night of Nov. 22 for Baroda, which last received a visit from the then Prince of Wales in 1875. After some formal engagements in Baroda the Prince will go into the country and have some black-buck shooting. He will then proceed to Udaipur, whose venerable Maharaja is considered the leading ruler in Rajputana, on account both of his legendary descent from the semi-divine Rama and the great traditions of chivalry associated with the ruling house. Through all the generations of Mogul domination it was the only ruling Rajput family which gave no daughter in marriage to any member of the Mohammedan Imperial dynasty.

The Prince will spend a couple of days in the valleys not far from the palace of the Maharaja, shooting leopards and possibly some other big game. The Prince's visit to Patha, the youngest of the British Provinces, will be of historic interest, as it will be the first time that a member of the Royal house will be the guest of an Indian Governor, in the person of Lord Sinha. There will be a durbar at Patna.

Injection of Oxygen Enables Man to Soar

A despatch from Paris says:—Flight to rarified altitudes, and even to the moon, is now possible for human beings without being equipped with special breathing tanks, through a discovery by Dr. Bayeux, which has been communicated to the Pasteur Institute. An injection of oxygen replaces the artificial respiratory tanks hitherto in use. Dr. Bayeux has proved the feasibility of his discovery by its use in the Alps, where he ascended 18,000 feet without the slightest difficulty.



Free TO GIRLS

Lovely Doll With Real Hair

This lovely little doll has real hair and eyes that open and shut. She wears a lovely dress and hat, shoes and stockings. She is just 12 inches tall and has jointed legs and arms. Just send us your name and address and we will send you Three Dollars worth of our lovely embossed Xmas Postcards to seal at ten cents a package. When they are sold, send us our money and we will send you the lovely Doll, with all charges prepaid. If you prefer it we will send you a School Set, or Flashlight, or Fountain Pen, or Pen Knife, or Mouth Organ, instead of the Doll.

Address: HOMER - WARREN COMPANY, Toronto, Dept. 255

University Spirit

"There's no use betting on a university team. University boys always play to win," said a more or less professional "sportsman" apropos of the rugby games played at the University of Toronto stadium. This man has an insight into the spirit which is produced by university athletics. University boys play hard, are glad to win, are good losers, if they lose, and they do not resort to "shady" tricks. They are trained to be above that sort of thing. Not the winning of the game, primarily, but good, clean sport is their objective. And what a valuable asset that spirit is to an individual! The people of Ontario are proud of their provincial university, of its excellent teaching, of its success in research, of its widespread extension service, and they do not forget that, at that university, young men and women are being trained to be citizens of the highest order, un-suspicious and above suspicion, honest and upright, and that the training in sports and general athletics is helping to produce that type of citizen.

RISE IN QUOTATION OF POUND STERLING Due to Improvement in Great Britain's Foreign Trade Balance.

A despatch from New York says:—British exchange, as reported by the pound sterling, rose to a fraction over \$4 for demand bills in this market on Thursday. This is the highest quotation in over six months and equals a gain of six cents from the low quotation of the week. The rise again was associated with developments at the Armament Conference in Washington, as well as improvement in Great Britain's foreign trade balance. French and other leading Continental remittances also strengthened, and German marks, which recently reached their most acute stage of demoralization, were relatively firm.



Seven Miles of Eels Exported to New York

A despatch from New York says:—Seven miles of eels, valued at \$100,000, reached this city on Thursday from Quebec in three specially constructed barges, so arranged that water will flow in and out of the vessels at all times, keeping the squirmers alive. Possibly in the stress of other things the residents of this city have failed to note a dearth of eels in the local market. Dealers assert that for a long time there has been a startling absence of eels from the local fish stalls, and that to overcome the eel famine 200,000 of the finest kind of silver eels, from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, were ordered captured and forwarded here without regard to cost.

Admiralty Will Retire 280 Officers

A despatch from London says:—In connection with its policy of retrenchment in administrative expenditures, the British admiralty has resolved to retire on pensions eighty naval captains and 200 commanders early next year, according to the Evening News. These retirements would not involve taking more ships out of commission, it was said, and if the Washington Conference agrees on the United States naval restriction program, further reduction in the admiralty's personnel are contemplated.

Ulster Firmly Maintains the Stand Taken

A despatch from London says:—Ulster's reply to the latest British Government communication on the question of an Irish settlement was delivered at Downing Street on Thursday afternoon. It indicates that Ulster stands firm in the attitude she has taken and will not submit to anything considered a violation of her rights.

BARON KATO WANTS MORE TONNAGE THAN ALLOWED BY UNITED STATES PLAN

A despatch from Washington says:—Admiral Baron Kato, head of the Japanese delegation to the armament conference, announced on Thursday that Japan would ask modification of the United States naval limitation program, which would permit Japan to maintain a "general tonnage slightly greater than sixty per cent." of that of each of the other two powers. Japan would also ask, Baron Kato said, for the right to maintain "a type of vessel of strictly defensive character," with tonnage approximating that maintained by the other two powers. A statement issued by Baron Kato said: "Because of her geographical position, Japan deems it only fair at the present time that the other interested countries should agree that she should maintain a proportion in general tonnage slightly greater than sixty per cent., and, in a type of vessel of strictly defensive character, she might even desire to approximate that of the greater navies." Baron Kato's statement was made at a conference with newspaper correspondents, but he would not give details as to the modifications his delegation would submit, saying this was for the conference to discuss. It was assumed generally, however, that the "slightly greater" general tonnage that Japanese desired would include the battleship Mutsu, probably just commissioned and that the type of defensive vessel referred to was a light cruiser suitable for patrolling the waters of the Orient against pirates and the like. The Mutsu is a ship of some 33,000 tons, armed with eight 16-inch rifles. She is comparable to the United States Maryland class and, according to Secretary Hughes' program, each nation would retain but one ship in this class. Great Britain has no battleships of this type. If the Mutsu is later added to the ships Japan is to retain, she will make the second 16-inch gun ship for Japan, and it was assumed that if this was granted, the United States delegation would desire to retain the West Virginia, of similar characteristics, to be launched next Saturday. Admiral Kato made his statement in the presence of M. Hanihara, the vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, and several other members of the Japanese delegation. He was then asked to define more clearly what he meant in stating that "in a type of vessel of strictly defensive character she might desire to approximate that of the greater navies," and in reply, said he wanted to make perfectly clear that the above reservation did not apply to capital ships but to other ships of defensive character.

CANADA PROPOSES THE HOLDING OF FURTHER CONFERENCES ON ARMAMENT

A despatch from Washington says:—It is learned that Canada's proposal for the holding of further conferences with the object of perpetuating the idea of armament limitation will likely meet with the approval of a number of the British Empire delegates, though no information is available as to when it will be placed before the General Conference. It is anticipated, however, that it will be brought forward at a later stage of the proceedings. The proposal appears to have aroused a great deal of interest, and the general belief is that it would assist in a very large measure in maintaining the great purpose for which the conference has been called. It would provide a means for meeting changing conditions, and for dealing with any new means of carrying on warfare which may be invented from time to time. Canada, it is considered certain, will support the Mother Country in opposing an excessive allowance of submarine tonnage. Canada's position on this question is understood to be that it would be advantageous to the world if some plan could be reached of disposing altogether of the U-boat method of warfare. In the Far Eastern section of the conference Canada's voice will be heard, though no indication has been given as to details of policy. It is not considered that the Dominion has any interests in the Far East distinct from the rest of the Empire—apart, that is, from Canada's position on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is not shared by some of the sister dominions. It is not considered likely at this stage that the question of immigration will be brought before the conference, but if it is, Canada of course will be one of the vitally interested nations.

Incendiary Sentenced to 20 - 40 Year Term

A despatch from New York says:—Raphael Bocagna, 41, a cobbler, of 3886 Third Ave., The Bronx, convicted of first degree arson last week for having set a fire in the kitchen of his home July 6 last which endangered the lives of twenty-five families in the house, was sentenced in Bronx County Court to twenty to forty years in Sing Sing. "I regret," said Judge Louis D. Gibbs, "that the law does not permit me to send you to the electric chair or give you life." The fire was discovered in time and no one was injured. Dried figs are, weight for weight, more nourishing than bread. Living in Austria is now 98 times as costly as in 1914.

U.S. WILL STAND BY THE HUGHES PLAN

A despatch from Washington says:—Japan's request for an increase in the proportional strength of her navy may lead speedily to some of the plain talk across the council table of the arms conference. The United States delegation stands ready to dispute stubbornly any material change from the ratio set forth in the Hughes plan. That ratio, it was emphasized by highest authorities on Friday, reflects existing proportional strength and so cannot be altered without upsetting a fundamental principle of the whole plan. In effect the United States figures would give Japan six fighting ships to every ten owned by the United States and every ten owned by Great Britain. The Japanese have hinted, but never formally announced that they want 7 to 10. The naval experts of the United States really believe that five to ten is nearer the proper allotment. Great Britain has accepted the six to ten plan in principle, but her spokesmen have been silent about the new Japanese proposals. If it turns out that the "slightly greater" naval force suggested for Japan by Admiral Baron Kato only amounts to the addition of one battle cruiser to the Japanese figures, then the emphatic objections of the United States delegates may not be deemed necessary. But if the suggestion comprehends a real change in proportion, it is declared on authority that a determined diplomatic struggle will result.

PEACE IN IRELAND BEFORE NEW YEAR'S DAY, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George fully believes that peace with Ireland will be reached before Christmas. This information came on Friday from a person in close touch with Lloyd George. He refused, however, to disclose the newest phase of the situation which gives rise to the Premier's hope. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and Sir Edward Carson were detained in London on Friday, both

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.17; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14; No. 3, \$1.08.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51½c; No. 3 CW, 47c; extra No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 2 feed, 42c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 65c; No. 4 CW, 60c.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 58c, Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 38 to 40c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1 to \$1.05; No. 3 Winter, 97c to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial, 90c to \$1.01; No. 2 Spring, 93 to 98c; No. 3 Spring, nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 60c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 60 to 65c.
Rye—No. 2, 75c.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.30; second pats., \$6.80, Toronto.
Ontario flour—\$4.60, bulk, seaboard. Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$24; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 19 to 19½c; twins, 19½ to 20c; triplets, 20½ to 21c; Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stilltons, new, 23 to 24c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c; geese, 27c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 25 to 28c; ducklings, 28 to 32c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25 to 27c.
Margarine—23 to 25c.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select storage, 51 to 52c; new laid straights, 88 to 89c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35; maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Choice hvy steers, \$6 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$8.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.75; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; do, fair, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$7 to \$7.50; lambs, good, \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$9; do, off cars, \$9.50; do, f.o.b., \$8.50; do, country points, \$8.25.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West No. 2, 56½ to 57c; do, No. 3, 55½ to 56c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.40. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.80 to \$2.95. Bran, \$22.25. Shorts, \$24.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28. Cheese, finest Easterns, 17½ to 18c. Butter, choicest creamery, 40 to 41c. Eggs, selected, 50 to 52c. Med. steers, \$5; poor, \$2 to \$3.50. Canners, \$1.25; good veal calves, \$10; pail-fed calves, \$7 to \$8; grassers, \$2.50. Hogs, selects, \$9.85.

Insurance Association Pays Heavily for Hail Losses

A despatch from Regina says:—Three-quarters of a million dollars in hail losses have been distributed by the Municipal Hail Insurance Association since payment of Saskatoon farmers commenced five days ago.

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

By Jack Rabbit

I WAS IN A DEPARTMENT STORE YESTERDAY AND ALL THE LIGHTS WENT OUT.

WHAT KIND OF LUCK DID YOU HAVE?

AWFUL! WAS IN THE PIANO DEPARTMENT WHEN IT HAPPENED.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE IF YOU DON'T WEAKEN.

COULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. W. Beesley, Mille Roche, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight months and could not be without them. I used them for indigestion and teething and my baby is cutting his teeth without any trouble whatever. I can highly recommend the Tablets to other mothers." What Mrs. Beesley says thousands of other mothers say. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus driving out constipation and indigestion and making teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada Second in Wheat Production.

Canada is now the second wheat producing country in the world, according to 1921 statistics. We produce about half as much wheat as the United States, but they, it must be remembered, have ten inhabitants to our one. Russia, at one time an important factor in this fundamental industry, has apparently fallen by the wayside, for she does not appear in the 1921 list. The C.N.R. has carried this season—September 1st to November 13th—41,320 cars, or approximately nine and three quarter million bushels. For the similar period in 1920 the number of cars handled was 21,858.

Magnet Cranes.

Motor trucks equipped with magnet cranes have been designed to handle loads of iron, the magnet being energized by the engines of the trucks.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Capturing a New Market.

Canada's flour is the standard of the world. This is pretty generally admitted. The writer knows one citizen of the United States who, on every visit he makes to Canada, carries home, under strict instructions from his wife, a number of loaves of bread, she claiming that no bread obtainable in the United States can approach that made from Canadian flour. As an instance of the increasing popularity of Canadian flour, it is interesting to note that Dr. A. H. Stafford, born in Winnipeg but for some time past domiciled in Jamaica, recently said that until the steamships "Canadian Forester" and "Canadian Fisher," of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Service, came into Kingston last spring, every pound of flour used on the island came from the United States. Now it all comes from Canada. This very valuable market for Canadian products has been captured by three ways, Dr. Stafford affirms: First, the fact that Canada had ships to deliver it there; second, the quality of the flour itself; and third, the fact that the people of Jamaica desire closer commercial and social relations with the people of Canada.

You're Constipated! Take "Cascarets" for Liver, Bowels

Sick headache, biliousness, coated tongue, or sour, gassy stomach—all ways trace this to torpid liver and delayed fermenting food in the bowels. Cascarets work while you sleep. They immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and fowl gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. Get a 10-cent box now and let "Cascarets" straighten you out by morning.



Under the leadership of Scoutmaster W. E. Bradley and Assistant Scoutmaster Rev. Father J. A. Murray, sixteen members of the 1st Penetanguishene Troop had a wonderful canoe trip during October. On the fifteenth of the month they left Penetanguishene in six canoes and crossed Georgian Bay, paddled up the Muskoka (Muskoka) River to Bala on Lake Muskoka. From this point the party proceeded through Lake Muskoka and the Indian River to Port Carling. Lake Rossseau was then crossed to its west end, or Morgan's Bay. The party then portaged across to Little Lake Joseph and returned by Big Lake Jo, Joseph River, West Lake Rosseau, Port Carling, and from that point back to Penetanguishene by the outgoing route. On October 25th the Scouts reached Pinery Point, four miles from home, having paddled over 45 miles that day, portaged ten times (two of the portages being over half a mile long), and crossed Georgian Bay (16 miles) by moonlight. According to Mr. Bradley it was "a great trip!"

Ten years ago Scouting took its latter form, that of training boys for the duties of citizenship. Various ideas of training the youth of a people have been suggested and practised from the time of Epictetus, by the Spartans, by Pestalozzi, by Peter the Great, by Cahulain in Ireland, by John in Germany, by John Pounds, the Zulus, Sinrot of Spain, the Boy Orderlies of Mafeking, Sir W. A. Smith, Thomas Seaton, Dan Beard and a number of others.

There is nothing especially original about Scouting. It is a natural evolution of many ideas reduced to a system, the main point about it being to recognize the basic needs of the nation and to have an elastic system whereby to encourage the individual future citizen to develop in himself the qualities that are wanted.

The Manchester Guardian says: "Boy Scouting will not, as a few of its most ardent enthusiasts suggest, solve all our moral and social difficulties. But it is one of the few great original social inventions of our time. It rests on real insight into the mind and soul of boyhood, and the training that it gives is attended by the delight that fuses a new piece of knowledge right into the character and makes it a treasure for life."

Mother! Move Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Hurry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful to-day may prevent a sick child to-morrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

A Butterfly-Breeding Ranch.

A butterfly ranch is the interesting and lucrative venture of a Maine woman. While the ranch does not pay her so well as the chicken farm, which she also owns, it calls for less work, smaller equipment, and nowhere near so large an investment. A few boxes, some bark, moss, gravel, and earth, form the whole outfit.

In the early days of her venture she depended upon finding the cocoons from which the butterflies and moths are hatched in the woods near her home, but for some time she has been breeding them on the ranch. Hatching boxes are manufactured at home.

The great difficulty in the breeding of moths from home-produced cocoons is that of keeping the caterpillars where it is possible to get the cocoon once it is formed. The moths lay their eggs on the bark of trees, on leaves, and in other places. The eggs are closely observed until the caterpillar, which is the embryonic butterfly or moth, hatches. Then the caterpillar is placed on a tree branch until the cocoon has been formed. The latter is placed in the hatching box to remain until the moth comes forth, when the process is repeated. The moths are mounted and sold to collectors, schools, and museums.

High Prices for Stock.

The auction sale of animals that have passed the Culling Committee has always been a feature of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, and the prices paid by the various local and out-of-town packers and butchers have always well repaid exhibitors for the extra labor and feed necessary to produce show stock. It is anticipated that there will be a large number of buyers on hand this year and prices obtained be more than satisfactory to the large number of exhibitors who feed animals of the highest quality for show and sale. Entries close November 26th. Prize List and Entry Form on application to Secretary, c/o Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

KEEP HEALTHY DURING WINTER

Colds and Diseases May be Avoided if the Blood is Kept Pure.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency towards anaemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season. Lack of exercise and fresh air, and the more restricted diet, are among the many things that combine to lower the tone of the body and deplete the blood.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood, take a short course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Do not wait until the color has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white and your eyes dull. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. This is well illustrated in the case of Mrs. E. Williams, Elk Lake, Ont., who says: "I take great pleasure in letting you know the benefit I have found in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in an anaemic condition, and was very weak and run down. The least exertion would leave me breathless and it was with difficulty that I did household work. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after the use of four boxes I felt like a new person. In fact my system seemed filled with new energy and new life. I strongly recommend this medicine to all who feel weak or run down."

The purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to build up the blood. They do this one thing and they do it well. They are for this reason an invaluable remedy in diseases arising from bad or deficient blood, as rheumatism, neuralgia, after-effects of the grip or fevers. The pills are guaranteed to be free from opiates or any harmful drug and cannot injure the most delicate system.

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Reproduce Finger Prints. Steel stamps have been invented to reproduce the finger prints of men who use them for identifying papers that must be protected against forgery.

If you have to eat humble pie, eat it as if you enjoyed it. It tastes better.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Gentlemen—I have used Minard's Liniment and have found it a good remedy. After the explosion I was pretty well shaken up, having quite a number of bruises and cuts, but thanks to Minard's Liniment I am my old self again. It healed the sores and bruises and gave me much relief. It is true to its name as the King of Pain, for it stopped the pain almost at once. I first noticed the ad. in the Montreal Standard and decided to invest in a bottle, for which I am not sorry, but can say with truth that I am thankful for it having done all it claimed to do, and in my case much more, and a satisfied customer is the best ad. one can possibly find. That is my view of it and I think you will agree with me too. Yours very truly, (Signed) ALFRED BLAIN, 184 Agricola St. Halifax, N.S.

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,
112 West 21st Street
New York, U.S.A.

Creature That Never Dies.

If you take a drop of water from any puddle, a low-powered microscope will reveal the presence of a creature that never dies.

Moving about in the drop that we examine are a number of weird shapes that look like tiny jellyfish. They are made of the same transparent substance, but instead of swimming they crawl. Each of them is an amoeba. The amoeba has no eyes, no ears, and no brain. It is nothing but a stomach surrounded by jelly. It has no limbs, yet it can move by expanding and contracting the jelly of which it is made.

It can increase in one way only, and that is by dividing itself into two. If you watch one of these creatures for a time you will see that a kind of waist appears gradually in the middle of it. At first it is round; then it begins to look like a dumb-bell. At length the waist becomes thinner and thinner, until finally it breaks, and there are two complete creatures instead of one.

The creatures we see to-day are merely subdivisions of remote ancestors that lived perhaps 100,000,000 years ago.

Machine Distributes Hay in Loft of Barn.

The hayfork, which lifts hay from the wagons to the haymow, has been one of the greatest labor savers on the farm and it is now supplemented by a "mower," a machine which distributes the hay in the loft and so eliminates one of the most disagreeable parts of the work. The mower consists of a board platform swung from the middle of a steel frame in the loft. As the hayfork brings up a load, the mower moves under it, receives the load and moves along the barn on a double track to the point where the hay is to be deposited. It then tilts, to one side or the other, and dumps the hay in the desired spot.

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

The Greatest Life Enricher.

I would rather be a radiator of sunshine an encourager, a helper a lifter, a friend to the friendless and the down and out, and yet be poor in material things, than have the wealth of a Croesus, a starved, pinched, gloomy nature, and a loveless life therewith. A love that reaches out to every living thing on God's earth is the greatest of all life enrichers.—O. S. Marden.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP
is excellent for indigestion because it assists stomach and liver to do their work naturally and efficiently. With the organs in perfect working order—indigestion is impossible. Try it today.
For INDIGESTION
MotherSeigel'sSyrup is sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

DID PAIN DISTURB YOUR SLEEP?

THE pain and torture of rheumatism can be quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. It brings warmth, ease and comfort and lets you sleep soundly. Always have a bottle handy and apply when you feel the first twinge. It penetrates without rubbing. It's splendid to take the pain out of tired, aching muscles, sprains and strains, stiff joints, and lame backs. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.
Made in Canada.
Sloan's
Liniment (Pain's enemy)

WONDERFUL GAIN IN WEIGHT REPORTED

YOUNG WOMAN WEIGHED ONLY 75 POUNDS.

She Now Weighs Over One Hundred and Is Improving Every Day.

"Before I began taking Tanlac I only weighed 76 pounds. I now weigh over one hundred and am gaining every day," said Miss LaRue Davis, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

"I bought my first bottle of Tanlac at Gas City, Ind., and it helped me so much that I continued using it. I have always been very delicate and suffered a great deal from stomach trouble and rheumatism. I rarely ever had any appetite and simply could not relish anything. I fell off until I only weighed 76 pounds and was so thin I looked perfectly awful. This is the condition I was in when I began taking Tanlac.

"Oh, I feel so different now. Even my complexion is improved. My appetite is good and I can hardly get enough to eat. Tanlac is simply grand, and I can truthfully say it is the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Any Man's Biography—Chapter 1, born; chapter 2, bred; chapter 3, caught; chapter 4, wed; chapter 5, worried; chapter 6, dead!

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows. In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has claim over all others.

Haddocks will lay as many as 1,500,000 eggs each in one season.

Classified Advertisements.

PLAYER PIANO FOR SALE. BELL PLAYER PIANO IN GOOD condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cable, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.

25-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

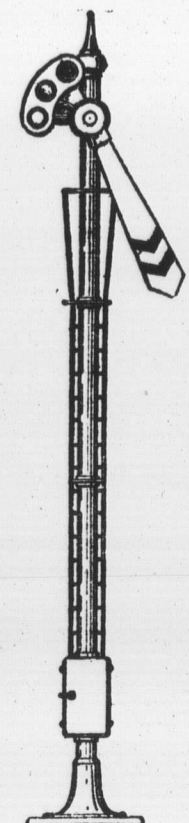
May Pass the Critical Period Safely and Comfortably by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Regina, Sask.—"I was going through Change of Life and suffered for two years with headache, nervousness, sleepless nights and general weakness. Some days I felt tired and unfit to do my work. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and found good results, and I also find it a very helpful Spring tonic and useful for constipation from which I suffer much. I have recommended Veg. Compound to several friends, and am willing you should publish this."—Mrs. MARTHA W. LINDSAY, 810 Robinson St., Regina, Sask.

If you have warning symptoms such as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backache, dread of impending evil, timidly, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begin taking the medicine at once. We know it will help you as it did Mrs. Lindsay.

ISSUE No. 48—'21.

The Block Signals Are Working—



In some respects, human experience is like railroading.

Every moment of the business and social day the block signals are giving right of way to keeness and alertness—while the slow and the heavy must wait on the sidetrack for their chance to move forward.

The ability to "go through" and to "get there" depends much on the poise of body, brain and nerves that comes with correct diet and proper nourishment.

That's why so many choose Grape-Nuts for breakfast and lunch. Served with cream or milk it is completely nourishing, partly pre-digested, and it supplies the vital mineral salts so necessary to full nutrition.

Grape-Nuts has a rich, delightful flavor, is ready to serve on the instant—and is distinctly the food for mental and physical alertness and speed. At all grocers.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Bell and Dominion Organs and Pianos

Now the evenings are getting longer the call for indoor entertainment becomes more insistent, a good plan to follow is to have good music in your home and keep the young people where you can vouch for the amusement.

There are no better Pianos or Organs made

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

R. J. Campo announces that he will give away absolutely

FREE

One Starr Phonograph to the person guessing the correct or nearest correct time, that a watch stops, said watch to be wound and sealed in a box to be opened on Xmas eve.

One guess free with every dollar spent in store.

R. J. Campo

TOWN'S Furniture Store

Buying becomes a pleasure when you buy here:

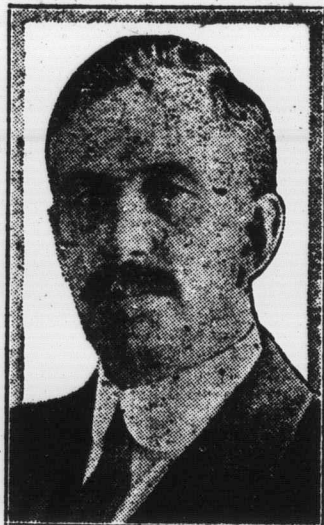
We have a complete line of—

- Parlor Suits Easy Chairs
- Dressers and Stands Couches
- Mattresses, Springs Iron Beds
- Tables and Chairs Sideboards
- Kitchen Cabinets Buffets

Picture Framing and Upholstering

Phonographs and Records

W. C. Town
Furniture and Funeral Director Athens



Hear George F. Warren on the main issues of the campaign. Also several prominent U.F.O. speakers.

EVERYBODY WELCOME
Thursday, Dec. 1
TOWN HALL, ATHENS

A Plain Talk To Farmers

The farmers of this country have always held the balance of power and have always in a great crisis, such as this, voted right. They came to the support of Sir John A. McDonald at the time of the Clergy Reserve excitement when he formed the Liberal-Conservative party back in 1856. They supported him when he launched the National Policy in 1878. They put the quietus on Reciprocity and served notice on Taft and Roosevelt that Canada was not for sale. They voted right, in the main, on conscription, and we have faith they will vote right now, viz., in favor of Protection and sound Constitutional Government.

Opposed To Group Control

Let's thrash it all out! We have had enough of wild charges and senseless agitation. There is a natural level -- plain common-sense. Let us see if we can find it! "Rule or Ruin" is a poor slogan. It is the ultimate we fare of Canada that we must seek. Wild charges unsupported by facts are plain lies.

The total value produced by all our manufacturing plants amounts to the colossal sum of \$3,500,000,000 annually. That is quite \$700,000,000 in excess of the total value produced by all our farms. Obviously, the whole financial structure of the country (including the farmer's credit and his life-long savings) would be imperilled if our industries should be wrecked by ill considered class-legislation. The bare possibility of such a thing happening is enough to make us shiver with dread. Yet if the ideas of Crerar, Wood and Morrison are carried out, the results indicated will follow -- not in a few months or years -- but the day after the election. The crisis is very close; in fact it is here. If the farmer maintains his sanity and votes as a patriot, all will be well, but if he is prepared to "go in blindly" the result will be complete ruin to himself and others.

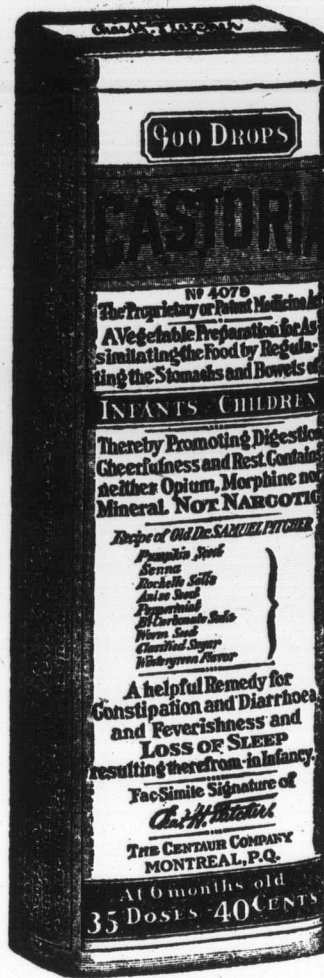
It is a fair question to ask; Who built our Ontario towns? Take a Rural Telephone Directly, anywhere in Ontario, and compare the names in it with those in our towns. It will surprise you to discover that they are the same. It was the farmers and the children of the farmers who built the towns. The towns are the direct creation of the countrymen. They are your towns and to them you retire in old age after the burden and heat of the day is over. They are dear to you, because you saw them grow from nothing, and because your children are there.

Pause for a moment and consider! The farmer produces something more than live stock, cereals and garden and orchard produce. He has children to consider. No ordinary Ontario farm can support for long a grown-up family. Sooner or later the birds will leave the nest; one to be a preacher, another a manufacturer (the most of our manufacturers were born on farms), another a doctor or a lawyer or a merchant. Leaving out immigration, the most of our city folk are of country origin. Do they suddenly become less wise, less honest, less able, the moment they leave the farm? Is the boy who remains to take up the paternal acres the wisest, the most honest, the ablest of the lot? How absurd! The town and city take up the surplus of the farms. There is no other place they can go. It has always been so and always will be so. Town and country are necessary to each other. Their prosperity is mutual. A depopulated countryside means a ruined city; a ruined city means an impoverished countryside. Look at it from another angle! The farmer has his hard-earned surplus not only to invest in mortgages and bonds and the like; he is a heavy holder of industrial and railway stocks. He is deeply interested in the prosperity of our manufacturers. He would be a fool not to rejoice when these are prosperous, because every dollar of increase means that his surplus capital is increased.

The Stocks He Holds Go Up

The farmer is a sober, thoughtful man. He wants any stocks he holds to go up, not down. But if our great industries are crippled, not only will he be deprived of dividends, the stock he holds will be unsaleable or only at a low figure. And this is not the worst. Since the banks are financing the manufacturers to the extent of hundreds of millions, should anything happen to their clients they would be forced, in order to escape bankruptcy, to curtail credits all along the line and this would hit the farmers as well as everybody else.

Any dangerous lowering of the present tariff or foolish experiments in the direction of free trade would depress the value of securities (including Government bonds), not by millions, but by billions. The tariff is our only safeguard. With that as a strong shield over us we can carry on. Remove it and since the United States has shut us out we will be on the rocks. A vote for either Crerar or King means an unknown and dangerous experiment, and this is no time to try experiments, with all the world protection mad (even Great Britain). On the other hand, a vote for the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen (who rose by sheer merit and solid character from the plow to Premiership), means security, financial prosperity and true national progress along sane constructive lines.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher

In
Use
For Over

Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

C&B DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

The Great Ship "SEANDREE" CITY OF BUFFALO

Buffalo - Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th - CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Arrive Cleveland 7:00 A. M.

Leave Cleveland 7:00 P. M. Arrive Buffalo 9:00 P. M.

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Falls, Put-In-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C. & B. Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate - \$10.00 Round Trip, with 3 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 127 inch wheelbase.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart of "The Great Ship" "SEANDREE" sent on receipt of five cents. Also ask for our 52-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company
Cleveland, Ohio

"SEANDREE" - the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

FARE \$ 5.50

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.

Baptist Church
R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow —
Sunday School 10.30
Morning Service 11 A.

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

PARISH OF
Lansdowne Rear

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

Christ Church, Athens —
11.00 a.m. — Holy Communion.
2.30 p.m. Sunday School

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

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

Mr. P. G. Hollingsworth begs to announce that he has opened up a first class MEAT MARKET in connection with the grocery recently opened on Elgin St. All orders given prompt attention. All orders delivered.

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

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

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses
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Athens - Ontario

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Effective October 2nd

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

LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Departures	Arrivals
8.00 A. M.	11.50 A. M.
3.15 P. M.	12.15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	7.25 P. M.

SUNDAY SERVICE
8.00 A. M. 7.25 P. M.

For rates and particulars apply to
GEO. E. McGLADE
City Passenger Agent
A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario. Phone 11 and 530

Canadian National Railways

BROCKVILLE - WESTPORT IMPROVED SERVICE

Motor Car to and from G. N. Station, Brockville.					
DAILY					
Lve. BROCKVILLE	9.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	
Arr. WESTPORT	10.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	
Lve. WESTPORT	7.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	
Arr. BROCKVILLE	8.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	

NOTE: Motor car carries passengers and hand baggage only.

Steam Train to and from G. T. Station, Brockville.					
Daily, except Sunday.					
Lve. BROCKVILLE	2.50 p.m.	Lve. WESTPORT	9.00 a.m.		
Arr. WESTPORT	6.15 p.m.	Arr. BROCKVILLE	12.00 Noon		

Tickets and full information obtainable at Ticket Offices.