

W. C. TOWN
Furniture and Undertaker
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 20

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, February 3 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

Helping the Farmer



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

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

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

AUCTION SALES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

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

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

Mr Claude Coon held a re-test at Avondale Farm, Brockville, last week for the American Holstein Friesian Association.

Mrs D. M. Spaidal of Toronto a guest of her sister H. E. Cornell.

On Wednesday last Mr Samuel Hollingsworth while driving into the village noticed a robin perched in a tree we believe this to be the first of the season.

The Dedication Service in the Standard Church took place on Sunday morning last.

The services in the Methodist church are continuing and the sermons contain sound and practical doctrine. On Sunday last sixteen young men from Westport motored down to worship with us and their songs and their presence certainly was an inspiration to the large audiences that heard them.

Mr A. E. Donovan Ex M. P. P. called on old friends in Athens and vicinity this week.

Several from here attended the funeral of Mrs Thomas Percival at Plum Hollow and all were sorry to hear of her death and extend sympathy to the family.

Athens Orange Lodge were called to Addison on Sunday to attend the funeral of Mr James Gibson an, old and honored member of the society.

We are glad to know that Miss Edith Chamberlin is gaining in health after several weeks sickness warding off pneumonia.

Miss Vera Berryton of Rockspring and friend Mr Jas. Perrin of Elgin spent the week end with friends in town.

Mrs Neil Brady of Seeley's Bay and Mrs Ruben Kenney of Berryton visited their niece Mrs Maud Flynn while attending the standard church Convention.

Born—On Dec. 28th 1920 to Mr and Mrs Nick Hollingsworth of Edmonton Alta, a son.

Many will be sorry to know that Mrs Addison is in very poor health and has been confined to bed for the past six weeks.

Messrs James and Joseph Barrington were called to Moorewood last week to attend the funeral of a cousin Mrs George Barrington.

Mrs Joseph Jones of Pooles Resort is spending some time at her home here and securing a needful rest after sickness.

Mrs A. C. Eaton and son Donald of Edmonton Alta. is spending a few days at the home of Mr Alex Eaton and renewing old acquaintance as Athens was their former home.

Library Notes

At the annual meeting of the Athens Public Library Association it was made known that 2,800 books had been loaned during the year and 110 new books had been placed on the shelves.

The total receipts were \$261.41 and expenditures amounted to \$178.75. The balance on deposit in the bank is \$82.66.

The following Board of management has been elected: Messrs M. B. Holmes, Jas. E. Burchell, A. G. Tribute, N. Hagerman; Revs Boyle Newton, Nichols; Mesdames Donnelley, Slack, Paul, D. L. Johnston Yates, Judson.

The Board has elected the following executive;

President—Rev. Mr Nichols.
Vice-President—J. E. Burchell
Secretary—A. G. Tribute.

Librarian Treasurer—Mrs Slack.
Book Committee—Mesdames Paul Donnelley, D. L. Johnston, Yates, N. Hagerman. Rev. V. O. Boyle
Property Committee—C. C. Slack
N. Hagerman
Auditor—M. C. Arnold.

WANTED

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

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

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

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

Signed, W. Holmes
County Treasurer
Brockville Ont.

McLean's Grocery

No Special Sale—But a Sale Every Day.

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

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

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

G. D. McLean,
Athens Proprietor

Final
Clearing
of all
Winter
Goods

We have a few odd
lines of

Men's and
Boys--

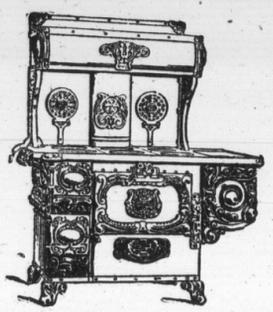
Suits and
Overcoats

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

LESS THAN COST

The GLOBE
Clothing House
"The Store of Quality"
BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

10% Discount on Stoves
We Have in Stock



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

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

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON
Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

Get Your Milking Machine
NOW

We are representing the
EMPIRE

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

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

We have a supply of
CUTTERS

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

If you are thinking of buying a house we have several on our lists attractive prices
Singer Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

It is packed to please
and serves its mission

"SALADA" TEA

is used in millions of teapots daily.

Send us a postal for a free sample. Please state the price you now pay and whether Black, Green or Mixed Address Salada, Toronto.



An "If" for Girls.

(With apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling.)

If you can dress to make yourself attractive

Yet not make puffs and curls your chief delight;

If you can swim and row, be strong and active,

But of the gentler graces lose not sight;

If you can dance without a craze for dancing,

Play without giving play too strong a hold,

Enjoy the love of friends without romancing,

Care for the weak, the friendless, and the old;

If you can master French and Greek and Latin

And not acquire, as well, a priggish mein;

If you can feel the touch of silk and satin

Without despising calico and jean;

If you can ply a saw and use a hammer,

Can do a man's work when the need occurs,

Can sing, when asked, without excuse or stammer,

Can rise above unfriendly snubs and slurs;

If you can make good bread as well as fudges,

Can sew with skill and have an eye for dust,

If you can be a friend and hold no grudges,

A girl whom all will love because they must;

If you sometime should meet and love another

And make a home with faith and peace enshrined,

And you its soul—a loyal wife and mother—

You'll work out pretty nearly, to my mind,

The plan that's been developed through the ages

And win the best that life can have in store.

You'll be, my girl, a model for the sages,

A woman whom the world will bow before.

—Elizabeth Lincoln Otis.

About Things to Eat.

Can you imagine anything much nicer than one of these hot chicken sandwiches after a cold drive or a day in the open?

Stew one fowl in an abundance of water until tender. Then cut the meat into bits with scissors or a knife.

Grind the giblets, omitting the liver and the skin, in the food chopper. Add enough stock to the meat to make it moist, and season well with salt and pepper. Keep on the stove so it will be warm.

Thicken the remaining stock, using three tablespoons of flour for two cups of stock. Boil the stock, and add salt and pepper to taste.

Place a thin slice of bread on a plate, and put one heaping tablespoon of chicken on it. Cover with a thin slice of bread, and then place one or two tablespoons of gravy on top. One fowl will make fifteen sandwiches. They are fine for socials.

Maple Charlotte—1 cup maple sugar, 2 tablespoons powdered gelatin, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract, 2 cup chopped nuts, 1/2 cup boiling water, 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon orange extract. Grate the maple sugar, and dissolve in the hot water. Dissolve the gelatin in the milk. Place the gelatin and milk mixture on the stove; when it boils, add slowly to the egg yolks beaten with the sugar. Stir over the fire until it begins to thicken; then remove from fire, and stir in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Add the dissolved maple sugar, vanilla and orange extract, and the nuts, chopped. Pour into a wet mold, and turn out when firm. Serve with cream.

Mince-meat pudding—1 cup mince-meat, 2 cups boiling water, 2 eggs, 4 tablespoons butter, 1 cup browned bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon lemon extract, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, 1/4 teaspoon allspice. Break mince-meat into small pieces, and boil with the water for fifteen minutes. When this is cool, add the eggs, which have been beaten light, the butter, melted, the bread crumbs, and the other ingredients. Bake in a moderately hot oven one hour, or steam two and one-half hours. Serve hot with a sweet sauce.

Hot cake—1 cup sugar, 8

tablespoons butter, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup molasses, 1 cup mince-meat, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream butter and sugar. Add the eggs, beaten light, the molasses, milk, and the mince-meat, which has been broken into very small pieces with a fork and sprinkled with a part of the flour, baking powder, and salt. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Secret Playhouses for the Kiddies.

My sister has three children, aged six, ten, and thirteen, and each child has a playhouse, a secret—the word in reality means sacred—playhouse, into which no one can go unless especially invited. These little homes are available winter or summer and any hour of the day. They may be just as nice in a three-room apartment as in the mansion with its gaily furnished nurseries.

When Nellie, the youngest, showed me her playhouse, I was delighted with it, and asked her to tell me all about how she obtained her furniture.

Ruth's house interested me for an hour, but when Pauline, big thirteen-year-old Pauline told me shyly that she had not yet discarded her playhouse, I was astonished. Hers was a charming one, filled with the dreams of this age of girls.

And this is how they built and kept these little secret homes:

A blank book about the size of the large magazines was purchased for each one. A very thin book was sufficient because not more than twenty leaves are needed. These girls have blank ledgers with thin cardboard back. Then a bottle of paste, a pair of scissors and a number of discarded magazines made up the materials needed.

Each page of the blank book represented a room and this room was furnished by pictures from the old magazines. Nellie's house contained only the very essential things, as table, chairs, beds, and so forth. Ruth had found rugs for her floors, lovely bathroom fixtures, curtains for her window, a library table, and the appropriate to her interest in the appropriateness of each bit of furniture, color schemes and all that went to make up her "house."

Pauline's books had become a regular home, a beautifully finished affair. At the beginning she had a picture of her driveway, and the entrance to her house. On the next pages came her entrance hall, reception room, living rooms, bedrooms—even a sun-parlor, breakfast room and den. Then she gave us glimpses of her back yard, her garden, her flowers.

There seemed to be an endless interest in these houses. Under the trees in summer or on the shady porch; by the fireside in winter or when visiting a little friend, the girl's could take their playhouses, unmoored from the time they last had closed the door.

They would search and search for the kind of table or chair they thought they liked best. A new picture brought out a new plan. One of the girls found a winding stairway and immediately began to plan where she could use it in her house. So much originality, so much observation is necessary that the busy minds of the girls delight in it. Paper cutting is always fascinating and this method of building a permanent playhouse gives them a broad opportunity for self-expression. If they tire of the books, they are merely laid away for a day or two and become "new" again when taken out.

When Ruth has her little friends as guests, they sometimes take the book, open it at the living room and both pretend that they are in Ruth's house. Pauline is adding to her first year High School, this little private course in the Home Arts, that will be of permanent value to her, for no study of the home, even in this childish manner, is wholly lost. While she selects and cuts and pastes her picture-house, she is, in mind, choosing her future home and shaping her ideals of life.

Treachurous Turquoise.

The turquoise is the most treacherous of all gems, often losing its color or developing white spots, which, though at first only to be seen with the aid of a telescope, soon develop the whole stone. Dampness will revive temporarily a faded turquoise.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Payable to Bearer

By FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS.

Hammond met Allen, his father's partner, unexpectedly at Highland. Allen had come out of the store as the stage halted to change horses before going into the mountains.

"Hello, Ham!" said Allen. "Hoped I'd catch you here. While the stage halts come into the store and do some business for your pa and me."

Hammond knew that Jim Allen had been riding for several days, looking for "grass feeders"; that is, hogs that he wanted to fatten on the unusually large crop of acorns at the hill ranch of Walker & Allen. Much interested, the young man followed Allen to a desk behind one of the store counters.

There in his open manner the partner put his case.

"He had just had his first chance to get some grazers. A man who wanted to save his live stock from attachment under a mortgage was about to drive more than a hundred head of hogs to the nearest market. Allen had bargained for them, and the man, whose name was Bruner, was to have his money within four days."

As the partner was riding home for the money and for men for the drive he had fallen in with two fellows on the road, one of whom had told him where he could find more hogs and also men for drovers. Allen had no cheque book with him, and knowing that Hammond expected to start the day before for the Silverton High School, had waited for the stage at Highland.

"You borrowed a blank cheque and paper here," he said. "My signature's O.K., but I'm a poor scribbler. You write the cheque and a note telling Bruner that I'll come for the hogs within a week. I didn't get Bruner's initials, and nobody here seems to know 'em; so you'd better write the cheque payable to the bearer. His post office for bag delivery is Pratt, seven miles on. Get the postmaster there to put your letter, with the proper initials, into Bruner's sack where it'll ride with you and a new driver to the man's box."

As Hammond was writing he heard a stranger tell Allen what were the best roads. The young man finished his business, and soon afterwards the stage, with two other passengers, took the road. At Pratt, Hammond changed routes. The postmaster there told him that Bruner's initials were C. N. and put the letter into the man's private bag. Hammond took his seat with the new stage driver, and the two men who had got in at Highland again occupied the seat behind. The bottom of the coach under and behind them was piled with mail sacks for roadside delivery.

As the stage bowed along one of the rear passengers spoke to the driver.

"You a new man on this route, ain't ye?"

The driver replied that he had been driving about three months. The passenger said that his name was Smith; that he had sold some horses at Highland; that he lived over the big Divide on their right; and that he would ride on five miles farther and then get off and walk across.

As the two men became interested in their talk the driver leaned his elbows on the back of the front seat, and Hammond good-naturedly moved a little to give him more room. The young man recognized Smith by his voice as the man who had given to Allen directions about the road. Smith and the driver talked steadily for some time; then both passenger got out, paid fares and were left afoot. After a time the driver turned to Hammond with a laugh.

"That fellow Smith," he said, "thought I'd never heard of him, I

guess. He's a kind of respectable cattle-and-horse thief in cahoots with other rascals. He and they round up mavericks and unbranded colts and drive 'em in on Smith's big range over there. Smith always does business correct, though, and carries a good bank account."

Suspicion seized upon Hammond. "I've heard of Dakota Smith," he said. "Was that he?"

"No question about it," replied the driver.

"Will you look in Bruner's sack for a letter I mailed to him at Pratt? It's got Walker & Allen's return mark."

"What was in your letter?"

"A cheque for eighteen hundred dollars, payable to bearer."

The delivery man handed his reins to Hammond, dug out the Bruner bag from behind the seat and unhooked the snap. He brought forth two letters and a paper; but the letter from Walker & Allen was gone.

The young ranchman turned pale. "Can they possibly cash that cheque?" he asked.

"Just as easy," replied the driver, "as that sleek-dressed chap got your letter while Smith covered his performance. Smith's acquainted at all the banks; and he'll introduce this man, claiming the fellow's sold stock to Walker & Allen and bought a little from him. They'll divvy, and later on Smith, as innocent as a lamb, will hunt up the villain—see?"

"Our bank is at Silverton," said Hammond; "I must get there quick!"

"Fourteen miles across the Divide and 'bout twice that far round; no telephone or telegraph within reach," answered the driver. "You can get across on horseback and probably on time. I can help you, and I will."

After a mile of fast driving the stage stopped at a ranch. A man came out and listened to the story. Within half an hour Hammond had as good a mount as that range afforded and had been told not to spare the animal in getting to Silverton. He carefully listened to minute directions how to reach the one valley road below Smith's place. Smith and his partner had four miles to walk, but they would waste no time.

Hammond ascended the great ridge known as the Divide, with every consideration for his horse. Then he let the animal go at a keen lope over the top and along the rough slope that led to the northeast. At the end of twenty minutes of stiff riding he came to the Silverton saddle road, which, as he knew by various landmarks, was close to the point in which he had been directed. He exulted; he surely had outwitted the scamps and would reach Silverton ahead of them.

Hammond now let his horse go at a swifter gait. He had ridden perhaps two miles on the wagon road when in rounding the turn of a long curve he saw two horsemen a hundred yards or so ahead of him. His dismay was keen when he recognized Smith and the small man dressed in navy blue who had unquestionably "lifted" the letter to Bruner.

For a moment Hammond was uncertain whether to ride on and pass the pair without seeming to remember them,—he had spoken to neither,—or to ride behind them until he came within sight of the town and then make a dash for the First National Bank. As he debated the question Dakota Smith turned in his saddle and stared straight at him.

That keen look of Smith's determined Hammond's action. With a careless air as he could muster he urged his horse into a gallop. He had nearly come up with the fellow when Smith turned his horse square

Annual Meeting of the Royal Bank

Reports Show Bank in Strong Position—Total Assets \$594,670,013—Profits for Twelve Months \$4,253,649.24.

The statement presented to the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the Annual Meeting, held at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, on Thursday, January 13th, was a most satisfactory one, as the year brought to a close on November 30th last was one of substantial growth and the most successful in the history of this institution.

The Directors' Report was read by the General Manager, Mr. C. E.'Neill, as follows:

Profit and Loss Account.
Balance, November 29, 1919 \$1,096,418.74
Profits for the year, after deducting Charges of Management and all other Expenses, Accrued Interest on Deposits, Full Provision for All Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rebate of Interest on Unmatured Bills \$4,253,649.24
\$5,350,067.98

Appropriated as follows:
Dividends Nos. 130, 131, 132 and 133 at 12 per cent. per annum \$2,163,159.11
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders 100,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund 402,680.20
Written off Bank Premises Account 400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation 130,295.47
Transferred to Reserve Fund 1,877,095.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward 546,928.20
\$5,350,067.98

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, in order to make ample provision for all bad or doubtful debts.

The total Assets of the Royal Bank are now \$594,670,013.43, an increase over last year of \$61,022,928.58. The total deposits are \$455,017,887.02, the growth being \$61,463,229.74. While a shrinkage is shown in free deposits, accounted for by the fact that on November 30th, 1919, there were on hand large special deposits in connection with subscriptions to the Victory Loan, there is shown a substantial increase in interest-bearing deposits, which is a particularly satisfactory feature.

An increase of not less than \$2,951,830.00 in current loans is the result of the policy of affording legitimate Assets to clients of the Bank during a period of great trade expansion. The percentage of current loans, and total assets, now stands at 43.16. The liquid position of the Bank is well maintained, the liquid assets being 50.50% of Liabilities, and the actual cash and deposits in banks being over 30% of the total Liabilities.

The Capital of the Bank has been increased during the year by the issue of thirty-four thousand shares to shareholders. The reserve fund now equals the capital and a very satisfactory increase in earnings has been made, the net profits being \$4,253,649.24, equal to 23.70% upon capital or 12.1% of combined capital and reserve. The usual dividend and an additional bonus of 2% has been paid to shareholders and a balance of \$546,928.20 carried forward in profit and loss account.

During the year seven new branches were opened in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, five in Manitoba, two in New Brunswick, nine in Nova Scotia, twenty-seven in Ontario, three in Prince Edward Island, nine in Quebec, one in Saskatchewan, two in Newfoundland, twenty-two in the West Indies, two in South America.

across the road and, throwing up a hand, coolly commanded him to halt.

Nerved for encounter, Hammond came to a stop several paces away and looked curiously and boldly into the man's face.

"I know that horse," said Dakota Smith, "and I'm a constable. Show your bill of sale for him or go under arrest."

It was an unexpected and startling order. For several seconds the young man sat considering. Beyond question the pair intended to hold him until they could cash the cheque. Evidently they were confident that they could run down his partly blown broncho.

Suddenly he had an inspiration and reached a grim resolution. He was big and strong and one of the best athletes at the Silverton High School. He would fight if he must, but he would try strategy first.

"I might well ask you to show your papers," he said to Smith, "but I'll accommodate you."

He rode his mount forward until he could turn it alongside Smith's. Then from a coat pocket he brought forth a student's notebook and, taking from it an envelope that contained some meoranda, handed it to Smith.

The man was taken aback in his turn; but he accepted the envelope and dropped his rein to open it.

With a stroke of his heel Hammond urged his pony suddenly forward.

With a swoop of his left hand he threw Smith's bridle rein over the horse's head while with his right he brought his whip in a stinging cut across the animal's face. Bucking and plunging, Smith's mount wheeled and ran along the road. Hammond passed the other horseman before the fellow had fairly realized what was happening.

He heard Smith yell and, looking behind, saw that Smith's partner was already on his trail. He knew that Smith would quickly control his horse and that the precious pair would pretend to be chasing a horse thief!

Their mounts were fresh; his own had already had a stiff gallop of seven miles. He noticed that the man behind him was even then gaining ground, but he made no attempt to increase his own speed. That fellow, he felt certain, was the one who had the letter to Bruner. And so fast was he coming that the next moment his horse's muzzle was at the tail of Hammond's mount.

"Pull up there, or I'll shoot!" he shouted. "No getting away!"

A glance backward showed Hammond that his pursuer had no weapon in his hand. With a quick jerk of one rein to the left, Hammond brought his horse into collision with his enemy's and at the same time seized the fellow's arm in a fierce grasp. The mounts bounced apart and drew their riders out of their saddles. They fell into the dusty road with Hammond on top of the smaller man.

A brief and strenuous struggle followed. The under man fought stubbornly, for he knew that Dakota Smith would quickly come to his aid, but he could do nothing against the greater weight and strength of the young ranchman. Hammond twisted the man's arms beneath him and pinned them down. With his other hand he went swiftly through the fellow's clothes. Behind a wallet in an inside pocket he found the letter to Bruner.

Trusting it between his teeth, he leaped free of the helpless man and tore the letter into scraps.

With an expression of deep chagrin on his face the fellow got to his feet and began brushing his clothes. Hammond went to his mount, which was calmly grazing at the roadside, and leaped into the saddle. At that moment Dakota Smith rode up.

"There in the road is your real thief, constable," Hammond said as Smith halted with stern inquiry in his face. "And here's your bill of sale—Bruner's letter and check." He held up some fragments of the torn paper.

Instantly the competent Smith turned upon the beaten man. "So," he said with disgust, "you turned thief when I trusted you for square deal-

ing! You go back with me under arrest."

Hammond laughed grimly and rode on his way. At Silverton he was able to communicate with his father by telegraph. The next day the First National Bank of Silverton mailed its own draft to C. N. Bruner.

(The End.)

Think Your Way to Success.

The key to success to-day has not changed from what it was fifty or a hundred years ago. It still is right thinking which has its application in action—action that is the result of the correct decision.

The truisms that brains are superior to brawn never needed more emphasis than it does to-day. The business man who thinks logically makes unerring decisions, and then has the courage of his convictions to act boldly on those decisions, is the man who will forge ahead and attain his goal. If he thinks along the wrong lines, if his reasoning power is weak and his judgment warped, his decisions will be incorrect and the result will be failure.

The keen business mind cuts a straight passageway through all obstacles to success. The mind that is not trained to analyze difficult problems becomes panic stricken in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstructions and is lost in a chaos of despair.

The executive head of any large corporation or business institution must be an expert thinker. Each day he must render important decisions without delay, on the result of which depends the success or failure of the organization. He holds his position merely on the strength of his ability to think correctly.

From my own experience and from my observation of many business successes and failures I can recommend no surer guide along the road to the attainment of life's ambition.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Cedar Bark Nests.

A new idea for hen's nests, to keep insects out of them, is to make them of cedar-bark. Bugs, as every housewife knows, strongly object to cedar. For this purpose the bark is shredded and the buds of the tree may be included with it.

One of the saddest things in life is that it isn't always possible to understand the people one loves best.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

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

COOKS!

You will immensely improve the tastiness of dishes and add tremendously to their nourishing value if you use plenty of

BOVRIL

When I trusted you for square deal-

Romantic History of Hudson Bay

In coming to earth near Moose Factory, at the southernmost point of Hudson Bay, pilots of the United States naval balloon which recently was blown from New York city to the frozen north in relatively a few hours, stumbled on a country rich in the history and traditions of the picturesque old Hudson Bay Company.

Henry Hudson—"Hendrik" Hudson to his Dutch employers—was responsible, strangely enough, for putting on the map both the starting and ending point of this recent chance balloon trip. In 1609 he anchored his famous Half Moon close to the present location of New York's Goddess of Liberty, and the following year, still searching for the elusive Northwest Passage, he sailed into Hudson Bay and followed its eastern shore south to near the present Moose Factory.

It was there in James Bay, the shallow southern arm of Hudson Bay, that Henry Hudson suffered the keenness of disappointment that can come only to the world's great dreamers. His dream was to find a passage to the "South Sea," and therefore a short cut to India. When he sailed into Hudson Bay and found that it was a great body of water he was sure his dream was about to be realized. But when he reached the shallow James Bay, and nosing across, found that there was a west coast to the great expanse of water, his dream came to an end.

It was on the shores of James Bay that Hudson and his curly crew wintered following his discovery, and only a short distance to the north that the great explorer met his tragic end the next spring, when bound by mutineers he was set adrift in a small boat with a handful of sick men, to perish.

"The Company of Gentlemen Adventurers Trading to Hudson's Bay,"

which carved dominion for Great Britain across North America, established its first post near Moose Factory soon after King Charles II. signed his charter in 1670 and blithely made its members "true and absolute lords" of three-quarters of a continent, vested them with trading monopolies, right to pass laws and impose punishments, and even gave them power to make war on non-Christian peoples. During the three and a half centuries since that time Moose Factory has remained one of the important posts of the Hudson Bay Company, gathering a rich harvest of furs. It was the scene of many raids and counter-raids in the early days between the French and the company's employes.

Hudson Bay is one of the most characteristic features on the map of North America, standing out as strikingly as the Gulf of Mexico and covering almost as great an area. Though it falls far short of furnishing a passage to the South Sea, as the early explorers hoped, its westernmost coast is on the very centre-line of the continent. Much of the surrounding territory of the bay is unexplored wilderness.

On the west coast are Port Churchill, the bay's best port, and about a hundred miles to the south, Port Nelson. Both these ports are to be connected by railroads with Winnipeg and the wheat and cattle country to the west. Sailing vessels ply Hudson Bay between July 15 and October 1, and steamers for a slightly longer period. When the railroads increase the importance of the Hudson Bay ports it is believed that ice-crushing ships will make possible the shipping of cargoes between June 15 and November 1. By the Hudson Bay route Edmonton, Alberta, is 1,000 miles nearer Liverpool than by the Montreal route.

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Cleaning Milking-Machines.

The following method of cleaning milking-machines has been found to be practical and should give good results:

After each milking, immediately rinse the machine with cold or lukewarm water. This is done by attaching the machine to the pump line, and immersing the test cups in a pail containing the rinsing water. It is best to break the flow through the machine by pulling the cups out of the water and then immediately immersing them again; this should be done ten or twelve times.

In another pail, containing hot water and a soda solution, repeat the same procedure. At this time, wash the outside of the test-cups and rubber tubing. Run the brush in test cups. Repeat the process, using clean rinsing water. Draw a chlorine solution through the machine (chlorine solution described later).

Detach long milk tubes from the head of pail. Plug air tubes (in the inflation type of machine), and place the test-cups and tubing in a chlorine sterilizing solution made fresh every day. It is important that the tubes be placed in the solution carefully, so that no air pockets will remain. Place the tubing in the solution slowly, and in such a manner as to allow the air to be expelled.

Wash the buckets and covers thoroughly after each use. These should be washed in the same manner as is recommended for milk pails and cans, and thoroughly sterilized with steam.

When the units are assembled for milking, be sure that all liquid has been drained out of the air system. (This system should have been plugged, but it is best to be sure that no water has leaked in, as moisture will sometimes interfere with the pulsations.) After assembling is completed, rinse units with clean, fresh water.

Twice each week the machines must be taken completely apart and washed thoroughly. Brushes should

be used in cleaning the tubing, test-cups and inflations. The best results will be obtained if a soda solution is used. Never use soap.

Every two weeks clean out the vacuum line. This is done by drawing hot soda solution through the pipe line by means of the vacuum. The construction of the line permits this solution to be drained out of the line. Usually provision is made for it near the pump. If at any time milk is drawn into the vacuum line, clean the pipe immediately after milking.

The moisture trap on the head of the machine (cover of the bucket) should be cleaned after each milking.

To make the chlorine solution—Dissolve a twelve-ounce can of commercial chlorinated lime in two gallons of water. Strain into a crock or glass jar, discarding the sediment. Cover and keep in a cool, dark place. This is known as the stock solution, and will keep a long time.

To make the chlorine solution in which the tubing and cups are kept, use one pint of stock chlorine solution to every eight gallons of water. This diluted solution should be used but twenty-four hours. Make up new solution every day.

The crock or box in which the tubing and cups are kept should be kept covered and clean at all times. The presence of slime or dirt in the solution will destroy its usefulness. The machine must be thoroughly washed before any of the parts are placed in the chlorine solution.

In preparing the cows for milking, the same care should be used as in milking by hand. It is necessary that the teats be very clean if a clean milk is to be obtained.

Make Concrete Floors When You Need Them.

Just now is when concrete feeding floors and sidewalks are most needed—in snowy, sloppy weather. "But we can't do concrete work in freezing weather, can we?" some folk ask.

The best answer is the experience of scores of farmers who are doing concrete work in winter; they heat the water, cement, sand and gravel, and after the concrete is in the forms, cover it with canvas and straw. Laying concrete floors inside the barn or hog house in cold weather is not attended with such great danger from freezing.

It is necessary to mix, place and protect the concrete that early hardening will be complete before the work is exposed to freezing temperatures. To do this:

1. Sand and pebbles or broken stone used must be free from frost or lumps of frozen materials.
2. If these materials contain frost or frozen lumps they must be thawed out before using.
3. As cement forms but a relatively small bulk of the materials in any batch of concrete, it need not be heated.
4. Mixing water should always be heated.

Although adding common salt to mixing water will prevent freezing of fresh concrete until it has had time to harden, there is a limit to the quantity of salt which may be added if the final strength of the concrete is not to be affected. Salt simply lowers the freezing point of the mixing water; it does not supply what is most needed—heat and warmth. It delays, instead of hastens, the hardening of the concrete to the desired permanency.

Sand and pebbles or broken stone and mixing water must be heated so that the concrete when placed shall have a temperature of from 75 deg. to 80 deg. F. Some sands are injured by too much heat. The same applies to certain varieties of pebbles and broken stones. A temperature not exceeding 150 deg. F. will generally prove most satisfactory. Place concrete immediately after mixing so that none of the heat will be lost before placing in the forms.

Warm the metal forms and reinforcing before placing concrete. Remove ice and snow and frozen concrete remaining on the forms from preceding work. Forms can be warmed by turning a jet of steam against them or by wetting with hot water. Even though materials have been heated and the concrete placed im-

When you pay 30 cents for a half-pound package of Red Rose Tea (Crimson Label) you get exactly the same tea for which you formerly paid 35 cents a package.—Quality in Red Rose Tea is the first consideration.

mediately after mixing, it will lose much of its heat if not protected from low temperatures, at once. Therefore protect the concrete immediately after placing. Canvas covering, sheathing, housing-in the work, or hay or straw properly applied will furnish the required protection for different jobs. In addition to these means, small oil or coke-burning stoves or salamanders can be used in enclosed structures. Guard against dry heat.

Temperatures which may not be low enough to freeze the concrete may, nevertheless, delay its hardening for a considerable time. Do not expect concrete placed when the temperature is low, and remains low for some time afterward, to be safe for use as soon as when placed during warmer weather. If concreting is unavoidably delayed or interrupted, the work should be covered until concreting is again begun. Cover and protect each section of the work as soon as completed. In severe weather continue this protection for at least five days. Do not remove forms from concrete work too soon.

Frozen concrete sometimes very closely resembles concrete that has thoroughly hardened. When frozen concrete is struck with a hammer it will often ring like properly hardened concrete. Before removing forms, examine the work carefully to see whether it has hardened or simply frozen. To determine this, remove one board from some section of a form, pour hot water on the concrete or turn the flame of a plumber's blow-torch or a jet of steam under pressure against the concrete. If the concrete is frozen, the heat will soften it.

A Good Way to Cut Your Fuel Bill.

Last winter several farmers in a neighboring community found a way to beat the "high cost of fuel." This is how they did it:

Harry Bartlett had five acres of land which he wanted cleared, and the trees made into fuel. He secured two men and started the job. Bartlett soon saw that he was paying out more than his wood was worth, and that he might have to spend a fuel-less winter. Rains set in, roads were bad, and the prospect of coal was poor.

He knew that several neighbors were in the same shape, so one evening he talked to eight farmers about a community plan, and six agreed to it. The following day the six men met, elected a secretary, and decided to purchase a wood saw and engine. All agreed to share expenses equally, and also to share alike in either profit or loss. To guard against two parties wanting work done on the same date, they arranged the names according to distance and the amount of work to be done. The first and last Tuesdays in each month were set aside as regular work days.

When the outfit was put in operation, others saw that the plan was good, and asked for admittance. The members decided to do the work on a cash basis for these non-members at a lower rate than by the old methods. Later on, however, labor was taken in exchange.

"We paid out on the outfit before

spring," Mr. Bartlett told me. "We sawed wood, cleared land, and cut posts and logs for each other. We have purchased a light truck on which to haul the machine, and it does not take long to set up and begin work. If it rains, we cover the outfit with a canvas and begin business as soon as it ceases. This enables us to get a job done in quick time.

"A correct list of all expenses, as well as profits, is kept in the secretary's ledger," continued Bartlett. "This is open for inspection at all times, which prevents misunderstandings. We do not try to make a profit, but rather to do a community service. Our own locality comes first, although we often receive calls from farmers ten miles away."

It isn't a complicated process to organize a community co-operative association such as these men did. All it takes is the need for it, and the willingness of the organizers to give and take—which, after all, is the basis of all true co-operation.

Stopping Gullies and Washes.

I live in a part of the country where the land is hilly, and the fields sloping and subject to soil washing; such as gullies and ditches. When I notice a wash starting in one of my fields, I fill the wash with old hay, straw, or almost any worthless material. I pack this tightly in the wash, because it will make the wash fill up with rich soil. Then I use a little fine manure and sow grass-seed; and, in a short time, the place occupied by the small wash will be covered over with a heavy sod.

I fill the large gullies about two-thirds full of various kinds of material, as it would require too much soil to fill them. In the bottom of the gully I use stone, which I cover with brush, old hay, cornstalks, or anything I have that is of no value. I then bore a line of holes on each side of the gully, spacing them about three feet apart, and in each hole I place a stick of twenty per cent. dynamite primed with a No. 6 blasting cap attached to a piece of good fuse. Battery and electric fuses may be used, but the fuse and cap is the cheapest method. The force of the explosion finished the work of filling the gully with dirt. I use a good drag harrow to smooth over the dirt, and the place once occupied by the gully can now be used for sowing seed. The work can be done in a very short time and the cost of the dynamite used is a small item in comparison with the value of the improvement.

To-day is none too soon to start making up your list of seeds, bulbs, and nursery stock for spring planting. Pots and saucers are now made semicircular, with one flat side, so that two of them appear as one when placed together. By this device two dishes may be cooked at once with the gas required for one.

Read this twice: Which is the best, to give that boy of yours an acre of ground and have him raise a hundred bushels of corn, or to have him go to the city and maybe raise a hundred kinds of Cain?

Are You Prepared to Fight a Fire?

A little group stood in front of the post office discussing the fire at the George Halsey farm.

"Didn't George have any insurance?" someone inquired.

"No," was the reply. "He said the rate was too high, so he never took out any. The fire began in a rubbish heap near the barn. There wasn't any water handy; the spring that supplied the barn had run dry."

"He told me," continued the speaker, "that there was only a small blaze when first discovered; that if there had been a fire extinguisher handy they easily could have put out the flames, but they had to run to the house for one and by the time they got back it was too late. A brisk wind was blowing; the house caught fire and everything went."

Every year the fire losses in this country total the enormous sum of about \$25,000,000. This is the actual loss, without considering the sacrifices of life and the many millions of dollars necessary to maintain fire departments and fire appliances. Yet experts tell us that by the timely use of chemical fire extinguishers the loss at many of these fires could be kept down to a few hundred dollars. Chemical fire extinguishers are especially valuable on farms where the water supply runs low at certain seasons of the year, or where a fire department is too far away to be depended upon.

The type of chemical fire extinguisher most commonly used is the acid-bicarbonate type. This consists of a copper container holding a solution of bicarbonate soda, with a separate glass bottle containing sulphuric acid. When the two chemicals are

mixed, carbonic-acid gas is produced and a stream of water charged with this gas is thrown on the flames. Carbonic-acid gas is the gas found in soda water. Fire cannot burn in it.

The acid-and-soda solution in these extinguishers are usually mixed by inverting the apparatus, although in some makes you must use a lever or handle to break the acid bottle. Another kind of carbonic-acid extinguisher throws a foam. This is especially good for burning oil, gasoline, etc.

One objection to soda-acid extinguishers is that in winter the liquids may freeze. The soda solution freezes at about 20 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit, above zero, the acid ordinarily at about 29 degrees above zero, but after it has stood for awhile the acid absorbs moisture from the air, causing its freezing point to rise, sometimes above that of water. A way to prevent this is to put the extinguisher in an air-tight box in which an electric light is kept burning. Extinguishers of this type should be discharged, cleaned, and recharged once each year.

The popular small hand extinguisher containing carbon tetrachloride or something similar is highly effective against gasoline or oil fires, hence it is much used in automobiles and garages. A fifteen per cent. reduction on the fire insurance premium for automobiles is usually allowed, when the car is new, if equipped with an extinguisher of this kind.

Fire extinguishers, like other fire appliances, should be inspected regularly; their chief value lying in their being always ready to guard your house or buildings against the demon

The Growing Child—Article VI.

Keeping the Skin Healthy.

The skin is one of the principal organs of excretion. The body in its life activity is constantly forming waste products somewhat as a fire forms ashes in the process of burning. The kidneys and the liver, the lungs and the skin, all play a part in getting these wastes out of the system. In the case of the skin there are millions of little pockets called the sweat glands which have this work to do, for the sweat is a watery extract of the waste products of the body.

Another of the very important things which the skin does for us is to help regulate the body temperature. It does this by automatic changes in the size of the blood vessels of the skin and by changes in the amount of sweat. When it is hot outside the skin blood vessels expand and carry a larger amount of blood through the skin to be cooled off, while the sweat is discharged freely and cools the body by its evaporation. When it is cold the blood vessels contract and keep the blood in the inner parts of the body, while the sweat glands cease to discharge moisture in visible form.

Clothing should be warm enough to protect the body from undue chill, but if it is too warm it makes one dull and sleepy and weakens the machinery for temperature regulation in the skin. People who bundle up too warmly catch cold more often than those who dress too lightly, although the body must always be protected from sudden chills and cold to which it is unaccustomed. Woolen clothes are good for cold weather because they are porous and hold a good deal of air, which is a poor conductor of heat, and because they take up moisture readily and thus protect the body from chill after exercise has made the sweat flow. Cotton clothing is cooler and softer to wear next the skin and is better for warm weather.

Bathing is necessary, first of all, to remove dirt from outside and to wash off the waste materials deposited on the skin by the evaporation of the sweat, which soon produce an unpleasant body smell if they are not removed. It has also, however, an important influence upon the heat-regulating machinery of the skin. Warm baths increase the size of the blood vessels in the skin and draw the blood away from the brain, making one feel comfortably sleepy. This is why a warm bath is usually taken at bedtime.

A cold bath on the other hand, contracts the skin blood vessels and drives the blood to the brain and makes one feel alert and keen. Cold bathing is a powerful tonic to the skin, since it trains the blood vessels to respond quickly to changes in temperatures. People who take cold baths regularly are likely to be harder and much less subject to colds than others. It should be remembered, however, that some people do not bear cold baths well.

Lateral Curvature of the Spine.

Broadly speaking, lateral curvature of the spine may be divided into two classes—functional and structural—though there seems to be an intermediate or transitional stage between the two. A functional lateral curve is a postural one, of mild degree, in which no actual change in bone has taken place. In a structural, or organic, lateral curve, certain changes have occurred in the bones of the spine and the ribs. These may vary from the mild case, in which these changes are not extensive, to the severe form where the alterations in the bones are marked and the deformity is extreme.

It has been found that about 25 per cent. of school children are affected with some form of lateral curvature, the larger proportion of which is the functional type.

Lateral curvature may be due to any one or more of many causes, and in some cases it is impossible to point to any particular cause. In general terms it may be said to be the result of any condition that causes the spine to be held habitually in a curved position during the growing period. Weak muscles and a certain yielding quality of bone are conditions that favor its development.

Since it is true that lateral curvature may be associated with either round shoulders or a flat back, the mother cannot use these conditions as evidence for or against the existence of lateral curvature. But she (or the dressmaker) may notice that the child's shoulders are not the same height, or that one projects farther backward than the other, or that one side of the back is fuller or more prominent than the other, or that the hips are uneven. In all cases the child's spine should be examined, and since it is of great importance to know whether the curve is functional or structural, the examination should be made by one trained to differentiate between these two types. It is occasionally difficult, even for an expert, to make a sharp distinction between these two forms of curvature. The treatment of postural, or functional, lateral curvature is mainly by means of corrective gymnastic exercises. Hence, since this condition is very common in children, every parent is naturally vitally concerned in the establishment of adequate physical education for all the children of the country.

Eyes and Lighting. It has been estimated that at least one-fourth of the population is more or less handicapped by some defect,

of the eyes. Among the school population, from 10 to 30 per cent. need glasses. The defects requiring this correction are nearsightedness (myopia), farsightedness (hyperopia), astigmatism and squint.

The shape of the orbit, or bony socket of the eye, is probably the chief factor in the production of nearsightedness, and an excessive amount of near work in schools increases this tendency. Therefore, though the schools cannot be said to be the underlying cause of a child's nearsightedness, bad school hygiene will undoubtedly aggravate the trouble already existing. Anything which causes a pupil to hold his book too near the eyes, or to assume a stooping position while at work in school, as too fine print, insufficient light, or unsuitable desk or chair, may result in the development of a more serious degree of nearsightedness. An excessive amount of near work will cause strain in even a normal eye.

A slight degree of farsight is normal in young children and need cause no special concern other than to avoid overmuch near work. Marked farsightedness, however, is one of the most serious causes of eyestrain, and if not corrected, may lead to very harmful results.

Astigmatism is the effect of irregularity in the shape of the cornea (the clear part of the eyeball). This produces blurred vision because the child can see better in one meridian than the other. If the astigmatism is slight the eye corrects the fault by using its power of accommodation, but this entails strain. Hence, astigmatism ranks with farsight as a cause of eyestrain. It is also one of the causes of faulty posture, since the child naturally turns his head and twists his body till he gets into the position where he can see best.

Squint, or cross-eye, is one of the very serious defects of the eye, the importance of which many parents fail to realize. Though they, of course, are troubled with its effect on the appearance of their children, they do not understand that unless the defect is corrected early in life (by the sixth or seventh year) there is great danger that the vision in the affected eye will be greatly impaired if not lost altogether.

If treatment is begun early, even in infancy, if observed then, the eyes may usually be straightened by glasses, without an operation. Any evidence of eyestrain or defective vision should call for an examination by an oculist. Painful, watering, or congested eyes, twitching or sore lids, sensitiveness to light, frowning, peculiar position of the head, difficulty in seeing work on the board, holding the book near the eyes, poor spelling or reading, blurred or double vision, headache (common), fatigue, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness, irritability and lack of control are among the symptoms of eyestrain.

Every effort should be made in both home and school to conserve the vision of the child. The light should come from the left and the rear. In schoolrooms the windows should be massed on the left side, toward the rear, with none in the back of the room because the teacher's eyes should not be subjected to the strain of looking toward the light.

The window glass space of a schoolroom should be about one-fourth of the floor space, and all windows should reach almost to the ceiling. Opaque shades should be used only to exclude direct sunlight. In addition to these, light colored translucent shades should be used. The combination up-and-down shade or the new style adjustable roller shade should be substituted for the old-fashioned shade.

The coloring of the room should be such as to reflect the light without glare. The ceiling should be almost white, and the walls may be buff, pale tan or gray (either creamy or with just a touch of green).

For further protection of the eyes of school children, the textbooks should be printed on white, unglazed paper, with large print, short lines and wide margins. Every child should be seated where he will have sufficient light, and the program of near work should be broken by periods when there will be no tax on the eyes. Especially is this desirable in the case of younger children.

Ontario's field crop value reached the record figure of \$398,000,000 in 1920.

The male of the honey-bee comes between the queen and the workers in size, and is stingless.

Modesty is the essential characteristic of mankind. The history of religions proves it, for man adores everything, positively everything before adoring himself.—Remy de Gourmont.

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William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

Charleston

Some of our residents are harvesting their ice
W. Whaley is sawing wood in this section.
C. Murphy had a sale on Tuesday and W. Halliday is having one on Friday.
D. Young has rented A. Johnstons farm and will be taking possession as soon as Mr Halliday moves out.
W. Crozier lost two valuable hounds last week and had considerable trouble locating them He found them at Soperton.
The crossing on the lake is now reported to be good.
Mrs Slack and son spent the week end at Toledo.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, s.s.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

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Golden Wedding

At Los Angeles, California, on Dec 14, 1920, Mr and Mrs Charles A. Wiltson, for the past ten years residents of Los Angeles, formerly of Delaware and Winnipeg, entertained at a dinner party in honor of Mr and Mrs D. L. Kilbourn on the occasion of their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

From the centre of the table where the bride's cake in gold and white symbolized a memory of so many years ago, streamers of golden ribbon tied at the ends into True Lovers Knots crossed to the place of the bride and groom. Yellow marguerites with ferns and smilax were banked on the table, intermingling with other flowers of yellow and white.

Mr and Mrs Kilbourn were the recipients of many lovely gifts of gold.

Among the guests of evening was Mrs James B. Wilkinson, sister of Mr Wilson, who with her family is wintering in California.

Much regret is expressed by the friends of Mr and Mrs Kilbourn in Long Beach and Los Angeles upon their return to their old home, but all feel these dear people will be very warmly welcomed back to their Native Land.

Hard Island

To those who have attended the revival services at Athens it appears evident that by Divine command the net has been cast on the right side of the ship.

Miss V. A. Robeson of Lyn spent the week end at the home of her parents here.

Among the week end visitors here intent on enjoying attendance at the inspiring revival services at Athens was Mrs H. Booth of Lyn not withstanding she is closely approaching the line of four score years and for whom the following is written.

GROWING OLD

Tell me not in mournful measure
Though my steps have grown more slow

That I'm growing any older
Than I was long, long ago
With the springtime lustre faded
Blossom gone with hue sublime
This the full and better fruition
This the Golden Harvest Time.

Tell me not my path is wending
Where the shadows lie before,
Tho, my footsteps are descending
To the border of the shore
Safely o'er the stream he'll take me
And I know it is not far
To where greater joys await me
And my heavenly treasures arc.

Frankville

Mrs Rev. Oliver has returned recently from Ottawa from a visit with her mother.

Rev. Mr and Mrs John Webster came from Ottawa to visit the latter's sister, Mrs M. L. Percival who is quite ill.

Mrs Bryant who has been confined to bed is able to be around again.
The boys are working hard to have a skating rink the weather is rather unfavorable.

A number of the village Ladies took their baskets and wended their way to the home of Mrs Levi Soper and entertained her to dinner on her 83rd birthday.

We are pleased to know that Mrs W. D. Livingston who has been so seriously ill is slightly improved.

On Monday 17th, inst. a large number of Ladies around were invited to a shower at the home of Mrs J. Loucks in honor of her niece Leta Davidson who was married the following Wednesday to Wm. Thompson a large number of costly and useful presents, beside a number of cheques were given, a generous supply of home made candy and refreshments were served.
Mr Frid Kelly of Kingston was a week end visitor at the parsonage.

Junetown

Mr Joe Kirk, while working in the woods at Mr Walter Purvis, on Thursday last had the misfortune, to have his leg badly fractured by being struck by a falling tree Dr Bissell of Mallorytown was called and reduced the fracture. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr Kirk; especially as he is a returned soldier and had

spent a number of years in active service. He has the best wishes of all for a speedy recovery.

Mr and Mrs Jas. Davis of Brockville were week end visitors at Mr Norris Fergusons.

Mrs Egbert Avery and Miss Aileen spent a couple of days last week in Kingston.

Miss Orma Mulvaugh is visiting friends at Fairfax.

Mr Cheatham cheese Inspector made a business trip here on Tuesday.

Mrs Jacob Warren spent a day last week with Mrs Joseph Hull Caintown.

The farmers of Junetown have decided on building a cheese factory which is to be located on the old site. It is expected to be ready to open as early in the season as possible. The Patrons have also purchased the house and lot opposite the factory from Mr. Robert Dixie.

Mr Duncan Warren and children who have been ill with the measles are recovering under the care of Dr Bissell of Mallorytown.

Mr B. J. Ferguson, Mr Hugh Graham, and Mr Claude Purvis spent a day last week in Brockville.

Mrs J. S. Purvis and Miss Alma Purvis spent a day recently at Mr C. B. Purvis, Purvis street.

Mrs Jacob Warren and Miss Mary Smith were in Mallorytown on Wed. visiting Mrs P. Potter.

Women's Institute

The Jan. meeting of the Women's Institute was held in the town hall on Saturday afternoon with a representative attendance of ladies interested in the welfare of the town.

A choice musical programme was rendered including vocal solos by Miss Rota Mandeville and Mrs Rogers with instrumental selections by Mrs Grier all of which was very much appreciated.

A debate "Resolved that the Country offers greater advantages than the city for the mental moral and physical development of a child" resulted in the judges deciding in favor of the negative which was taken by Misses Alma Hazelton and Mina Mulvena while the affirmative was taken by Misses Georgie Robinson and Mary Lyons, all four young girls deserve great praise for the manner in which they presented their different points.

The financial statement which was given was very gratifying to all concerned.

Committees were appointed to aid in the better lighting of the town and the purchasing of a park.

The February meeting to be held on Friday evening 25th, to take the form of a social evening to which programme, entertainment and refreshment committees are at work so we hope for a good time. Everyone come.

Sand Bay

Fridays rain took all of our snow and has left the roads very icy.

Mr Richard McCrady is still confined to his bed and is a great sufferer.

Miss Bula Haskin spent last week at the home Mr Thomas Wallace.

Mr Rodgers mother Mrs Rodgers, from Kingston has returned home after spending two weeks here.

Mr and Mrs Richard McCrady of Mitchellville spent Saturday last week calling on friends in this neighbourhood.

Mr E. Rodgers had a bee on Thurs getting ice for the factory.

Mr and Mrs Almer Lappan visited her brother Philip Patience near Kingston Wednesday last.

Auction Sales

On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 1 p. m. Robert Holmes, Eloida, Farm Stock and Implements.
H. W. Imerson, Auct.

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

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For Infants and Children
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Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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What is CASTORIA?

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

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

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

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Athens

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Advertise in the Reporter

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN

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Office and Residence in the home formerly occupied by Mrs. Norman Brown, Reid St., Athens.

B. F. SCOTT, Licensed Auctioneer for Leeds and Grenville. Addison, Ont. Write or phone.

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

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

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

FOUND—A Female Hound, white and black and tan, Owner can have same by paying for this advt and proving property.—apply to Robert Holmes, Route 4, Athens.

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

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

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

Local Time-Table To and From Brockville, Daily Except Sunday.

Departures.	Arrivals.
7.50 a.m.	11.20 a.m.
3.15 p.m.	11.55 a.m.
5.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m.

Sunday Service.

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

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

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

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

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

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

Christ Church, Athens—
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer.

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

St. Paul's, Delta—
1.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
2.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

ASH WEDNESDAY—Feb. 9th,
8 a. m. Holy Communion, Athens
11 a. m. Holy Communion Oak Leaf
3 p. m. Communion Service Delta
7.30 p. m. Communion Service Athens.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

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

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

Clothes and an Empress

That aged and sombre woman who recently died at the age of ninety-four—Eugenie, once empress of the French—had worn her mourning garments and lived her shadowed and disappointed life for so many years that it is hard to remember her as being in the days of her power and prosperity the most beautiful sovereign in the world and the greatest lady of fashion.

Such she undoubtedly was, nevertheless. Her admirable figure, perfect features, auburn hair, brilliant dark eyes and exquisitely fair complexion needed no enhancement; however simply attired, she was a radiant creature. But she loved dress for its own sake and loved to employ it spectacularly. Her court was extravagant, and she led it in extravagance. Sometimes, realizing that the people murmured, she would try to shift her responsibility. When magnificent new costumes or elaborate new designs were submitted for her approval, she would shake her head and declare:

"No. They would say I am extravagant; already they do say so. No, really I cannot; but after some one else has first displayed such a costume, then I will have one also."

Reluctance of this sort was only occasional. It was she that introduced the cumbersome crinoline; she that popularized the vogue of tulle, gauze, tulle and other vaporous and filmy fabrics that were often intricately embroidered. At other times such fabrics were combined with richer and heavier ones, as in one of the empress's evening costumes, which a fashion writer of the sixties described as "an apricot silk puffed all round the bottom with apricot tulle, flounced from the waist, the flounces worked with silver, fuchsia pattern, and trimmed with Venetian fringe of white silk. Over this an immense train of white satin, softened by apricot tulle, worked with silver fuchsias, and with fringe round the borders."

Eugenie displayed three or four dresses in the course of each day, and even the most expensive and superb were never worn more than twice. The furs, fans, jewels and lace that she accumulated were incredibly numerous and costly. She received twenty thousand dollars of pin money every month—a sum far more imposing fifty years ago than to-day and of double the purchasing power; and this she invariably spent to the last sou; and

frequently she overdraw her account.

She had a dramatic gift for playing the Lady Bountiful. The bridal gift that she received from the city of Paris, to be spent for diamonds, she accepted only on condition that she might use it to found an institution for the education of young girls; and of this institution she remained a faithful patroness. Twenty thousand dollars of a gift of fifty thousand from her husband at the same time she spent in charity; and she made, during her reign, many other gifts to charity, science and art.

It is an ironic circumstance that, when, after Sedan, it had been resolved that in order to rally the royal and discourage revolution she should mount her horse and ride through the streets of Paris to dissolve the impotent and unpopular legislature, the plan failed for lack of clothes! It would probably have failed anyhow; but that one last chance which her beauty, spirit and the appeal of her sex might possibly have secured was lost for lack of a simple riding habit. A severe black habit, with only the cross of the Legion of Honor upon her breast, was what she meant to wear. But there was none in her wardrobe; there was only the picturesque dress of the royal hunt, a gorgeous garment of sweeping length, of green cloth embroidered with gold, and a dashing three-cornered hat to match. Obviously that would not do; it was altogether too theatrical.

The next day the mob stormed the Tuilleries, and the empress fled just in time. For the occasion of her last appearance before her own court she did possess the proper costume. She wished to show herself to those faithful members of the household who had stood by her to the last.

"The door of the white drawing-room was thrown open," wrote an eyewitness, "and the empress appeared for a moment on the threshold—an inexpressibly touching little figure in her simple black dress and white collar. She made a curtsy and waved her hand, trying hard to smile, while many, not all of them women, sobbed aloud."

So passed the lovely lady of fashion from the throne that she never should have occupied. France, the glorious and great republic, revoked her exile and forgave her in her saddened age for the splendors and errors of her glittering prime.

Pleasure Essential to Life

Some people seem to think that there is a sharp dividing line between "essential" and "nonessential," and that an equally sharp dividing line separates "pleasure" from all the world activities that are not generally called "pleasure."

Nothing could be further from the fact.

What is not essential to one person may with equal justice be most essential to another person. And what is pleasurable to one person might be positively painful to some one else.

Even ignoring the difference in people's tastes and laying down an edict on some arbitrary measure alone—as when war boards tried to determine what was essential to winning the war—even then no just classification can be made. For soldiers demanded cigarettes and chewing gum, which are neither food nor clothing, and are certainly not munitions, and officers required "pleasure" cars in pursuit of duty. These things were real necessities to them.

Supposedly a necessity is something that contributes to the bare preservation of life. But, on the other hand, if you are merely going to preserve life, we may well ask, "What for?" A life without pleasure is no life at all, and would not be worth preserving.

Our wise men find only two states of human existence—pleasure and pain. You are always experiencing one or the other. An effort has been made to show that there is a third state, a sort of zero condition from which both pleasure and pain are ab-

sent. But if there is such a state, you are in it only when you are unconscious for to be conscious means to be experiencing something, and zero is nothing, not something.

With only two states to choose from—pleasure and pain—mankind does not hesitate to pursue pleasure. The authors of the Declaration of Independence showed their wisdom when they wrote it down that the pursuit of happiness (pleasure) is a right from which no human being can be separated.

Even the hardest working drudge in the world is carrying his burden because it offers to him a way of escape into pleasure; it is the purchase price of his happiness. Indeed, it is the prospect of pleasure at the day's end, or the week's end, or the year's end, or in old age, that keeps us all going. There is no other motive power under the golden sun.

Furthermore, many of us think that the world's pleasure should be limited to our kind of pleasure. If we like books, everybody ought to find pleasure in books. If we like finnan haddie, everybody ought to. But if we dislike finnan haddie, the scented fish should be prohibited by law. If we dislike finnan haddie, certainly finnan haddie is to us a non-essential. If we like it well enough, it is a decided necessity.

So, after all, pleasure and pain, essential and non-essential, are divided for me into what I like and what I don't like. And they are divided for you into what you like and what you don't like.

Logic at Work.

Teacher—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word, connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' Halter is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."

Soot weighing one ton may result from burning one hundred tons of coal.

Blew Up German Monument.

The second anniversary of the signing of the armistice was celebrated in Belgium by blowing up with dynamite a monument erected by the Germans at Coullout in commemoration of the battle of Charleroi.

The average man has thirty-seven buttons to button and unbutton every day. Fame greater than that which exalts Edison awaits the inventor who can reduce the number to one.

A Bird's Barbed Wire Fence

In Central America are many strange birds with stranger habits, but probably none is more interesting than a little brown wren which may be seen along the roadsides or on the fences. This little bird, about the size of a canary, builds a nest out of all proportion to its apparent needs. He selects a small tree with horizontal branches growing close together. Across two of the branches he lays sticks fastened together with tough fibre until a platform about six feet long by two feet wide is constructed. On the end of this platform nearest the tree trunk he then builds a huge dome shaped nest a foot or so high, with thick sides of interwoven thorns. A covered passageway is then made from the nest to the end of the plat-

form in as crooked a manner as possible. Across the outer end as well as at short intervals along the inside of this tunnel are placed cunning little fences of thorns, with just enough space for the owners to pass through. On going out this opening is closed by the owner by placing thorns across the gateway, and thus the safety of eggs or young is assured.

It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the total annual produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.

Over seven hundred gardeners are already employed in tending British soldiers' graves in France and Belgium.

—and the worst is yet to come



SEALING INDUSTRY OF THE DOMINION

ORIGINATED IN 1763 IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Canada Draws Revenue From Seal Fishery on Both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The seal pack in the Northern Pacific waters is considered to be the most valuable herd of wild animals in the world, its value being placed at \$75,000,000 and yearly increasing.

A novel method of hunting seals, under the auspices of the government of Newfoundland, is to be introduced in the spring by two Nova Scotia aviators, which, if successful, may revolutionize the entire industry. The party of three men, with two aeroplanes and dirigibles of the type used so successfully during the war to "spot" submarines, will sail from Montreal early in January to join the Newfoundland sealers at St. John's, the augmented party of thirty-five or forty leaving for the Labrador ice-fields.

Hitherto the locating of seal herds has been done by men in the rigging of ships whose range of vision is naturally limited. This work it is intended to do with planes, "spotting" being possible by this means within a radius of fifty miles. The method then is as follows. The aeroplane, which carries five men besides the pilot and mechanic, descends to the ice where the animals are despatched by bullets from machine guns. The skins are then packed in bundles about the base of poles to which a flag is attached. This kind of hunting continues to the end of the season when the ice breaks up, the hunters proceeding from place to place, transported by plane as new herds are "spotted." At the close of the season the vessels visit the ice-breaks and pick up the bundles, being materially assisted by the planes in locating and signalling.

Close upon the announcement of the projected activities of these aviators, there arrived in St. John's two "blimps" or war airships, a present to Newfoundland from the Imperial government. These it is intended to use in the seal fisheries in the same manner, the cost of operation, estimated at \$60,000, being borne jointly by the Newfoundland government and the owners of the sealing vessels assisted in their catch.

The co-operation of the government in this new venture would augur a belief in the practicability and success of the novel enterprise, and doubtless their success, which is highly probable, will have a marked effect upon sealing on both coasts and tend to bring about a revolution in hunting methods.

It has been computed roughly that one million seal skins are marketed every year, and to this aggregate the largest single collection is contributed by the sealers of Newfoundland operating on their own coast and off the shores of Labrador. In the year 1919, Newfoundland's share of the seal fishery accounted for \$1,293 seals with a market value of \$278,000. The industry on the island accounts for the employment of 1,685 men, and numerous vessels take part in the often hazardous undertaking.

Newfoundland, the Pioneer. The seal industry originated in Newfoundland in 1763, and for some years after that the annual catch did not exceed three or four thousand skins per season. With the increasing demand for oil and skins, however, the industry grew, and more men and vessels came to engage exclusively in it. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the annual catch exceeded 60,000 skins, and larger and larger vessels

were built for the pursuit, till later these were superseded by fast steamers. At the present time, though there are some sailing vessels still engaged, the steamer is the big unit in the activity and accounts for five-sixths of the catch.

Of late years the seal catch of Newfoundland has fallen off somewhat, due to the heavy toll and indiscriminate killing, which is now regularized by legislation. The 1908 catch, for instance, numbered 213,863 seals, and that of the following year 269,320 animals. A single vessel has been known to bring into St. John's a catch of 42,000, and a total of nearly 700,000 seals have been taken by the entire Newfoundland fleet in a single season.

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Two dentists were talking "shop." One remarked: "My treatment is so painless that it often happens that my patients fall asleep while I am attending to their teeth."

The other dentist gave a depreciating shrug of his shoulders. "Pooh, pooh, my dear man! That is nothing!" he cried. "You should see my place, with all the latest improvements. Why, my patients nearly always ask me to send a messenger to fetch a photographer so that they can be photographed with the expression of gladness which my patent dental treatment alone can give them."

Chinese in London. The Chinese population of London is increasing rapidly and the district which has been appropriated by the celestials is becoming overcrowded so that they are encroaching on the neighboring districts.

British West Indies Want Home Rule

A movement for home rule is on foot in the British West Indies, says the correspondent of The London Times.

In Jamaica, and, indeed, throughout the British West Indies, crown colony government has become repugnant to all classes, and the movement for representative institutions is now well nigh irresistible.

At the legislative elections last year in Jamaica every member was returned with a mandate to press for a change in the constitution, and now a committee of the Legislative Council is engaged in preparing a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that a royal commission should be sent to Jamaica to inquire into the political, in addition to other, conditions obtaining there. Early this year three members of the Legislature will proceed to London to present the case of Jamaica to the Secretary of State for the colonies. The Lesser Antilles have already prepared plans for a like deputation with the same end in view.

Desire for change from an antiquated system of government finds expression in British Guiana, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and Jamaica, and friends of constitutional government are everywhere hopeful that the imperial government will consider and formulate a scheme by which this can be brought about. The present system is criticized as stifling the voice of the people; crown government, it is declared, is auto-

cratic and the government may float the wishes of the people even though the people's representatives press them ever so ardently.

Before 1866 Jamaica had a constitution, granted by Charles II., which was a representative one. It consisted of a governor, a privy council, a legislative council and an assembly of forty-seven members. In that year this constitution was surrendered and a Legislative Council established consisting of an equal number of official and unofficial members. In 1895 a change was instituted whereby the council consisted of the Governor, five ex-officio members, and other persons not exceeding ten, and fourteen persons to be elected, with a Privy Council which is the Executive Council.

This experiment in crown colony government has proved expensive. Nor can the enlargement of 1895 be considered an improvement. The Privy Council is an added burden. It is made up of officials, the commander of the forces, and a couple of planters. There is no representative of the people at its sittings, no one to advise on matters deeply affecting the taxpayer or check extravagance. In the hands of the Privy Council the Governor himself is more or less a puppet. However well disposed or otherwise he may be to projects of legislation, he must act clearly on the advice of the council, though, as it is continually urged in the colony, this body does not represent the people of Jamaica as a whole.

Lights of Home.

The lights of home, the lights of home, That glimmer through the orchard trees,

Of all the lights of all the world, There are no other lights like these.

The sparkling lights of city streets, How they bewitch, enchant, enthral, Yet, measured for their true worth, What very shallow lights withal!

The starry lights that shine afar Majestically burn and gleam; But, through the mighty realm of space, How vast and far away they seem.

The sunlight dancing on the waves, The moonbeam's mellow, mystic light, The beacon light upon the shore, The camp fire glowing in the night;

The fairy light the dewdrop holds, The dazzling brilliance of the snow, The soft, luxurious sheen of silk, The radiance that jewels show;

I love them all, and yet to me There is a fairer light than these; It is the golden, welcoming stream That glimmers through the orchard trees.

For everything I hold most dear Is there, behind that streaming light; "Home, and the folks you love the best,"

This is the greeting through the night.

The lights of home, dear lights of home, That glimmer through the orchard trees, Of all the lights of all the world, There are no other lights like these.

Both Good.

Once Day and Night in converse met, And argued long— Said Day: "I bring the world its light Its flower and song; All life and warmth are my hours' claim; My share is best." Said Night: "You bring the world its work; I bring it rest!"

Grease turned into sewers by wool-washing plants is recovered by the English city of Birmingham at its sewage plant and converted into a profitable byproduct.

Aerial Force to Guard French Frontiers.

France is to be the first country to have an aerial police force guarding her frontiers against smugglers or persons attempting to land without passports for propaganda purposes. The Ministry of Aviation has decided to organize the new service as quickly as possible, arranging for definite points along the frontiers over which all airplanes must pass and for airdromes where customs inspections will be made.

Airplanes which cross the frontier elsewhere will be signalled to come down, and will then be followed to the nearest landing place by the aerial police unless these airplanes belong to special aerial transportation companies owning their own airdromes, where customs officials will be stationed permanently.

The regulations provide that a flier guilty of infraction of the civilian passport regulations be subject to the penalty which calls for immediate expulsion, with a caution not to repeat the offence, but the pilots of such machines will be watched much more closely thereafter. The question of duty on petrol supplies has been settled by establishing a special route card, each machine to be allowed enough gasoline to reach a declared destination.

Apart from the supervision of frontiers to prevent commercial infractions of the laws the aerial police will be expected to give the earliest warning of the approach of enemy aircraft, thus providing a valuable supplementary force in the event that Germany, as many military leaders believe, decided to construct semi-military airplanes, ostensibly for commercial purposes.

Tarry Not.

The road to yesterday Why travel it? A tangled skein, so why Unravel it? The future calls you on, The past is dead, And all you hope to do Lies just ahead.

Limit for Feeding. The limit of the earth's capacity is 5,294,000,000 human beings. The world could feed no more. At the present rate of increase this limit will be reached by A.D. 2100.

Insurance for Canada's Soldiers

Canada's generous treatment of her returned soldiers, which included a bonus on discharge, a system of vocational training, and a universally approved land settlement policy, has been followed up by a scheme of government life insurance which has so many benefits for the ex-warrior that it was instantaneously popular and within a short time of inauguration had been extensively taken up by military men all over the Dominion. Within three months of the Act having become effective, or up to December 1st, 1920, insurance to the amount of \$3,282,000 was issued by the Dominion government, and \$26,711 received in premiums, representing applications from 1,015 Canadian ex-soldiers. Shoals of inquiries continue to pour in.

The Act applies to all ex-soldiers and nurses and to widows of returned soldiers who died in Canada after discharge from the service. Policies are issued for a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$5,000, insurance being payable only in the event of death or the total and permanent disability of the insured. One-fifth of the maximum may be paid at death and the balance, as an annuity, over a period of 5, 10, 15 or twenty years.

Premiums are payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly. An

additional advantage of the scheme is that grace of one month is allowed for the payment of any premium, other than the first, without interest, and should claim occur during the days of grace, it is paid minus the amount of the premium.

The scheme, as evolved, was mainly intended for disabled or partially disabled men whom existing companies would only take at very high premiums or not at all. The government scheme places all men on an equality, and no medical examination is necessary in order to take out a policy which is merely based on the age of the insured at the time of insuring. A great number of fit men are, however, taking advantage of the favorable terms and rates, and the advantages it offers in the payment of premiums.

The majority of the policies issued so far have been for \$5,000, the maximum amount to be obtained under the Act by the individual. Ex-soldiers in every walk of civil life have already insured under the scheme, many being, it is stated, insurance agents, including several chief officials of existing insurance companies. Large numbers of physicians have also taken out policies.

The period during which applications for insurance will be received is open until September 1st, 1921.

GERMANS SUMMONED TO LONDON TO DISCUSS PAYMENT OF WAR DEBT

Germany Will Not be Allowed to Debate the Amount, but Only Ways of Paying it—Foreign Countries Will Supply Figures on German Export Trade.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A German delegation goes to London on February 28 to meet the allies over the reparations decision.

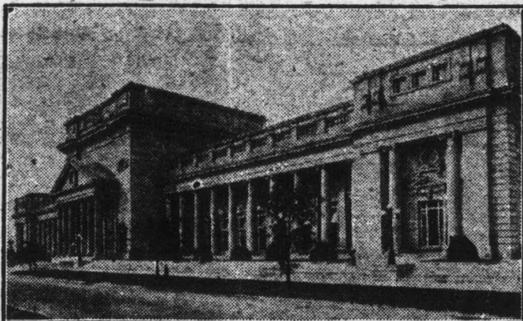
According to the allied chiefs, Germany will be told in London that she can take or leave the new scheme. In other words, she will not be allowed to discuss any changes in it, but only ways of carrying it out. Inasmuch as the only alternative plan is to notify Germany that she owes the Reparations Commission the figure of 400,000,000,000 marks in gold, one may, in view of the difficulties of the latter plan, take with a grain of salt the allied chiefs' declaration.

If Germany agreed with the plan and signed the undertaking not to seek any loan without consent of the allies she would be bound under penalties not to do so. However, if she refused to accept Article IV., among others, it might change the aspect of the situation, although it is true that the Versailles Treaty in general terms permits of a construction giving the allies control over the contracting of loans by Germany.

The German Ambassador to Paris to-day forwarded to Berlin the allies' plan on reparations and their orders on disarmament. The Germans have no opportunity to argue over the disarmament decisions. They may answer at once or wait until February 28 to reply on the reparations plan.

In the operation of the allied plan to collect 12 per cent. on German exports, foreign countries will be asked to supply figures on importations from Germany. These figures are to be used to check up the German figures. But inasmuch as the United States publishes its import figures, there should be no difficulty on this score.

Before leaving for London, Premier Lloyd George was asked about plans for arranging the allied debts. He replied that the subject would be taken up as soon as America could be got to discuss arrangements for the debts of the allies toward her. "If my creditor does not press me I will not press my debtor," was the way Mr. Lloyd George put it.



NOW PART OF GREAT ELECTRIC SYSTEM
The Toronto Power House at Niagara Falls which becomes the property of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission under the recent purchase of the McKenzie interests.

RACING FORBIDDEN IN IRISH AREAS

To Stop Fights, Says Major-General Strickland, Military Commander.

Belfast, Jan. 30.—An officer and one man were seriously wounded and five others slightly when a lorry in which were the officer and twelve men of other ranks were riding was ambushed last night in the vicinity of Terenure, a quiet residential district on the south side of Dublin. A bomb was exploded and shots were fired at the lorry, to which the soldiers replied vigorously. Auxiliary police were rushed to the scene, but the assailants escaped.

A police patrol was fired on near Virginia, County Cavan, last night. The police returned the fire, and three of the attacking party were seen to fall. There were no police casualties. One of the members of the ambushing party which was surprised by military forces Friday at Coachford, County Cork, died in a hospital here to-day of wounds received in the engagement.

It appears the party had trenched the road running from Cork to Macroom. The members of the party who escaped carried off and concealed their slightly wounded comrades, but were obliged to abandon the five seriously wounded.

Constable Clarke, who was wounded recently at Stranmoen, County

Monaghan, when his comrades were killed, also died in a hospital to-day. The military killed one civilian and captured ten members of the party at Coachford, five of them wounded, according to a despatch dated Dublin, January 29. Arms, ammunition and other equipment were abandoned. There were no casualties among the soldiers.

Dublin, Jan. 30.—Divisional Commissioner Holmes, who with five constables was wounded Friday in an ambush near Castle Island, County Kerry, died yesterday. He had only recently been appointed Commissioner for the southern counties, in succession to Col. Smyth, who was murdered some time ago in a Cork club.

Cork, Jan. 30.—Major-General Sir Edward Strickland, in command of the troops, in a proclamation to-day, forbids hunting, point-to-point races and coursing meetings in certain areas of the counties of Cork, Tipperary and Limerick. The commander gives as his reason that it is possible these local hunt meetings will be likely to lead to breaches of the peace and be prejudicial to the restoration of order.

Penal Servitude for Cork Chaplain

Dublin, Jan. 30.—Father Dominic, chaplain to the late Lord Mayor of Cork, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, but two years have been remitted. He was tried for writing a letter likely to cause disaffection.

GERMAN WAR DEBT TO ALLIES FIXED AT \$60,000,000,000

Committee of Experts Have Reached An Agreement on the System of Annual Payments of Reparations by Germany.

A despatch from Paris says:—The session of the committee of experts of the Allied Supreme Council ended at 12.30 o'clock Saturday morning after having reached a complete agreement on the system of annual payments of reparations by Germany and annuities on Germany's foreign trade.

Germany's war debt to the allies was fixed by the committee at sixty billion dollars.

This amount will be paid over a period of thirty years in sliding annuities varying from five hundred million dollars to one billion and five hundred million.

In addition to these annual payments the allies will exact twelve and one-half per cent. of the total figure of German exports annually which will bring the total indemnities up to the sum of sixty billions.

The decision was at once communicated to the allied Premiers. Conference circles are expecting a tentative approval of the plan at a conference which will be held with the Germans probably in March.

Lloyd George agreed to a percentage tax on German exports only on

conditions that the annuities be reduced to thirty years instead of forty-two as agreed upon at Boulogne.

The proposed scheme provides for the payment of annuities on a sliding scale of from 2,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 gold marks over a period of probably forty-two years, and also a 12½ per cent. ad valorem tax on German exports so that her creditors will be paid according to Germany's increasing prosperity.

The second ironing-out of differences came after two days of a continually widening breach that threatened to break up the conference, it being virtually suspended except for private conferences. Official French credits give the Belgian delegation credit for the success in reconciling the British and French viewpoints.

The project in its final form, when approved by the Supreme Council, will be submitted to Germany for acceptance as an agreement outside of Article 238 of the peace treaty, which entrusts the reparations commission with the task of fixing the amount of the indemnity. Then another conference will be called to which the Germans will be invited.

BRITISH HOLD ELECTIONS IN JUNE

Lloyd George Will Appeal to Country After Introduction of Budget.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Lloyd George, says the London Times, has sent instructions from Paris for the Coalition Party machinery to be ready for a general election in May or June, after introduction of the budget early in April.

It appears, the newspaper comments, that the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer have decided it is possible to introduce £950,000,000 which would allow considerable remission of taxation and thus afford a favorable opportunity for appealing to the country.

FRANCE FACES ENORMOUS DEFICIT

Settlement of the Reparation Question Shatters Hope of Saving Situation.

Paris, Jan. 30.—France is face to face with bankruptcy.

The settlement of the reparations question shatters the last illusion that the German indemnity might save the situation.

Cold figures prove the desperate financial situation, and financial wizards as well as adroit diplomats see no hopeful solution.

Already laborers reconstructing the devastation in the Lille and Rheims districts are being discharged by thousands and the civil servants directing the work of reconstruction also are being removed under M. Loucheur's orders, through lack of funds to pay them.

M. Loucheur has announced that war sufferers hereafter would be reimbursed on the basis of pre-war appraisals and estimates, which average from one-fourth to one-third of the present prices.

It is reported that thousands of families are preparing to evacuate the war-devastated zone and become refugees again, settling in the south of France, rather than continue their bitter struggle.

The French Government is facing a deficit of from 22,000,000,000 to 26,000,000,000 paper francs this year. The ordinary budget totals 19,000,000,000, and the extraordinary budget, which is listed as "recoverable from German reparations," totals 22,000,000,000 francs.

The taxes are bringing in less than 20,000,000,000 francs, including 9,000,000,000 francs obtained through the new taxation applied last year, which has milked the country dry.

The present Chamber of Deputies was elected on a platform of "no levy on capital," which bars the sole door open to the financiers who are seeking a solution.

BIG DIRIGIBLE A TOTAL WRECK

R-34 Meets Another Mishap and Will be Dismantled.

Howden, Eng., Jan. 30.—The dirigible R-34, which was damaged early Friday morning while making a landing and which after drifting out to sea was finally manoeuvred back to her base here, suffered another mishap during Friday night, being badly damaged by a strong wind.

Almost cut in two, it is announced that the airship's flying days are over and she will be dismantled.

On her arrival at Howden Friday night efforts to house the damaged dirigible were unsuccessful. She was tethered with great difficulty to a special anchor some distance from the shed and thus was exposed to the wind.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.85½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.82½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.77½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.71.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47½¢; No. 3 CW, 43½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 43½¢; No. 1 feed, 42½¢; No. 2 feed, 38½¢.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 83½¢; No. 4 CW, 69½¢; rejected, 58½¢; feed, 58½¢.

All above in store, Fort William.

Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.

No. 2 spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85; No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 95c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, 90 to 95c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.80 to \$1.85, outside.

Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto; First patents, \$10.90; second patents, \$10.40.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Eye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$40, firm; shorts, per ton, \$40; white middlings, \$47.25; feed flour, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Eggs—New-laid, cartons, 85 to 90c; select, 77 to 80c; No. 1, 75 to 77c.

Butter—Creamery prints, 56 to 59c; fresh-made, 59 to 61c; bakers', 38 to 46c.

Oleomargarine—Best grade, 33 to 35c.

Cheese—New, large, 31 to 31½c; twins, 31½ to 32c; old, large, 32 to 35c.

Maple syrup—One-gal. tins, \$3.50.

Honey, extracted—White clover, honey in 60-30-lb. tins, per lb., 23 to 24c; do 10-lb. tins, per lb., 24 to 25c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½ and 5 lb. tins, per lb. 25 to 26c.

Churning Cream—Toronto creameries are quoting for churning cream, 60c per lb. fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 27½ to

35½c; hams, med., 38 to 41c; heavy, 34 to 39c; cooked hams, 55 to 58c; backs, boneless, 55 to 60c; breakfast bacon, 42 to 50c; special, 50 to 50½c; cottage rolls, 38 to 39c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Barrelled meats—Bean pork, \$55; short cut or family back, boneless, \$47.50; pickled rolls, \$53 to \$56; mess pork, \$38 to 41c.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 23½ to 27½c; in cases, 26½ to 27½c; clear bellies, 29½ to 30½c; fat backs, 22 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 24 to 24½c; tubs, 25 to 25½c; pails, 25½ to 25¾c; prints, 25½ to 27½c; shortening tierces, 16½ to 16c per lb.

Choice heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; good heavy steers, \$9.50 to \$10; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to 5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$8.5 to \$15.00; do, com. and med., \$5.00 to \$6.00; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$11.75; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17; sheep, \$6 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.25 to \$15.50; do, weighed off cars, \$15.50 to \$15.75; do, f.o.b., \$14.25 to \$14.50; do, country points, \$14 to \$14.25.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 67c; do, No. 3, 68c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.90. Rolled oats, bag 30 lbs., \$3.30. Bran—\$4.25. Shorts—\$4.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$28 to \$29.

Cheese, finest easterns, 27 to 27½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53½ to 54½c. Eggs, fresh, 82c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Butcher heifers, com., \$5.50 to \$7; butchers' cows, med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$5 to \$6.50. Good veal, \$13 to \$14; med., \$10 to \$13; grass, \$5.50 to \$6. Ewes, \$5 to \$6.50; lambs, good, \$12; com., \$10 to \$11.50. Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$17.50.



Moved Address to Speech from Throne
K. K. Homuth, U.F.O. member of the Ontario Legislature for Waterloo, who moved the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

Canadian Air Force in Training at Camp Borden

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Training of officers of the Canadian Air Force is going on apace at Camp Borden, where some 600 officers are now taking courses and flying every day. The mild weather has been helpful in the winter training. Machines have been mounted on either skis or wheels, according to the amount of snow.

U.S. Wheat Stock Totals 320,000,000 Bus.

A despatch from Washington says:—Stocks of wheat in the United States on January 1, 1921, are estimated by the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture to be 320,000,000 bushels. This is about 40 per cent. of the total available on July 1, 1920, and compared with 417,000,000 bushels on January 1, 1920.

Germany, Not France, Should be Bankrupt

A despatch from Paris says:—"Unless France receives one hundred and twelve billion marks in reparations she will be bankrupt."

Thus Paul Doumer, Finance Minister of France, summed up the situation before the Supreme Council. Opening the discussion of the amount of indemnity to be required from Germany, the French Finance Minister declared:

"If any nation must be bankrupt, it should be Germany. France must have 54,000,000,000 francs for pensions and 58,000,000,000 francs for reconstruction."



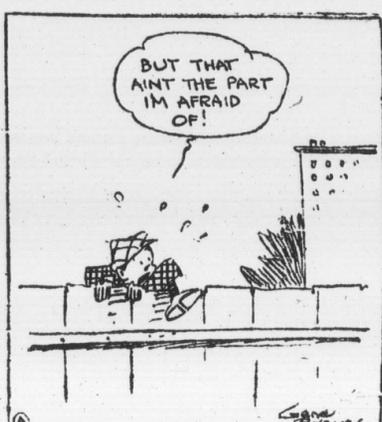
New Member of Manitoba Cabinet
Col. C. D. McPherson, Portage la Prairie, who has been sworn in as Minister of Public Works, succeeding Hon. G. A. Grierson.

India Duke of Connaught

Calcutta, Br. India, Jan. 30.—A boycott requested last week by the Bengal provincial congress against functions held in honor of the visit of the Duke of Connaught, who is in India to inaugurate reform legislation, has been largely a failure, although a general strike became partially effective to-day at noon on the arrival of the Duke, who was received in state. Thousands of persons cheered the Duke along the route from the station to the Government House, where he was received by the ruling princes.

The attempt at boycotting the Duke was led personally by M. K. Gandhi, the revolutionary leader.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



PALE, WAN CHEEKS INDICATE ANAEMIA

New Health Can be Obtained by Enriching the Blood.

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anaemic. Many mothers, as the result of their own girlhood experience, can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renews the blood supply and banishes anaemia before it has obtained a hold on the system.

Among the many who have benefited by the use of these pills is Miss Dora Kerr, R.R. No. 4, Warton, Ont., who says: "For a long time I had been feeling tired and worn out. I was troubled with headache and backache, and would wake up in the morning feeling tired and depressed. I had to walk a considerable distance going to and from school and would feel so tired that it seemed I could not go another step. About this time a lady doctor came to the school, to examine the children, and she told me I badly needed a tonic to build me up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been used in our home before this and I began to take them. I can only say that they have greatly helped me. I no longer suffer from the headaches and backaches and I now wake up in the morning feeling rested and refreshed. If ever in need of a tonic again I shall lose no time in taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

Bacon is more than twice as valuable as rump steak, from the food point of view.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Disease Carriers.

Health experts have been trying to find out whether our too intimate friend, the bedbug, does, as long suspected, act as a carrier of disease.

The answer is probably yes. It may carry relapsing fever, bubonic plague and possibly leprosy. But if it does so, such cases are merely accidental, germs acquired by biting a sick person being transferred to a healthy individual with another bite. Unlike the malaria mosquito, the flea and the louse, the bedbug does not serve as an "intermediate host" for the development of the parasitic organisms concerned.

On the other hand, the bite of the bedbug is quite poisonous to some people. There is reason for congratulation that the insect has no wings, since otherwise there would be no safety from it even for the most careful of housekeepers.

It is one of the most intelligent of insects. Even bedsteads of brass and iron do not insure safety from its attacks, inasmuch as it may find hiding places in such beds or get to them readily from other places of concealment.

The best way to get rid of bedbugs is by the liberal use of kerosene.

Weighing Air.

Until very recently nobody knew how much air weighed.

We cannot see the air, and, except when the wind blows, we do not feel it. Hence it seems to us to have almost no substance.

Yet it is a rather substantial fluid. When it moves at a rate of 100 miles an hour it uproots great forest trees and throws the waters of the ocean into turmoil.

If our bodies were empty of air the pressure of the atmosphere surrounding us would crush us to an immediate pulp.

A room ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high contains seventy-five pounds of air.

Of Queen Victoria's grand children, one is a reigning monarch—King George—and three are Queen Consorts of Norway, Spain, and Rumania.

The sea-cow, or dugong, is a herbivorous water-animal found in the Red Sea and the East; from 8 to 12 feet in length, it resembles a small whale.

Adrift.

Adrift on the ocean:
No sun by day, nor moon by night,
Nor throbbing stars to guide me right;
Oar and rudder fall me,
Terrors grim assail me;
Helpless, by raging wave I'm borne
In tempest loud in howling storm,
Adrift on the ocean.

Adrift on life's sea;
In the sky no light I see—
Is any there? Ah! not for me;
Waves of doubt enfold me;
Fears, death-boding, hold me;
No Faith I know—no Hope—no Love—
And yet I cry to God above—
Adrift on Life's sea.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters, are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes cold and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They are a mild laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prevent colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Resistance of Human Body.

The United States Bureau of Standards has recently made some interesting experiments for measuring the electric resistance of the human body. They were made for the first time in such a way as not to include the resistance through the skin (a variable factor) where the current enters and leaves the body.

The measurements showed that the electrical resistance of the same part of the body in different individuals may differ by ratio of 3 to 2, or even more. The resistance of a person changes from day to day, and often by small amounts in an hour. Also the resistance depends to some extent upon the position of the body and the degree to which the muscles are relaxed.

It is thought that a knowledge of the resistance of different parts of the body, exclusive of the skin, may be of interest to those concerned with life hazards from high-voltage circuits, since when accidental contact is made to such circuits the skin is burned at the point of contact and therefore largely loses its protecting power.

"Pape's Diapepsin" for Indigestion.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Adv.

Hot Ice.

Water has always been regarded as an incompressible substance. Nevertheless, a Washington scientist, Prof. F. W. Bridgman, has succeeded in reducing it to four-fifths of its normal volume by subjecting it to a pressure of 150 tons to the square inch.

Most remarkable, however, is the fact that the water thus compressed becomes a solid, turning to ice, though nearly boiling hot! By the use of high pressure Prof. Bridgman has converted water into four new kinds of ice, each having its own peculiar properties. All four are more dense than ordinary ice and, therefore, heavier. They are so much heavier that cakes of them will actually sink in water instead of floating.

Land-Going Warships.

There is a new type of armored craft which in war may be utilized on land as well as on the water. It is an armoured motorcar mounted on the deck of a boat, the propeller of which it drives, by the help of suitable gearing, with its own gasoline engine. But, if there be occasion, it can run off the boat and operate in the ordinary way as an armored motorcar.

One use suggested for this amphibious vehicle is that of transporting troops from vessels to the shore, the car being provided with a machine gun for defensive or offensive purposes.

Water Curtain.

The Cincinnati Fire Department has been experimenting with a new kind of fireproof suit which is supplemented by a helmet so contrived as to discharge a curtain of water downward over the body of the wearer. Thus equipped, the fire-fighter can with safety venture into the midst of flames.

The suit is made of fireproof canvas and is of two thicknesses, between which (conveyed by a tube) water flows. This keeps the wearer cool, and is in itself a protection. But the defense is made complete by a brass perforated pipe which, encircling the helmet, discharges all around him a sort of veil or showerbath of water.

Used as a cure for "scolds," the ducking-stool was a chair fastened at the end of a long beam over a pond or river. The last record of its use was at Leominster, in 1809.

AUTO REPAIR PARTS
for most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Fast Supply, 923-921 Buxton St., Toronto, Ont.

What is a Boy Scout?

A Boy Scout! He enjoys a walk through the woods more than he does the excitement of the city streets. He learns the facts about the winds, the stars, the trees and all living things—and becomes "master of himself" in the open.

A Scout can tie a knot that will hold, he can swim, he can patch a tent, he can mend a tear in his trousers, he can tell you what weeds are poisonous and what are not; if living near the ocean, lake or river he can reef a sail or pull an oar.

A Scout does not run away when an accident occurs. If a person has been cut he uses his first aid knowledge in stopping the flow of blood; if a person has been burned he knows just what to do to alleviate the sufferings; and should anyone be drowning, his training helps him to meet the emergency, to swim, with all clothes on if necessary, to the person in danger, and to bring him back to safety. And when the drowning person is pulled ashore, he doesn't stand around waiting for somebody else to do something. He knows how to apply artificial respiration and sets to it at once because he knows that not one moment can be lost.

A Scout is kind to everything that lives. He prides himself upon doing a "good turn" every day—for which he, of course, will not accept a tip.

A Scout promises to do his duty to God and his country, to help other people at all times, to obey the Scout law, and at all times undertakes to do his best to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

Any boy, twelve years of age or over, may become a Boy Scout by joining a troop that has already been started. In case there is no troop in his neighborhood, or if for other reasons it is advisable to form a new troop, this may be done after consultation with Scout Headquarters in Toronto. But in any case, the consent of the parent or guardian must be shown on the enrollment blank.

Islands For Sale.

Almost any island sounds attractive, which probably accounts for the fact that many famous specimens have recently changed hands for quite large sums, irrespective of their actual worth.

Herm and Jethou, in the English Channel, are rented by Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the well-known novelist; the Shetland Isles of East and West Burry—the latter closely associated with Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Pirate"—will also probably change hands shortly.

The Pembroke Islands of Skomer, Grassholm, Gatholm, and Midland are another collection which should not lack bidders, particularly among nature lovers. Besides their scenic beauty, they are the home of rare seabirds, rabbits, seals, and the elusive porpoise.

From Italy comes the news of yet another island purchase. An enterprising firm of cinema-producers have bought Monte Cristo, immortalized by Dumas' novel, and propose using it for filming purposes.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Auto-Battery Service Kit.

All the necessary paraphernalia for giving service on automobile storage batteries are kept conveniently together, ready for use, by means of a portable kit. The enameled-steel case, 22 in. long, 12 in. high, and 6 1/2 in. wide, contains a rubber jar for distilled water, a hydrometer safely held in a clip, a three-compartment sliding tray for extra terminal nuts and vent caps, and a full set of tools. The kit, which weighs 10 lb., is easily carried by the long bar handle at the top.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Dismemper

France's birth-rate of 7 per 1,000, with infant mortality at 20 per cent. of births, compares badly with Germany's birth-rate of 20 per 1,000, with infant mortality at 10 per cent. of births.

In 1914 the Arras region of France had 41,000 cows; to-day there are only 8,000, including 5,000 supplied by Germany, of which 50 per cent. are affected by the foot-and-mouth disease.

Chilblains, Frost-Bites and chapped hands use

BAUME BENGUE

for immediate relief try a tube to-day and be convinced
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
\$1.00 a tube
THE LEWING HILLS CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué
RELIEVES PAIN

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Slow Work.

Guide—"This wonderful redwood tree has taken centuries to grow to its present size."

Tourist—"No wonder! It's on a government reservation."

All Wrong.

A party at the Zoological Gardens stood puzzled before a bird.

"It's a eagle," said one.

"It's not," said another; "It's a howl."

They appealed to a bystander.

"Both wrong," he said shortly; "It's a hawk!"

A Speedy Post.

A New England teacher avers that the subjoined is an actual composition on Longfellow, the poet, composed by a fourteen-year-old pupil:

"Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, while his parents were travelling in Europe. He had many fast friends, among whom the fastest were Phoebe and Alice Cary."

The Modern Maid of All Work.

Mrs. Sutton advertised for a woman to do general housework. A colored girl applied for the place.

"Are you a good cook?" asked Mrs. Sutton.

"No, indeed, I don't cook," was the reply.

"Are you a good laundress?"

"I wouldn't do washin' and ironin'; it's too hard on the hands."

"Can you sweep?" asked Mrs. Sutton.

"No," was the answer. "I'm not strong enough."

"Well," said the lady of the house, quite exasperated, "may I ask what you can do?"

"I dusts," replied the girl placidly.

The first colors used by artists in the early history of the world were made from various colored earths, bound together with honey or one of the gums.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

OUCH! ANOTHER RHEUMATIC TWINGE

Get busy and relieve those pains with that handy bottle of Sloan's Liniment

WHAT Sloan's does, it does thoroughly—penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part and promptly relieves most kinds of external pains and aches. You'll find it clean and non-staining. Keep it handy for sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, backache, pains, bruises, strains, sprains, bad weather after-effects.

For 39 years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands the world over. You aren't likely to be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

All druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



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

Classified Advertisements.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

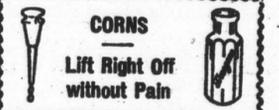
AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc. which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.



Minard's Liniment, King of Pain, Liniment. After a hard day's work or a long tramp and your feet are completely used up, bathe them in hot water, then rub them with MINARD'S LINIMENT. It will relieve you and you will never be without a bottle.

The three Prairie Provinces have 3,600 elevators that hold 110,000,000 bushels of grain.

A moderate gale has a velocity of between thirty-nine and forty-six miles an hour, a strong gale between forty-seven and fifty-four miles per hour, and a whole gale between fifty-five and sixty-three miles per hour.



Magic! Drop a little "Frezzone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Doesn't hurt a bit.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Frezzone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.



MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



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



CUTICURA

SOOTHES SKIN TROUBLES. Bathe with plenty of Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse and purify. Dry lightly and apply Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum soothes and cools the skin and overcomes heavy perspiration. Delicate, delightful, distinguishing. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lewing Hills, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap leaves without mac-

After a ten-day trial of INSTANT POSTUM

instead of coffee, you're apt to wonder why you stuck to the coffee habit so long

INSTANT POSTUM IS DELICIOUS AND HEALTHFUL "There's a Reason"



6th Annual Course in Practical Agriculture

Elgin, Ontario, January 25th to February 18th, 1921

Announcement

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to victory.

To insure success one must ever make the most of opportunities. The action of this Department of Agriculture in holding the Annual Four Weeks Short Course in Elgin, affords the young men of the District a very distinct opportunity for advancement. Do not hesitate to embrace it. You cannot afford to not attend the Course. Agriculture is a vast subject. The lectures will be practical and will in no way exhaust the subject matter.

The need of improved methods will be greater in the next few years, with comparatively low prices than has been the case in the past. Kindly drop us a card, stating that you will attend the Course. We need you in order to make our work the greatest success possible. You need us in order to develop your efficiency. Lectures commence Tuesday, January 25th at 10 o'clock a.m.

There will be no expense in connection with the course. Admission is free, and no text-books are required. If you intend to attend the Course, will you kindly mail to this office at your earliest convenience the enclosed postal card. Classes will be held in the Town Hall, Elgin, which will be comfortably heated. There will be courses every week-day except Saturday, from 10 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Special Lectures on the following subjects will be given by expert men sent to us by the Department of Agriculture.

Short Course Lectures and Dates.

Jan. 31—R. R. Hurst.....Plant Diseases
Feb. 1—R. H. Harding.....Dairy Cattle
Feb. 2—W. A. Weir.....Bees
Feb. 3—F. L. Ferguson.....Drainage
Feb. 4—Dr. F. G. Halton.....Vet. Sc. and Horses
Feb. 7—T. A. Reeves.....Vegetables
Feb. 8—E. J. Quail.....Farm Economics
Feb. 10—T. A. Wiggins.....Co-operation
Feb. 10—H. F. Foster.....Fruit

Feb. 15—Jesse Travers.....Poultry
Special Trips will be made to nearby stock farms. Features and practical work given in judging horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Motion pictures are available for illustrating breeds of live stock and poultry, and on various other farm topics these will be made use of in connection with the various lectures on these subjects.

Outline of Course

Live Stock and Principles of Breeding

A study of the type desired in the various classes of farm animals, history and characteristics of the different breeds. Judging of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Breeding, management and health of farm stock.

Field Crops

A study of the principal field crops of the County with practice in judging seeds of all kinds, principles of crop improvement, rotation of crops, results of experimental work at Ottawa and Guelph.

Dairy Farming

Feeding, care and management of the dairy herd. Care and handling of milk, testing milk and cream, cow testing associations, and keeping records of the dairy herd.

Feeds and Feeding

A study of feeding value of foodstuffs used on the farm, their adaptability to different classes of stock, working out balanced rations for feeding purposes.

Poultry

Breed characteristics of different classes of farm poultry, feeding and general management, poultry house, egg production and incubation, crate fattening, egg circle work.

Soils and Farm Drainage

Study of the origin of soils, different types of soils, soil in relation to heat, moisture, evaporation, mulching and cultivation, maintaining and increasing soil fertility. Benefits derived from drainage and a consideration of the principles of tile underdrains.

Agricultural Botany

Identification and methods of eradication of weeds, characteristics, life history. Identification of weed seeds in grain, grass, and clover seed, with practice in detecting them. Seed Control Act and its application. How plants grow and their relation to soil, air, light, and temperature and moisture.

Insects and Fungus Diseases

Study of the injurious insects of orchard, garden and field, their habits and injurious effects. Study of fungus diseases of farm crops, rusts, blights, smuts, rots and scab. Life history of each and modern methods of combatting and preventing them.

Horticulture

Orchard cultivation, methods of grafting and propagating, pruning, spraying and application of fertilizers, harvesting and marketing the fruit. The making of lime, sulphur and other fungicides and insecticides. Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association. Growing of fruit and small vegetables for the home. The farmer's garden.

Bacteriology

The study of bacteria in agricultural processes, bacteria in soil, in milk, cheese and silage. Bacterial diseases of plants and animals.

Farm Chemistry

Constituents of soils used by plants. Constituents of plants made use of by the animal's body. Process of digestion and assimilation in the animal. Action of commercial fertilizers and barnyard manure on soils.

Marketing and Co-operation

The value of proper preparation and packing of farm products. How to co-operate in marketing. Value of co-operation to the farmer.

Farm Book-keeping and Arithmetic

Simplified book-keeping on the farm. Farm records and business accounts. Notes, mortgages, etc. Practical arithmetic, decimals, percentages, interest, computing areas.

Farm Management

Specializing in farming, selling, buying, advertising, economical handling of labor so that it may be turned into profit. Methods of our most successful farmers.

Home Nursing Course

The Elgin Branch of the Women's Institute is cooperating with the Ontario Department of Agriculture in conducting a Home Nursing Course, from February 8 to 18. Those taking part in the

course will have the privilege of attending certain lectures in connection with the Short Course in Agriculture, which will be of interest to the ladies. Program of the Course will be drawn off later.

Send your applications for attending the Course to the Institute Officers, who will furnish full information regarding the Course: Mrs. Fred. Stanton, President, Elgin, Ont.; or Miss Eva Halliday, Secretary, Elgin, Ont.

Mrs. M. E. Lowe, 361 Jarvis Street, Toronto, will act as demonstrator and will have charge of the classes.

LIST OF SUBJECTS

1. The Human Body and Its Structure—Bones, joints and muscles, formation and function. Position and functions of organs. What we mean by sickness and accident.

2. Sick-room—Sanitation, choice and preparation, lighting, heating, ventilation, care, etc. Necessary articles for intelligent nursing. How to take temperature, pulse, respiration. Record keeping for the doctor.

3. Bed-making for Various Forms of Sickness—Fever patient, confinement, fracture; choice of bed, position in sick-room; improvised bed-rests and bedding, supports, how to air and warm beds, move helpless patients, change sheets with patient in bed.

4. The Bath—Kinds and effects. How to bath patients in bed. Hot and cold packs. How to change the night-dress of helpless patients.

5. Emergencies—Hemorrhage, drowning, suffocation, strangulation, artificial respiration, clothing catching fire, fainting, etc. Treatment of bruises, wounds, burns, blisters, scalds, etc. Removal of foreign bodies from eye, ear, nose and throat.

6. Hot and Cold Applications.

7. Bandaging—Use and preparation of bandages—roller and triangular; practice in arm and sling, shoulder, head and foot, leg bandages.

8. Contagious and Infectious Diseases—Stages, eruption and quarantine. Special care in nursing. How to prevent the spread of disease. Disinfectants and fumigation.

9. The Administration of Food and Medicine.

10. Baby Hygiene—Immediate care of baby—eyes, mouth, breathing, bathing, dressing, feeding, preparation of artificial foods.

Sheep and Swine

Elgin, February 16, 17, 18, 1921

Special courses in Sheep and Swine Marketing will be conducted by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in Elgin. These courses will be in charge of A. E. McLaurin, Sheep Promoter for Eastern Ontario, and Mr. Fraser, Wool Grader, and should prove of real value and interest to sheep and swine breeders of the district.

Programme

FIRST DAY

Session—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

Subject (a) The Sheep Industry and its Importance.

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

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

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

Session—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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

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

SECOND DAY

Session—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

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

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

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

(b) Wool Grading Demonstration.

Session—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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

(b) Judging Breeding and Market Sheep

THIRD DAY

Session—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

Subject (a) Problems Confronting Canadian Swine Raisers.

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

Session—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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

(b) Judging Market Hogs.

Competitions

Every young man who attends this Course is eligible to enter the Acre Profit Competition, the Dairy Profit Competition, Feeding Hogs for Profit Competition, and all other Competitions conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The prize for each of the above is a two-weeks' Short Course at the Agricultural College, Kemptville, with transportation and living expenses paid.

Full particulars regarding these Competitions will be announced at this Course.

An Inter-County Judging Contest is annually arranged at the Ottawa Winter Fair, at which teams of three young men from fifteen Counties are eligible to compete. Generous cash prizes are offered for individual prize-winners and also a silver cup to go to the team standing highest in the Competition. The young men are picked from those attending the Short Courses. Leeds County team stood second in this Competition last year.

For further information, write, phone or call

The Department of Agriculture,
Athens, Ontario.

WALTER H. SMITH,
Agricultural Representative

Union Meetings

Methodist and Baptist Congregations

ATHENS

Conducted by

Revs' S. F. NEWTON and
R. E. NICHOLLS

Continuing Nightly

MASS MEETING

Sunday, February 6, 7 p.m

Subject:—

“The Old Paths”

Preacher: Rev. S. F. Newton
Song Service 6.45 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Conducted by Rev. R. E. Nichols

Tuesday and Thursday

Conducted by Rev. S. F. Newton

Song Services every night at 7.30 p. m.

Plan to attend all the Services.

Pray for these meetings.

Talk them up with your friends.

Keep This Sheet For Reference.