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Furniture and Undertaker
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

The Athens Reporter

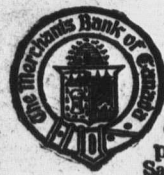
GENERAL LIVERY
Auto or Horse—Phone Day or Night
Clifford C. Blancher
Prompt Service Athens Ont.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 35

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, May 19, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

It's Safe in this Bank



Money out of Bank may be spent unwisely, lost, stolen or destroyed. But money deposited in The Merchants Bank is secure against extravagance, fire or theft. On pay-day, put all your money in a Savings Account and pay the necessary bills by cheque. You will find more money stays in the Bank—your savings are earning interest—and the cancelled cheques are receipts for bills paid. Open a Savings Account today.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

"LOVERS"

Of good clean pictures can always depend on seeing nothing but first-class pictures in every respect Never any embarrassing situations

Town Hall, Athens
WEDNES. & THURS.
May 25 and 26, 1921

Wednesday

Special Feature Film starring Harry Carry in the Big Western Picture "West is West" the 13th Episode of the Vanishing Dagger and a good Star Comedy.

Thursday

Alice Bradley in a High Class Feature Film the Dark Lantern the 5th Episode of the "Lost City" and another good clean Comic that is bound to please.

Patrons are reminded that the costs of this show are heavy and if we continue our show here we must have larger houses, Good Music every night.

Adults 30 Plus War Tax Children 20
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

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.

Mr and Mrs Kenneth Blancher arrived home from the west last week and will spend some time with his parents here.

Mr and Mrs Bryce Wilson and daughter arrived home recently from Calgary. Mr Wilson has disposed of his western interests and will make Ontario his home for the present.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice re-Concert on Monday night May 23—The Public are reminded that the curtain will rise sharp 8 p. m. and no one will be shown to seats between acts.

Mr and Mrs Brock Davis left this week, to spend some time with Daughter Mrs R. J. Leach, Elk horn, Man.

At the Annual meeting of the Robert Wright Company Limited at Brockville this week A re-organization was effected. The shareholders and directors of the company are the five sons of the late Robert Wright. The President is Robert L. Wright, Vice President, Albert Wright, of Welland Ont, Managing Director and Secretary Treasurer George Wright. The other directors are A. Innes Wright and Wallace D. Wright. The company will make an important announcement in next weeks Reporter

Pasture for Rent—Can accommodate 8 or ten head on first class pasture, lots of water, on the Taylor farm—Apply to S. W. Lawson,

Mr Austin G. Tribute has been appointed census enumerator for the Village of Athens. This work is to commence June 1st.

Cedar Shingles—Cheapest and most satisfactory Roofing—Car load B. C. red cedar Just received. Prices much reduced. Athens Lumber Yard

Court of Revision

Court of Revision for the township of Rear of Yonge and Escott will be held at the Town Hall Athens on Saturday June 4th, 1921, at one o'clock.

R. E. Cornell, clerk

Are your Cows milking to suit you.

IF NOT
Get a barrel of
CANE MOLA

It is fed by the best dairy-men.

Try a drum of white Rose gas and keep your motor free from carbon.

ITS THE BEST

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods
Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers
Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

The Standard Bank of Canada Athens wish to announce that they have just installed a nest of Safety Deposit Boxes.

These boxes afford excellent security for your Victory Bonds, deeds and other valuable papers.

They would be pleased to have all interested call at any time and inspect these Boxes and learn further particulars.

On Sunday afternoon last the local Order of I. O. O. F. attended Divine Service in the Athens Town Hall Rev. E. E. Nichol's, giving a very fine discourse—Messrs Horsetie'd and Eaton rendered very pleasing Duets and Solos.

The attendance was the largest in the History of the local order, numbering one hundred, many from neighboring lodges being present.

For Sale—A combined Bookcase and Chiffonier of Spanish Mahogany old country make and design.

Also a Winchester Oak Heater with pipes all in first class condition. Apply—Mr Thomson, Mill Street

Card of Thanks

Mr and Mrs Andrew Thomson desire to express their grateful thanks for the kindness extended to them on account of their bereavement.

Notice To Farmers

Mr McCall with his famous imported Percheron Stallion will be at Moses Leeder's for dinner on Thursday, passing through Athens about 4 p. m. and stopping the night at Mr James Cughan's—Anyone desiring the services of the above named horse kindly leave word or see Mr McCall at any of above named places.

RUPTURE RELIEF

Retention is not Influenced by Age
So Reports Visiting Expert

Rupture is not a tear in the abdominal wall, as commonly supposed, but a stretching of a natural opening. J. Y. Egan, 1057 College street, Toronto, the long established Canadian Rupture appliance specialist will visit,

Brockville, Revere House, Wednesday, Thursday, (All day & night) 2 days, June 1—2

The "Curatus," the new surgical invention, as now used and prepared to order for men, women and children, not only retains rupture perfectly, affording immediate and complete comfort, but is intended to assist nature in her work in the shortest time known, and at small cost. These new surgical appliances have received highest approval wherever shown, and are designed in accordance with the principles laid down by the world's text book authorities on this subject; producing results without harmful readymade, old fashioned foreign trusses Mr Egan has testimonials from our own section for inspection. Free demonstration and examination of samples. Now is the time to make yourself safe and comfortable for your daily work. Note dates; ask at hotel office for his sample room, tear this notice out for future reference.

Made in Canada

Women's Institute

Don't forget the Annual Meeting on Saturday 21st 3 p. m. Come and hear the reports of the year's work. The summer speaker Miss Gilholm will be here on Sat. 28th. 3 p. m. Judging of lawns to be done according to the following plan this year.

Small Remittances



WHEN you remit small amounts do you use the safest, most economical and most satisfactory medium?

Bank Money Orders are inexpensive, protect you against loss and relieve you of worry. These orders are obtainable at all our branches and sub-branches.

THE STANDARD BANK

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

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

Bell and Dominion

PIANOS

Buggies of all Kinds and our price is right.

Singer Sewing Machines

A. Taylor & Son

Athens Ontario

Crank-Case Service -

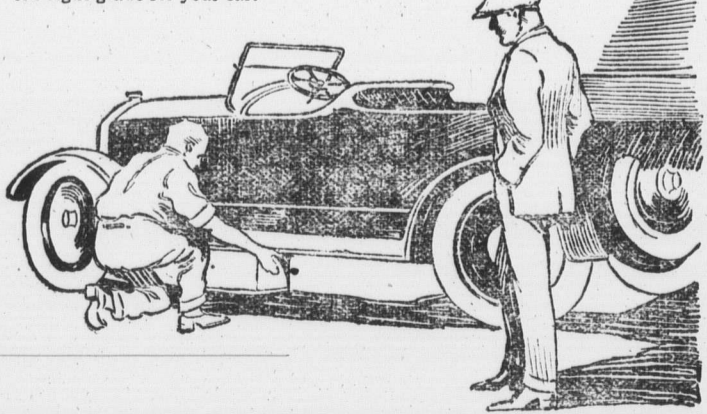


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

Do this and you will reduce your operating expenses almost a half and will easily double the life of your motor.

Bring your car to us for Crank-Case Cleaning Service. We guarantee promptness and our work will show itself immediately in better engine performance and lessened operating expense.

We sell and recommend Imperial Polarine and have the right grade for your car.



THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario



Your Guests

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

"The Cream of all Creams"

FOR SALE BY

R. J. Campo

Willard's
ICE CREAM

- (A)—Attractiveness
- (1) General appearance points (front and back) 25
 - (2) Designing of beds and grouping of shrubs & flowers 10
 - (3) Shrubs and trees 10
 - (4) Flowers 10
- (B) Attention (well kept)
- (1) mowing 15
 - (2) Trimming edges of walks around shrubs, trees, flower beds and verandah 15
 - (3) Cultivation and care of shrubs, hedges, flower beds, cleaning weeds, etc 30

Rockspring News

Mr Wesley Burrige has purchased a chevrolet car.
Miss Helen Tackaberry, Jasper spent the week end at her home here.
Mr Delbert Connell and family and Miss Pearl Stevens, Newbliss were Sunday-visitors at H. E. Richards.
Miss Bertha O'Neill has returned to Smith Falls after a week with her niece Mrs B. Barrington.
Mr and Mrs Edward Richards, Miss Elva, Mr and Mrs Jack Hinton and little son Alvin motored to Maitland on Sunday

Reporter Ads. Pay 50

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.
Louise Vogel, a notorious criminal, is offered \$5,000 by Lebrun to kidnap Judge Graham, terror of evil-doers. As Lebrun leaves "Silver Danny's" saloon, he is observed by Ralph Charlton of the Department of Justice who has dubbed him "The Gray Wolf." Vogel takes the \$1,000 given him to bind the compact to Stella Lathrop, a country girl he had found starving in the city and befriended. Stella is now earning honest wages in a factory and refuses to marry Vogel unless he gives up his evil ways. She has, however, fallen a convert to Bolshevism. Vogel carries out his pact. Judge Graham lies bound in a shack some miles out of the city. "The Gray Wolf" demands that the judge should let certain prisoners off with merely a fine. Threats of death for himself and torture for his son have no weight with the just Judge. Charlton becomes suspicious of "The Gray Wolf" and Vogel. Stella Lathrop joins the Inner Council. Charlton visited Stella to find out if she knew of Vogel's whereabouts, and when leaving the hotel saw Lebrun break into her room and Vogel rush to her rescue. Lebrun got the worst of the fight and pursued Vogel and Stella in a motor car to the hut where Judge Graham is imprisoned, but was frightened into turning to the city. Stella insisted upon taking the unconscious judge with them in their flight to safety. Charlton, invades the Inner Council under guise of a messenger from headquarters.

CHAPTER X.

Lebrun Exposes His Hand.

"I am afraid I have overplayed things," confessed Lebrun when he had joined Charlton in the street and they had sought a secluded bench in a near-by park.

"Overplayed?" echoed Charlton. "I thought your plans were remarkably concise and well formed. I can't see where you have attempted too much."

"No, because you do not know everything, Morris." Thus Charlton had introduced himself, that being his middle name. "I have confided many things to the Inner Council, but in others I have played a lone hand. It was safer, I judged, not to let too many know everything. You never know whether the person in whom you confide is square or not. Some one might upset plans."

"You are perfectly right," agreed the Government man. "Tell the wrong person and it might get to the Government and that would mean prison for some one. There is not much sympathy with disloyalty just now. The people are prone to forgive and forget easily. They fight bravely and without shrinking. But after the fight they are magnanimous, they cherish no ill-will, they meet the one-time enemy more than halfway."

"Pools," sneered "The Gray Wolf." "That is what makes it so easy to scheme and plot and plan their destruction. They let Germany work her will in this country without lifting a finger to stop her. Von Bernstorff, Von Papen, Von Rintelen, all of the Kaiser's master spies, pulled the wool over the eyes of the Government for months. Not a one of them paid the penalty. In Europe it would have been different. Detection one day, conviction the next, a firing squad the next."

"That is just why the American people are in no mood to be trifled with now," said Charlton. "They trusted Germany, and Germany betrayed that trust. She honeycombed the nation with spies and informers; she drove the United States into the war. America and the Allies have won the war, but the American people are not disposed in the slightest to forget now. Bolshevism will not be received with open arms. A hint of disloyalty or plotting against America now may quite easily mean the firing squad on this side of the Atlantic."

"Do not mention it, I beg you," said Lebrun with a shudder. "I confess I have not slept well. Thus far no suspicion has been aroused against me. I am sure, but were we to slip I can quite easily see where there would be a hundred, yes a thousand, hands turned against me."

"You mentioned having overplayed yourself," reminded the Government man, who had been merely toying with this unsuspecting schemer. The attitude of Lebrun had indicated to him that now was the psychological moment to extract from this arch-plotter a great deal of information important to the Government. Lebrun had reached the point where he felt it necessary to confide in some one and he figured there was no one so safe as this supposed messenger and trusted agent of the Bolshevik leaders.



ISSUE No. 21-2L

the time-worn expedient of pinching himself to verify the fact that Lebrun was actually narrating these secrets to him.

"What could I do?" asked "The Gray Wolf" piteously. "I spent thousands of my own money to try and save him from conviction. If it had been any one but Judge Graham I might have tried even to bribe the court. But... was no use. Then, just a few days before the time set for the passing of sentence, I sent Neilson another note telling him that I had done my best and begging him to turn the money over to me. And what do you think was his reply? Just three words, scrawled on a piece of dirty paper. 'Go to h—!' were the words. I was fairly desperate, and as a last resort I hired a gangster to kidnap Judge Graham!" He made the statement dramatically.

Charlton hoped that his exclamation conveyed enough surprise to satisfy "The Gray Wolf." He had known all the time that the statement was coming and he had been trying to work himself up to the proper pitch.

"Yes, I had the Judge kidnapped. I threatened him with death, with seeing his son tortured before his eyes, with everything I could think of that might move him. I offered him any amount he might name if he would find some way to keep Neilson and the others from the penitentiary."

"What did he reply?"

"He told me just what Neilson did. He told me to go to hell," wailed Lebrun. Charlton almost laughed aloud. He had imagination and he knew Judge Graham. The mental picture of the old fire-eater telling "The Gray Wolf" to seek a warmer climate was mirth-producing. But the Government man choked down his amusement and inquired gravely where the Judge was now. Strive as he would to make the question seem trivial, he feared that Lebrun might detect the impatience with which he hung upon the next words.

"I don't know."

"You don't know?" Charlton, stung into real surprise, seized the other's arm. "Did you have him killed? Did he escape? Why, man alive, how could you be so careless?"

"It was all because of a woman," confessed Lebrun, "an ignorant little fool who hung around lapping up everything in the radical lines. Ignorant, mountain-bred little tigress. But beautiful! Oh, my friend, you should have seen her. Such glorious auburn hair! Such big, soulful eyes! Such a kissable mouth!"

"Don't rave, man, don't rave," begged Charlton. "Get on with your story." He himself had fallen under the spell of Stella's beauty, and he did not care to have it discussed by this scheming scoundrel.

"The woman I hired to kidnap the Judge was her lover," said Lebrun. Charlton steeled himself to keep from driving the lie back down the throat of "The Gray Wolf." But he held himself in check by a well-nigh superhuman effort. "I thought to hold a club over him by having her admitted to the Inner Council."

And to put himself in a position to work his will with the girl, thought Charlton, to whom this part of the tale was an old story.

"Then she grew angry at me," Lebrun glossed over his attempt to take advantage of Stella. "I was calling at her room to tell of a meeting of the Council at which we were to discuss plans for using her as an emissary among the crooks of the city. This brute of a lover of hers," again Charlton took a grip upon himself, "happened in and attacked me."

"Then I realized that they held me in their power. They had but to tell the police I had kidnapped Judge Graham and where he was hidden. The infernal old man had seen me, too, when I talked to him. He could identify me as the man who had threatened him. I was in a tight fix. I got my motorcar and drove like mad out to the house where he was being held by two of this thug's hirelings. But the man and the girl were there ahead of me. He drove me off with his revolver. That was this afternoon. I am afraid to go back. What shall I do?"

He asked the question as a child would an adult.

"If you wish to go out there now I will accompany you." Charlton hoped his eagerness for the trip was not apparent. "You say you have a car."

"Wait here. I will have it on the corner in ten minutes."

"Better still, I will go with you." The Federal agent was of no mind to let "The Gray Wolf" get away from him and, alone, have an opportunity to reflect that he had confided in an absolute stranger.

(To be continued.)

Correct Way to Sew on a Button.

With double thread sew through cloth and button with knot between button and cloth. Now place a pin between the thread and button, drawing the thread tightly over it. Sew over the pin until the button is as firmly attached as you wish. Then bring the needle up between the cloth and wind several wrappings of thread about that which holds the button, sew back through the cloth, fasten the thread, and remove the pin. Buttons sewed on in this way are always loose enough to be easily buttoned.

A Prayer in Spring.

Oh, give us pleasure in the flowers to-day;
And give us not to think so far away
As the uncertain harvest; keep us here
All simply in the springing of the year.

Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,
Like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night;
And make us happy in the happy bees,
That swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird
That suddenly above the bees is heard,
The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,
And off a blossom in mid-air stands still.

For this is love, and nothing else is love,
The which it is reserved for God above
To sanctify to what far ends He will,
But which it only needs that we fulfill.

The League of Nations costs \$200,000 a month.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



About the House

The Cooking Lesson.

There's some that say I'm hard to please. (There, beat the batter light!) Well, nothing spells eternal peace so much as starting right. Some say a man must do his work, no matter what or when; I'm thinking all the doing doesn't fall upon the men.

(Child! Mercy me! Your griddle's hot. This spoon will hold enough. It used to thrill me like a song to see the edges puff.) Oh, yes, they shake their heads and say it's hard to get a start; Well, half the battle's over if a woman knows her part.

But, child, don't think the cook-books hold the whole you have to know. The magic secret doesn't lie all in the biscuit dough. You've got to sing about your work, and when the hour is late, Just set your supper ready and go down beside the gate;

The early stars, the whitest plum, the pinkest apple trees! (My first was such another batch, as crispy brown as these.) When he comes whistling through the woods, along the dusking pike—Land, pancakes mixed with sentiment! Whoever heard the like?

The Clothes Moth.

There are more than one species of clothes moth that riddle our Sunday-best and make it unfit for wear, but the one doing the most damage is known as the case-making clothes moth. The destructive work of the larvae of the clothes moths is only too well known when, during the summer months, they show their fondness for furs, woollens, carpets and clothes. The little yellowish or buff-colored moths may be seen at times fitting about the room, attracted to lights at night, or perhaps disturbed in their usual haunts in the folds of garments or curtains. They themselves are quite harmless and eat no food, as they destroy only rudimentary mouths. Their limited to the feeding at larval stage.

The case-making clothes moth makes a tiny transportable case for its protection and when it feeds, carries this around with it. The larva is one-bodied, that is, there is only one generation a year. The time of year that the larvae are present, to create havoc in garments, furs, feathers and carpets, is from June to August. At other times, it is said, no fear need be had. The moth is about

either apply naphthalene or pyrethrum. Clothing that is frequently brushed is not very apt to become infested.

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The League of Nations costs \$200,000 a month.

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

Better than the Best!
To keep your eungled roofs and buildings free from the inroads of moisture, protect them with

RAMSAY'S

Shingle Stain -
The time-tested product backed by seventy-nine years of experience

ASK YOUR DEALER

Send for Book of Recipes, FREE!

In 2, 5, and 10-lb. tins

Makes every dish—even bread pudding—more popular with children and grown folks. Rich, pure, wholesome, economical.

To be had at all Grocers.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup

The Great Sweetener

FOR EVERY PURPOSE MARTIN-SENOUR FOR EVERY SURFACE

Spruce Up Paint

Now is the time you can greatly improve the appearance of your home with a touch of paint here and there. Don't neglect your furniture and woodwork. A coat of protection will work wonders. Save the surface and you save all.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For the Walls and Ceilings
NEU-TONE—the washable, water-resistant paint that will not fade or rub off. Many pleasing tints and suggestions for stencil borders.

For Woodwork, etc.
MARTIN'S WHITE ENAMEL—the enamel of last year's best! Full finish for parlours, bedrooms, etc. It stays white.

For Floors
SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT—a wide range of colors. It dries hard with a beautiful enamel finish that wears and wears and wears.

For Furniture
WOOD-LAC STAIN—many shades. Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, etc. Gives to unpolished woods the appearance of the more costly. Easy to use.

For Verandahs
OUTSIDE PORCH PAINT—dries hard in a few hours and wears like iron.

There is a special MARTIN-SENOUR product for every surface and for every purpose. Consult our nearest Dealer Agent, or write us direct. Our Sales Offices and Country Homes would be glad to see you.

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
MONTREAL

"Save the surface and you save all"—Paint & Varnish

Used Autos

BRAKERY SELLS THESE USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles, or less run of spare tires if you wish. In all local order as purchaser, or purchase price refunded.

10,000 thousands of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

Brakery's Used Car Market
200 Yonge Street, Toronto

Spiders' Webs as Fishing-Nets.

Spiders' webs are used as fishing nets by the natives of a little village called Waley, in New Guinea.

The spider is about the size of a small hazel-nut, but its dark and hairy brown legs spread to about two inches. The web it spins is about six feet in diameter, and its mesh is very strong.

The natives set up long bamboos bent over into a loop at the end, and in a very short time the spider weaves a web on these frames so kindly left for him, and the Papuan has his net made "while he waits."

The mesh at the outside of the web is about one inch square, and gets smaller and smaller until near the centre it is only, perhaps, one-eighth of an inch.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Running upstairs instead of walking will increase the work of the heart by one-fourth.

A slab of solid gold, engraved, was the railway ticket presented by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Prince of Wales during his tour of Canada.

Merchants

PHONE YOUR RUSH ORDERS

For anything in Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, Toys, Smallwares, Sporting Goods, Wire Goods, Druggists' Sundries, Hardware Specialties, etc., to MAIN 6700

on a Reversed charge.

Torcan Fancy Goods Co., Ltd.
TORONTO
Major Harry Cameron, Man. Dir.

AUTO USED PARTS

We carry a full line of used parts for all makes of cars, cleaned and free from grease and dirt. Motors, gears, springs, complete engines, tires, etc. Highest prices paid for old cars. Write, wire or phone.

AUTOMOBILE USED PARTS CO.
1630 Dundas St. West. Toronto
Phone Parkdale 4158.

SOLUTION OF IRISH PROBLEM IN SIGHT, SAYS GREENWOOD

The Elections to be Held on May 24 Will Consolidate Sir James Craig's Position as Leader of Ulster—Five Women Candidates for Southern Parliament and Two for the Northern.

A despatch from Dublin says:—"The end of the Irish question is in sight."

This statement was made to the correspondent on Thursday afternoon by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in an interview. "Ireland under the Home Rule Act which is now a law can get all she wants," he continued.

"The whole policy of the British Government and of my administration in Ireland is to hand over the government of Ireland to the Irish, and after the election which is now impending the right and power to govern Ireland will be transferred to the Southern and Northern Parliaments.

"The accepted Leader of the Southern Parliament is Eamonn De Valera. The Northern Parliament after May 24 will have as its accepted Leader Sir James Craig. Both these leaders can pick and bind the whole of Ireland. They have already met and, in my opinion, it is their duty to meet again, and I hope they will. They have the power, and I am sure the desire, to bring peace to their own country. If they want the Imperial Government to help in any way, that Government will gladly help."

The elections in Southern Ireland were completed on Friday, when 125 Sinn Fein members were returned uncontested. The contested elections in

the North will be on May 24, when Sir James Craig's position as Leader of Ulster will be consolidated. When that is done it will be possible for the two Irish leaders to arrive at an agreement, which will be endorsed by the British, bringing peace to Ireland. Conditions in Ireland have been better the past few days and it is hoped that a truce will soon be effected. The situation in Dublin was so much improved on Thursday that the curfew was extended from 10 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Five women will be nominated for the Southern Parliament and two for the Northern Parliament. Mrs. Clarke, widow of one of the signatories of the Republican proclamation during Easter week, 1916, and Mrs. Pearce, mother of Patrick Pearce, who commanded the Dublin Republicans on that occasion, will stand with the Countess Georgina Markievicz for Dublin seats, while Miss Mary MacSwiney and Mrs. Kate O'Callaghan, widow of the Mayor of Limerick, will run, respectively, in Cork and Limerick.

In Ulster Mrs. Chichester, whose husband commanded a battalion of the Ulster Division in the war, will be a candidate for Londonderry, and Alderman Mrs. McMorde, widow of a former Lord Mayor of Belfast, will make a contest for a Belfast seat.



Dr. James Cotton
Whose new ether discovery, it has been reported, makes any man or woman tell the truth. (It will not be sold for household purposes).

LABOR SITUATION IN BRITAIN UNCHANGED

But There is Little Danger of a General Strike at the Present Time.

A despatch from London says:—"The railroadmen's Executive met on Friday and passed a resolution forbidding the members of the National Union of Railwaymen from handling imported coal, whether it be needed for public utilities or not, and also forbidding the members from handling 'coal of any description that has been loaded or handled by blackleg labor.'"

Later it conferred with transport workers' Executive, with the result that an appeal was sent out to the trades unionists in other countries not to assist in forwarding coal to this country.

In these resolutions there was no mention of a strike, and it is rumored that the railroadmen had gone as far as they have only by a very small majority.

The opinion is growing that the union leaders are once again finding that to call a general strike would only bring disaster upon their organizations. Not only are they afraid that so many men would refuse to down tools as to make their defeat sure, but they are faced by the fact that, so far, the Government has had no difficulty in finding railroadmen willing to handle the coal their very comrades have declined to touch.

With the general depression of trade, many classes of railroaders are working only three days per week, and when one gang has refused a coal-moving job experience has shown that the next set on the lots would be quite ready to take their place. Consequently the situation remains much as it was, and the general strike hangs fire.

Apprehension that there would be an actual strike of the railwaymen has been somewhat removed, too, by the decision of the Glasgow and Clyde men not to go out in sympathy with the miners.

JAPANESE PRINCE JOURNEYS BY AUTO

Coal Strike Renders Britain's Train Service Unreliable.

A despatch from London says:—"The Crown Prince of Japan is having a real eye-opener as to the limit of Regal and even Parliamentary authority in England by finding himself at every turn up against the inconveniences resulting from the coal strike.

His tour through England will be made chiefly by automobile, as train service is so bad and uncertain it cannot be trusted.

There is no disposition on the part of his entourage to conceal from him what is happening. In fact, one gathers that they find certain gratification in demonstrating to him the power of the people in this ancient kingdom by way of preparation for what royalty may have to face even in Japan before long.

Speaker's Chair Gift of United Kingdom

A despatch from Ottawa says:—"Friday, May 20, has been fixed as the day for presentation of the Speaker's chair, which is the gift of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Former Speaker Lowther of the British House will make the presentation.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.84 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.82 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.78 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.67 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 45 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 41 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 41 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 39 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 37 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77 1/2c; No. 4 CW, 71 1/2c; rejected, 59 1/2c; feed, 58 1/2c.

All above in store, Fort William. Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, \$1.45 to \$1.50; No. 2 winter, \$1.55 to \$1.60; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 71c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 42 to 44c, according to freights outside. Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7. Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto. Flax patents, \$10.50; second patents, \$10.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.20, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.40. Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; white middlings, \$38; feed flour, \$2.15.

Cheese—New, large, 24 to 26c; twins, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c; triplets, 25 1/2 to 26c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; New Siltou, 27 to 28c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 28c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 33 to 35c; cooking, 20 to 22c.

Margarine—26 to 28c. Eggs—New laid, 32 to 33c; new laid, in cartons, 35 to 36c.

Beans—Can, hand-picked, bushel, \$2.90 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Lima, Madagascar, 7 to 8c; California Lima, 10 to 12c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—40-50-lb. tins, 13 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 21 to 22c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-sec. tin case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 39c; heavy, 31 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 29 to 30c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 38 to 42c; special brand breakfast bacon, 44 to 48c; backs, plain, bone in, 43 to 46c; bonnets, 46 to 50c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 18c; clear bellies, 16 to 17c. Lard—Pure tierces, 13 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15c; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c. Shortening tierces, 11 1/2 to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12 1/2c; pails, 12 1/2 to 13c; prints, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$7; do, med., \$7 to \$8; butchers' bulls, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; Butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$7.75 to \$9; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$6.75 to \$8.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$7.50 to \$10.00; do, com. and med., \$5.00 to \$6.00; choice springers, \$85 to \$110; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; do, new crop, each, \$10 to \$15; calves, good to choice, \$11 to \$13.50; sheep, \$6 to \$9.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, weighed off cars, \$10.75; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 57c; No. 3 CW, 52c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, \$3. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$23 to \$24.

Cheese, finest easterns, 22 to 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 30 to 31c. Eggs, fresh, 37c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c.

Hogs, \$12 to \$13 per cwt. Veal calves, \$8 to \$9.

Britain to Stop Entry of Money for "Reds"

A despatch from London says:—"The British Government is considering the possibility of introducing legislation to prohibit the receipt of foreign money in the United Kingdom intended to promote a revolutionary propaganda. Edward Shortt, Secretary for Home Affairs, made this announcement in the House of Commons on Thursday, in answer to a question.

Spreaders of Seditious Arrested at Glasgow

A despatch from London says:—"John McLean, styled the Bolshevik consul in Scotland, and Alexander Ross, another leading British red, were arrested in Glasgow on Friday, charged with seditious speech.

Dominion News in Brief

Dawson, Y. T.—Extensive gold dredging and hydraulic operations are now under way in this vicinity. It is reported that hundreds of men are being employed, and estimated that the gold yield of the Klondyke this year will approximate \$2,000,000. Actual mining will start within a couple of weeks.

Victoria, B.C.—A new coal field has been located at Flores Island, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It is the announced intention of the discoverers, J. McDonald and associated, Victoria, to develop this new field.

Kelowna, B.C.—Fruit trees here are in excellent condition, prospects being that the crop will be heavier than that of 1919, and present estimates of the apple harvest in the district being 900,000 boxes. Over one hundred acres of new trees have been planted this year.

Calgary, Alta.—While digging for water on his farm a short distance from here, Wm. Embree stopped work for a moment to light his pipe, and in stooping down to do so ignited gas coming from the well. The flame shot several feet in the air and was only put out by the use of sods and earth. This strike of natural gas was made at a depth of 130 feet, and is said to be a wet gas, indicating the probability of oil. Mr. Embree has now taken out a lease for the petroleum and gas right, and the strike, being made so close to the city, is likely to be watched closely.

Camrose, Alta.—The success of pioneer breeders in Canada of karakul sheep has resulted in a great popularity for the valuable animal, and the industry is spreading over the Dominion. T. Karstad, of this town, is the latest addition to the list, having secured a foundation stock of twenty head from Dr. Patrick's Calgary ranch.

Regina, Sask.—It is reported that the Imperial Oil Co. will erect a \$350,000 plant at their works here to utilize escaping gas in the manufacture of gasoline.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—There is an increased demand for experienced farm laborers in Southern Saskatchewan. Swift Current reports about 85 required in that locality, whilst several hundred could be placed at Moose Jaw and other points. The average wage being offered by farmers is \$60 and board. In the province of Saskatchewan during the past week there were 1,156 farm vacancies registered, and of 1,092 farm hands who applied for work 1,049 were placed.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The Imperial Optical Co., whose head office is in Toronto, has opened a branch factory here where lenses of all descriptions are now being manufactured.

Winnipeg, Man.—As the result of a survey conducted in the prairie provinces by the "Grain Trade News," it is stated that the area of land prepared for seeding this spring is ten per cent. greater than in 1920. With the land in excellent condition the full area, it is expected, will be successfully sown.

Winnipeg, Man.—Nine carloads of certified Irish Candler potatoes have been distributed among two thousand five hundred Manitoba farmers for seed purposes, by the Extension

Branch of the provincial department of agriculture. This is part of the campaign to ensure a good seed crop of certified disease-free potatoes.

Ottawa, Ont.—The number of Canadians resident in the United States during the last ten years has decreased by 87,501, compared with an increase of 27,000 in the previous decade, according to statistics just given out by the United States Census Bureau. The report gives the total number of Canadians in the States as 1,117,136. French-Canadians number 307,681 and show a loss of 77,402 in the ten years, while Canadians of other origin number 800,455 and show a loss of 10,099.

Toronto, Ont.—In the year 1920, 1,957 settlers were placed on Ontario farms by the provincial Department of Agriculture. Already this year more than 1,500 have been settled. It is estimated that in 1920 British immigrants to the province brought a total of half a million dollars of capital with them.

Chatham, Ont.—A site of about two acres has been purchased by the Weaver Garage Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland, on which they propose to erect a plant for the manufacture of garage equipment.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—While boring for artesian water at a depth of 500 feet, the Soo Falls Brewing Co. struck rich indications of native copper. Further development work will be undertaken to ascertain the extent of this discovery.

Quebec, Que.—The Government steamer "Arctic" which will leave here in July for the Mackenzie River, has been fitted up with rigging and sails. The "Arctic" will be propelled by steam and sails, and will take up her station in the Mackenzie River as a patrol vessel in connection with the oil discoveries there.

St. John, N.B.—St. John as a possible centre for fuel oil distribution is engaging the attention of oil companies, and, in addition to the surveys which were made by two corporations, with the view to establishing stations here, one on the West side and the other in the South End, a third company has entered the field.

Halifax, N.S.—The "Bluenose," probable Canadian contender for the international fishing schooner trophy, has left for the banks, and until the race takes place in the fall will engage in fishing and justify her existence, not as a racing craft, but in wresting its resources from the ocean.

Sydney, N.S.—To help its employees meet the high cost of living during the present period of depression, the Dominion Coal Company, in a circular issued, offer all employees who desire to make gardens during the coming summer the free use of company land, which will be plowed, harrowed and fertilized for them at the company's expense.

St. John's, Nfld.—The nine steamers engaged in this spring's seal-hunt have returned to port with a total catch of slightly less than 100,000 seals. The high record of the fleet was secured by the "Thetis," 19,000; the "Seal," 19,000; and the "Viking," 17,000. A noticeable feature of this year's hunt was that of the 1,500 men engaged not one met with mishap of any nature.

LAST CANADIANS BEING DEMOBILIZED

Repatriated or Allowed to Take Their Discharge in England.

A despatch from London says:—"The Canadian Expeditionary Force has not yet quite disappeared from Europe, but the last few remnants are being demobilized, now that Canada's overseas military affairs have again been placed under the High Commissioner's office, to which Col. Complin is attached. The few remaining men are either being repatriated or are being allowed to take their discharge here. The appointment of a military officer to act as a liaison official between the Canadian and British War Departments originally proposed by General McBrien, now head of the Canadian Forces, has apparently been decided against.

Soviet Offers Amnesty to Wrangel's Soldiers

A despatch from Riga says:—"The Russian Soviet Government has offered amnesty to all the officers and soldiers of the army of General Wrangel, former anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, who are now hiding in the Crimea mountains, providing they surrender their arms before May 20.

EXCHANGE RATES ARE MORE FAVORABLE

Germany's Acceptance of the Allied Ultimatum Has a Beneficial Effect.

A despatch from New York says:—"International money markets, as represented by foreign exchange, were further stimulated on Thursday by Germany's acceptance of the allied reparations ultimatum.

Demand sterling, or bills on London, rose to \$4, the highest level reached by the remittance since April, 1920, when they made an extreme rise to \$4.07.

French and Belgian francs at 8 1/2 cents showed an overnight gain of about 20 points, and were at maximum levels for any period since the armistice.

The Italian lire rose 18 points, guilders, or Dutch exchange, gained 8 points, and marks, or German bills, sold at an overnight gain of one-tenth of a cent, rising to 1.70.

The greatest gain of any of the minor countries was made by Greece, the drachma scoring an overnight rise of 75 points to 5.80.

Football in various forms has been played for nearly 700 years in England.

NORTHERN PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND 52 SEATS; SOUTHERN 128

A despatch from Dublin says:—"Ireland's Southern Parliament was practically constituted on Friday when the nominations were received for 124 of the 128 seats. The news received in Dublin Friday night indicated that, with the possible exception of a contest in Donegal, the candidates would be returned unopposed.

Four National University nominations took place on Friday. All available returns from the town and country divisions show the Sinn Feiners have been returned, many of them being either in prison or "on the run." By returning four Unionists Dublin University provided the solitary exception to the Sinn Fein sweep. The four elected members were Prof. Sir J. Craig, Prof. W. E. Thrift, Mr. G. Fitzgibbon and Mr. E. H. Alton.

Among the Sinn Feiners returned are the following five women: Countess Markievicz, in prison; Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of Cork's late Mayor; Mrs. Kate O'Callaghan, widow of the late Mayor of Limerick; Mrs. Clarke, widow of the executed rebel, and Mrs. Pearce, widow of the exe-

cut rebel. De Valera, Michael Collins and Arthur Griffiths have also been elected.

It is expected the Parliament will be comprised of the following: Unionists 4, Sinn Feiners 124.

In Ulster there will be a contest for each of the 52 seats. Surprise was caused when five unofficial Labor candidates were put forward, but, as was anticipated, the Liberal and official Labor parties did not send nominations.

Altogether there were 78 candidates, the parties being represented as follows: Unionists 40, Sinn Feiners 20, Nationalists 13, Union-Laborites 5. One of the opponents of Sir James Craig, the Unionist leader in County Down, will be De Valera. The elections will take place on May 24 on the proportional representation system.

Joseph Devlin, Nationalist leader, opened his campaign in West Belfast Friday and said it would be a Nationalist "duty to smash the Ulster Parliament and make it impossible." They wanted one Parliament for the whole of Ireland.

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

By Jack Rabbit



These Are Islands of Isolation

When you feel the complications of society bearing too heavily and the roar of civilization too grievous to be borne, pack your luggage and hie to Baker's Island. There, 3,725 miles off from San Francisco, you'll find solitude such as even Robinson Crusoe failed to enjoy, for there will not be even a Man Friday to bother you. As a matter of fact there is little of anything on or off the island but gulls and rock.

Out in the mid-Pacific is another island, Fanning, which will appeal to the person of more sociable habits. It is of atoll formation inhabited by some 200 persons, who doze and eat and doze again in the equable climate and only bestir themselves when the larder is empty. Fish are plentiful and duck and snipe abound, which, taken with tropical fruits, go to make up the native's menu.

In the British Empire the loneliest spot is said to be Tristan da Cunha, a volcano-formed island in the South Atlantic which rises to an altitude of 8000.

There are only 119 inhabitants on the island living in its twenty-two stone thatched-roofed houses. Their wood is that which drifts in to them on the tide, they raise potatoes as the food staple, they make their moccasins of soft bullock hide, they obtain a few clothes from an occasional ship which calls there in exchange for geese, fowls, milk sheep, eggs and cured albatross and penguin skins, and for months in succession they do without bread, tea, coffee and sugar. The people are fast deteriorating in type due to interbreeding.

The nearest inhabited island to Tristan da Cunha is St. Helena. This rugged bit of earth is 1200 miles from the nearest part of the African coast. Before the days of the Suez Canal it had some commercial importance, but today its excellent harbor shelters vessels only while they are coaling. Its 10,000 inhabitants enjoy a most equable climate, the mean temperature ranging throughout the whole year from 65 to 71 degrees.

Nauru, though only twelve miles in circumference, with its many beautiful lagoons which mirror its tall coral pinnacles and coconut palms in life-like perfection, is a treasure house of millions of tons of rich phosphate of lime. It is perhaps one of the most livable of the Pacific islands, as the promoters of the phosphate industry have established free laundries, ice, electric lights and refrigerators for the preservation of fresh foods. Employees have their own homes and there is an almost endless succession of social functions to keep them alive and happy.

If there is a skeleton in your closet, rest assured that the few inhabitants of Easter Island, 2300 miles off the coast of Chile and the easternmost inhabited Polynesian island, will make no effort to bring it forth into the light, as one traveller says of them that they are not curious enough to turn around on the dock to look at the boat that calls there about once in eighteen months. Gigantic statues, stone houses and sculptured rocks, relics of an ancient people, are found on the island.

The Worlds Highest Bridges.

Work has been started on the world's biggest bridge. It will span the Hudson River from New York to Jersey City, and its total length will be 3,300 ft.

The central span will be 1,000 yards, suspended from two steel towers, each 300 ft. high, by steel cables 5 ft. thick. The bridge will carry eight railway lines and two footpaths, and its construction will cost something like £40,000,000.

Although, when completed, it will be the biggest and most solidly-constructed bridge in the world, it will not be by any means the longest. This distinction belongs to the one built by British engineers over the river Ganges at Sara, in the Bengal Presidency of India. Covering a distance of about fifteen miles, this bridge cost \$20,000,000.

Next to it, in point of length, comes the Gernavoda Bridge, over the Danube, which is nearly twelve miles long, about the distance between Waterloo and Surbiton. It was designed by a Frenchman, built by an Englishman, and bought by the Roumanian Government in 1882.

The world's loftiest bridge is that spanning the Zambezi River, in South Africa, close to the Victoria Falls. It is 400 ft. above the river-bed.

Here's the Answer.

Little Girl (looking over newspaper advertisements): "Mamma, why do all these boarding houses object to children?"

Fond Mamma: "I'm sure I don't know. Go and see what the baby is howling about, and tell Johnny to stop throwing things at people in the street, and make George and Kate stop fighting, and tell Dick if he does not stop hanging that drum so hard I'll take it away from him."

What's the Use.

Doris (aged seven, just going to her music lesson): "Mummy, they only play harps in Heaven, don't they?"

Mother: "Yes, dearie, only harps."

Doris: "Then what's the use of my learning to play the piano?"

Penniless Millionaires

Mark Twain once wrote a delightful story, called "The \$3,000,000 Bank-note," in which he described the miserable lot of a man who wandered about a big city, starving and homeless, though all the time he had in his pocket the biggest banknote ever printed, one for five million dollars.

You see, the poor fellow had no other money, and no one who could do so would change the big note.

It has often been said that novelists are prophets. In this instance, at any rate, Mark Twain proved to be one, for years after he wrote that tale, a millionaire, a countryman of his own, actually got into a similar trouble.

Helip Brandreth, a young American millionaire, was staying at an hotel in Brussels, when he found that he had run short of cash, and had nothing but a cheque for a very large sum.

The hotel-keeper asked him to pay up or leave, but refused to have anything to do with the cheque. Mr. Brandreth thereupon left the hotel to find a friend who, he knew, could identify him. On the way he managed to lose his identification papers, and when he got to his journey's end it was only to find that his friend had left.

Coming back to Brussels, Mr. Brandreth spoke of his dilemma to the police, but since he had no papers, they refused to believe him, and placed him in the St. Gilles Prison, on a charge of vagrancy. And there he stayed for three long weeks, until cables from New York released him.

"Millionaire" in These Days is a Very Elastic Term.

There are heaps of people who live in expensive flats or hotels, who dress perfectly, and do themselves extremely well, men who have the reputation of being immensely wealthy, and who yet could hardly hope to get a cheque for five hundred dollars cashed at their bank.

There was such a case recorded in the daily papers quite lately. A certain Irish-American financier had to admit to a meeting of his creditors that his only cash assets were \$10 in the bank.

Yet this man went to England a few years ago with a big fortune, and has since put through deals, literally in millions. One trading company which he organized had a capital of five millions.

The debtor himself declared that he was only temporarily embarrassed, and, if given time, could pay in full. He is only one of many. Some are men of straw, who pose as millionaires without ever having owned a hundredth of that sum. They carry on simply by brag and bluff. But there are others, good if bold business men, whose whole capital is constantly invested in all sorts of enterprises. If any check occurs, if there is a financial panic, and the millionaire is suddenly called upon to pay big sums in cash, then comes the crash.

A man may be a millionaire on paper, yet be worrying his soul how to pay the month's rent, or the demands of the income-tax collector.

—and the worst is yet to come



SOLVING NATURE'S WONDROUS SECRETS

NAMES THAT WILL LIVE FOR EVER.

Scientists and Physicians Devote Their Lives to Promote Welfare of Mankind.

Most people know the names of some of the scientists who made the great discoveries of half a century ago and more; but few could say much about those who are working to-day.

Yet the discoveries now being made in medicine, electricity, chemistry, and the thousand and one other departments of science are far more wonderful than those made in earlier years.

Who are the great scientists of to-day?

We shall not go far wrong if we begin with the famous Englishman, Sir Joseph Thomson. Born in 1856, he went, at the age of twenty, to Cambridge University, where he took a particularly brilliant degree in mathematics. Since then he has remained at Cambridge, working ceaselessly at the problems of chemistry and electricity.

Every important modern electrical undertaking owes a large measure of its success to Sir Joseph Thomson. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, the highest honor that can fall to any scientist.

Another Nobel Prize won. The same prize was won in 1908 by another Cambridge man of an entirely different type—Sir Ernest Rutherford, who has been described as a great, shaggy, Newfoundland dog of a man. He hails from New Zealand, where he was born in 1871, and he obtained a degree with the highest possible honors.

Though he has done splendid work as a chemist, he has specialized for the last few years on radio-active substances and electricity. His work has always been marked by the originality of his methods, and we owe to him a great deal of what we now know about radium.

But the greatest of his triumphs is his investigation of the nature of electricity. He has succeeded in answering a question that has perplexed philosophers and scientists for more than two thousand years. Sir Ernest Rutherford has shown that the electric current consists of a stream of the most minute particles moving at speeds that are almost incredible. This discovery entirely revolutionizes our ideas about electricity, and its effect on the future development of electrical power will be tremendous.

The first man to give to the world any useful facts about radium was Professor Curie, of Paris, whose brilliant career was cut short by a street accident in 1906. His work, however, was destined to continue, for he had always been assisted by his wife, who, after his death, devoted herself to carrying out the task which he had set himself.

Famous Woman Scientist.

Mme. Curie, who is a Pole by birth, is recognized everywhere as one of the cleverest scientists of the day. She is modest and retiring, and no one would guess from the conversation of this slight, grey-eyed little woman that she is one of the world's greatest benefactors. It is owing to her courageous experiments that we are now able to use radium to cure diseases previously considered incurable. Radium does not give up its secrets without taking toll of those who pry into them. The rays it emits have a very harmful effect upon the human body if it is continually submitted to their action.

Like radium, the X-rays are a source of constant danger to those who are

working upon them, for if they fall for any considerable time on living flesh they kill the tissues of which it is composed. Investigators know the danger to which they are exposed; but that does not deter them in their work for humanity.

Within the last few weeks X-rays have claimed two victims—Dr. Ironside Bruce and Dr. Leray. These men willingly gave up their lives in order to help cure the sufferings of humanity. Each was experimenting with a new and improved apparatus, whose perfection meant an important advance in the great science of healing. Each felt the warning symptoms which told him that if he persisted in his work he was doomed. Yet neither hesitated for a moment; they performed their task and laid down their lives.

Another great name among English doctors is that of Professor C. S. Sherrington. You would not find his great book easy to read; its very title—"The Integrative Action of the Nervous System"—is quite sufficient to frighten most people. But every time you pay a visit to the doctor you are benefiting by Professor Sherrington's services. He has made a particular study of the human brain.

The Miracle Gland.

His researches have brought to light all kinds of previously unsuspected facts about the way in which the nervous system acts upon the health of the body. They have given medicine an entirely new outlook. Besides helping the doctor to deal with the more ordinary ailments of mind and body, his work is of incalculable value to those who suffered, or are still suffering, from the effects of shell-shock.

Among the youngest men of science at the present time in England is Mr. Julian Sorel Huxley, a worthy grandson of the great Huxley whose name is a household word. His work so far has been to investigate the peculiar action of certain glands of the body.

Medical men have known for years of the existence of a vast number of glands whose development is essential to health. But just what these glands do, and how they do it, were mysteries. In the lower part of the front of the neck is a gland called the thyroid, which has long puzzled those who sought to discover its purpose. In some cases the gland became enlarged, producing the disease we call goitre. In others it did not develop properly, and where the gland was too small stunted bodies or feeble minds were often the result.

A year or two ago Julian Huxley began a series of experiments upon a South African newt, called the axolotl. This creature, like the common frog, passes through a tadpole stage in its young days. Huxley found that if he dosed tadpoles with extract of thyroid they developed into perfect newts with amazing rapidity. On the other hand, if the thyroid gland of a tadpole was removed it never became a newt. The purpose of the gland was thus found to be to assist development. Though thyroid extract is not, as some would have us believe, the elixir of perpetual youth, the discovery was of tremendous importance. Already it has enabled us to deal with cases of undeveloped minds and bodies, and we shall make still more use of it in the future.

Laugh It Off.

Are you worried in a fight?
Are you cheated of your right?
Laugh it off.
Don't make tragedy of trifles,
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—
Laugh it off.
Does your work get into kinks?
Are you near all sorts of brinks?
Laugh it off.
If it's sanity you're after
Here's no recipe like laughter,
Laugh it off.

THE AUTOMOBILE

Items of Interest.

Patching all tubes every three months, removing with gasoline all old patches, and sticking on new fabric patches on all vents, will add dollars' worth of service to the casing, as well as to the tube.

It cost me \$7.25 in cash for brake lining, and a half-day's time putting the lining where it belonged, to learn that in stopping a truck it is not absolutely necessary to apply the brake each time. Coasting to a stop is a wise practice.

Good tires for trucks and autos are more important than low prices. Get the most service for your dollar. This same is true in buying belts, cylinder-oil, brake linings, bearings—anything, in fact.

When I see a man coming toward me driving an automobile, I am not half so much concerned whether he has non-skid tires as I am whether there is a non-skid man at the wheel. If he acts like skidding, my move is over the fence and out.

Nail punctures in casings let in water and mud. These punctures should be plugged with gum-gum and covered with a patch of fabric before putting the tube in again for inflation. This prevents the seeping of soft mud, and the tire wears longer.

Small cocoa mats for running-boards on autos save floor mats and carpets. These mats can be tacked to the running-board and will prevent much dirt being carried to the car floor whenever you get in. They can be taken off, cleaned, and then put back.

Under-inflation ruins tires. A soft tire will not bounce like a full one, and more readily invites rim-cutting and gashes or cuts that may go clear through the casing and tube. The soft tire also takes more gasoline and makes the engine work harder. You can prove that the engine works hard under these conditions by letting out the air completely in one tire and then driving the car for a quarter of a mile or more to note the effect on the engine. Keep the tires inflated to the pressure indicated on the casings. Use a pressure gauge.

Weak valve springs: When the motor of an old car seems to have lost its pep, and numerous remedies have been tried without success, examine the valve springs. These, especially the exhaust springs, may have lost some of their tension, allowing the valves to remain partially open when firing. This will naturally result in a loss of power. If not convenient to replace the old springs with new, which is the best thing to do, the trouble may be overcome by removing the lock-pins and washers and adding one or more washers to each, thus shortening the spring length and increasing the tension.

Spring bearings are very much neglected on the average car or truck. The man who has never thought of these bearings as being important, should examine his car or truck and see if new bushings and toggle bolts are not needed. If there is as much as an eighth-inch of play, they should certainly be replaced. Often replacing the bushings alone is sufficient. In renewing bushings, the mechanic should be careful to see that grease holes are drilled in all bushings and that these correspond with grease-cup openings. I recently had occasion to have a garage man replace the bushings in the front wheel steering knuckles of my car. No holes were drilled in the bushings—to admit grease, so the job had to be done over—at my expense.

Old Age Signs.

When numerous small slits and cracks appear in a tire it is a sign of the approach of old age. Auto casings in this respect are like men and women. Although they don't get

gray-haired, they do become wrinkled and cracked, often chafky white in appearance.

The fabric in an old tire gradually becomes brittle and hard, so that it breaks easily. Like the bones of old people, it is difficult to knit. The tire surgeon's work increases in difficulty with the age of the casing.

Those whose strength is conserved do not so readily show their age. The best way to preserve their usefulness is to take care of them. To hide the effects of age and wear motorists frequently "doll them up," painting the side walls and washing with cleaning solutions. Others pay no attention to their appearance and permit them to go shabby.

Ordinarily the small cracks appearing on the side walls do little harm unless they penetrate through the rubber covering to the fabric underneath. It is well worth the motorist's attention to have his casings regularly inspected.

Tires age fastest when lying around. They are kept in best condition in actual service. If it is necessary to store them they will retain their life longest in an even and moderate temperature and light.

Motor Truck Tips.

Investigate Immediately—Truck drivers should be taught to investigate any unusual noises immediately they are heard. Neglect or delay may make later investigation useless. For instance, an immediate investigation of a noisy differential, followed by a thorough cleaning and filling with fresh oil, may save the cost of new gears and bearings. And this applies in a hundred other parts of the mechanism.

Spring Wisdom—To repair a broken valve stem the fittings should be removed and the stem slipped back in the tube. Now make a small hole in the tube a short distance from the valve stem, bring the valve out again through this hole, and in so doing the fabric in the original valve hole will not be injured. The small cut formerly occupied by the valve stem can be vulcanized easily.

If the valve is battered so that no fittings can be removed the valve can be sawed off across to the cut with a hack saw and the nut can then be easily taken off.

Repair Broken Valve Stem—When a spring plate breaks it is important to have it repaired or replaced at once by a skilled spring maker, not by any chance blacksmith. Often a break in a plate occurs at a place where it does not immediately cripple the entire spring, but it is obvious that the breaking of one plate throws extra work on the other plates, which may in turn suffer breakage. If the intermediate plates should break at the centre bolt, the spring clips should be tightened down until it is possible to have the break repaired. Very often rebound clips are loose or broken. Missing rebound clips may result in broken main plates.

Often Seen It Before.

Impressionistic Lady Artist (proudly to Farmer Hick, watching her work): "Did you ever see such glorious colors; such a blood-tinted sunset; such a fiery dancing sun breaking its way through these sulphur-colored clouds?"

Farmer Hicks: "No, lady. I ain't seen sitch since I became a teetotaler."

Her Memory.

Servant (returned from an errand): "Please, ma'am, I couldn't get it."

Mistress: "Get what?"

Servant: "They said they didn't keep it, ma'am."

Mistress: "Keep what?"

Servant: "What was told me to fetch, ma'am."

Mistress: "What was that?"

Servant: "Dunno, ma'am—I forget."

On Appreciating Our Privileges

Summer-cottage existence has many pleasures, as the advertising of any result will explain in full detail. But there is one advantage in a few weeks of lakeside life which is not often mentioned, namely, the nightly use of coal-oil lamps and the daily task of cleaning and filling them. A short course in coal-oil illumination is bound to show by contrast the great convenience and efficiency of electric light.

In the city or town, people get used to their comforts and often forget all about them. They turn taps and press buttons in calm confidence that the consequences of the action are as much in the course of nature as the sunrise or as the phases of the moon. Then they encamp upon a lonely sandbank, just beyond the outskirts of nowhere, and begin to remember. When the holiday is over, the prospect of going back to work is less dreary because of the ordinary comforts of home.

There is a distinct advantage to the citizen in thus being reminded of the great work done for the people of this Province by the Hydro-Electric System. By the advice of resolute, far-seeing leaders, Ontario folk were persuaded to enter upon a course of practical conservation. When inventors

had demonstrated the possibility of transmitting electrical energy for long distances, Niagara Falls and other cataracts suddenly became economically important. Private capitalists perceived the fact and hastened to secure possession of the tumbling streams.

If there had been no popular leaders to argue incessantly against the alienation of such important property and to urge the necessity of retaining the sources of energy for the advantage of all the people, rates for electrical service in Ontario would have been no cheaper than they are today in New York State and in California. Under private ownership dividends are of prime importance. Service is a secondary thing. The Hydro-Electric System eliminates all dividends and gives a perfected service at cost, and without discrimination.

The man who presses a button and floods his rooms with radiance is paying about \$1 per month for that high privilege. The woman who sets the vacuum cleaner humming, and permits a small motor to rock the washing machine, shares with her husband an obligation of gratitude to the man who fought for "Hydro" in the early days, and to the twelve municipalities which first pledged their credit to make the dream come true.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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

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

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GRAND CONCERT

in the
Town Hall, Athens
on
Monday, May 23, 1921
at 8.03 p. m.

Under the direction of Mrs V. O. Boyle, assisted by her pupils and choral class.
The concert presents the story of the musical opera.

The Bohemian Girl

(by Balfe)

arranged in shortened form and introducing the old familiar airs as well as many attractive numbers and characters from other light opera's.

The chorus of fifty voices is supported by a splendid cast of principals all gorgeously costumed.

CAST

The Bohemian Girl—(Arline)

Soprano, Mrs V. O. Boyle

Arline (act I) Autherine Whaley

Gipsy Queen—mezzo Soprano Beryl

Davis, Countess Grawstalk, Soprano

Mrs J F Harte, Signora Zingerella,

Soprano L. Phelps, Princess of Bhong

Mezzo Soprano, Helena Male

Lady Carrol, Soprano, Rita Manderville,

Gipsy Fortune Teller Contralto

Aurelia Connerty, Lady Gwendoline

soprano, Velma Dancy, Buda, child's

attendant, Edna Layng.

Count Arnheim—Baritone, V. O.

Boyle, Thaddens—Polish Nobleman

Tenor, Lawrence Taylor, Florestein

the counts nephew, James Heffernan

Captain Grawstalk, Baritone, Hugh

Campbell, Devilshoof, chief of the

gypsies, Donald Peat, Guards: Moulton

Morris, George Purell, Scotic

Bernard Godkin, (boy soprano)

Spring Fairies and Minuet Girls—

Nita Davis, Irene Gifford, Muriel

Gibson, Kathleen Beale.

Tambourine Girls—Marjorie Moore,

Aurelia Connerty, Bessie Gray,

Mary Duffield.

Gypsies—Generva Yates, Frances

Wiltse, Charlotte Miller, Mary

Brown, Esma Davis, Mrs J. Ross,

George Godkin, Carmen Layng,

Leonard Johnson.

Guests—Mrs A W. Johnson, Mrs

C. Goodbody, Mrs I. Stevens, Misses

Thelma Stevens, Muriel Fair, etc.

Accompanists — Mrs W. D. Thomas

and Mr. C. E. B. Price, A. R. C. O.

Brockville.

Reserved Seats 75c Admission 50c

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F. Blancher, Chief Constable

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HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

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Monday, May 23

Under the direction of

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The Concert presents the story of the
Musical Opera

The Bohemian Girl

(By Balfe) Arranged in shortened form and introducing the old familiar airs as well as many attractive numbers and characters from other light operas.

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EFFICIENT FARMING

Sour Milk—Don't Blame the Cow.

Every spring condensary and market milk districts pass through a stage of souring milk. Since sour milk is not acceptable to milk dealers, the loss falls directly on the farmer. However, there should not be a total loss of all sour milk returned to the producer as a large amount of cream can be recovered for churning and the sour skim makes excellent feed for the pigs and little chickens.

During these sour milk epidemics dairymen are always glad to blame any cause but the real one for the souring of milk. At this time of the year there is always the usual number of letters inquiring about the high acidity of milk and causes for the same. Also, if it is natural for some cows to give milk high in acidity. Many dairymen, like most other people, are willing to blame any trouble they may have on anything but themselves and generally turn first to their greatest servant and benefactor—the dairy cow—to place the blame.

In general it may be said that there are two phases in getting milk to market in a sweet condition. First, by producing clean milk, which means milk with a low bacterial content. Second, preventing as much as possible the development of any bacteria you were unable to keep out. In winter the natural refrigeration keeps milk from souring to such an extent that there is usually a laxness in trying to keep the milk clean.

As spring arrives there are usually a few hot days, as the result of sudden changes in temperature, such as we passed through the first part of April. The natural refrigeration of cool nights changes to an ideal incubator during the day for the multiplication of the germs, which causes the milk to sour.

These changes come on so rapidly that as a general rule dairymen do not adapt themselves to the changes, with the result that some milk is returned. This is the time of year dairymen should go over their equipment and thoroughly clean up if they expect their milk to make good on the market.

Start in with the cows and thoroughly clean, and if necessary, clip their flanks and udders, look over the equipment and discard all utensils that have developed rust during the winter, open seams, or cracks of any kind where foreign matter can accumulate. Clean down your walls and barnyard, and especially get the milk house and cooling tanks in summer working condition. In general, start producing as near as possible under summer-time methods, which means, milk in a clean manner into clean utensils, and cool the milk immediately after milking, by setting the can of milk in a tank of running water and stirring until cool (a milk cooler will substitute for this process). Allow the milk to remain in this tank until time for delivery.

In regard to cows giving sour milk, it must be said that all milk freshly

milked will give an acid reaction to certain indicators. But two-tenths per cent. acidity is considered high for fresh milk. Bacteriologists use the per cent. of acidity of milk in determining bacterial counts by making their dilution according to the acidity because there is a relation between the number of bacteria in the milk and the sourness of it. However, if you have sour milk, do not blame the cow.

Importance of Early Cultivation In the Orchard.

If a cover crop has been left over the winter in an orchard it should not, as a rule, be allowed to grow in the spring until there is a good crop to plow under, especially in districts where droughts occur, but the land should be plowed as soon as it is dry enough to work, not waiting for the plants to grow up; thus much moisture which would otherwise be transpired by the leaves of the plants will be saved and the chance of suffering from drought lessened.

A good setting of fruit depends very much on an ample supply of moisture in the ground at blooming and setting time, and if there should be a drought after a heavy crop of clover or vetch has been plowed under late in the spring, conditions will not be at all favorable.

After the land has been plowed, it should be kept well harrowed during the early part of the season to conserve the moisture as it has been found that there is a rapid decrease of moisture unless the surface soil is kept loose. Early cultivation is desirable also because it is important to get the soil warmed up as soon as possible by letting the air in and so making conditions favorable for growth early in the season. The greater activity in growth there is in the early part of the season, the more likely is there to be a good set of fruit, especially on rather old trees where the flow of sap through the fruit spurs is not as free as in younger trees, and if there are drying winds and a drought there may not be sufficient moisture to hold the fruit on the trees. An application of nitrogen on some soils has been found very useful in promoting greater activity of growth in the early part of the season and so better ensuring a setting of fruit.

Poultry

Sometimes only a few chicks come to hatching maturity. Many of them die in the shell. This, too, results from eggs of low vitality. Poultry authorities claim that eighty per cent. of all chicks hatched should be reared, if careful methods are followed, but the writer has been able to show a much higher record than this, one-fifth per cent. in hatchings of more than one hundred.

Experimental tests show that hens will live, gain weight, and lay a good many eggs upon an exclusive diet of corn or some other kind of grain; but the chicks hatched from these eggs will not be strong to resist adverse conditions.

The birds require a mixed diet, and it is very important that they have green stuff and heavy litter to insure plenty of scratching. If the hens are confined to a limited area, the green stuff must be furnished them in the form of sprouted oats, cuttings of grass, chopped vegetables, or something of this kind. One successful producer of strong baby chicks living within city confines made arrangements with several green grocers to get the trimmings of cabbages, beets, onions, and everything of that kind. These were cut coarsely and the hens fed upon them with pleasure.

When the hens range around at their own free will, they will pick up much of this material which contains the vitamins so necessary to the health and disease resistance of both the old and the young birds.

Hens will get badly conditioned if they are lousy, and this condition will make them restless when they are sitting. So, treat the hens for lice from time to time and especially before the time comes for them to brood. Take them by the feet, hold them head down and shake the lice-powder well into the roots of the feathers. This will kill the live insects, but will not have much influence upon the nits. Repeat the treatment in from seven to ten days; by this time more lice will have hatched.

During the period of brooding there is likely to be an invasion of lice because of the heat in the nest. Three or four days before the chicks hatch treat the brooding hen again. A poultry expert recommends a home-made powder for this purpose. The powder is prepared by adding one part of creosote carbolic acid to three parts of gasoline. Mix thoroughly; until well blended. Then pour this preparation over sufficient plaster of Paris to absorb all of the gasoline and carbolic acid. Store away from light or fire.

Weddings At Home and in Church

In planning for a wedding, remember that simplicity is always desirable, no matter how large the affair may be; but large or small, with invited guests, or with only the immediate family present, certain conventions should be followed if the affair is to be conducted with the dignity demanded by the occasion.

With a thorough knowledge of the etiquette of such an affair, and the exercise of good taste in the decorations and arrangements, a charming effect can be obtained at moderate expense.

Having decided upon the date and character of the wedding, the wedding party comes in for consideration. The bride's attendants may include a matron of honor, if she wishes a married friend or relative to attend her; maid of honor, if the relative or friend is unmarried; bridesmaids, and flower girl.

The bridegroom's attendants include best man and ushers. Should the bridegroom have sisters of suitable age it is courteous to invite one or more to act as bridesmaids, and brothers of the bride are asked to act as ushers.

With these preliminaries attended to, the invitations are then considered. The invitation list is prepared with great care. Enter in a book the names and addresses of those who are to be invited, if the list is a short one; the card index system has been found best for a long list. As men are proverbially careless in such matters, a considerate bride-to-be will insist upon being furnished with a complete list of the bridegroom's relatives and friends.

The invitations to a church wedding may be for the ceremony only, or may include an invitation to a reception following the ceremony, or an "at home" to take place at the home of the newly married pair after they have returned from their wedding trip.

At the simplest church weddings formal invitations are dispensed with altogether; the bride and bridegroom, or their parents, tell those whom they wish to invite the date and hour of the ceremony, and send informal notes to those whom they can not reach with a verbal invitation. When the ceremony is performed at home, the invitations are sent either for the ceremony, or for the reception which follows the ceremony. If many guests are invited, the invitations should be engraved. When only the family and most intimate friends are invited, written invitations are sent.

Duties of the Attendants.

The details connected with a church wedding include the opening and decoration of the church, engaging the organist, as well as the minister, the fee to the latter, as well as the fees to the sexton and organist. The ushers should arrive at the church about three-quarters of an hour before the hour of ceremony. As the guests arrive an usher offers his right arm to each lady and conducts her to a pew. The man who accompanies her follows after and seats himself at her side. When several ladies come together and claim the services of one usher, he can only bow, ask how many belong to the group and offer his arm to the one who appears to be the eldest, asking the others to follow. The ushers in the centre aisle ask the guests if they are friends of the bride or bridegroom, and seat the former upon the left and the latter at the right.

At the reception following the ceremony, the ushers do not stand with the receiving party, but make themselves generally useful and agreeable, circulating among the guests, waiting upon the ladies and introducing strangers.

The best man drives to the church with the bridegroom, arriving there not less than ten minutes before the hour set for the ceremony. The minister's fee is placed in an envelope and entrusted to the best man, who also has charge of the wedding ring, which he produces at the right moment during the ceremony. At the rehearsal which is usually held the evening before the wedding, the minister instructs the wedding party as to the details of the ceremony.

A suitable program of organ music should be arranged for with the organist, who is expected to play while the guests are taking their places. Any vocalist invited to take part should sing during this time. Some sort of signal should be arranged by which the organist will know when the bridal party is ready to enter the church.

Just before the bridal party enters, the mother of the bride is escorted by an usher to her place in the first pew on the left of the centre aisle, the bridegroom's family having been previously seated in the opposite or right-hand pew.

The bride should arrive punctually at the appointed time, and is accompanied by her father or the person who is to give her away. The bridesmaids are expected to be waiting for her, and upon the arrival of the bride the sexton closes the doors leading into the church.

The Ceremony.

When all are in place for the procession, the sexton opens the doors; the organist, having been signaled, begins playing the wedding march, and the bridal party advances in the following order. The ushers come first, two by two, then the bridesmaids, also in pairs; the bridesmaids

are followed by maid or matron of honor, and if there are flower girls they come just before the bride. The bride comes last, leaning on her father's arm.

As the ushers and bridesmaids reach the chancel, or front of the church, they break ranks, half their number going to the right, the other half to the left, forming a semi-circle with the ushers at the ends. The maid of honor stands at the bride's left hand; the flower girls also stand at the left.

The minister, followed by the bridegroom and best man, enters from the side or rear of the chancel or platform, just as the wedding march begins. He takes his place for the ceremony, facing the audience; the best man stands beside the bridegroom until the bride and her father reach the chancel. Then the bride, taking her hand from her father's arm, places it on the arm of the bridegroom who has advanced to meet her and, leaning on his left arm, they move forward to the waiting minister. The best man stands a little behind the bridegroom, at his right; the father stands a little behind his daughter, at her left, and at the question, "Who giveth this woman?" places her hand in that of the bridegroom and then rejoins his wife in his pew. When this question is not included in the ceremony, the father takes his place in the pew immediately after handing his daughter over to the bridegroom.

When the ring is used, the bride hands her bouquet and glove, if gloves are worn, to her maid of honor, who holds them until the ceremony is ended.

After the benediction is pronounced, the newly made husband and wife arise from their knees, are congratulated by the minister, then turn to leave the altar. In the vestry the marriage register is signed, witnessed by the maid of honor and the best man. Then the maid of honor arranges the bride's train, the organ peals forth a wedding march, and the happy pair, arm in arm, pass down the aisle, followed by the attendants, who may pair off, the maid of honor with the best man, the bridesmaids with the ushers; or they can reverse the order in which they came in, maid of honor first, then the bridesmaids, then the ushers, while the best man walks out with the minister.

The ushers return to escort the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom down the aisle; the guests courteously remain in their places until those who occupied the front pews have had time to leave. The organist continues playing until all have left the church.

The Wedding Reception.

Arrived at the bride's home, after the expression of good wishes on the part of their attendants, the new husband and wife stand together, while the bridesmaids form in a line at the bride's left. The guests enter unannounced and join in the procession that advances to offer congratulations. The ushers present any strangers to the bride and groom, who also introduce their friends to one another. The bride's parents stand near the entrance, and all should speak to them, as they are the true hosts of the occasion. The bridegroom's parents may receive in some other part of the room, or the bride's mother and the bridegroom's father, or the bride's father with the bridegroom's mother, may stand together and present their friends to each other. If the bride's home is in the country, the reception may take place on the lawn.

The guests pass on after speaking to the bride and groom and are asked by members of the family or by attendants to enter the dining-room. They partake of refreshments, view the wedding presents, if the presents are displayed, and circulate freely, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. When the happy pair retire to change their bridal attire for traveling dress, the bridesmaids gather at the foot of the stairs. Standing at the top of the stairs the bride holds her bouquet aloft, then throws it to the bridesmaids. The maiden into whose hands it falls is supposed to be the next to wed.

A simpler form of church wedding dispenses with all attendants; guests are invited verbally or by note as suggested, and seat themselves as they are left for the immediate relatives. At the appointed time the minister takes his place, and if the bride is to come in with her father, the bridegroom comes in with the minister. If preferred, or if the bride is fatherless, she walks up the aisle with the bridegroom. After the ceremony, the newly wedded pair may remain in the vestibule of the church long enough to receive the good wishes of their friends. A wedding of this sort appeals to those who wish to have their friends witness the ceremony but are unable, for various reasons, to entertain them.

The Home Wedding.

A home wedding may be celebrated either indoors or, if weather permits, on the lawn. If the guests are numerous, an aisle may be formed by means of white ribbons or ropes of flowers, held by girls dressed in white or in delicate colors; members of the bridal party walk to their places between these barriers.

The minister takes his place at the appointed time and is followed by the bridegroom and best man, who take their places slightly in front of the minister, at his left, all three facing the room. The bridal party forms at

The Sunday School Lesson

MAY 22.

The Christian View of the Family. St. Luke 10: 38-42; 2: 51; 2 Tim. 3: 14, 15. Golden Text—Col. 3: 20, 21.

Connecting Links—There is a fine description of the good man's home in Psalm 128. It is the home of a man who fears God and walks in His ways, who earns the food of his family by labor, and whose children gather, happy and healthy, about his table, like the branches round about the olive tree. The ideal woman of Old Testament times is described in Prov. 31: 10-31. She is a good wife, a good mother, and a good mistress. She works herself, and wisely guides the work of others. She makes all the work of her household a task of honor, and "in her tongue is the law of kindness." She is the true home maker.

St. Luke 10: 38-42. A certain village, this, as we know, was Bethany, near Jerusalem, the home of those warm-hearted and loyal friends of Jesus, Lazarus, Martha, and Mary. Martha was, apparently, the elder sister, and directed the affairs of the household. She received Jesus with ready hospitality, and busied herself to provide entertainment for Him and such of His disciples as were with Him. Our sympathy goes out to the busy housewife who was cumbered about much serving, while her sister sat idly at Jesus' feet. We are sorry, however, that she lost her temper, and spoke so crossly to her guest.

But a little reflection will convince us that Jesus read the character of the two sisters rightly. Martha was careful and troubled about many things, so much so that she had not time to think or to learn. Jesus was teaching, speaking unforgettable words, but Martha had not time to listen. There was so much to be done for the household and her guests. The household cares were to her of first importance. Mary was not usually neglectful or unmindful of her share of the labor, but just now she was so wrapped up in what Jesus was saying that she forgot everything else. She put her Master's words first. Other things could wait. And the Lord said to her, "She hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

Is there anything like this home of Bethany in the home life of the present day? Are we too busy to think, to read, and to pray? Is business the all-important matter to us? Are we choosing in our homes the better part, as Mary chose, or are we simply busy, bustling, hard-working materialists like Martha? 2: 51-52. He went down with them. Jesus lived with His parents in their Nazareth home. He was subject to them. That is to say, He was a loyal and obedient son, taking His part and share in all the life of the home, working and learning His trade at the carpenter's bench, helping, after the death of Joseph, in the bringing up of His younger brothers and sisters. And with Him constantly was the mother's watchful and loving care, while she treasured in her heart the things which had been said about Him

the head of the stairs and descends and enters the room with the bride's attendants coming first, as in a church wedding. The bride follows, leaning on the arm of her father. The wedding march can be played upon a piano or organ, or a talking-machine can be used.

As the bride approaches, the bridegroom advances a step to take her hand. She places her hand within his left arm and they advance together. Members of the bridal party take their places as for a church wedding and the ceremony follows.

Following the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom and the bride's attendants face the audience to receive congratulations. For a simple home wedding, where there are no attendants, the family and friends assemble, the minister takes his place and the bride and bridegroom walk in together.

The expenses of a wedding are divided. Those of the bridegroom include the fee to the minister, the flowers carried by the bride and her attendants and buttonhole bouquets for himself, the ushers and best man. He pays for the conveyance in which he and the best man drive to church and the one in which he and the bride leave for their wedding journey.

It is also customary for the bridegroom to present the best man and ushers with a piece of jewelry as a souvenir of the occasion, and he not infrequently furnishes them with their gloves and neckties.

The bride's family assumes all the other expenses. These include fees to organist and sexton, floral decorations for the house and church, the conveyance for the minister and his wife and the bridal party, gifts to the bride's attendants, and all expenses connected with the reception.

It is no longer customary to throw rice and old shoes after a departing couple; serious accidents sometimes resulting in life-long injuries, have occurred through the observance of this custom. Confetti is used instead and, as this consists of paper of various colors cut by machinery into the tiniest possible pieces, a shower of confetti is both pretty and safe.

Nor is it good form to deprecate (?) the conveyance in which the newly married pair take their departure. It is not always easy to trace the line between fun and vulgarity, and no degree of relationship or intimacy warrants the playing of tricks and pranks which will cause embarrassment to those who are starting on a journey which may be a happy one or may be fraught with care and sorrow.

His infancy, and His own early, wise, and thoughtful words.

The boy is described as growing up in the home in a fourfold development of healthy and strong and clean young manhood—in intellectual, physical, spiritual, and social character. The verse (2: 52) has been rightly taken as setting forth normal and healthy growth. It suggests the need in every community and in every home of a fourfold training, a four-sided education, which will take account of all the needs of a boy or girl. It suggests that social and physical training should be set side by side with intellectual and spiritual, and so shows us where in much of our church and home life we are failing to do the best for our young folk. The example of the education of the boy Jesus is a good one to follow.

2 Timothy 3: 14-15. But continue thou. Timothy had had a good start in life. His father was a Greek, and of him we know nothing, but his mother was a Jewess, and she instructed him well in the scriptures of the Old Testament, which were her Bible. Paul knew his mother, whose name was Eunice, and speaks (1: 5) of her faith and of that of his grandmother Lois. Living in Asia Minor, in the heathen city of Lystra (Acts 16: 1-2), they had kept their home pure, and their hearts fixed in the religion of their fathers. And so, when Paul preached the gospel there they were among the first to believe.

When Paul wrote this letter from his prison in Rome he had known Timothy for a good many years. He still regards him as his own son in the gospel, and admonishes him with fatherly solicitude. In particular he counsels him to continue in the reading and study of those holy books which he had learned from his childhood. For they are indeed able to make wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. Our lessons set forth three things which should characterize the Christian home (1) thoughtful choice of and attention to the best things, (2) an all-round education for the children, and (3) a reverent regard for and a continued study of the Bible as the text-book of our faith.

Application.

Sometimes a Christian household in the midst of a community is as potent as a Christian Church. Not long ago we heard a builder say that one undesirable family in a neighborhood could lessen the value of property all around. On the other hand there are households which give dignity and respectability to the whole neighborhood. In an Ontario village where we were visiting not long ago, one house was pointed out to us by a resident, who said, "The family living in that house has done more for this village than we shall ever be able to estimate. Father, mother, and all of the five children are Christians, and in every good cause they can be counted on."

The Strawberry Patch.

In its popularity with the consumer the strawberry easily holds first place. Just why this should be I can not definitely say. It may be that coming first in season has something to do with this evident popularity. Or it may be that its subacid qualities make for this fruit a first place with the consuming public. Be this as it may, the demands for this fruit is more eager and continues strong for a greater length of time than for any other small fruit.

The strawberry holds first place also in point of production. As compared with other small fruits, extensive areas are devoted to its culture. Some varieties of strawberries hold up well in shipment and may be transported long distances.

In point of possible yields and profits the strawberry holds first place also. Phenomenal results may be obtained under favorable conditions of culture and market. Record crops of fifteen thousand quarts per acre and over have been made. Another reason why this fruit is so popular with the grower is that it comes more quickly into full bearing than the bush fruits. Set in the spring, a full crop is harvested the next year in June and July. With bush fruits two and three years are required to bring the plantation into full bearing.

The strawberry is not difficult to grow. This affirmation is made with certain reservations. The strawberry will not thrive and produce profitably under neglect, or indifferent care. Shiftless methods will not produce large crops. But right cultural conditions are not difficult to supply. The soil must be rich in plant food. Preparatory tillage must be thorough. Strong plants of the proper varieties must be used, and right methods of handling and setting employed. Maintenance tillage must also be thoroughly scientific. No hit or miss system will grow a field of plants capable of producing phenomenal yields, nor a normal yield even. Highly profitable crops are the result of scientific knowledge skillfully applied. Shiftless methods have no place in the system.

When you wish to give a pig medicine just cut two inches off the toe of an old boot, put the foot of the boot in the pig's mouth and pour the medicine down the boot.

Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves are triumph and defeat.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS
With the coming of spring, you will be having wool, hides, skins and horse hair to sell. Ship it to us or write for prices. We will use you right.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

American Fence

Perfect galvanizing. Big wires. Full size rolls. A mechanically hinged joint. Backed by 21 years of quality fence building.

ASK YOUR DEALER

TO SEE THIS FENCE

Made by The Canadian Steel & Wire Co. Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



No Chance.

Sandy McTavish—"Why, when I was a young man it was nothing for a youngster to get a job in London in some hotel, and it wasn't long before he owned the whole place."

Angus—"Aye. No doot, but since then they've invented cash registers."

In Haste.

At an amateur musical entertainment given in an Ohio town the host was nervous and inexperienced. He arose hurriedly at the conclusion of one song.

"Ladies and—er—gentlemen," he began, in a shaky voice, "before Miss Spiffkins started to—er—sing, she asked me to apologize for her—er—voice, but I omitted to do so—er—so I—er—apologize now."

An Unjust Teacher.

It was the infant-class's alphabet lesson, and the teacher had progressed as far as the letter "B" when she noticed that one little girl was obviously "wool-gathering."

Walking over to her, and pointing to the letter on the blackboard, she asked:

"Now, Maggie, what letter is that?"

Maggie, of course, did not know, so teacher, with a gentle shake, explained:

"Letter B, letter B."

"Please, teacher," answered the child, with one tearful eye on the child next to her. "I ain't touching her!"

Too Bad of Him.

The mother of the young husband went to the bridal nest, and found her daughter-in-law in tears.

"My child," she gasped, "what is the matter? Has anything happened to George?"

"No," sobbed the young wife; "but my heart is b-breaking. He's taken to stopping out late at night!"

"What, already?" said the mother, in consternation. "It doesn't seem possible. How late does he stop out, dear—very late?"

"Well," said the bride, "you know he usually leaves his office at half-past five. The night before last he didn't get home till half-past six, and last night," she sobbed bitterly, "last night it was a quarter to seven! What shall I do?"

The danger of blood pressure lies in the weakening of the arteries, due usually to age.

MUCH ILL HEALTH DUE TO BAD BLOOD

If the Blood is Kept Rich and Red You Will Enjoy Health.

More disturbances to health is caused by weak, watery blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or stasia. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have a special action on the blood and as it becomes enriched your health improves. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is proved by the experience of Mr. D. J. McDonald, North River Bridge, N.S., who says: "For some years I suffered severely with headaches, pains in the back and a run-down condition. At times the pain in my back would be so bad that I would sit up in bed all night. From time to time doctors were treating me, but did not give me more than temporary relief. And then one day when I was suffering terribly a neighbor came to see me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking two boxes I felt relief. I got five boxes more and before they were all gone I felt as though they were giving me new life, as in every way they built up and improved my health and strength. I am now working as a baker in a pulp mill, ten hours a day, and feeling none the worse after my day's work. I say with pleasure that this condition is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

"Nuffink Yet!"

Little Teddy was being taken home by his aunt to view the baby sister who had arrived the day before.

On the way they met a lady friend of his aunt's.

"Well, my little man," said the lady, "have you any brothers and sisters?"

"Yes," said Teddy. "I've got two brothers and one sister."

"And how old is your sister?" asked the lady.

"She's nuffink yet," replied Teddy; "but I'm two years old."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

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

The fight against tuberculosis is being won. It is now necessary for everyone, whatever his walk in life, to co-operate with the health authorities in their efforts to destroy completely this terrible scourge. For it is the little, everyday circumstances and habits that count so much in controlling the disease in any community.

All promiscuous spitting must be stopped, for many people who expectorate in trains, street-cars, on sidewalks, etc., have consumption, but do not realize what a danger they are to everybody round about them. These germs of tuberculosis let loose in this way, dry in the air, and are easily carried about in dust and breathed in by others.

Every chance must be given to children to escape the disease by keeping the milk supply absolutely free from tuberculous germs, and pasteurization—that is, subjecting the milk to a temperature of 65 or 70 deg. C. for five minutes—should be resorted to in every instance where there is the slightest possibility of contamination of the milk supply. By this means all dangerous germs will be killed off, and any likelihood of conveying tuberculosis or other diseases removed. A large percentage of gland and joint tuberculosis in children can be traced directly to tuberculous milk, and the public health departments in city and province are now adopting rigorous measures to segregate, make tests for tuberculous and even destroy or isolate all cattle condemned, or suspected of carrying disease.

During school hours, well-ventilated class rooms must be provided, with intervals for deep breathing in the open air allowed regularly during the school day. A scheme of physical culture graded to suit school children of every age should also be made compulsory, and by this means encourage chest development and adequate expansion of the lungs.

At home the welfare of the children should be fostered by medical inspection of the houses for poor sanitation, ventilation, overcrowding, dampness, insufficient sunlight and any objectionable features that would tend to develop tuberculosis in the young. Healthy home surroundings, coupled with rigid inspection of factories, workshops and mines in regard to ventilation and sanitation as well as protective measures for the individual in some of the dangerous occupations where the air of the workplace is filled with unhealthy dust or vapors, are doing much to reduce the toll of deaths from consumption in every civilized land. If a government scheme of compulsory physical culture for youths and young adults can be inaugurated, the benefits from a health point of view will be enormous.

Before the outbreak of the world

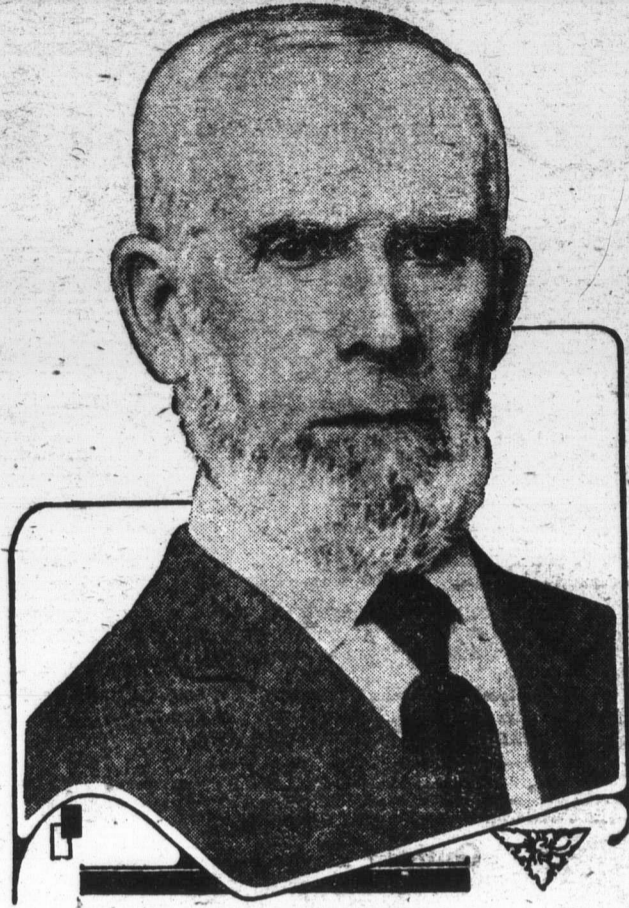
war the campaign against tuberculosis was making remarkable progress in all civilized countries. In England at that time the death rate had declined so consistently that Dr. Cobbett of Cambridge, the eminent authority on tuberculosis, confidently stated that in ten years at the then rate of decrease, the number of cases of tuberculosis would be practically negligible. But along came the war and blasted all these hopes. Cold, wet, exposure, food restrictions, all took their heavy toll of human life, and poison gas used in the latter stages of the great conflict brought on the inevitable aftermath of asthma, and tuberculosis of the lungs. The death rate from consumption during the war rose tremendously in all combatant countries. Since the cessation of hostilities and the return of the people to more or less normal methods of living, the mortality is again decreasing. This happy condition of affairs is in no small measure due to the anti-tuberculosis campaigns which are resuming activities after being side-tracked during the war.

In Ontario, practically all the cost of the effort against tuberculosis, with the exception of an annual grant of \$10,000 from the Dominion Government to the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, has been borne by the Province, but such assistance has been received from voluntary societies and from the efforts of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. But this is not enough. The prevention of tuberculosis is a national problem and should be undertaken in the broadest spirit by the Government of the Dominion with the co-operation and earnest support of the entire country.

Even under present circumstances the campaign in Ontario is being carried on energetically. The number of Sanatoria in the Province has increased from ten in 1910 to twenty-five in the present year, and an amount of \$4,000 is provided by the Government towards the cost of building a sanatorium, and the sum of \$3.50 weekly has been donated towards the cost of each patient. As a result of this policy the annual grants for maintenance have increased year by year from \$26,073 in 1910 to \$279,491.22 in 1919. Ten years ago the accommodation for patients in Sanatoria in Ontario was six hundred and fifteen, now it is about two thousand, and in addition the Government has given during that period the sum of \$32,000 towards the establishment of these institutions.

Let every individual give the Government all the help and encouragement possible. Learn to protect yourself from tuberculosis and teach every tuberculous person you know to protect himself and others. The fight against "The White Plague" is being won.

Quaker Minister Is Grateful to Tanlac



Rev. Parker Moon

Nearly everybody in Southwest Missouri, U.S.A., either knows or has heard of the Rev. Parker Moon, who for a full half century has devoted his life and talents to Sunday school and organization work for the Society of Friends or Quakers.

"Uncle Parker," as he is more familiarly known, came from fine old rugged Quaker stock, and there is not a better known or more highly respected citizen in that part of the state. In referring to his remarkable restoration to health by Tanlac, he said:

"About five years ago I suffered a general breakdown. My principal trouble was nervous indigestion. My appetite was very poor and my food seldom agreed with me, and I had to live on a very restricted diet. I suffered a great deal from headaches and dizzy spells; I had severe pains across the small of my back and was badly constipated most of the time. In fact, I was so weak and rundown I was not able to attend to my duties.

"This condition made me very nervous and I could not sleep at night. Frequently I would lie awake most all night and was in that condition more or less for five years. My physician said he could not do anything for me and suggested a change

of climate. I then moved to Texas and went back and forth three times but did not get the relief I had hoped for. Finally I got so bad off I was not able to get around with any degree of comfort. I was also told I had heart trouble.

"I had read about Tanlac and, as it had been very highly recommended to me, I decided to try it. I got a bottle and had taken only a few doses until I could notice a marked improvement in my condition. I noticed especially that I was not troubled any more with sour stomach after eating, which was a great relief.

"I kept on taking Tanlac until I fully regained my health. My appetite is splendid; I enjoy my meals and I do not find it necessary now to take any laxative medicines of any kind. I can sleep much better and am not nearly so nervous.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Tanlac to anyone who suffers with stomach trouble. I have recommended Tanlac to a great many of my friends and am pleased to reach others by giving this statement for publication."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Your Height.

Whenever a number of persons are gathered together and have enjoyed a good dinner, one is almost sure to remark:

"Isn't it extraordinary that a man weighs no more after eating a heavy meal than he did before?"

It would be extraordinary in the extreme if true, but it isn't. The man who tucks away two or three or three pounds of solid food, or of liquid, for that matter, will show it on the scales. This does not mean that if he eats, say, two pounds of food, he will weigh exactly two pounds more after dinner than before. The slight difference is due to the fact that the body is continually losing weight, whether one is eating, taking violent exercise, or doing nothing at all, by perspiration through the skin and by the moisture and carbon dioxide gas exhaled from the lungs. The more exercise, the greater the loss of weight, of course.

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 Monoaceticacid-ester of Salicylicacid.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. E. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 21st Street New York, U.S.A.

Teaching Future Farmers

With agriculture the first industry of Canada and likely to remain so, the farmer is a factor of paramount importance in the Dominion's national life, and the better farmer he is, the greater the benefit to the country. His sons and daughters are the farmers and farmers' wives of tomorrow, and so their education is really one of the most important problems of the country. To keep the children of the farm on the land, a love of the farm and all that pertains to it must be inculcated in early years, and so it is incumbent upon all who have national agricultural progress at heart to make the education of the young people along agricultural lines as pleasant as possible. Agriculture is a life profession, the study of which is never exhausted, and the earlier one commences seriously upon erudition, the greater are the chances for the most absolute success in the pursuit. The ideals of intelligent farming cannot be infused at too early an age, nor the young idea set too early with his feet in the right paths.

And so boys and girls in Western Canada are being taught in their early years how to farm so as to obtain the utmost from the earth and yet maintain it in all the richness of its virgin state, and how to rear the best type of animal, discovering for themselves the fallacy of bringing to maturity the scrub animal. Instead of viewing farming through the drudgery of chores, in which they see little romance, they become imbued with the nobility of the agricultural profession, and are keen to adopt the pursuit as their life work.

This object is best achieved by giving

the child his own plot of soil to cultivate or his own calf or lamb to raise, playing upon the natural instinct of love in possession, and the inherent desire of creating. To further encourage the young idea, special classes are arranged for at provincial exhibitions, at which the youngsters can exhibit the grain and cattle for whose production and growth they are responsible, and compete with other boys and girls of the West, receiving all the benefits of competitive criticism. The competitions cover many classes of farm endeavor, and there are equal chances for the youngsters of both sexes in the awards. Though girls, in many cases, are just as interested in grain and live-stock entries as their brothers, there are many classes in which they shine alone, all of which have relation to the multifarious duties of the Western farmer's wife.

No one can doubt the success of this system of education who is present at one of these exhibitions and senses the animation which pervades the atmosphere of the judging events. Excitement waxes high as exhibit after exhibit is eliminated, and reaches its pitch in the culminating selection of grand champions. And in regions which are producing grain and cattle which carry off world honors, it can readily be understood that these winners are most creditable examples of their kind.

But the most valuable feature of the work is the love of good farming for itself, which is fostered in the minds of the young generation, and the inspiration to raise more and better produce to their own and the national gain.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers state positively that Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine they know of for little ones. Their experience has taught them that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them and that they can be given with perfect safety to children of all ages. Concerning them Mrs. Joseph Therrien, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I thought I would lose my baby before trying the Tablets, but they soon made him healthy and happy and now I would not be without them." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

With the Boy Scouts.

Grimsby Boy Scouts recently had their funds augmented to the extent of \$535 through the action of the Village of Grimsby and Township of North Grimsby Councils which made grants to them of \$250 and \$50 respectively, and of the Grimsby Civilian Life Association, which made them a grant of \$235. The Scouts of New Toronto were also the recipients of a grant from their municipal council, this one amounting to \$50.

Toronto Scouts are holding their first annual bicycle road race for the "Ratepayer Cup" and prizes on Victoria Day. There is already a large entry list for the event, which will cover an eight-mile course.

A Brockville merchant offers a very desirable piece of Boy Scout equipment for each of the first twenty boys of the 1st Brockville Troop to qualify as First Class Scouts.

Sudbury Scouts have entered a strong team in the local Junior Football League and are expecting to make a good showing when the playing season commences.

Miss Ethel MacLachlan, Judge of the Saskatchewan Juvenile Court, is a real Boy Scout enthusiast. In a re-

cent article contributed to a Saskatchewan paper she writes: "The Scout training encourages play and a life of activity. Some of the saddest cases I have had before me are the boys who do not know how to play—the little boy with the bent back and cracked hands, with no smile on his face—the boy who knows nothing but hard work and thus becomes discouraged and runs away from home and finally finds his way into the Court. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' but while a boy should have lots of play he should also have work mixed in with it in his leisure hours. In many small towns in the province the hours from after school until bedtime are spent in wandering aimlessly around the streets; in pool rooms; or in Chinese restaurants, the result being that the boys have too much time on their hands for planning mischief. The Scout training is opposed to all this and provides play, work, and nature study for the boy in leisure hours." How about your town? Is it doing anything more for its boys than the town Miss MacLachlan describes?

Births and marriages in England and Wales during 1920 were the highest ever recorded. The number of deaths was the lowest since 1862, when the population was only about 20,000,000. There were 957,994 births and 466,213 deaths.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Canada has the largest combination elevator in the world, at Port Arthur, Ont., with a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels. It was built by the Canadian Northern Railway, and now belongs to the Canadian National Railways.

Nova Scotia was the first of the original Canadian Provinces to have a Provincial Government, founded by Great Britain, in 1719.

Douglas firs, the finest timber trees in the West of America, often grow so large that one tree will load up a train. Specimens of these trees 15 feet in diameter and up to 300 feet high have been found.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

A Better Table Drink

INSTANT POSTUM



Made instantly in the cup by adding hot water—no delay and no waste. Delightful and satisfying in flavor, with none of the harm that sometimes comes from tea or coffee.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by grocers everywhere!

Mrs. Lilian Taylor Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"Our baby was two weeks old when his face became very red and terribly itchy, and he was fairly crazy rubbing and scratching till the skin broke and bled. He could not sleep, and did nothing but cry. His face looked as though he might be disfigured for life."

"I thought I would give Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I found the free sample so good that I bought more and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a fifty cent box of Cuticura Ointment healed him." (Signed) Mrs. Lilian M. Taylor, Box 99, Bracebridge, Muskoka, Ont., Dec. 30, '18.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soften and soothe and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

Red Cross Aims In Ontario



1. To act as a voluntary auxiliary to the Ontario Government in its health work.
2. To co-operate with local Boards of Health, School Boards, and voluntary organizations working for good health.
3. To enlist the support of Ontario citizens in helping to establish Outpost Hospitals and Nursing Service in remote parts of the Province.
4. To create and maintain a reserve of money, garments and medical supplies, and to enlist voluntary aid, for emergencies, such as epidemics and disasters.
5. To create public opinion in favor of sound health measures.
6. To promote better health among children by the organization of Junior Red Cross auxiliaries in the schools.

ONTARIO ENROLLMENT, MAY 22-28

"In the field of Public Health, the harvest is ready and the laborers are few."—Prof. Winslow.

Enroll with your local Red Cross Branch or Enrollment Committee, or, if there is none in your community, with the Ontario Provincial Division, 410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO.

Canadian Red Cross Society Ontario Division

NOTICE

Balance of Entire Present Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing to be cleared out regardless of cost.

We want the room for our new stock for the opening on an about June 1st.

The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

The Athens Reporter

PRINTERS TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE
Athens, Ontario

Just You Hear the Brunswick play a Brunswick Record!

At any Brunswick Record Dealer

Victoria St. W. C. TOWN Athens, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA

Sand Bay

The farmers in this neighborhood are very busy getting their seeding done.

Mr E. T. Rodgers has purchased a new Ford Car.

Mr R. R. McCrady is in very poor health.

The water in the creek is very low for this time of the year.

Union service was held in Sand Bay Presbyterian Church Sunday and was very well attended Mr Beekstead taking the service.

Mr D. E. McCrady from Brockville, and Mr James C. McCrady wife and little daughter Mary from Wesleyville, P. A. are at R. R. McCrady's owing to their fathers illness.

Mr Toney Vincent from Gananoque, called at Charles McDonalds Sunday.

Alex McCrady's are building a new barn' commenced working on it Monday of this week.

James Patience and daughter Eula, are both on the sick list.

Mr George Slack continues very low.

Dick McCrady we are glad to know is on the gain.

Caroline McCrady spent Wednesday afternoon at R. R. McCrady.

Charleston

Miss Martha Johnson was married on Tuesday at Lyn to Mr George Evans of Elbe Mills.

Mr and Mrs H. E. King and Master Howard Lathan, Young Mills, were Sunday visitors in this section.

A very sad death took place on Thursday night at the home of Mr and Mrs Thomas Heffernan when Miss Gertrude Glenn, youngest daughter of Mrs Oliver Glen of Westport passed away. Deceased suffered last June from a severe attack of the "flu" and from it she never entirely recovered. She was taken very ill last November while she and her mother were visiting Mrs W. D. Hayes and was confined to her bed there for six weeks she recovered a little but still continued in poor health yet was up and out part of the time. She sat on the lawn for a while on Thursday afternoon but was seized with a hemorrhage about 11 o'clock that night and passed peacefully away. The remains were taken to Westport on Friday evening accompanied by her mother, Mrs Heffernan, Roy and George Heffernan, where the funeral was held on Sunday morning and was largely attended. Many floral tributes were silent tokens of esteem in which the deceased young lady was held. Left to mourn are her mother, two brothers, Oliver of Westport, Lewis of Bancroft, and one sister Mrs Mary Gibson, Cape Vincent. One sister died last October.

Junetown

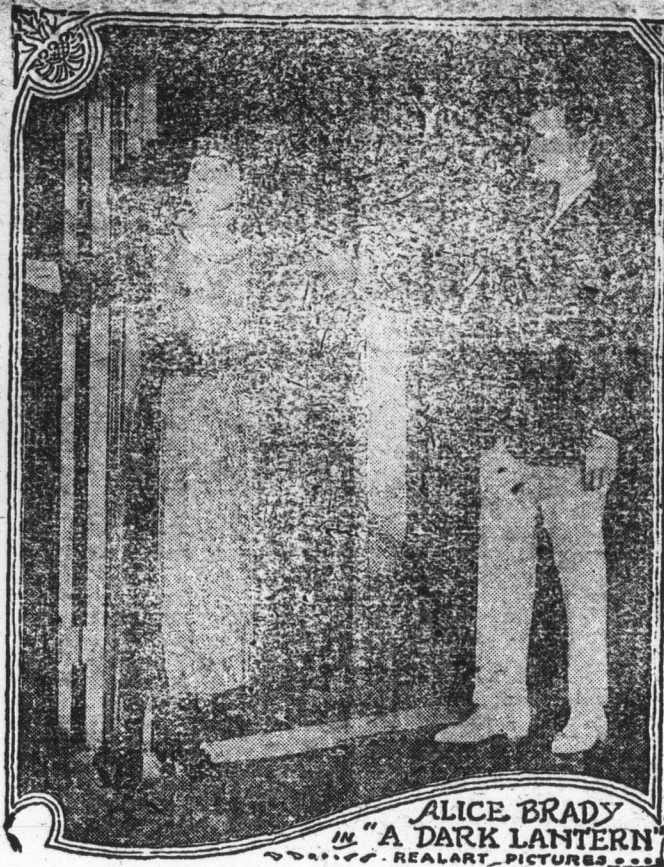
Mrs Jacob Warren recently visited her daughter Mrs Walton Sheffield at Athens.

Mrs Thos. Franklin, and Master Evriett, are in Brockville for the week end, visiting Master Taylor Franklin.

Mr and Mrs Joe Kirk have moved to Ross Purvis farm.

Mrs F. Fortune and Miss Orma and Mr Arthur Fortune, spent, an evening last week at Mr W. H. Rowsome, Athens.

Miss Laura Ferguson has returned to Yonge Mills after spending



Town Hall, Athens, Thursday May 25

"A POOR MARRIED MAN" Is Well Received.

The play A poor Married Man which was given under the auspices of the Women's Institute, in the town hall Monday 16th. inst. was a very great success' drawing its audience from the town and outside points. Prescott and Brockville, as well as nearby villages, were well represented. The

house was filled to the doors and each one taking part seemed to enter into the spirit of it and portrayed the characters which they represented to perfection rivaling professionals.

The stage was artistically decorated and formed a delightful background which added not a little to the beauty of the whole.

Excellent music was furnished by local talent. Proceeds \$162.95

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Professor John B. Wise—A Poor Married Man..... John Donnelly
 Doctor Matthew Graham—A Country Physician..... W. H. Morris
 Billy Blake—A Popular College Boy..... Austin G. L. Tribute
 Jupiter Jackson—A Black Trump..... Stanley Howard
 Mrs. Iona Ford—Some Mother-in-law..... Mrs. W. H. Morris
 Zoie—Her Charming Daughter..... Miss Mildred Sherridan
 June Graham—A Little Freshman..... Miss Georgie Robeson
 Rosalind Wilson—A College Reporter..... Miss Mary Lyons

the past week at Mr J. A. Herbison. Miss Alma Purvis spent a day last week in Brockville.

Miss Maggie Scott of Lansdowne spent Sunday at her home here.

Mrs Arden Warren spent a day last week at Mr Ira Tennants Caintown.

Miss Gertrude Scott, Pooles Resort spent the week end at her home here.

Mr and Mrs Harold R. Fortune Glen Elbe were recent visitors at Mr Francis Fortunes.

A very quiet marriage took place on Wednesday morning April 27, 1921 when the Rev. A. W. Gardener Presbyterian Minister of Lyn united in holy bonds of Matrimony, Myrtle youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs James S. Purvis, Junetown, to Mr Leslie S. Gibson, second son of Mr O. L. Gibson of Lyn.

The young couple were unattended and the bride who was formerly nurse in training in the Belleville General Hospital, looked very nice in a suit of navy blue botony serge with a blue and grey braded georgetta blouse and a black mohair hat. Immediately after the ceremony Mr and Mrs Gibson motored to Brockville, where they took the afternoon train for points East. After a weeks honey moon they will return to the grooms home West of Lyn

OBITUARY

H. W. Coleman

The funeral of H. W. Coleman was held Tuesday afternoon from his residence, 121 Pine street where service was conducted by Rev. A. F. Cecil Whalley, in the presence of relatives and sympathizing friends. Members of Sussex lodge, No. 5. A. F. and A. M. attended and the pallbearers were members of this body. The remains were conveyed by the C. N. R. train to Athens where members of the local Masonic Lodge, A. F. and A. M. took charge of the funeral, meeting the corpse in a body at the station and escorting it to the cemetery where the service was under the Masonic Order, Bros. B. Brown, B. Hayes, W. H. Jacob, J. A. Rowsome, A. Parish, and W. D. Thomas acting as pallbearers Bro. Bilby, W. M. of Sus-

sex Lodge, Brockville, was in attendance and assisted in the ceremony at the grave.

Eibert D. Hunter

Word was received by Rev. H. H. Hillis of the death, on Saturday last, of Eibert D. Hunter, of Riverside, Cal.

Mr Hunter was born in the village of Toledo, being the youngest son of the late John Hunter. Here he spent his boyhood days. After attending the Athens High School for one year he took a position, in that village, as clerk in the drygoods store late of C. L. Lamb. Later he accepted a position in one of the large drygoods stores of the city of Belleville. After spending three or four years there he left some fifteen years ago, to accept a position in the Rouse Departmental store in Riverside, Cal; where at his death he occupied the position of manager of of the dry-goods department.

Besides being most successful in his short business career, Mr Hunter was most active in all Christian activities, being at one time president of the Young Peoples Society of the Presbyterian church; Belleville and for a number of years superintendent of the large Sunday school of the first Congregational church, Riverside. Wherever he went, by his kindly disposition and winning manner he gathered about him a host of friends who sincerely mourn his untimely death.

Eight years ago he was married to Miss Jennie Wiltse, Athens. Besides his wife there are left to mourn him, his aged mother and brother George of Riverside; also his brothers Will, and Milford, of Detroit, Mich. Thomas Hunter, of Toledo, is an Uncle of the deceased and Rev. H. Hunter Hillis, of Brockville a cousin.

Wiltse Lake

Mr Mike Hudson of this vicinity has purchased a new Ford car from H. Newsome Plum Hollow on Monday.

Mr and Mrs Mike Sack and Mr Earle Ashely of Brockville spent a few hours at the home of Mr and Mrs R. F. Moore on Sunday last.

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 By Appointment Phone 870

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Effective May 1st, following Summer Schedule will be in effect, giving excellent train connections to Toronto, Ottawa and 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. A. m.	11.20 a. m.
3.15 P. M.	11.56 A. M.
4.40 P. M.	6.40 P. M.

Departures.	Arrivals.
7 A. M.	8 10 P. M.

For rates and particulars apply to, GEO. R. 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
Christ Church, Athens—
 Trinity Sunday
 8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
 11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
 2.15 Sunday School
 3 p.m.—Evening prayer.
St. Paul's, Delta—
 9.30 a.m.—Sunday School.
 7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor
Plum Hollow—
 Sunday School 10.30
 Morning Service 11 A. M.
Athens—
 11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
 Evening Service—7.30
 Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

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