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Furniture and Undertaker
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The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 11

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, December 2 1920

5 Cents Per Copy

Pianos

We sell both Bell and Dominion Pianos

Organs

For those who prefer an Organ we recommend a Bell or Dominion.

Phonographs

If you haven't heard the Brunswick, do so before you buy---It's O.K.

Farms We have several good farms in the vicinity of Athens for sale and we consider the price is very reasonable---If you want a farm we can save you time and money.

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

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

Should you have any idea of holding a sale during the coming fall, they would very much appreciate being given an opportunity of taking care of the business for you. The manager will be glad to attend your sale personally, and assist in any way feasible.

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

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

Hear the New Victor Records while you are enjoying a dish of Ice Cream at E. C. Tribute's.

All Laundry Soap 10c Bar at the Bazaar.

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

Stock Clearing Sale of Millinery—All Fall and Winter models at Special Prices until close of season. Your inspection invited—Cora O. Gray, Millner, Main St., Athens.

All Suits and Overcoats reduced in price at H. H. Arnold's.

Call at McLean's Grocery if you want something extra in the Meat Line—Ask for the manager of the Meat Dept.

Life Buoy Rubbers, best Rubber Goods made, sold at H. H. Arnold's.

LOST—Child's Heart Shaped Locket, date of July 27, 1915, on back. Kindly return to Willa Morris, Reporter Office.

Holiness Movement Church—Services as follows Sunday School at 1 p. m. Preaching service at 2 Prayer meeting on Friday night Dec. 10 th, 1920 at the home of Mc Chancey Blanchard, at 7. P. M. A cordial welcome is extended to all to worship with us. A. D. Dewar, Pastor.

Mr. H. Taplin of Ottawa spent Friday and Saturday in Athens guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackland.

Mrs. Mellville Morrow and little daughter Fern are guests of the formers sister, Mrs. W. H. Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Arden Warren, Junctown, were guests on Monday of Mr and Mrs. Walton Sheffield.

Miss Phillips, is a guest of her sister Mrs. W. C. Town.

The Methodist Sunday School is preparing their usual xmas. concert.

Miss Pearl Jones was a visitor at her home here over the A. H. S. commencement.

Miss Ollie Tenant is enjoying her vacation at her home at Junctown and with friends at Laedowne.

Mr. A. R. Brown has purchased the property on corner Maine and Reid St.

Many of the former students of the A. H. S. were home for the Commencement.

Miss Edith Mackie, teacher at Elgin spent the week end at her home at Elvida.

Mrs. D. G. Peat, has returned home after an extended visit with friends in Western Ontario.

Mr. A. E. Donovan, Ex-M.P.P. acted as Chairman of the Managing Committee, chairman of the Finance Committee and Treasurer of The Conservative Provincial Convention, held in Toronto on the 1 st and 2 nd of December.

Miss Marion Cornell is home for a short visit with her mother.

During the past week Mr. H. R. Knowlton has had a Delco Electric Lighting Plant installed, and will shortly have his Optical Parlor fitted with full electrical equipment, which will be second to none in efficiency when completed. Mr. Knowlton is to be congratulated upon his progressive spirit.

Members of the Women's Institute, as well as representatives from Addison and Greenbush, were present on Sat. 27 th, at the Regular Monthly meeting. A report by the president of the Annual Convention of the Federal Board held recently in Toronto was listened to with marked interest. Mrs. Yates makes her remarks so clear and practical that all must be filled with the knowledge of the importance of the work with which we are privileged to be identified as members of the Women's Institute. A very interesting and instructive address was given by Rev'd V. O. Boyle M. A. on "The Influence of Babylonian Culture" which was made the more impressive by lantern views put on by J. E. Buchell M. A. The musical numbers included a vocal Solo, "Love is a Rose" sung very sweetly by Mrs. Lamb. Santa Claus has sent word to the Athens' Institute that he will meet the Athens' kiddies at the Institute rooms on Tues. 3 p. m. Dec. 28 th. Just what he has in store for them we will likely hear from him later on but he assures them a jolly good time so be sure to come and bring your parents.

On Friday evening last, a large crowd assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowsome, Athens, to spend a few hours in social intercourse with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Breece and daughter Beatrice, who are about to leave their old home to take up residence in Aylmer, Ont. The evening was spent in games and music after which an address was read by Miss M. Gibson, and at the proper time Messrs. W. Sheffield and E. Rowsome presented Mr. and Mrs. Breece and daughter with a handsome quarter cut oak Book-Case and Secretary. (ADDRESS NEXT WEEK)



A Sanitary Odorless Closet is essentially a cold weather necessity in every home.

Every household is entitled to the protection against ill-health and inconvenience that the Sanitary Odorless provides. Our literature is free for the asking, or call and see one at the store.

STOVES! RANGES!! HEATERS!!!
Stoves Axes Saws

THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

THOMPSON'S

Choice Seasonable GROCERIES

Genuine Grecian Dry Cleaned Currants (new stock) per pound package 29c
Bonners Muscatel Seeded Raisins per lb. pkg 25c
California Loose Muscatel Raisins, special, per lb. 22c
Bonners Special Pack Seedless Raisins (new stock) lb. 55c
Wagstaff Mixed Drained Peel, (ready cut) lb. pkg. 65c
English Mixed Drained Peel, Diamond Brand 1/2 lb. 45c
Gorman Eckhart (whole and ground) Pure Spices per package 10c and 15c
Cooking Molasses (Red Fox Brand) per Tin 15c
Ginger Bread Molasses (Choice West India) per tin 30c
Black Strap in bulk, per lb. 08c

Special Reduced Prices on all Laundry Soaps and Table Syrups

Joseph Thompson

Athens Ontario

Furriers Since 1888

CRAIG'S

Offer For the Next 10 Days a
25 Per Cent Reduction

— ON ALL —

Manufactured Furs, Men's Clothing
Hats and Furnishings
Women's Ready-to-Wear

This Includes Our Entire Stock of High-class Merchandise

Here a few of the Special Bargains in the FUR DEPARTMENT :

Hudson Seal Coats of the choicest quality, handsomely lined with Pussy Willow regular \$330.00 now **\$247.50**

Hudson Seal Coats, made from selected skins, Shawl Collar, with Cuffs of Alaska Sable, regular \$495.00, now **\$371.25**

Hudson Electric or French Seal Coats, beautifully lined with figured poplin regular \$357.00, now **\$268.50**

Hair Seal Coats, with Australian Wallaby Collar and Cuffs, poplin lined, regular \$154.00, now **\$123.75**

Russian Pony Coats, of choicest quality, large Shawl Collar and Cuffs, Australian Opposum, regular \$385.00, now **\$288.75**

Choice Quality Bocharen Coats, regular \$80.00, now **\$60.00**

All other departments throughout the store show similar reductions

The Robert Craig Co. Ltd.
BROCKVILLE

Surpassing all others in Delicacy and Fragrance "SALADA" TEA

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

A Little Surprise for Mabel

BY CHARLES H. SMITH.

If you should ask anyone in Veronica who owned the best farm in that vicinity they would undoubtedly answer "John Brown." And if you cared to listen they would tell you all about his one hundred and sixty acres of gently-rolling fertile soil equipped with fine buildings, good silos, new fences and the latest labor-saving devices known to modern agriculture. All of which would be true.

Ever since he had married five years ago and moved on his own farm John Brown had striven to make it one of the best farms in Veronica county. Unhindered by the traditions of early farming he had been quick to grasp each new idea as soon as it was worth had been proved and so it was that his neighbors judged his farm to be one of the best-equipped farms in that section of the country. John Brown was a leader. If he installed a new device of any kind it must be right, declared his neighbors, for John knew what he was doing.

But there was one place on his farm that was not up to date. And alas! that was his own home. Just before he had been married he had collected a rather nondescript assortment of furniture—most of it old and second-hand—and Mabel had loyally said that she would make it do until they got a start. But now they had a start—a fine prospect ahead of them—and the old furniture still remained in the house with no new additions. Progressive as he was in getting the latest machinery and conveniences around the barns, John hardly gave his own living quarters a serious thought. He was comfortable, and that was sufficient. His home produced no revenue and his thoughts were concentrated entirely upon the revenue end of the farm. After everything was perfected around the buildings, and all debts were paid, then he might give his attention to his home and furnish it with the same thoroughness he had his barns. Probably he would have done this, too, in time.

Since the first year of their marriage his pretty little wife, Mabel, had confided to him her longing for pretty furniture—and a piano. But never insistently. It was "John, dear, wouldn't this bedroom look lovely with an ivory dresser, bed and dressing-table—and a green velvet rug? I just wish we could afford to have it!" Or, "John, don't you wish we could furnish our living-room in mahogany? And if we could only have a piano, too! I'd just like it so much! Oh, I'm afraid I'll forget how to play before we can afford to have one."

And John would patiently explain how necessary it was that he should get this or that for the barn or that he had some bills almost due, telling her how he'd like to get all of these things for her if only he could afford to buy them. But some day, some day she should have all the pretty things that she wanted. Mabel would sigh a little, re-arrange the old furniture as prettily as she could and try to content herself with promises of the future. But at times her longing would get the better of her and then she would bury her face on John's big shoulder and say, "Dear, don't you think you can afford to get our pretty furniture soon now?" And John would always answer, "Yes, Mabel Girl—pretty soon."

But five years had slipped by and no new furniture had been bought. Then one afternoon the little wife had gently asked that same question. And John, as always, had answered, "Yes, Mabel—soon now," and had explained how he must have a new gasoline engine so that he could have more power to run his machinery, which would take about all of his cash. Seeing how disappointed she was he had tried to cheer her up by telling her that the new furniture would be there much sooner than she expected. And then he had driven to the city for the new gasoline engine.

The next afternoon a big van drove up laden with furniture. When Mrs. Mabel Brown saw it turn in the yard her heart beat fast with anticipation. The driver descended from his seat and knocked at the door. She flew to it and jerked it open.

"Is this where Mr. John Brown lives?" asked the driver.

"Yes."

"Well, I've brought the load of furniture he ordered yesterday," replied the man. "Where do you want it unloaded?"

So John—Dear Old John, had surprised her by saying nothing about getting the furniture but going to town and having it sent out! Now she knew what he meant when he had said that it would be there sooner than she expected! It was so good of him! She would show him how happy it made her when he came in that night.

"Oh! Unload it on the front porch!" she finally exclaimed after partially recovering from her surprise.

Then she went to a point of vantage on the lawn and seating herself watched the burly driver and his assistant unload the big van. John certainly knew just what she wanted—the old dear! The ivory bed-room suite brought a series of delighted little exclamations of admiration from her as the men unloaded each piece. And when they began carrying the different pieces which went to make up the beautiful mahogany living-room suite she could scarcely contain herself. And there were other pieces of furniture that she hadn't even mentioned to John—but they were just what she liked! Another bedroom suite in walnut! Some pretty wicker porch furniture—a settee and three rockers! Suddenly a brilliant thought came to her. Why not move in all the furniture and have it all arranged in the different rooms when John came in to supper? To be sure, it was rather heavy work for such a little woman but then, she could get the furniture men to place the heavier pieces. And wouldn't John be pleased. Jumping up she ran up to the men.

"Would you men please help me to place this furniture in the house? I'll be glad to pay you for it if you will," she said appealingly.

For a second the men hesitated. This wasn't part of their job. Then one of them spoke up: "Sure, Miss, we'll be glad to help you."

When John Brown stepped on his back porch that evening a vision in white flew to him, two small white arms wound themselves tightly around his neck and a dozen kisses were rained upon his tanned face in quick succession. The attack almost took his breath away.

"John! You Old Dear! Why didn't you tell me you were going to do it? I just love you, Sweetheart!"

And then another hug that threatened John's vertebrae and some more quick kisses and taking him by the arm she quickly pulled him into the house.

"Isn't it lovely, John dear?" she asked when she had piloted him through the kitchen into the living-room with the new mahogany furniture all tastefully arranged. "When the delivery man drove in the yard and asked if Mr. John Brown lived here I knew right away what you'd done. But when he unloaded all these lovely things—just exactly what I wanted—well, I was the happiest girl in all the world, Dearest. And I just got the men to help me settle the house and surprise you, John dear. Now come and see our other rooms. Oh! It's all so pretty! You're so good to me."

She gave him a quick little kiss and then slipping her small arm around him led him to see the ivory bedroom suite, which had particularly delighted her.

If Mabel had not been so supremely happy she might have noticed the look of surprise on her husband's face when she bustled him in and showed him the new furniture. But happily she didn't and so her happiness was unalloyed. For the fact is that John Brown had not bought a penny's worth of furniture and had never even seen this particular assortment before. While his little brown-eyed wife was so happily displaying the new things, he was trying to solve the enigma. Suddenly he remembered of hearing about a young fellow named John Brown who had just been married and was moving on the Wentworth Farm a mile south. That was it! The young bridegroom

had ordered the furniture sent out to the Wentworth Farm from Minyon City and the driver had made a mistake due to the likeness in names and had delivered it to the wrong house. And the furniture was all arranged in his house. He wanted Mabel to have it. He hadn't realized before how much it meant to her.

"John, why don't you say something? Don't you like the way I have everything arranged?" asked Mabel noticing his silence.

"It's—it's fine, Mabel Girl. You've done just fine. Everything looks great," he replied trying to appear enthusiastic.

"I'm so glad you like it. You do, don't you?" she asked again, wishing to be reassured once more.

"You bet I like it. It's all right," answered John as he macked his brain to figure out how he could make it "all right."

The next morning he drove over to Minyon City and hunted up the firm that had delivered the furniture to his home by mistake and after some explanation and a little diplomacy he persuaded the dealer to allow him to keep the entire order and send the other John Brown a duplicate order. After paying the bill he drove to another store and after careful consideration made one purchase, stipulating delivery that afternoon. Then he drove home. When he turned into the yard Mabel was on the front porch sitting in one of the new wicker rockers reading a book.

"John dear," she called to him, "You didn't tell me that you were going away."

"Well, Mabel, I just had to go to the city and give that man a calling down for not delivering your new piano with the rest of the things. But it's all right. It will be here this afternoon," replied John laughingly.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.



Penny Savers.

A stitch in time saves nine; not stitches alone, but sometimes dollars. A pretty cap for baby can be made out of the tops of white silk stockings. Interline the cap with sheet cotton.

The tops of woolen socks make good, warm wristlets. Pillow-cases of tubing will wear much longer if the bottom seam is cut out and sewed again, after folding them so that the sides come in the centre.

Baby's shoes can be patched nicely by applying a neat piece of surgeon's cast plaster, slightly warming it. Let the shoes stand over night, then polish with a liquid shoe-polish.

Men's old suspenders, washed and ironed, and stitched together if too narrow, make good firm belting for women's one-piece dresses, not crumpling as ordinary belting does.

When pearl buttons look dull and old, dip them first in olive oil, then in any good nail powder and let stand over night. In the morning, polish the buttons with the wrong side of an old kid glove.

An old plush coat will furnish sufficient material for a warm and pretty muff and stole. It is an easy matter to join the ends of a strip of the plush and slip it over a ready-made "muff bed" or foundation.

The thin strips in the front of open-faced envelopes much used nowadays by business firms are excellent for mending torn places in sheet music or books.

Do not throw away the tops of old shoes. They make excellent interlinings for iron holders. Make the holders oval in shape, and both cover and lining the same size. Stitch them firmly around the edge by machine.

Preparing Wool for a Comforter.

I want to tell our readers how I prepare the wool for comforters. A six-pound fleece is considered about the right amount for an ordinary-sized comforter. I open the fleece and carefully pick out any loose chaff or straw, then I put it in a suds in the washing machine, adding a tablespoon of washing soda. I have the water as hot as the hands can bear, and wash for five minutes, then put in another soapy water the same temperature as the first. Stir the wool thoroughly then squeeze it out and drop it into warm water in which a little mild white soap has been dissolved. Now pick out any dirt that may be seen, squeeze out again and put into perfectly clear warm water. Squeeze as dry as you can and place the wool on a sheet and lay out on the grass in the sun to dry. Never twist the wool to get the water out, as that will make it much harder to pick.

While it is drying I pick out any pieces of dirt that remain and put it on to another dry cloth. Sometimes it will be dry at the end of one day, but if not I spread it out in an upstairs room to finish drying. The wool is then ready to work on. I sometimes have to loosen it up nicely and card it with the common wool carders, putting a small bunch of the wool on one carder and combing it the opposite way with the other one. This may seem like a lot of work, but when you see the pile of snow white wool, you will feel repaid for the trouble.

Surprises for the Holidays. Plenty to eat and something different from what they get at home are

Some pack the meat in oats or corn, while others even pack in dry wood ashes. The outside of the paper or bag in which the meat is wrapped should be treated with a paste made of glue, lime and water, or white-wash. After this has been done the package should be left in a dry, dark place.

Do a Good Turn. How many we find in this workaday world. Whose aim is to plot and to plan To keep others down, and refuse, with a frown, To do a good turn when they can.

It is easy for those who have riches galore To prove helpful, but give me the man Who is ready each day to go out of his way To do a good turn if he can.

Though you're often hard pushed and have little to spare, And practical help you must have, A kind word or a smile will prove welcome the while, So do a good turn when you can.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

BUY "DIAMOND DYES" DON'T RISK MATERIAL

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye any material without breaking, fading or running. Druggists has color card—Take no other dye!

MANLEY'S DANCE ORCHESTRA TORONTO acknowledged to be the best in Canada. Any number of musicians desired. Write, wire or phone Al. Manley, 65 Ozark Cres., Toronto, for open dates.

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

"Kaybee" SCENTED RED CEDAR CHESTS Absolutely moth-proof and wonderfully handsome pieces of furniture. Direct from manufacturer to you. Write for free illustrated literature. Eureka Refrigerator Co., Limited Owen Sound, Ont.

You want him good and healthy You want him big and strong. Then give him a pure wool jersey Made by his friend, Bob Long. Let him romp with all his vigor He's the best boy in the land, And he'll always be bright and smiling. If he wears a Bob Long Brand.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, Etc.

World's Rainfall. The total annual rainfall upon all the land of the globe amounts to 29,347 cubic miles, and of this quantity 6,524 cubic miles drains off through rivers to the sea.

A cubic mile of river water weighs 4,205,650,000 tons, and carries in solution an average of about 420,000 tons of solids. In all, about 2,735,000,000 tons of solid matter are thus carried annually to the ocean.

MAKE YOUR OWN RUGS WITH OLD RAGS

Making hooked, or drawn-in, rugs is fascinating work, easy to learn, simply pulling loops of rag or yarn through a burlap pattern with a rug hook, which you can actually learn to do in a few minutes, and with a little practice you can make your cast-off clothing, underwear, and blankets into beautiful rugs.

This work is not a fad, as we have been making patterns for these rugs continuously since 1892. A rug hook, 25c, and one of our small door-mat patterns, 18 x 22 inches, stamped in colors on strong burlap, 35c, total outlay 60c, will start you. We pay postage on both. Easy directions for hooking will be sent with your pattern, if you ask for them.

We also make Garrett's Rug Hooker, a little machine weighing six ounces, for making rugs faster. Our design sheet showing six sizes of rug patterns, and booklet about Garrett's Rug Hooker sent free on request. JOHN B. GARRETT 2 Kempt St., New Glasgow, N.S.

A novel way to serve the ice cream is in the form of a clown's head. For this an ice cream cone is set jauntily on the top of a ball of cream, and features marked on the latter with small chocolate candies for the eyes, strips of dates for nose, and a piece of cherry for the mouth.

A snow man is also popular. One delectable one I saw at a party was made of two balls of ice cream, one on top of the other, the smaller one for the head and the larger for the body. The arms were of stick candy, there was a row of red candy buttons down the front, cloves formed the eyes and a cherry the mouth.

By the aid of fine wire all sorts of funny little creatures may be fashioned. With almonds for feet, figs for the body, marshmallows traced with chocolate features and hair for the head, peanuts and raisins for arms and hands, and a piece of fig for a hat, a very good-looking and equally good-tasting little fellow may be brought into existence. It will really be a very hard matter to decide whether to keep him or eat him.

Storing Cured Meats.

If you want to keep meat over a long period it should be first thoroughly cured, well smoked, and dried on the surface. After smoking hang it in a cool, dry place for a few days and then properly pack in salt or cloth and pack in

Become a SPECIALIST OF CHIROPRACTIC Enroll With the CANADIAN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE 757 Dovercourt Road (at Bloor), Toronto. Write for free information.

We're Taller in the Morning. The difference between your height in the morning and your height at night is very small, but the fact remains that you are a little taller in the morning than at any other time.

The explanation of this: The backbone of the human being consists of a number of small bones, or vertebrae, and between each bone there is a disc made of cartilage. The use served by this small disc is to lessen the shock the would otherwise be felt in moving.

After being in an upright position for many hours the weight of the body tends to squeeze these discs, thus making them flatter and to a small extent reducing the total height.

During the night they resume their natural thickness by means of their elasticity and so stretch the backbone to its full length.

In this way we may be said to be a little taller the first thing in the morning.

After All.

After all, to be living, To be part of it all, to be Something of all the giving, Something of all we see, Something of all that's glowing In the world around us, dear— And all to be living.

Now, this moment, and here! What if the dreams do shatter, What if the dust does rise; What if the small things matter, What if the spirit cries! Something in all makes even The joy and the sadness true; Storms may shadow our heaven, But skies next day are blue, Just to be part of the effort.

A seed in the growth of time, A bubble of bloom in the weather; A breath of the morning's rime; God, it is worth the anguish Just to be living and part Of the beautiful world whose singing Is a song in the heart.

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This work is not a fad, as we have been making patterns for these rugs continuously since 1892. A rug hook, 25c, and one of our small door-mat patterns, 18 x 22 inches, stamped in colors on strong burlap, 35c, total outlay 60c, will start you. We pay postage on both. Easy directions for hooking will be sent with your pattern, if you ask for them.

We also make Garrett's Rug Hooker, a little machine weighing six ounces, for making rugs faster. Our design sheet showing six sizes of rug patterns, and booklet about Garrett's Rug Hooker sent free on request. JOHN B. GARRETT 2 Kempt St., New Glasgow, N.S.

A novel way to serve the ice cream is in the form of a clown's head. For this an ice cream cone is set jauntily on the top of a ball of cream, and features marked on the latter with small chocolate candies for the eyes, strips of dates for nose, and a piece of cherry for the mouth.

A snow man is also popular. One delectable one I saw at a party was made of two balls of ice cream, one on top of the other, the smaller one for the head and the larger for the body. The arms were of stick candy, there was a row of red candy buttons down the front, cloves formed the eyes and a cherry the mouth.

By the aid of fine wire all sorts of funny little creatures may be fashioned. With almonds for feet, figs for the body, marshmallows traced with chocolate features and hair for the head, peanuts and raisins for arms and hands, and a piece of fig for a hat, a very good-looking and equally good-tasting little fellow may be brought into existence. It will really be a very hard matter to decide whether to keep him or eat him.

Storing Cured Meats.

If you want to keep meat over a long period it should be first thoroughly cured, well smoked, and dried on the surface. After smoking hang it in a cool, dry place for a few days and then properly pack in salt or cloth and pack in



Abolish Blue Monday

Are you discouraged with the color of your wash?

Next week use

KEEN'S OXFORD BLUE.

You will find that your wash will have that pure, snowy whiteness that is only to be obtained by the use of Keen's Oxford Blue.

Sold by all dealers.

MAGOR, SON & CO., Limited Montreal Toronto Canadian Agents.



Have Your Cleaning Done By Experts.

Clothing, household draperies, linen and delicate fabrics can be cleaned and made to look as fresh and bright as when first bought.

Cleaning and Dyeing

Is Properly Done at Parker's.

It makes no difference where you live; parcels can be sent in by mail or express. The same care and attention is given the work as though you lived in town.

We will be pleased to advise you on any question regarding Cleaning or Dyeing. WRITE US.

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

SINN FEINERS START WORK IN ENGLAND BY FIRING LIVERPOOL

Twelve Cotton Warehouses and Several Timber Yards Destroyed—Policemen trying to Interfere Are Fired At.

London, Nov. 28.—The firing of twelve warehouses and six timber yards in Liverpool last night, the flames raging until a late hour today and causing an enormous destruction, means that the Sinn Fein has opened its campaign of counter-reprisals in England.

Despite the statements of Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons that plots of outrages had been discovered in Lancashire, the public was thrilled with surprise when the Sunday editions announced that wholesale incendiarism had begun, under streamer heads reading, "Sinn Fein opens war in England."

A fierce red glow hung all night long over the north and south ends of Liverpool and the suburb of Bootle as fire fighters from the city and neighboring towns battled desperately with a chain of conflagrations.

The fires were started systematically between eight and nine o'clock at night, and reports of fresh outbreaks of fire reached the fire department every few minutes. The arson gangs, four or five strong, worked methodically with special implements, with which the strongest bolts and locks were forced and the various premises saturated with gasoline.

In each case one man acted as sentry while another forced an entry, the remaining two or three starting the blaze. Most of the premises which were attacked were gutted, including great cotton warehouses six floors high, where the property damage ran into millions of dollars.

The incendiaries are described as athletic, well-built youths, and the authorities have no doubt they came from Ireland bent on the destruction of every industrial edifice in Lancashire.

Two clashes occurred between the firebugs and the police. While a brigade was fighting flames at Sparling and Jordan Street a youth named

Ward warned the police that two men were lurking in the darkness near another warehouse, the lock of which they had cut. At the appearance of the police the incendiaries bolted, one of them firing a shot, which missed the policeman, but struck Ward above the heart, killing him instantly. The assassin escaped, but a civilian grappled with a confederate, who when arrested, it is stated, spoke with a strong Irish brogue. He refused to give any details as to his identity.

London, Nov. 29.—Fifteen bodies of auxiliary cadets who were killed near Kilmichael have been taken to Macroom, about 20 miles from Cork, from where they will probably be sent to London. The dead men were members of a party of 17 under Inspector Craik, who left Macroom at 3.30 Sunday afternoon in two motor lorries for patrol duty. A few miles out of Macroom they were attacked from ambush by 100 men. The attack occurred at 10.30 Sunday night. Besides the 15 dead, one is missing, and the other, and probably only survivor, is badly wounded.

The arms and ammunition of the cadets as well as the lorries were burned by the attacking party.

Despatches relating to the killing of 15 auxiliary police cadets near Kilmichael were read in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, during the course of the Irish debate today. The party which ambushed the cadets consisted of from 80 to 100 men, all dressed in khaki and wearing steel trench helmets. They fired from both sides of the road on the lorries and also directed an enflading fire straight down.

By force of arms some of the men had been disarmed and brutally murdered; their bodies were rifled of all money and valuables, and even clothing was taken from the corpses. Arms and ammunition were also taken and the lorries burned.

No Conciliation Till Reign of Terror Ends

A despatch from London says:—The Irish problem again was brought up in the House of Commons on Thursday and the question of conciliation between the Irish people was raised. Premier Lloyd George, giving his opinion in the matter, declared:

"I have always been convinced that no policy of conciliation is possible in Ireland until the reign of terror has been broken, for the very obvious reason that men in Ireland who would be prepared to enter into negotiations at the present time are in terror of their lives and cannot do so freely."

American Relief Reaches China

A despatch from Anping says:—The first American relief supplies for the Chinese famine sufferers, sent from Manila civilians and foreigners in the Philippines, reached this country town in Western China, 200 miles from Tientsin, on Armistice Day evening.

Forty-eight hours later all the 5,342 sacks of grain and clothing were stored in the Confucian Temple, which the Rev. F. J. Griffith obtained as a granary.

BRITAIN HOLDS CONTROL IN EAST

Constantine to Regain Throne Only as Ally of Britain and France.

Geneva, Nov. 29.—Great Britain will continue to control the situation in the Near East, and former King Constantine will not only resume the throne of Greece, but will become the ally of his former enemies, France and England. This will keep Greece as a bulwark of British power in the Near Orient.

These, according to Paris observers arriving here, are the principal results of the first London conference, which resulted as forecast in cable despatches of Saturday, in the utter defeat of the French policy, which sought to build up French influence in Turkey.

The future of Turkey, may, however, remain in the same situation as during the war, for France declares that she will not sign the Sevres treaty, and will not insist on its ratification by Turkey.

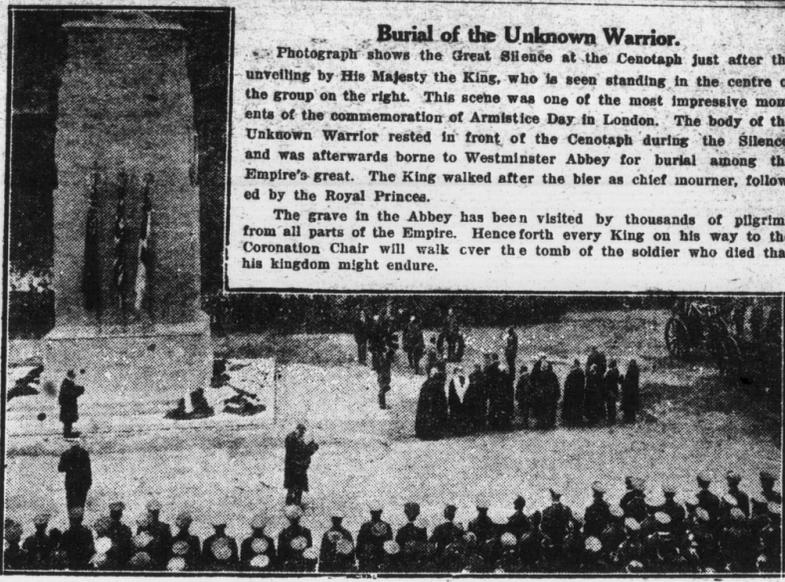
It is understood that the Greek army will continue to protect Smyrna and to occupy Thrace, supported as before by financial aid from Great Britain, and probably from France, if she can find the cash.

Germans Delivered 2,186,968 Tons Coal in Oct.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Reparations Commission announces that the German deliveries of coal during October amounted to 2,186,968 tons. Of this amount France received 1,520,334 tons; Italy, 272,864; Belgium, 265,770; Luxembourg, 128,000.

West Scotland Increases Guards

Glasgow, Nov. 29.—Police authorities here and at other places in West Scotland are strengthening the guards about public buildings, docks and harbors, as it is estimated that there are more than ten thousand members of the Sinn Fein living here.



Burial of the Unknown Warrior.

Photograph shows the Great Silence at the Cenotaph just after the unveiling by His Majesty the King, who is seen standing in the centre of the group on the right. This scene was one of the most impressive moments of the commemoration of Armistice Day in London. The body of the Unknown Warrior rested in front of the Cenotaph during the Silence, and was afterwards borne to Westminster Abbey for burial among the Empire's great. The King walked after the bier as chief mourner, followed by the Royal Princes.

The grave in the Abbey has been visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the Empire. Henceforth every King on his way to the Coronation Chair will walk over the tomb of the soldier who died that his kingdom might endure.

FOUR KILLED, SEVEN INJURED IN GRAND TRUNK WRECK AT TORONTO

Freight Train Crashed Into Six Derailed Coaches of Toronto-Montreal Express, Which Had Left the Tracks Owing to a Split Rail.

A despatch from Toronto says:—At least four people were killed and seven injured when a westbound freight train crashed into the sides of the derailed cars of Grand Trunk passenger train No. 16, bound from Toronto to Montreal, about midnight on Thursday night, just at the easterly limits of York yards. One of the killed was Nathaniel Brown, Pullman car porter, of Montreal.

Passenger No. 16, the Grand Trunk's fast Toronto-Montreal express, pulled out of the Union Station at eleven o'clock Thursday night. Most of her passengers were from Montreal. Just east of York Station the baggage car was derailed, as the result, it is believed, of a split rail. This pulled the three-day coaches and three of the seven Pullmans off the rails also.

Almost at the instant a westbound freight pounded down the adjoining track. The engineer of the freight locomotive made frantic efforts to apply his brakes, but without success, the big compound plowing into the wreckage which had been thrown over the westbound track.

The three day coaches escaped without serious damage and so far as is known, none of the passengers in them were injured. The first Pull-

man, however, was tilted well over and the freight locomotive tore the entire side out of this car. It was in this Pullman that most of the victims were.

The second and third sleepers were badly damaged, but it is believed no one among their passengers was seriously injured. The following cars escaped unscathed.

A hurry call was immediately sent to police and railway headquarters and doctors, nurses and ambulances were rushed to the scene. The disorder prevailing about the wreck was indescribable, but as fast as the injured could be removed from the wreckage they were given first aid and rushed to various hospitals.

Identified Killed.
NATHANIEL BROWN, Pullman car porter, Montreal.

Identified Injured.
W. H. WALLACE, Viking, Alta., head injuries.
ALFRED SNIDER, St. Jacob's, Ontario, back injuries.

W. M. R. GREGG, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A., hand badly crushed.
GEORGE HARRON, Listowel, back injuries.
GEORGE JOHNSON, 10 Dundas Avenue, injured about the head.

FOUNDER OF SINN FEIN ARRESTED

Plot Suspected to Blow Up Westminster.

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—The Daily Express discusses persistent rumors in Ireland that there is a Sinn Fein plot to destroy the Parliament buildings in London, as well as the Irish Office and other Government buildings.

There is no actual proof in official circles of such a plot, but the authorities are erecting barriers in Downing Street and other streets leading into Whitehall.

Authoritative information was given the Associated Press on Friday that the arrests of Arthur Griffin, founder of the Sinn Fein, and John MacNeill and E. J. Duggan, Sinn Fein members of Parliament, and others, was the prelude of a round-up of a number of well-known men either actually or believed to be connected with the Irish Republican movement. "Some form of interment is planned, and it is intended to hold the lot of them indefinitely," the correspondent was told.

The Londonderry employees of the Lough Swilly Railway at Donegal have decided to seek reinstatement. This will be the first breaking away from the Irish railwaymen, who decided some time ago not to carry armed forces of the Crown or munitions. The move was foreshadowed in speeches made by the Londonderry

representatives at last week's Trades Congress.

Another victim of the Croke Park battle of last Sunday died in a Dublin hospital on Thursday, making a total of 16 deaths from the raids by troops upon the football game.

Denis Carey, of Menagh, was taken from his lodgings into the street and riddled with bullets.

MOUNTED POLICE CAPTURED INDIAN

Who Had Eluded the Grasp of Provincial Police.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—There is a quite old-time touch to a story just given out by the Manitoba Provincial Police.

Louis Houle, an Indian of the Ebb and Flow Reserve, was arrested last October and sent to the Dauphin jail for a series of thefts. He was to stay 18 months, but on the second of November he escaped and went back to the reserve. The Provincial Police went after him, but the Indians put up a forcible resistance and they returned without the prisoner.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were appealed to, and a detachment went off to the reserve. They succeeded in bringing Houle back, but so far have not told how they secured him. Meantime the Provincial Police are taking steps to identify and punish the Indians who took part in the obstruction of the officers of the law.

Imperial Oil Company Files Leases

A despatch from Edmonton says:—Thirty-six thousand acres of oil leases were filed in the Grand Prairie Land Office on Thursday. It is understood that most of the filings were made on behalf of the Imperial Oil Company, the lands covered being near the British Columbia boundary.

Marks Spot Where March on Paris Halted

Senlis, France, Nov. 29.—In the hamlet of Louvres, a few kilometres south of here on the road to Paris, an obelisk some 12 feet high, surmounted by the statue of a French soldier, has just been unveiled. It marks the exact spot where, on September 7, 1914, the advance guard of the armies of von Kluck was brought to a halt a little less than 15 miles from Paris.

TRADE IN VICTORY BONDS TO BE OPEN

Securities Will Be Listed on Canadian Stock Exchange.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Trading in Victory bonds will henceforth be open and the Victory issues will be immediately listed for trading on the Canadian stock exchanges. This announcement was made by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, who arrived in Toronto Saturday afternoon. Sir Henry's statement is as follows:

"The control of Victory bonds has ceased. The control which has been exercised by the Stabilization Committee of the Victory Loan was made in proper performance of the promise made during the different Victory Loan campaigns.

"The Dominion Government securities are the best in the market and no price fluctuations affect the quality of the investment and the ability of Canada to redeem at par. It is undoubtedly in the comparative future the selling prices of the bonds will appreciate.

"It is very much to be hoped that the people of Canada will continue to hold the securities of the best country in the world to their great personal advantage.

"The stabilization has served a very useful purpose, but it is felt in view of the fact that the methods of control so general during the war period have been abandoned in so many countries and generally in Canada, that the control of the sale of Government securities should be ceased."

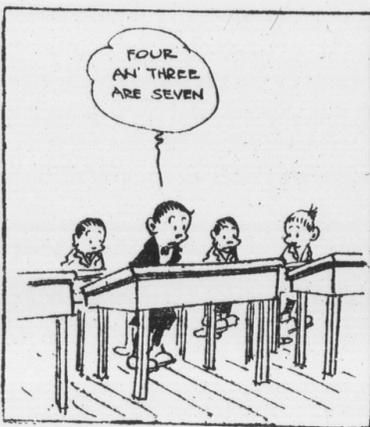
Stop Canadian Wheat Shipments

Washington, Nov. 29.—Response to the demands of the farmers and wheat growers throughout the country for legislation to protect them against the slump in price, Senators and representatives from the agricultural states to-day decided to hold a general conference here this week to draft measures to meet the threatened emergency.

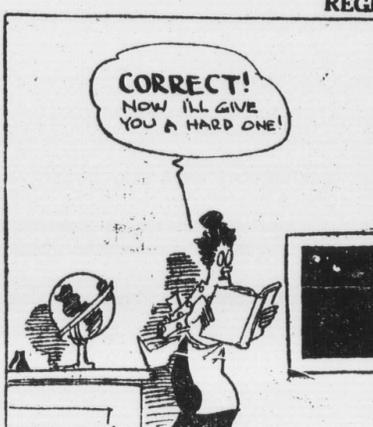
A tentative program of legislation agreed upon calls for the enactment of measures including extension of a credit to Germany of \$1,000,000,000 to provide a market in the country for surplus food and raw products from the United States and placing an embargo or a tariff on shipments of Canadian wheat into the United States to stop the flood now coming into the American markets.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 61 to 65c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 41 to 43c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 54c; fancy breakfast bacon, 54 to 60c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 58 to 64c.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.87; No. 2 Northern, \$1.86; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.78½.	Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 56½c; No. 3 CW, 52c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 47½c; No. 2 feed, 44½c.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.	Lard—Pure tallow, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29½ to 29¾c; prints, 31 to 31½c. Compound tallow, 29 to 21½c; tubs, 20½ to 22½c; pails, 21½ to 22½c; prints, 24 to 26c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 86½c; No. 4 CW, 76½c; rejected, 67½c; feed, 67½c.	Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 45 to 48c.	Choice heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11.75; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10; do, 900 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 800 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, com., \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$11.60 to \$12.25; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17; sheep, \$5 to \$8; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.75; do, weighed off cars, \$16; do, f.o.b., \$14.75; do country prices, \$15.	Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, 2nds, 55 to 58c; finest, 58 to 61c.
Manitoba flour—\$11.80, top patents; \$11.30, Government standard.	Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, sea-board.	Margarine—35 to 37c.	Eggs—No. 1, 66 to 68c; selects, 71 to 73c; new laid, in cartons, 85 to 90c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.	Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c; per lb., Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case; 5½-2½-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.	Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.	Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c; per lb., Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case; 5½-2½-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.



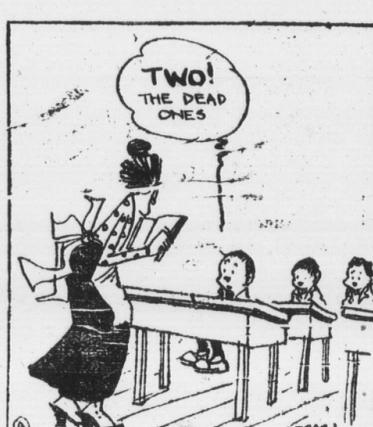
FOUR AND THREE ARE SEVEN



CORRECT! NOW I'LL GIVE YOU A HARD ONE!



IF THERE WERE FIVE FLIES ON THE TABLE AND YOU KILLED TWO HOW MANY WOULD BE LEFT?



TWO! THE DEAD ONES

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

The Athens Reporter
 ISSUES WEEKLY
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 \$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; \$2.00 when not so paid.
 United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year in advance; \$3.50 when charged.
ADVERTISING RATES
 Legal and Government Notices—10 cents per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch) for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
 Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$9.00 per year.
 Local Readers—10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line subsequent.
 Black Type Readers—15 cents per line for first insertion and 7 1/2 cents per line per subsequent insertion.
 Small Ads—Condensed ads such as: Lost, Stolen, Strayed, To Rent, For Sale, etc., 1 cent per word per insertion, with a minimum of 25 cents per insertion.
 Display Ads—40 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.
 Obituaries and In Memoriam—50c per line.
 Literary Poetry—10 cents per line.
 Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.
 William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

PROPAGANDA BY MOTION PICTURE

GROWTH OF MOTION PICTURE BUREAU

Educational Campaign Being Carried Into Rural Districts and City Theatres.

The present can well be called the era of the motion picture. Since it first burst upon the world it has revolutionized the trend of daily existence. It can surely be termed the most potent factor at the present day in the lives of the thousands who witness films every week, and its powers of influence are unlimited. Its educational value has been proven along many lines and as an instrument of propaganda it has proved a most effective medium in many phases of endeavor. One can estimate, for instance, the value of the film when applied to advertising a country's natural resources or furthering education along agricultural lines.

The Ontario Motion Picture Bureau has developed rapidly since its organization and done much valuable work in advertising the province elsewhere, as well as carrying an energetic educational campaign into the rural districts within its confines. At the end of 1919, the bureau had 200 excellent films, covering 82 different subjects, which appeared daily to audiences throughout Ontario and in several foreign cities. Over 700,000 persons, mainly residents of rural districts, witnessed these projections during the past 12 months. This year, a prominent motion picture company employed by the Bureau has been releasing two films per month, and these films circulate in from 300 to 400 Canadian theatres.

Since the beginning of 1919 to the end of the year, seven films have been produced for the Department of Public Works, four for the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, and forty for the Department of Agriculture. This accounted for a total of 1,938 projections. The Department of Agriculture utilized its district representatives, numbering nearly fifty, in presenting pictures to audiences nearly two thousand times, each representative being furnished with a complete motion picture equipment.

Create widespread interest. The motion picture enterprise of the Ontario Government has proved an unqualified success, even though yet in a stage of initial development. Demand for films comes from all quarters, distant provinces and the United States. Its films were used in United States military camps and in the Canadian Khaki University overseas. Five portable machines, with 28 reels, were employed in the Khaki University in England after the armistice. Valuable use of films was made at the various provincial fairs and exhibitions where huge audiences were, by their means, brought closely into contact with the most modern phases of agriculture, and demonstrations of helpful farm appliances were pictured. In addition, films were shown to more than 200 organizations, farmers' clubs, women's institutes, dairy and horticultural associations, motor leagues, teachers' conventions, etc.

Ontario, in this respect, has shown energy and enterprise and with results that have caused her to continue and extend the propaganda.

"No Surrender!"

The divine power within us is more than a match for any handicap or obstacle. It is because they realized this that thousands and thousands of people who were blind or deaf, crippled, or suffering from some other fearful handicap, succeeded in doing the seemingly "impossible" and rising to great heights of power and usefulness in the service of mankind. In their extremity they were turned in on themselves and forced to seek within the help which most of us seek only without. There they found limitless resources, divine strength—the real man, the real woman, that God made for success, not for failure.

Every time you surrender to an obstacle you lose an opportunity for growth, for the development of greater power, a sturdier, more virile character. Instead of calling out and using the divine strength implanted in you by the Creator for the very purpose of overcoming obstacles, you undermine and weaken it. By your cowardice you actually defeat God's purpose in creating you—the making of an ideal man or woman.

We do not dream of the extent of our divine resources until we are compelled to grapple with unusual difficulties.

"No surrender!" must ever be the slogan of the man or woman who would overcome the obstacles that block the road to success.

A New Way.

Little Mary, who was just three years old, came home all excited. "Mother," she said, "the new people moving next door wash their clothes in a stove."

"Why, my child, who ever told you that?" replied the mother.

"The moving man said so. He was taking a funny looking stove in the house and I asked him what was it. He said it was a laundry stove."

AGAIN THE OLD PROBLEM OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.



The Corporal's Prayer.

The Y.M.C.A. hut of a large base camp in France was packed to the doors to hear the new chaplain who had arrived from England only a few hours before.

How heartily the men sang the old songs, Jesus, Lover of my Soul, Rock of Ages, and Lead, Kindly Light, and how reverently quiet they were during the reading and the prayer. The chaplain had just started his address when suddenly a corporal—absolutely drunk—pushed his way into the hut, bawling at the top of his voice a comic song.

"Shut up!" cried several of the men. "Pitch him out!" cried others wrathfully.

"Leave him alone, men!" cried the chaplain. "Let's see what he'll do!" The drunken fellow stumbled up a narrow lane between the men to the platform, saying in a thick voice, "I can sing as well as any of you, I know! And preach, too, gov'nor!" he added as he caught sight of the chaplain.

"Lemme try!" "Come on," said the chaplain, to the astonishment of the men. "Let's see what you can do, mate."

With a broad grin the fellow climbed upon the platform. When he at last stood before the crowd he said with a drunken laugh, "Now, chaplain, what'll it be, a song, a sermon, or a prayer?"

Under a strong sense of inspiration, and fighting down his natural repulsion at the idea, the chaplain replied, "You'd better pray, my son."

The man looked sobered for an instant, and then he shut his eyes.

"Let us pray," said the chaplain, and a hush fell over all the men.

The corporal controlling his speech with difficulty, began, "Oh, God! There was a long silence. 'Oh, God!' he started again. Then another long spell of silence.

Then came a sob that rent the hearts of all. The fellow's head sank upon his hands; he half turned to the chaplain, whose arms were round him in an instant. In broken tones the man sobbed out, "I had a good mother, sir—once—she taught me—" He could get no further.

"Let us pray," said the chaplain again, and in strong but tender tones he commended the man and his comrades to the God of Mercy who understands and who, in Christ, "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." The chaplain thanked God for the old home, for sainted mothers and for honest fathers. There was no sermon that night—but the corporal's soul was given to Christ, and many another man's, too.

The corporal was never drunk again, and during his stay with the battalion the chaplain had no truer friend or more willing helper in all his work than he.

The Human-Seeming Baboon.

They had stalked a huge elephant, but before they could bring the camera into play a baboon, perched upon a nearby tree-top, barked out a signal of alarm, and the elephant rapidly disappeared.

Writing about these baboons of the jungle, Maj. James Barnes, in his book *Through Central Africa*, says: They had regular games and impromptu sports, and comported themselves as if they were at a huge picnic. The young ones played king of the mountain on a great, smooth rock; the mothers, with their infants on their backs, would come down and deposit them by the water and then sit about and gossip, keeping a watchful eye on their offspring all the time. The old men sat in a group apart with hands on their knees, just as you see old grandfathers sitting on the bench after the day's work is done. The loving couples found secluded corners and sat shoulder to shoulder. Never shall we forget one old fellow, a great-grandfather he must have been, sitting by a water hole. Every now and then he scratched himself in the neighborhood of the lower ribs.

"He's looking for a match," said a fellow explorer in a whisper. "He'll light his pipe presently."

Wives of officers on merchant marine steamers are now allowed to accompany their husbands on voyages.

A full-sized model of Westminster Abbey was specially erected near Berlin recently for film purposes.

Viva-Voce Newspapers.

The "spoken" or street-corner newspaper was commonest in France. There the circulation of written "news-letters" in the early days of printing grew more slowly than in England and on the Continent outside France, especially in Germany and in Venice. But France led all other countries in the "journals" published in the streets. To learn the talk of the town in Paris it was necessary only to stroll out to some busy spot and listen to an oral newspaper. No doubt some of the "stories" were strange and wonderful; but some of them were authentic, and they included matters of official and business importance.

No capital was required to establish a street-corner publishing house, and no equipment except leathern lungs, an enduring throat, a stool on which the "publisher" could stand while disseminating the news or sit to rest when business was dull, and a hat in which the holes were not big enough to let coins fall through when the editor became business manager and passed it among the crowd. There were no taxes, no occupation licenses and no traffic regulations to interfere with business. The journalist and publicist could ply his vocation as freely as any mendicant.

The street-corner newspaper was merely one of the many organized and systemized begging industries, or, as we should term them now, "grifts." The publishers met every night in some disreputable drinking den or tavern and compared notes and exchanged news. They got news of governmental and public affairs partly from official announcements, partly through that contact with authority which the underworld always in some mysterious manner maintains. In the course of a day among the street crowds, too, each would accumulate interesting and sometimes accurate information about persons and things. But their main source of supply undoubtedly was the beggars, waiters, students, waiters, adventurers, thieves and outlaws who were their natural associates. From such informants they would pick up legitimate information about prominent men, trade, business, travel and foreign events, to say nothing of the gossip of the town and of criminal circles. All this they would retail in any guise that promised to amuse or astound their gaping audience, and just before telling some exciting "news" artfully led up to but not yet disclosed they would pass the hat for a groat or a penny. Nor is it unlikely that, while the "journalist" worked upon his gullible audience, some of his nimble-fingered comrades picked their pockets, and that the two departed together to divide the proceeds.

Such irresponsible journalism could not, of course, continue. It came to an end when printing processes at last became cheap and rapid enough to permit a profit from printing news sheets and news books, the forerunners of the modern newspapers.

A more reputable street-corner newspaper was the municipal or town crier. He sometimes turned an honest penny by adding to the official notices that he was employed to proclaim announcements of wares wanted or for sale, of births, marriages and deaths, and of other matters that any progressive citizen wished to advertise.

A Jest on India.

At a school examination the examiner asked one child:

"What are the products of India?" The wretched infant began at once to reel off the list she had learnt by heart.

"Please, sir, India produces curries, and pepper, and rice, and citron, and chillies, and chutney, and—and—"

"Yes, yes!" said the examiner impatiently. "What comes after all that? What is the most important of all?"

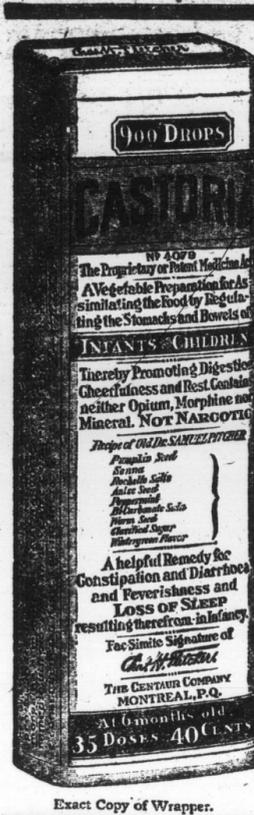
Another infant's hand was raised. "Well, you tell her!"

"Please, sir, India—gestion!"

Breaking It Gently.

Father-in-law was advising young hubby, saying: "Now, if it's a boy, you'll telegraph; but if it's a girl a letter is sufficient."

It so happened that twins came—one of each kind. So son-in-law wires: "Hurray! a boy. A letter to follow!"



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White Lies.

They were discussing the probable veracity of an important witness in a case on trial that day, and the leisurely evening conversation drifted to the mooted question of justifiable falsehood. A young lawyer had just expressed himself strongly. In his opinion, the "amenities of life" could be observed only by an occasional resort to white lies.

"Five years ago," began the white-haired judge after a thoughtful pause, "an item of professional business necessitated my visiting a prison convict in the Middle West. I knew who the man was before I went, but happily he did not recognize me, and I felt that it would be a needless humiliation to remind him that he and his father and mother had spent a week at our house when I was in my teens. It was then hardly half my age. He told me that he was in for an alleged forgery that he had never committed, though he confessed that he was serving his third sentence for dishonest dealings in money matters."

"At the time of which I spoke he was a pretty, curly-haired boy, one of those cute, clever urchins that fond but thoughtless parents put on exhibition whenever occasion offers. One of his stunts was to 'act out' how his mother received callers. There comes that Mrs. Brown, he would flute out in his thin, childish treble. 'I don't know what she's coming here for! I do wish some women knew enough to stay at home!' Then followed the effusively cordial greeting at the door. 'So glad to see you!' with smiles as exaggerated as the frown had been a moment before. I have no doubt the boy was repeating what he had often seen and heard, though the mother laughingly denied it.

"In time, the growing lad must have come to class his mother's performance with what the world outside called lying and deceit. He must have come to see the dearest face to him on earth wearing the mask of the hypocrite. Perhaps that sounds unduly harsh, but it is none too harsh for the bitter facts. He saw his mother, whom he loved and trusted, his ideal of all that was best and purest in character, acting a part, with intent to deceive. He heard her lips speak repeatedly what he knew was not in her heart.

"I admit that I can't offer any evidence that would stand in court." A whimsical smile lighted up the elderly face. "It is difficult to trace moral cause and effect, and I never knew the details of Philip Dunn's downward career. One thing I have learned, though, since I saw the man in his prison garb: The young fellow's first moral lapse was untruthfulness."

"Philip was bright and active; in some ways he was one of the best clerks I ever had," a former employer told me. "But I soon discovered that you couldn't believe a word he said. It was rather a queer case, too. He never seemed ashamed to be caught in a lie. One might think he didn't

see much difference between the plain truth and the plain other thing."

The judge sat silent a moment, stroking his gray beard, as he often did over a knotty point of law. "I've always had the feeling that truth is a sacred thing—no matter if it concerns a trivial matter. It's something like the ark of God in Old Testament times. It can't be handled profanely, even when there seems to be a good reason for it. It's a case where God sternly commands, 'Hands off!'"

Wedding Gifts.

A man of wealth and position recently gained prominence in the newspaper headlines by giving a pig as a wedding present. It was a good pig—yong and wealthy, well-born, and showing even in youth a pleasant disposition toward adiposity. Doubtless the bride was pleased, and not impossibly she expressed the pleasure with which she and her husband looked forward to having so dependable a source of breakfast bacon always at hand. It was really an excellent choice.

The passing surprise that it occasioned shows the change in modern life and customs. Anyone who has the curiosity to study the history of the custom of giving wedding presents will find himself carried back to simple conditions and first principles: the desire of parents to set a son or a daughter not empty-handed on the road to life. The wedding gifts were the material things with which the young couple could begin their house-keeping. Laban gave a maidservant both to Rachel and to Leah when each was married to Jacob; and in the life of that day a maidservant was a very "useful" present to girls in their position. Doubtless Laban would have done more if it had not been that Jacob, as the schoolboy said of Hawthorne in Concord, was living "at the old man's." At any rate, when they left, neither Jacob nor his wives felt any compunction in helping themselves generously to Laban's flocks and herds.

It is not so long ago, either in this country or in England, that families even in comfortable circumstances thought it quite fitting to give to a daughter a cow, a calf, a colt, a ewe or a pig; and feather beds, pillows and cooking utensils were among the most usual and universally approved gifts. But gradually the fashion has inclined more toward the beautiful—or rather the ornamental—than to the useful silverware and bric-a-brac and pictures have taken the place of the calve-eyed cow, and the nickel-plated perculator looks down upon the homely skilled. The change is owing to the very human desire of donors to give something durable; something that will associate them permanently with their gift; but unless they are blessed with good taste the result is not always so satisfactory as they suppose.

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Big Cargo Plane Introduces New-Type Wing.

Trampl ships of the air, huge, slow-moving planes that would be able to make a success of handling freight wherever a cargo may be picked up, have remained so far only a some-day possibility, because of certain principles fundamental to the science of transportation itself. Chief of these is the fact that the cost of load carrying increases in enormous ratio to the speed of the carrier.

A new and very remarkable wing form, which will enable the plane to fly slowly, is the nucleus around which a British manufacturer is about to construct a mammoth monoplane, whose whole design attacks the load-carrying problem in quite an unusual manner. The span of this giant machine is to be 146 feet, its length 84 feet, and its height 22 feet. The wings are of the cantilever type, constructed of mahogany planking, as is the fuselage also, and without bracing or supports. The most striking feature of the big wings is their bird-like form, reminiscent of some of the early efforts.

A peculiarity of the wing, so constructed is that the usual aileron control has no effect upon it. It became necessary, therefore, to devise a new system of lateral control, which consists of a hinged section in the centre of each wing's leading edge. Operating one of these flaps increases the resistance and decreases the lift on that side, with the result that the moving of a single lever turns the machine and banks it correctly at the same time, without using the rudder. It was found also that the slip stream from a tractor propeller, flowing over the wings, destroyed their lifting power, and the new cargo plane will have its two pusher screws mounted at the sides of the fuselage, back of the wings.

Cruising rate of only 72 miles an hour is made possible for the big freighter. Two 450-horse-power engines will be used to drive the propellers, and with them it will climb 410 feet a minute. But it will fly, and climb 40 feet a minute, on one engine alone, ensuring reliable service. The landing speed is 55 miles an hour.

THE WILD WEST THE WIZARD OF ROMANTIC MEMORIES OF "BUFFALO BILL"

Some Incidents in the Life Story of Col. W. F. Cody, Famous Huntsman.

When he was twenty-one years of age, Colonel W. F. Cody, the hero of millions of boys (and men) on both sides of the Atlantic—a knight of romance and the finest showman in the world—entered into a contract with the Kansas Pacific Railroad to furnish meat for the men engaged on making the line.

He went out to the Plains and in eighteen months slew 4,280 bison—an average of nearly eight a day! These exploits earned for him the name of Buffalo Bill, by which Colonel Cody was afterwards always known. It was this fact that led one of the railwaymen to make up the following doggerel:—

Buffalo Bill, Buffalo Bill,
Never missed and never will;
Always aims and shoots to kill,
And the company pays his buffalo bill.

The incident is related by his widow, Mrs. Louisa Cody, in her book of "Memories," in which she tells the fascinating life-story of her picturesque and daring husband.

Buffalo Bill was as brave in his wooing as he was in his hunting adventures. At twenty he courted Louisa Frederic, and two days after he first met her, sent her these lines: The blazing sun of brilliant day

May veil the light of stars above,
But no amount of heavy veils
Can ever deceive the eyes of love.

On the third day, Louisa was chaffed by some child friends, who had noticed the handsome, dashing Cody, about her new beau. "Yes," said Cody, when he learned of their teasing. "I'm the one that's coming to see her, and if she'll let me I'll be coming to see her every evening from now on. So run along and don't worry about it."

Louisa was furious. The children would spread the news of an engagement. "Well," said Cody, "it's the truth, isn't it?" And so Louisa, with whom it had been a case of love at first sight, became engaged.

A few months later they were married, and the two set out to seek fortune in the Far West. Those were the days of Indian risings and the young bride soon learned of the dangers she had to face.

On one occasion, while driving in a buggy beyond the township where they lived, they became aware that Indians were closing down on them. Turning for home, Buffalo Bill handed his wife the reins and slashed the horse with the whip.

"Lou," he called, above the noise of the horse's hoofs and the bumping of the buggy, "I want you to know that I love you better than anything else in the world. That's why I may have to do something that—that—"

"Will!" he looked up, hurriedly. Something had touched my head. It was Will's revolver, and he was holding it pointed straight at my temple. "They've got rifles," he said, shortly. "I've only got this revolver. They can outdistance me. I want to be ready—so that if they get me I can pull the trigger before I fall. It's better for a woman to be dead, Lou, than to be in their hands."

Help came and Cody was saved the horrible duty. Buffalo Bill filled many parts during his career, and in his later married life his outstanding position in Nebraska led to his selection as the local "judge" or magistrate. He enjoyed his position until a young couple came to be married. There was nothing in the statutes of the district to meet an emergency of this kind, and the ceremony resolved itself into something like this:—

"You're going to take this woman for your lawful wedded wife, and support her and see that she's got a house to live in and everything like that?" "I do." "And you take this man to be your lawful wedded husband, and

you'll love, honor, and obey him and cook his meals and attend to the house?" "I do."

"That just about settles it. Join hands. I now pronounce you man and wife. Whoever God and Buffalo Bill have joined together let no man put asunder. Two dollars, please, and if you'll pardon your husband for half a minute, he and I will go and have a drink."

Healed a Domestic Rift.

On another occasion another couple called who wanted a divorce. Again Cody failed to find anything in the statutes to suit the case, so he handed Sarah, the wife, over to Mrs. Cody, while he took Charlie, the husband, aside for a few words.

"Long we argued," says Mrs. Cody, "while Sarah told me the story of all her troubles, stopping now and then to remark that everything Charlie was saying to Will was the finest collection of falsehoods ever fabricated. An hour passed. Then the tears began to flow as Sarah detailed the difficulties of sailing the matrimonial sea with Charlie as pilot. Will took one look at her, then reaching one great paw, he seized Charlie by the coat collar and yanked him to his feet.

"Look at that!" he shouted. "Look at her crying. Now you just hit the trail over there and make up!"

"Charlie stood and sulked. 'I'll go half-way,' he announced, finally. Will turned towards me. 'Give Sarah a push,' he ordered.

"I pushed, and they met in the centre of the room. For a moment there was silence, then a resounding smack of lips. Another great law case had been settled."

By killing sixty-nine buffalo against the forty-six shot by Billy Constock, the famous scout, in a few hours, Cody won the buffalo-shooting championship of the world. It was then that he jokingly suggested to his wife that she too should kill a buffalo, so that she might really be called Mrs. Buffalo Bill. Mrs. Cody pluckily agreed to do so, but at the critical moment her nerve failed her. She only wounded one old bull, which might have killed her if Cody had not finished it with a second bullet.

"But my reputation as a buffalo-huntress had been tarnished, and I said so," to quote Mrs. Cody. "Will was for going home, but I wanted another chance—and he gave it to me. The main herd of bison had stopped its flight about a mile and a half away, and we rode towards it, this time attacking the whole herd, Will riding just a few feet behind me on the inside, next to the plunging animals.

"But this time I needed no help. I had reloaded my revolver, and riding close to the herd, fired at the nearest animal. It dropped. Then as the bison behind it hesitated at the sight of the toppling beast before it, I fired again. This time the shot went slightly wide of its mark, and I pulled the trigger twice more before the animal could turn to plunge at me. It also fell. Then, as the herd went milling away, I restored my gun to its holster.

"There," I said, proudly, "I guess that vindicates Mrs. Buffalo Bill."

Filming in Moonlight.

Without resorting to trick photography, an Italian film-producer has accomplished some remarkable and very lovely moonlight effects.

One scene depicts an audience enjoying an evening serenade by an orchestra with a crescent moon above them, each member of the audience being distinctly visible.

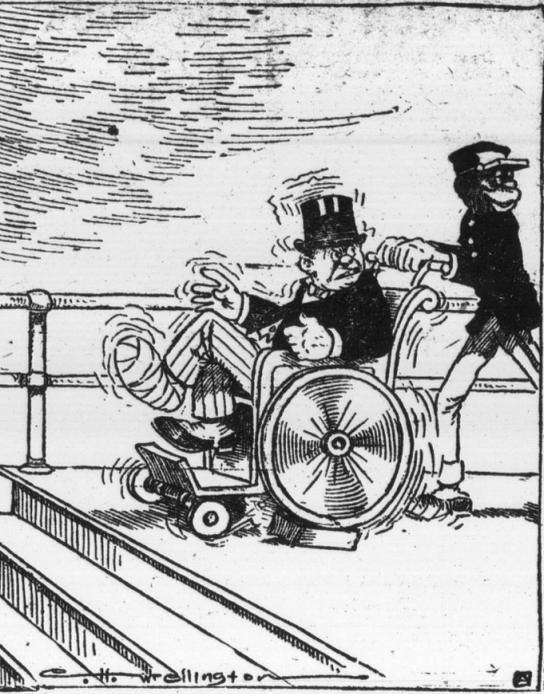
Another shows a splendid view of an Italian coast resort at night, fringed with mountain peaks. The lights along the promenade and in the villas perched here and there amid the rocky coastal scenery make the picture a veritable fairyland.

Another fine study, taken by the humble light of a solitary candle, is that of a young girl who holds the light in her hand.

This artistic operator should now turn his attention to the Northern Lights, which should provide plenty of scope for his talents.

German guns were recently being destroyed under the Peace Treaty at the rate of 1,000 a week.

—and the worst is yet to come



Chemical Composition of Blood.

In cases where new blood is required to fill the depleted veins of a human being, it is not practicable to use for the purpose the vital fluid of a dog or any other animal, because it would act as a poison, destroying life instead of saving it.

This is for the reason that the blood of a lower animal is not chemically the same as that of a man. The fact does not seem very surprising, but the recent discovery that the various races of mankind differ in respect to the chemical make-up of their blood is undeniably curious.

Experience has proved that it will not do to introduce the blood of a negro into the veins of a white man or vice versa. And the same remark applies to the Mongol, the Malay and the American Indian. In any such cases a chemical reaction follows which is injurious.

The problem is purely one of chemistry, as proved by experiments in the laboratory. If a small quantity of a white man's blood be mixed in a test tube with the blood from the veins of another white man no reaction follows. But if white blood be mixed with Chinese blood there results a precipitation of albuminous matter upon the bottom of the tube.

Manifestly when we speak of a person of "white blood" or "negro blood" we are not using terms that are wholly figurative. The vital fluid in each instance is chemically different. The blood of a Malay is more different from white blood than is Chinese blood, and that of a negro is still further removed in a chemical sense.

Now and then there is a disputed case in the courts wherein the point at issue turns upon the question whether or not a person supposed to be white has a touch of the "tar brush." It might be decided by just such means as the test tube could furnish. If a Chinaman were to try to get into this country (as has sometimes happened) disguised as a Filipino, the same test could be applied. In fact, the discovery seems susceptible of many developments.

Tracing Sea Drifts.

The waters of the seas are always moving in drifts or currents, and the direction of these movements at different seasons has an effect on the migrations of fish.

An attempt is now being made, particularly in the North Sea, to study the flow of the waters, both on the surface and below. For this purpose the nations interested in fishing are joining and dividing the sea up into portions, each of which will be investigated by a different country.

Eight different positions have been chosen, from each of which, twenty-five surface-drift and twenty-five bottom-drift bottles will be let loose. This launching of bottles from these known points will be repeated every week for a year, so that by the end of the year 20,000 bottles will be making their way hither and thither, by tide, wind, and drift.

Eventually the surface bottles will reach distant shores, and the bottom-drift bottles will be caught in the fishermen's trawls and their travels will be traced.

In this way it is hoped to chart correctly the movements of the sea-drifts and study the effects on the travelling fish.

I know a man who, in the summer, takes a few boarders from the nearby cities. On one occasion an anxious young mother who wished to bring her baby to the country for the summer, asked this old gentleman whether the milk served at his table was pasteurized. "Why, of course it is!" said the old fellow indignantly. "Don't I keep all my cows in the pasture all summer?"

Royal Authors.

The Queen of Roumania, who is rehearsing her own play, is the latest in a long list of Royal writers, which includes David at one end of time and George V. of England at the other.

And between the reputed psalms of King David and the collected speeches of King George there are to be found royal writers dabbling in every kind of authorship from classical poetry to "ad." writing.

James I. of Scotland, who wrote a poem that has become a classic, occupies naturally the most considerable place in literature. On his way to France to be educated he was captured and held prisoner in England for eighteen years. His captivity was not too rigorous and gave him opportunity to read Dan Chaucer and to fall in love with Lady Joan Beaufort, a combination of events that made literature the richer by his finely-wrought love poem, "The King's Quair."

It must not be forgotten, too, that the first English prose writer was a king: Alfred was his name, Asser his tutor, and Winchester his scriptorium. Eight centuries lapse into limbo before we reach the royal "ad." writer, Charles II., who, in the "Mercurius Politicus" of June 28th, 1660, advertised for "a smooth black dog, less than a greyhound, with white under his breast."

James I. of England, as well as James I. of Scotland, was a prolific writer, his best known work being the "Counterblast to Tobacco."

But unfortunately courtiers have often been too kind to kings, and have ascribed to them credit which a more critical world has refused. For instance, just after Charles I. was beheaded there appeared "Eikon Basilike," which he was said to have written whilst in prison awaiting his doom; but the prayers and devout meditations were the work of John Gauden, Bishop of Exeter, "to vindicate the King's wisdom, honor, and piety!"

Louis XIV. also allowed to be published a work of which he was supposed to be the author. A critic into whose hands it fell handled it with tact as well as truth, for his critique ran: "If this work is by His Majesty, it is above criticism; if it is not, it is beneath notice."

Sculpture of the Alaskan Indians.

An art in sculpture not resembling any other in the world, unless possibly that of ancient Mexico, is found highly developed among the aboriginal natives of the Northwest coast.

Their material is always wood, and is furnished by huge trees from the forest, which are carved into the most fantastic shapes. In this style are sculptured the so-called "totem poles," which, often of great size and height, astonish the observer by the intricacy of their workmanship and the weird imaginativeness of their complex designs.

Early missionaries in that part of the world mistook the totem poles for idols. As a matter of fact, they possess no such significance, being merely heraldic columns. Each tribal clan has its own traditions and myths, which take the place of history, and these are symbolized by the extraordinary birds and other animals, sometimes human faces or figures, carved on the totem poles.

Thus the Bear clan will have its heraldic column topped by the sculptured figure of a bear. The Raven shows up conspicuously as the totem, or crest, of the Raven clan; the whale of the Whale clan, and so on.

To you or me a totem pole would have no significance beyond its queerness, but it is in reality a whole story book carved in wood.

A motor driven hand-saw is a new tool for retail butchers.

Determine to Succeed.

If you're determined to succeed, you will not waste in pleasure. The precious golden hours of life that you should give to work. You'll take the good the gods provide for all your hours of leisure. But never leave a task undone or needless duties shirk. You'll have a goal, and strive for it with nerve and brain and sinew. You'll climb Ambition's lofty height to keep that goal in view. You'll strain for it, attain to it, with every power within you. And make each new-born day a chance your efforts to renew.

If you're determined to succeed, your fixed determination. Will brace your heart to do great deeds and conquer in the fight. You'll find in honest labor, joy, and know the exaltation. Of climbing upward with a will, and reaching to the height. You'll not think only of yourself, nor trample down another. When striving for the greatest good that you would fain possess, For only he who climbs, and owns each fellow-man a brother, Can'er enjoy the sweetness of the fruits of true success.

Romances of Famous Hymns.

Some of the most beautiful and popular of our hymns were the offspring of sadness and tragedy.

Charlotte Elliott wrote "Just as I Am" when she was ill and discouraged. The Rev. Henry Francis Lyte wrote "Abide With Me" when "the darkness of death" was creeping over him.

Cowper tried to commit suicide twice and failed, after which he wrote, "God Moves in a Mysterious Way."

Apart from the great beauty of "Our Blest Redeemer ere He breathed His tender last farewell," the hymn is remarkable from the fact that the authoress, Harriet Auber, first wrote it on a pane of glass in a window of her house at Hoddessdon.

"Christians awake, salute the happy morn," has been a favorite Christmas hymn for more than 150 years. John Byrom, the author, wrote it for his favorite little daughter, Dolly, who found it one Christmas morning awaiting her with other presents.

"There is a Happy Land" was written by Andrew Young in 1838. He happened during that year, to be spending his holiday in Rothesay, and one day passed the afternoon in the house of a friend. A little girl began to play a pretty little Indian melody on the piano, and Mr. Young, who was passionately fond of music, begged her to play it again, remarking that it would make a capital tune for a children's hymn.

That night the tune still haunted him, and early in the morning he rose and, while walking in the garden, wrote the hymn.

Perhaps the most quickly-written hymn was "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," composed by Bishop Heber in little more than fifteen minutes.

Photographs of Air.

A new method of photographing rapid currents of air, their size, shape and direction has been worked out at the Cook Aviation Field, Ohio, and a newly found means of rendering air visible to the camera makes it possible to obtain pictures of many of the air currents connected with aeroplane flight which have been up to the present chiefly a matter of surmise.

By means of a wind tunnel, through which air is forced by a 200-horsepower motor, gales of wind rushing along at a rate of five hundred miles an hour can be generated.

Not only are instantaneous photographs of wind and air currents obtained, but also cinematograph pictures, which reveal secrets likely to prove of great value in helping with the safer construction of aircraft.

The secret of making air visible to the camera is a simple one. Most air is used, and, by causing it to expand rapidly through suction, the moisture condenses and appears like a cloud. The minute particles of water condense owing to the presence of dust, and fine dust is accordingly introduced into the wind tunnel.

Getting clear photographs, once the air is made "cloudy," is an easy matter, thanks to the recent advances in the preparation of photographic plates.

Tools and Their Origin.

The tools we are accustomed constantly to handle seem to us such commonplace things, accepted as matters of course, that we fail to realize what wonderful inventions they are.

It appears that the world did without gelsors, cutting cloth with a round-bladed knife, until 400 B.C., when an Italian genius invented the contrivance. Not until two or three centuries later, however, were they fitted to the fingers for convenient grasp.

The chisel was a perfected tool 2500 years ago, though made of bronze, and therefore somewhat less efficient for cutting.

The carpenter's saw was at first a blade roughly hacked along the edge. By 3500 B.C. it had acquired regular teeth. About 900 years before the birth of Christ an Italian hit upon the idea of giving a "rake" to the teeth, so that the saw might cut in one direction, instead of scraping.

The ancient Egyptian iron sickle had a detachable strip of steel teeth. Drills with teeth of corundum and gem-stones, for cutting quartz and

Income of Kings' Sons.

Though the King's two youngest children receive only such sums as his Majesty may allow them privately, the elder ones all have their own incomes, guaranteed by Parliament.

At the time of the present King's accession the usual select committee was appointed to consider the question, and on its recommendations the amounts to be paid were adopted by the House of Commons.

For the Prince of Wales the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall are set apart.

These amount to \$1,000,000, but after deducting various charges and expenses of management, the Prince receives only about \$400,000 to maintain the dignity of his position, and to meet the endless calls on his purse.

At the age of twenty-one each of the other princes comes into an annuity of \$50,000, to be increased at marriage by another \$25,000.

Princess Mary, however, like the other princesses of the Royal House, receives considerably less than her brothers. Her annuity is \$30,000, and this becomes payable when a daughter of the King either marries or attains her twenty-first birthday. Other royal ladies receiving this amount are the three sisters and three daughters of the late King Edward.

Formerly the allowance was only half the present sum. One of George III.'s grandchildren, the late Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was the last recipient on the old scale.

A Strange Clue.

Here and there you will find evidence that men like the famous, though fictitious "Sherlock Holmes" are actually to be found pursuing ordinary and useful callings apart from the perilous business of criminal hunting.

Take, for instance, this case which occurred quite recently in London. An unknown man was run over by a train, taken to the hospital, and although he never recovered consciousness, lived and talked in delirium for a few hours.

It was noticed that he counted all the time, and the doctor perceived that he never counted above a certain number. He remembered this, and recalled that the number was that of the nails in a horse's shoe. He decided the man must be a blacksmith, informed the police, and his relatives were found from this little clue.

World's Heaviest Metal.

Anybody who has been allowed to handle a gold brick, perhaps on the occasion of a visit to the mint, must have been astonished to find how heavy it was. Gold is, in fact, twice as heavy as lead. Yet it is not the heaviest of metals. That rank is held by osmium, which is one-sixth heavier than gold.

At the other end of the scale of weights we have lithium, which is so light that it will float on water. It is queer stuff. Put a small chunk of it on your desk and you will soon observe that it is growing smaller. Before long it will disappear entirely, vaporized.

Magnesium is nearly three times as heavy as lithium; yet it is considerably lighter than aluminum, which we are accustomed to regard as so remarkable for its lightness of weight.

They saw one or two other people get on to the tram when it stopped quite near where they were standing, so they thought that they, too, would like a ride.

Sheep, when frightened, always run to an elevation. Why? That's easy to answer. Their ancestors originally came from the mountains. They follow a leader because in dangerous mountain passes their ancestors had to go in single file. What do you do when frightened?

Preliminary work on the development of the Bridge River power site near Lillooet, B.C., is being carried on. The development will entail an expenditure of \$30,000,000; the head will be 1,600 feet and 400,000 horsepower will be available.

The Japanese woman is entirely responsible for the management of her household affairs.

Soils and Crops

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

Things That Lighten Farm Work.

Owing to the present scarcity of transient farm labor, the question of carrying on the farm with as little outside help as possible is a subject of considerable importance. One of the principal ways by which this can be accomplished is by the use of labor-saving machinery.

I use three medium-sized horses when fitting or sowing any kind of crop. When plowing a field, except fall plowing for a spring crop, I use a plow made out of three or four planks bolted together, on which is fastened an old mowing-machine seat. Just before quitting time at night I hitch my horses to this plow and go over what has been plowed during the day. This levels off the plowed ground, retains the moisture, and saves at least one third of the work in fitting the field for a crop.

On my steel-frame disk drill there was no seat to ride on. So I procured a plank as long as the drill was wide, and had two V-shaped irons made. These were bolted to the ends of the plank, and the upper ends of the irons were bolted to drill frame. These irons are made just long enough so that when the drill is in use the plank is about one foot above the ground.

By standing on either end of this plank it is very easy to guide my three-horse team, and I do not get very tired by the time night comes. This attachment is a great help when filling the drill with grain or fertilizer. I have other tools with fixed seats which make my farm work a pleasure instead of drudgery.

By planning my work I am able to save a lot of time as well as worry. If I made a specialty of dairying, or planted sugar beets or some such crop, it would require hired help all the year, which would make more labor for my wife as well as myself.

As I got very satisfactory results from my present mode of farming, it is doubtful if a change would pay in the end, even if I could make more money. Instead of paying out a portion of the income of the farm, which would be necessary if a different mode of farming was followed, my wife and I use this money for a pleasant excursion almost every season.

In this way we have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and through different parts of the country, and have found much pleasure in life, even though our bank account isn't large.

Thirteen Points to Watch About Your Orchard.

It would be easy to find hundreds of farmers in every province who are making some money out of their fruit, handling it as a side line along with crops, poultry, dairy products, or livestock. Indeed, it would be hard to discover a single neighborhood in which someone has not won a measure of success by such strategy. As a rule, we hear very little about that kind of fruit-growing; it is so much easier to write up the big and spectacular enterprises.

This kind of fruit-growing, however, to achieve its best success, must follow methods different from those

of the famous horticultural stars. Boiled down to the fewest words your proposition is about as follows:

1. Begin with the home orchard.
2. From this determine what varieties can be grown successfully.
3. Determine what the local market wants.
4. Plant a relatively long list of varieties, giving due regard to local adaptations.
5. Grow varieties of good quality.
6. Plant enough to make an efficient farm unit, but not to swamp the local market nor to upset the balance of the farm.
7. Give thorough tillage.
8. Use cover crops and barnyard manure, also some intercrops with chemical fertilizer.
9. Spray thoroughly and intelligently, though some of the fine points of the professional may be omitted.
10. Prune cautiously, learning from experts as much as possible.
11. Grade carefully and pack honestly, but pay little attention to the refinements of closed packages for the fancy city markets.
12. Use clean standard packages.
13. Finally, charge a fair price and stick to it; and don't neglect to collect the cash.

After Value of Fertilizer.

I had heard farmers say that the value of fertilizer for following crops would run from 15 to 50 per cent. I thought then that their figures were way off, but the more I observe the more I think that they were right. In fact, I doubt if the after effect is often as low as 15 per cent.

I have in mind a field of two acres that was planted to onions one year. Complete fertilizer was applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. The onion crop was good. The fertilizer evidently paid the first year. The sugar-beet crop that followed was raised without any fertilizer except a little applied directly in the row. This beet crop didn't seem to be so out of the ordinary, but when harvest came the field yielded 20 tons to the acre, while the neighborhood average was closer to 10 tons. If you distribute the fertilizer cost over two years, the yearly cost will not seem high. But when you consider that in many cases a difference is noticeable in the third and fourth year's crop it lessens still further the cost of the first application.

I also have in mind another field of onions that a neighbor tried as an experiment. He used about 1,200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. There was perhaps a half-acre all told. About three years afterward I happened to notice his clover-hay crop. One could easily see the outline of the old onion field. This man is now a regular user of fertilizer. I could not tell just the amount of hay increase in this case, but it was considerable, and his oats crop the year before was so heavy that it lodged in that corner. Of course, an onion crop needs more fertilizer than the average farm crop. But the principle is the same with other crops, and you will find liberal applications of commercial fertilizer will pay for several years.

The Dairy

It costs twice as much to produce milk in winter as in summer, and in instances four times as much, according to Prof. F. A. Pearson, of the University of Illinois. Professor Pearson has just completed a survey of a number of herds supplying milk to Chicago.

"The study confirms the opinion of many dairy farmers of the great importance of pasture in milk production," he says. "The feed expense, according to our records, in the summer months in which pastures are good is occasionally only one-fourth of that in certain winter months, when large amounts of farm-raised and purchased feeds are used."

"The amount of man labor involved is considerably less in the summer months than in the winter period. This is true, we find, whether based upon the amount of labor used on the herd or whether based upon the amount involved in the production of 100 pounds of milk."

"Proper significance of this reduction in labor is appreciated only when it is shown that the savings in labor occur during the pasture season, when most generally maximum labor is needed in the field."

"The cost of producing milk, aside from man labor, feed, and horse labor is more or less even throughout the year. When all expenses are included, the net cost of making milk costs about twice as much in December as in June."

"It would seem that with milk costs so low in summer farmers would concentrate production during these months; but, since the selling price increases with production costs, it is to the best interests of the farmer and consumer to keep production fairly even throughout the year."

The highest grade muskrat furs are taken where food is abundant and the land is comparatively clear of timber.

Hoose

In spite of the best of care many fall pigs will emerge from the winter looking pretty sorry. Often they will be shaggy-haired, skinny, tails minus the artistic curl, dejected-looking, and seemingly fit subjects for the ax. But the warmth of spring, proper care and feeding will do wonders for them. I have had fall pigs that didn't look like five cents in April, yet by June they tipped the scales at 225.

The first thing to do with a backward pig is to free him from worms. When the worms are gone, one of the standard conditioners should be used. Wood ashes, salt, and soft coal should be where the pig can help himself at pleasure. The backward pig must have access to pasture. Green food is one of the best conditioners. In addition, the exercise is good for him.

Ground feed, such as oats or corn, works wonders with runty pigs. I make sure that they have all the tankage they want. Nothing seems to revive a pig's spirits like tankage. The pigs should also have all the corn they want. Unless diseased, the pigs will soon shed their long hair, brighten up, and develop an appetite that is alarming. It is then but a matter of a couple of months till they will be ready for the market at 200 pounds or better.

Renewing the Septic Tank.

Several years ago our septic tank refused to work. The soil had evidently become so saturated that it no longer absorbed the refuse water. To remedy the difficulty I built a chamber some 50 feet away from the septic part of the tank, connecting the two with four-inch field tile. The tile were placed at a depth lower than the level of the inflow into the receiving apartment of the tank. Since then the tank has worked without a hitch.

A NEW POULTRY BOOK

A NEW BOOK, entitled "Canadian Farm Poultry," has just been published by Macdonald College, Que. The book is well bound, neatly printed, replete with practical information and is well illustrated. It is the first Canadian Poultry Book to be offered to the public, the nominal charge of 50c being made merely to cover cost of printing and mailing.

All phases of chicken-raising are discussed, emphasis being laid upon the development of winter-laying strains of the more popular commercial breeds. The book should be of timely service to all who keep chickens, and should influence the development of the Canadian poultry industry, which has assumed a remarkable growth within the past few years. A copy may be obtained by sending 50c in stamps or postal note to

THE BURSAR, MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE.

Saving Dollars Through Wise Planning.

In a recent survey, forty representative farmers were asked if they were satisfied with the field and building arrangement on their farms. Twelve of these replied they did not think their farms were properly arranged and most of these were in doubt just how their particular arrangement could be bettered. The remainder of the forty seemed to have given no thought to the arrangement of their farms and were content to operate them over a field arrangement laid out many years before. Of the forty, eighteen expressed a desire to rearrange their buildings, while the remainder were satisfied with the present layout. On the majority of these farms it was evident that little thought had been spent in their arrangement. On several, the farm buildings were located in the corner of the farm and with no thought of their relation to the fields. In other instances good farming land was allowed to remain idle simply because its location was too far distant from the barn to permit economic handling of crops and manure. In all cases no record had been made of the location of the tile drains except in the memory of the person installing them.

Usually the layout of a farm has been fixed by previous owners. The location of the fields, buildings, garden, orchard, and permanent pasture were established many years previous. In a majority of cases changes for the better can be made without much inconvenience and without a great expenditure of time and money, if the owner has a definite plan in mind and develops a scheme or schedule for making changes from year to year.

A number of factors enter into the arrangement of a farmstead. If the farm is considered as a manufacturing establishment, with the barns and outbuildings as the central plant, the field as producers of raw material, and the house as home, the problem of arrangement is simple. The layout of a farm should not be the result of accident or haphazard planning. The results brought about by a carefully thought out design and a thorough consideration of natural factors and the type of farming to be followed indicate the presence of a few simple principles.

Plan to Save Steps. Buildings should be arranged primarily from a utility standpoint. The number of trips taken from the farm buildings to the fields on the average one hundred and sixty-acre farm in the course of a year number about nine hundred. It is essential that these trips be made as short as possible for the saving in time and distance will amount to a great deal in a year's time. For the highest degree of economy a location near the centre of the farm is undoubtedly the best. All the fields are accessible from the barnyard and very little time is lost in going to and from the fields. Hauling of farm crops and manure is reduced to a minimum, and when we consider that it costs the average farmer practically half a dollar to haul a ton a mile, this saving in time and distance is considerable. The water supply is concentrated and accessible from all the fields. The area in lanes is reduced to a minimum and the expensive fences to maintain them are practically eliminated.

Except in cases where the public road divides the farm most farm buildings are located close to the highway. This placing is not as efficient as the former, but in the minds of many has advantages which more than offset its disadvantages. It is easily accessible, and affords ready communication with school, town and rural delivery. The position of the house should be given primary consideration. It is best to locate it on a slightly elevated, well drained area, not less than one hundred feet from the road. Distances of one hundred and fifty and possibly two hundred feet are probably more desirable, in that the dust nuisance is reduced and a greater degree of privacy secured. An attractive approach to farm buildings over a winding drive through an open expanse of lawn, properly decorated with shrubs and vines, will do wonders in dispelling the impression that the house is a place "where children are raised," and the barn a place "where stock is kept."

The barn and other buildings form the factory of the farm, so that their relation to one another is important. As a rule, the barn should be situated back of the house, never between the house and the road. A placement by the side of the road where it limits the view from the house is not desirable and should be avoided unless some unusual reason makes it advisable. A direction opposite to that of the prevailing wind is desirable. It

reduces fire risk and tends to carry the odors of the barn and stable away from the house. Yards and feed lots should be placed where they are protected from prevailing winter winds. A grove of rapidly growing trees is a good feature in connection with farm structures, when placed in such a position as to serve as a windbreak against severe winter storms.

Arranging the Smaller Buildings.

The location of cribs and granaries demand individual attention so that the exact placing of these structures cannot be specifically designated. In planning the arrangement of these buildings it is a good plan to disregard the routing of the man and give full consideration to the most efficient handling of feed, stock and waste, for in most cases a change of owners takes place before the buildings are worn out. Different kinds of farming will require different arrangements, for it is obvious that the requirements of dairy farming are distinct from those of a grain farm. However, a few simple rules can be applied to the placing of cribs and granaries. First, these structures should be placed where they are accessible from the field. Where grain farming is followed, the placing of the cribs and granaries is fairly simple, for it is not necessary to remove large quantities of feed several times a day. Sheep, dairying, and hog raising require the removal of large quantities of feed several times daily, so the shortest distance between feed storage and feed lots is the most efficient. Apply the old saying that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Do not carry feed around intervening buildings.

The machinery shed and shop, if combined in one structure, need not be placed close to the other buildings. It is a good plan, however, to have it placed so that the horses may be taken from the barn, to the watering trough, to the machinery and then to the fields with very little interference due to intervening buildings. If this building is used as a location for the power plant or the lighting system of the farm, a central location is desirable.

The water system on the average farm is one of the easiest handled. Water can be piped easily from place to place. Water tanks can be located where needed, doing away with the impression that the whole scheme must be worked out around the well, or source of water. A windmill, gasoline engine or electric power can be used in supplying running water to all parts of farm buildings. The placing of water tanks and troughs under partition fences, so that they are accessible from either side of the fence is a good feature.

Lessen the Danger of Fire.

The danger of fire is an objection to the close arrangements of buildings. Many farmers have wisely located their buildings several rods apart to lessen this risk. That this is a wise precaution cannot be denied, but it would seem that with a few simple fire preparations, lightning rods, several chemical fire extinguishers, with insurance, would justify a close arrangement when the saving of time and labor over the period of a lifetime is considered.

Convenience and economy of operation are the essential points to consider in planning a field arrangement. Very often, however, it is impossible to secure an ideal arrangement in respect to these two requisites, for the plan of the farm is often influenced by uncontrollable natural factors, such as the contour of the land, differences in soil, streams and other natural obstructions, prevalence of highways and the like. The type of farming and the rotation system should bear a close relationship with the layout of a farm.

Feed the Winter Birds.

If you want to have some birds around to protect your garden in the spring, feed them a little in the winter. It does not take much. A piece of suet tied to a tree, a little grain or weed seed in an open box nailed on its side to a tree or post will cost you nothing and will pull many a bird through some rough places in the winter. They will soon learn about it and you will have lots of friends. Put the box where you can see it from the windows, and you will enjoy the company. They are not beggars; they will pay their board.

Two pounds of grain a day and gradually increasing until ten to twelve pounds is being fed at the finish has been found by experiment to be the most profitable grain ration for long-kept steers.

The Welfare of the Home

A Child's Development Depends Upon Right Food.

The average diet of a child contains quantities of cereals in the form of bread, and dishes in which flour meal or starch is an important constituent. If large quantities of milk are added to a cereal diet, the child is well nourished and develops normally. On the other hand, if a child eats quantities of cereals but has little milk, he will be under-nourished, his mental development sub-normal, his vitality low and various diseases caused by improper nutrition may appear. Many adults whose physical condition is below par also need foods rich in vitamins.

Certain chemical elements found in the green leaves of plants are absolutely necessary for the well-being of the human body. Man does not eat grass but the cow is a most convenient machine for the conversion of grass into food for him. No matter what the price of milk, it is a cheap food because it contains the elements essential for health.

It is an easy matter to add vitamins to a child's diet. A glass of milk for each child at every meal is a safe rule. Milk should also be used liberally in cooking.

If one is not thoroughly familiar with the chemical composition of foodstuffs, it is very hard to plan a diet rich in vitamins unless milk and dairy products are used liberally. Such a diet balanced without the use of milk is always more expensive than a diet containing milk. Milk is the most nearly perfect food known and in itself furnishes an adequate diet for children, for a limited period of

time. Fruit and "greens" form valuable additions to milk.

All natural foods contain quantities of vitamins. The American Indian knew over 500 edible plants. His diet also included the flesh of many small animals, birds, fish, insects, amphibians and, in some cases, worms. As a result of such a varied diet, the Indian was well-nourished, and had strong bones and teeth.

Civilization has greatly restricted the human diet. There are two reasons for this: The first is an economic factor. If the entire population of a country will be satisfied with a diet of meat and cereals, these can be bought at much lower prices than if several hundred articles are in demand.

The second reason for a restricted and an inadequate diet is that through a false sense of values, man has insisted on refined food. Coarse flours, coarse cereals and other foods contain the really vital food elements. Yet these are often not included in the diet. No insect or worm can thrive on refined white flour or refined sugar. They can live only on coarse foods which contain vitamins. Man, ignorantly, often tries to maintain his body on foods almost deficient in vitamins.

Children must have milk and other foods rich in vitamins. All vegetables, especially those whose green leaves are used, as lettuce or spinach, fresh fruits, dried fruits and all dairy products contain vitamins. Tomatoes, lemons and oranges are especially rich in these vital elements and supply what milk loses by boiling or pasteurization.

Cheating Cheaters.

I believe where no special precautions are taken rats and mice will often do more damage to our crops than anything else. We feel blue when water overflows a piece of land newly sowed, or when a crop just ready to harvest is damaged, yet we will store away our grain, giving little attention to where it is put.

I have done these things myself. I never gave a thought to the hole in the granary door and the hole in one of the bins along the hayrack. I had pushed some rubbish in those holes until I could find time to patch up the places right.

Harvest time came and the crops were stored away. A little later on I noticed a sink hole in the wheat bin, and upon examination I found to my astonishment that perhaps five or six bushels of wheat had disappeared. Where could it have gone? Had someone broken into the granary? No. The lock was all right and the other bins were full, so it could not be that. After a few days of thinking I happened to recall the rat hole that had been filled in with burlap. My belief was verified when I discovered a small amount of grain that had fallen through the granary.

Oh, such a job! Eighty-six bushels of wheat to rehandle. In due time the holes were securely sealed with heavy galvanized sheeting. Being determined to see what the rats did with the wheat, I took almost a day to dig the hay away from along the

granary. We found grain strewn everywhere—almost seven bushels in all, when it was scraped up and put through the fanning mill. The rats had not eaten a great deal in so short a time, but nevertheless it goes to prove how destructive they really are when given a chance to have everything their own way.

It has been estimated that there are more than 8,375,000 mice or rats in this country. Their damage yearly is more than \$20,000,000. This loss alone is largely borne by the farmer. One way to cut it down is to wage war on rats and mice in every possible way we can. Begin by making your storage bins rat-proof.

So She Cured Herself.

After various "treatments" had failed to relieve Mrs. Boccock of her "troubles," Doctor Thornhill, the family physician, finally delivered the ultimatum:

"Mrs. Boccock," he said impressively, "after consulting with two specialists I have decided that your teeth have been causing all your trouble. They must all come out, Mrs. Boccock. 'And do you believe, doctor, that when my teeth are out I will be relieved entirely of all this suffering?'"

"I do indeed, madam. In fact I know you will."

"Very well, then," replied Mrs. Boccock. "Who'd board a hired man all winter if he didn't work? Then why board the hen that never lays an egg?"



The Profitable Skunk.

The advantages of the artificial raising of the fox, beaver, and muskrat, specifically, have been often pointed out, and here it is proposed to devote a few words to that much abused animal, the skunk. The fact that the animal is to be found in practically every part of the American continent, and that the pelt has sold as high as ten dollars, is sufficient to attract the attention of fur farmers and induce a study into the feasibility and advantages of the industry.

Many years ago Ernest Thompson Seton, the well known nature writer and naturalist to the Manitoba Government, advocated a more extensive artificial propagation of the skunk, and himself operated a most successful ranch of this kind. Because, largely of a prejudice against the little animal and its method of defence, skunk farming has never been firmly established in Canada as an industry, although the advantages and possibilities are obviously so great. Success on other parts of the American continent and elsewhere have demonstrated the feasibility of establishing the industry firmly and profitably in the Dominion.

The skunk is widely found over the Canadian Dominion in every corner and nook where it can find food suited to its needs, and notwithstanding the fact that it is persistently hunted, trapped and worried by dogs, it continues to thrive and multiply in close proximity to settlements. The animal is neither timid nor vicious and is

practically omnivorous, devouring large quantities of insects including grasshoppers, crickets, beetles and caterpillars. In captivity, its feeding is very economical, the diet consisting of meat, fish, cooked cereals, vegetables and milk. The food problem is most easily solved where the ranch is established within reach of a hotel. The contents of the daily garbage can will feed a considerable number.

The skunk multiplies rapidly with litters of from six to twelve, the period of gestation being eight weeks. Descending may be performed when the animals are five weeks old and all possibility of future nuisance may be eliminated, but in domestic raising this is not really necessary, contrary to general belief, as the animals become remarkably tame and friendly with those handling them and never bring into play the powerful weapon nature has given them except when badly frightened by some intruder.

Skunk ranching could be successfully carried on in practically every section of Canada, for the animal is indigenous to every part and would find his natural conditions wherever a farm was located. In wire enclosed pens of suitable land the animals will make their own burrows and dens and need little attention beyond feeding. The demand for pelts is steady and general, and the high prices prevailing during the past few years make skunk ranches very profitable concerns and augur a successful future for any development along these lines.

PALLID CHEEKS AND DULL EYES

Tell the Story of Watery Blood—
How to Regain a Good Color
and Health.

To be run down in health and to lose their attractiveness is the double misfortune of many young girls. Their pallid cheeks and dull eyes tell everyone that they are doomed to days of wretched headaches and are victims of breathlessness and bloodlessness. The anaemic girl, if she neglects her health, may be a sufferer all her life; for an active happy woman cannot be developed out of a bloodless, consumptive looking girl, without the help of new, rich, red blood.

Pale, weak girls should take heed. Bloodlessness must not be neglected. Plenty of good air, a nourishing diet and rest will help you, but the cure you need most promptly is new blood. Good new blood in abundance, such as makes all the difference between sound health and poor health to girls and women, is supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their one mission is to make new blood which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body, bringing to anaemic girls and women new color, bright eyes, an elastic step and a feeling of joy in living. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to young girls is shown by the cure of Miss Bessie Clarke, R.R. No. 1, Stevensville, Ont., who says: "Two years ago, while studying for the entrance examination, my health broke down and I fell away to a mere shadow of my former self. When the day for the examinations came, I should have been in bed instead of trying them, but I went on with the work and when through was almost on the verge of collapse. I thought then that a rest would help me, but I did not regain my strength. Then my mother was advised to have me try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking them for about a month I found myself restored to health, with good color and a change for the better, which people who knew me readily noticed. I am very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me, and hope my experience will benefit some other weak girl."

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

Silk Industry in Britain.

Great Britain is taking an active interest in the silk industry, with a large capital investment. One factory established in that country will produce about nine tons of artificial silk per day in addition to non-inflammable films and other products.

Salada Tea Reduced 15 Cents a Pound.

Every effort is being made to supply the retail dealers with Brown Label "SALADA" at the reduced price of 55 cents per pound. However, it will take some little time before all have it in stock, in spite of every exertion on the part of the Company, as they have tens of thousands of customers throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Fish are believed to have a keen sense of smell.

Surnames and Their Origin

KAVANAGH.

Variations—O'Keegan, Keevan, Kevin, Kevens, Keveney, Coen, Cohen, Cohan, Cowan, Cuan, Cavanna, McKuen.

Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—A given name.

Virtually all Irish family names take their origin in given names, except in cases where overlords, under English rule, have adopted as their family names the names of the places over which they held hereditary sway; but even here the names trace back ultimately to given names in most cases, for even the Irish geographical names trace back in almost overwhelming numbers to the names of persons.

In this the nomenclature of Ireland is virtually the reverse of nearly all other nations.

But in the translation of the Kavanagh group of family names into the English tongue and spelling a most unusual number of variations has developed from the original form, which was "O'Caomhain," the "m" in this instance, as is often the case in Irish, having a "v" sound as the result of the inflections peculiar to that language.

The given name from which it is developed by the use of "o," meaning "descendants of" is "Caomhan," which means "a noble one."

Under certain inflectional influences the "h" predominated, which explains such forms of the name as Cowan, which, if analyzed, would have a pronunciation something like "kah-o-han," easily shortened into "Cowan" and Cohan, Cohen, Cuan and Coen, which must not be confused with the Jewish family name Cohen. All of these two-syllable forms of the Irish name are properly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable; but "COW-an" and "CO-han," but "COW-AN" and "CO-HAN," though

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

As Per Instructions.

Mistress: "Why, Bridget, what on earth are you doing with all the broken dishes on the shelf?"
Bridget: "Sure, mum, yes towid me Oi wur to replace everyone Oi broke."

Riding His Bill.

A visitor at a country fair noticed one melancholy individual who, despite the fact that he was apparently suffering greatly, persisted in remaining on one of the merry-go-rounds.
Eventually the looker-on spoke to him and asked him if he liked it.
"No; I don't like it a bit," the man replied. The beastly thing makes me ill.
"Then why do you persist on going on it?"
"I can't help it. The man who owns this thing owes me money, and the only way I can get even is by taking it out in rides."

His Chief End in Life.

There lived in an English town a wealthy but exceedingly "tight" old lady, who kept very few servants and paid them as little as possible.
Among these was an underfed, miserable-looking lad of fourteen, who answered the door, did the dishwashing, waited at table, weeded the garden, washed the dog, and a few other things.
One day a visitor asked this lad: "Well, my boy, and what do you do around here?"
"I do a butler, a kitchen maid and a gardener out of a job," replied the boy gravely.

An Artful Ruse.

Tommy: "Mamma, didn't you say last week you wanted the carving knife and the chopper sharpened?"
Mrs. Suburb: "Indeed I did. Bless his little heart! How thoughtful you are!"
"Well, I'll take 'em round to the cutter's for you."
"How sweet of you to offer to do such things for your mamma, my little cherub. I'll wrap them up."
"No, don't wrap them up. I want them to show. There's a boy out there waiting to fight me; but I fancy when he sees me coming he'll go home."

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would not be without them. They are the ideal home remedy for the baby; being guaranteed to be absolutely free from opiates or other harmful drugs. They are a gentle but thorough laxative and have been proved of the greatest aid in cases of constipation, indigestion, colic, colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. Ernest Gagne, Beauregard, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and colic and have found them so successful that I would not be without them. I would strongly recommend every mother to keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, NEURITIS

Their Treatment by Your Local Druggist.

Your own druggist, who has known the people of his locality for years, has a pretty good idea of what remedies are giving satisfaction to his customers. No number of testimonials from far-distant persons counts half as much with him as the results he gets from sales over his own counter.

That's why hundreds of druggists from Halifax to Victoria recommend Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules. Each of these hundreds knows of cases in his vicinity where T.R.C.'s have brought amazing relief. Men and women of all ages find freedom from their pain in T.R.C.'s. Mr. W. A. Hawley, of Campbellford, at the age of 34, was entirely cured, after being helpless with Rheumatism for months.

Scores of druggists write of the satisfaction given by T.R.C.'s. Here are the statements of three from Ontario:

Ross the Druggist, Midland, Ont.: "Every sale of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules has meant a satisfied customer. I have yet to hear of a person not receiving beyond what they had hoped in results from their use. In many cases the benefits have been wonderful and these long sufferers tell their friends. I have many calls for Rheumatic Capsules and I never hesitate to recommend them."
G. F. Vicars, Fenelon Falls: "T.R.C.'s is the most satisfactory of any line of rheumatic remedy I have ever handled."
B. J. Cook, St. Thomas: "We have never had a preparation for rheumatism and neuritis that has sold like T.R.C.'s. The sale is wonderful and reports from our customers good. I figure a satisfied customer is the best advertisement."

Sounds too good to be true? The explanation is that Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules act directly on the poisons in the system that in some persons cause rheumatism, in others lumbago, sciatica, neuritis or neuralgia. Their composition is the result of thirty years of patient study and experiment, long years of experience in the treatment of rheumatism.

Get a free trial package of T.R.C.'s or Raz-Mah for Asthma from your druggist or from Templeton's Limited, 55 Colborne St., E., Toronto and prove these statements for yourself. These remedies are absolutely harmless, or our druggist-agents wouldn't advise the use of them. When your own druggist recommends a remedy he is sure to receive your thanks or condemnation. He won't risk the loss of a good customer by recommending a remedy in which he has no confidence.

The undermentioned druggists and hundreds of others back T.R.C.'s and Raz-Mah.

- Allisa Craig, J. A. Smith, Alliston, E. B. Schell, Alton, F. McDermid & Son, Arthur, A. W. Buschlen, Atwood, E. G. Coughlin, Barrie, Wm. Crossland, Beaverton, J. S. Fraleigh, Blenheim, Crookshank Bros., Bobcaygeon, E. J. Woodard, Bowmanville, Jury & Lovell, Bradford, W. L. Campbell, Bridgeburg, R. A. Land, Brigid, F. S. Seager, Bruce Mines, A. D. Jackson, Brussels, Jas. Fox, Campbellford, J. E. Birks, Chesley, S. R. Davey, Clinton, J. B. Hovey, Colborne, W. F. Griffin,
- Cookstown, Wm. McKay, Deseronto, W. J. Malley, Dresden, R. R. Dustin, Durham, E. J. McKee, Durham, S. McBeth, Elora, F. J. Casell, Exeter, E. H. Sadler, Fenelon Falls, G. F. Vicars, Florence, L. R. Miller, Glencoe, W. I. Johnson, Gorrie, H. V. Armstrong, Harriston, McKibbin & Co., Hastings, T. A. Coughlin, Havelock, A. D. Denike, Kincaid, J. F. Vandrick, Kingsville, R. H. Picard, Lakeland, Tandy Drug Co., Lucan, Rexall Pharmacy, Lucknow, J. G. Armstrong,

Raz-Mah is unrivaled in the treatment of Asthma. Raz-Mah restores normal breathing, stops mucus-gatherings in the bronchial tubes, and gives long nights of quiet sleep. And if Raz-Mah does not give relief, your druggist has positive instructions from Templeton's Limited to give you your money back. Fair enough, don't you think?

Plan Auto Road on Railroad Snowsheds.

Ingenious plans whereby a smooth concrete auto road may be run for 33 miles through a difficult pass of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and a great transcontinental railroad may acquire, at the same time, a system of permanent concrete snowsheds, have been completed by a U.S. engineer. The design for the new snowsheds provides them with a continuous flat, walled roof, on which autos could run with the assurance that they would encounter no heavy grades or dangerous curves. With federal and state aid on the highway part of the project, the burden of cost on the railroad would be greatly reduced and early construction encouraged.

All Set.

"Now for the wedding there must be something borrowed and something blue."
"Well, the groom has just borrowed \$500 from her dad. And that has made the old man feel blue, I can tell you."

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

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

A hen, when sitting, turns her eggs entirely round once a day.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



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

Better Teeth.

Eminent English dentists have found that Jewish children have better teeth than Gentile children, attributing the cause to the use of oil by the Jew instead of sugar.

Rural Route No. 1, Masouche, Quebec, Oct. 15, 1919. The Minard's Liniment People.

Sirs,—I feel that I should be doing a wrong if I neglected to write you. I have had four tumors growing on my head for years. I had them cut off by a surgeon about fifteen years ago, but they grew again till about three months ago I had one as large and shaped like a lady's thumb on the very place where my hair should be parted, and it was getting so embarrassing in public that it was a constant worry to me. About three months ago I got a bottle of your liniment for another purpose and saw on the label good for tumors. Well I tried it and kept at it for exactly two months, with the result that it has entirely removed all trace of the tumor, and were it not that they had been cut fifteen years ago, no mark would be seen. I have not been asked for this testimonial and you can use it as you see fit. (Signed) FRED C. ROBINSON.

P.S.—I am a farmer and intend using Minard's Liniment on my mare for a strained tendon, and am hoping for same results. FRED C. R.

Her Own Way.

Eleanor, aged eight, was enjoying a good cry, when her aunt came in. "I wouldn't cry like that," said the aunt to her, "if I were you."
"Well, auntie," said Eleanor, between sobs, "ou can cry any way you like, but this is my way."

Soothes tired nerves. For restless sleep at night apply

BAUME BENGUÉ

on the forehead and back of neck. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES \$1.00 a tube. THE LEONARD MILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué RELIEVES PAIN

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Selgel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

SINCE 1870 SHILOH 30 DROPS COUGHS ISSUE No. 49-20

FOR WINTER DAYS



No. 9740—Misses' Dress. Price, 35 cents. Two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt in two lengths attached to lining; with or without two-piece tunic. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Size 16, with tunic, 4 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 3 3/4 yds. 54 ins. wide; without tunic, 2 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide, or 2 3/4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

This pattern may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Aids to Travellers.

On the back of a hair brush intended for travellers is a mirror, which can be removed for use, while a comb slides into a recess beneath the bristles.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

During the epidemic of 1918 ten persons died of influenza in the United States for every life the American Expeditionary Force lost in battle in France.



Stop that pain!

QUICK, warming, soothing, comforting relief follows an application of Sloan's Liniment. Just slip it on the strained, overworked muscle. Good for rheumatism, too. Penetrates without rubbing.

Sloan's Liniment

CASCARETS

'They Work while you Sleep'



"All shot to pieces"? You are bilious, constipated! You feel headachy, full of cold, dizzy, unstrung. Your meals don't fit—breath is bad, skin sallow. Take Cascarets to-night for your liver and bowels and wake up clear, energetic and cheerful. No griping—no inconvenience. Children love Cascarets too. 10, 25, 50 cents.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all. "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists' Aspirin in an unbroken "Bayer" package also sell larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer" Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic acid ester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements.

TORONTO POLICE FORCE

RECRUITS WANTED—Age 21 to 30—Five feet nine inches; salary: first year \$1,450, next two years \$1,550; after third year \$1,650; subject to 3 per cent deduction for benefit fund and pension; eight hours; one day off weekly; 14 days annual leave; three-quarter pay when sick; uniforms supplied. Apply Orderly Room, Police Headquarters, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN—Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell, and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages; only 25c postpaid. H. B. Law, 488 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

WANTED—Produce and Poultry of all kinds. Write for prices. Cross, 473 Roxton Road, Toronto.

Chalk exposed to the air frequently becomes harder than many forms of stone.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Turner, the famous artist, was the son of a Sheffield barber.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty- tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—all druggists!

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langly, 1332 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without rasg.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Malted Free to Any Address by the Author. E. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 118 West 31st Street New York, U.S.A.

WEEKS' BREAKUP-A-COLD TABLETS TRY THEM PRICE 25c

War Bond Coupons Cashed Free



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service. If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with this Bank?

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, J. R. Carr, Manager.

NEILSON'S
ICE CREAM

and Chocolates, fresh supply always carried

Choice Line of Fresh Fruits

E. C. Tribute

ABOLISH FINANCIAL WORRY PROLONG YOUR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY WILL DO IT

Gives a larger return for life than is obtainable from any other form of investment with absolute security.

Free from Dominion Income Tax.

Any person resident or domiciled in Canada over the age of 5 may purchase, to begin at once, or at any later date desired, an Annuity of from \$50 to \$5,000, to be paid in monthly or quarterly instalments.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees.

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

Extra Special Sale

Of Men's and Boys
SAMPLE
OVERCOATS

We received another lot of Men's and Bops' Sample Overcoats to be sold at less than the Manufacturers prices

Come in and try some of them on--you will certainly get a great bargain.

COME AND SEE

The GLOBE
Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"
BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

Advertise in The Reporter

The Merchants Bank

Coming in a period of more or less commercial disturbance, the half-yearly statement of The Merchants Bank of Canada is of more than usual significance. The bank position, as disclosed in the comparative record of six months' operations, is one of exceptional strength and testifies to the prudent and progressive direction of the institution while at the same time furnishing a reassuring indication of the general business situation. The assets of the bank have risen to a record position during the period covered in the statement, the same being true also of time deposits, a remarkable showing in view of the heavy withdrawals made in connection with the last Victory Loan payments. The result is one which cannot but be gratifying to the bank's proprietors, but an even more important aspect of the statement is that which reflects the trade condition of the country. The president of the Canadian Bankers' Association advised recently that bankers should deal liberally with borrowers as a means of minimizing the difficulties of readjustments in trade. It is apparent that the Merchants' Bank has pursued, in this respect, a policy which not only demonstrated a high degree of confidence in the inherent soundness of the business situation, but which has contributed in no small degree to the stimulation of business during a somewhat trying period. The statement with reference to current loans is evidence of this, and the report as a whole, taken with those of other banks, is indicative of the confidence which bankers have in the business integrity of the country and their willingness to meet the legitimate demands made upon their resources.

A. H. S. Commencement a Great Success

The Annual Commencement of the Athens High School was held in the Town Hall Friday, Nov. 26th. The Hall was filled to capacity by the students and their friends. The programme was opened with God Save the King and the School Song. After which Principal Barchell welcomed the visitors and briefly called attention to the excellent work of the school and explained the nature of the Scholarship donated by the Literary Society in memory of the students who lost their lives in the Great War. The boys gave a fine exhibition of Physical Exercises under the direction of Mr. Hartley. The silent tableau gave the audience a good laugh as it represented the girls band used in the initiation ceremony in September, Charlotte Miller as conductor. A certain has a fine looking lot of musicians.

Medals won during the year were then presented and H. Rabb was presented with the Scholarship by President Baxter of the A. H. S. Literary Society. Form III Sr. sang their Topical Song and although they often changed the tune yet the spirit remained the same. Their good natured raillery touched upon the Jr. III and many of the younger students who try to copy the ways of their elders.

The Gypsy Chorus was well given and Miss Guest deserves great credit for the success of this as well as the other musical numbers by the Glee Club and the "Darky Boys" After the presentation of Diplomas a number of the Junior girls gave a very pretty drill under the direction of Miss Ferris. The Play "Wanted a Maid" was under the direction of Miss Sheridan and splendidly did the players take their parts. The star pretformer was H. Rabb as Mr. Hume the rector. Miss Kenny as Molly was always very charming. Miss Howe as Dorothy captured more hearts than Max's part well acted by J. Hefferan. L. Steacy as June succeeded in spoiling Job (H. Beale) for a tennis player. However everything turned out very happily and there is no doubt the Rector collected a wedding fee if he did not get the bride and Mr. Ford (W. Slack) had to rush to city for another servant. The whole programme was very pleasing and was closed by singing "O Canada" and a number of school yells by the girls and boys. The proceeds amounted to \$136.50.

Newboro

Mr. Dennis Mariarty, died Friday night after an illness of a couple weeks. Two sons Rev. Father Mariarty of Nebraska James of Newboro and also three sisters survive.

The men who were enjoying the white fishing season have returned home

The farmers of this vicinity are busy getting their wood cut.

Mr. G. S. Wrathall returned home last week, from the hunting grounds at Ompah with a deer.

Mr. Dan Mc Carby of Smith's Falls spent Saturday and Sunday at his home here.

Charleston

Born. On Nov. 26 th. to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Halliday a son.

Born. on Nov. 22 nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Ormand K. Nunn of Mallorytown, formerly of Charleston, a daughter.

Mr. Fleming of the fishery depart. Ottawa and Mr. Carson, Peterboro were here last week on official duty

Mr. and Mrs. R. Foster are going to Brockville in a few days to spend a part of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crozier were called to the Outlet on Thursday evening by the serious illness of the former's mother which resulted in her death

Quite a number from here attended the A. H. S. Commencement at Athens on Friday evening.

Guideboard Corner's

We grieve exceedingly over the sad end of Dr. Bowie, one of Canada's grand men.

Mrs Morris has gone for a visit with her daughter Mrs. A. Whitmore Plum Hollow.

Miss Beatrice Mathers was a recent visitor at The "Lilacs" Miss Beattie always makes her friends twice glad

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mott, and daughter were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sheldon on Sunday last.

Mr. W.S. Beach, Portland was a week end visitor at Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Darling's

Ivan Darling with his friend Lawrence Thomas of Winchester, spent the past week at his home here.

They were on their way to the lumber camps of Northern Ontario, where they will spend the winter.

Kenneth Lawson is again ill, we are sorry to say.

Mrs. Ettie Eaton was a week end visitor with her parents and friends.

The beautiful snow came early this year, and very welcome it was. The jolly farmer finds the good sleighing just to his mind, and the roads are very busy. There will be no lack of wood in the village for Christmas fire. Apart from its usefulness how wonderful is the snow clothing all unsightliness with ermine too dear for an Earl. We find it a fitting emblem of Purity. One Poet, at least, has been wafted into fame, by a single Poem which had for its subject The Snow.

Township Council

Rear of Yonge and Escott

The Council met at call of the Reeve on Saturday evening Nov. 27th members all present.

Moved by C.B. Howard seconded by G.B. Hayes that Mr. W. H. Whaley be refunded his dog tax \$2.00-carried

Moved by Thos. G. Howard seconded by E.S. Earl that Mr. Cornell be authorized to settle with Mr. Flood for township stone crushed. Carried

Moved by C. B. Howard seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that the Council do now adjourn until the 15 th. of December if not sooner called by the Reeve Carried.

In the minutes of Nov. 6 th, the amount paid James Howorth for repairing culvert on County Road No. 12, should have been \$3.00 instead of \$31

R. E. Cornell, Clerk

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

W. D. Hoagland



Taking Stock

It is just as important to take an inventory of one's self as it is of one's business. Ask yourself this question "If during the next five years I save the same amount I already have put by, how much will I be worth in 1925?" Then let our Savings Department aid you in accomplishing the task.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
\$2,349,837.00.
ATHENS BRANCH
W. A. Johnson, Manager

MORE RECENT SUCCESSSES.

Lorne Saundcock and Harvey Sleeman, both last year students at the Brockville Business College, have been placed in good positions, the former as stenographer for T. A. Wilson, Supt. C.P.R. at Sudbury, and the latter in the offices of Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited, Hamilton.

The College at Brockville invites the young people to qualify for similar positions.

New Year Term opens January 3, 1921. Fees: For 3 months, \$45; each extra month, \$8. No extra charge for text books.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts on the blood on the mucous surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work.

The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Auction Sales

JOHN S. EATON—Saturday Dec 4 th, 1920 Mill St. Athens. Household furniture. A. M. Eaton Auctioneer.

W. A. Rodgers—Saturday December 4 th, 10 a.m., at Portland farm stock and implements, Etc. H. W. Imerson Auctioneer.

W. J. SEYMOUR—on Tuesday Dec. 14 th, two miles west of Toledo, Farm stock and Implements
H. Imerson Auctioneer

Car and Truck for Sale

FOR SALE—Studebaker 7-passenger Car with Touring and Limousine Tops, which are interchangeable, price \$950 Cash. Also One Motor Truck \$750. apply to John W. MacKay, care of Reiley & Co., Brockville

LOST—Between John Barrington's Blacksmith Shop and Stone Crusher on or about October 6th, or 7th, a duck unlined smock, black and white in color, kindly send information to John Shea, Athens.

Xmas--

Is almost here, now is the time to GET what you want at reasonable prices--- SPECIAL PRICES

We Have a Good Miscellaneous Stock of Jewelry, including Wrist Watches, and we also have a number of Watches on which we can quote you very Special Prices—

R. J. CAMPO

Athens

Ontario

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
2nd Sunday in Advent

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

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

St. Paul's, Delta—
2 p.m.—Sunday school.
3 p.m.—Evening prayer.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

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

Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
7.00 p.m.—Church Service.

Subject—"Some things that need reviving"
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

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

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

Sunday Service.

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

For rates and particulars apply to,

GEO. E. McGLADE

City Passenger Agent

A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent

52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario Phone 14 and 530

TO LET—At Charleston, Farm 225 acres in first class state of cultivation, a Good House, Out Buildings and Silos all in good repair, Wind Mill and plenty of Water within ten minutes of Church and School, Factory and Post Office, Rural Mail and Telephone—Fall Ploughing will be done—Possession March 1, 1921. A. W. Johnston Athens, P. O.

FOR SALE—Two good houses near Athens High School. Apply to G. W. Brown, Athens.

STRAYED—to the farm of the undersigned one black and white heifer on or about the last day of October. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying for her keep, and this advertisement Herman Shea, Sheatown, Ont.