

## A Great Sacrifice Sale Of Our Entire Stock of High-Class Merchandise

This sale will give our friends and customers the opportunity to buy at price reductions never before attempted by any retail store in Eastern Ontario.

Below we mention but a few in each department.

Every article has been re-priced regardless of former cost. Take advantage of these low prices now.

### Fur Department

These are the biggest Fur reductions ever offered at any fur sale in the history of Brockville.

Choice Hudson Seal Coats, with all-round belt, large gathered collar and cuffs, of Kolinsky, regular \$880, **\$425.00** now

The Same Style Coats as above, with Opposum collar and cuffs, regular \$520.00, now **\$265.00**

Snappy Sports Model of Hudson Seal, with large shawl collar and cuffs, and 8-inch border of best quality Alaska Sable; regular price \$560.00, **\$350.00** now

Best Quality Hudson Seal Coats, with deep self border, large shawl collar and cuffs of Scotch Mole, regular **\$395.00** \$800.00, now

Hudson Seal Coats, with self trimming, regular \$455 to \$660, now **\$400.00** from \$235.00 to

Neckpieces of Labrador Fox, in black, brown and taupe, animal style, regular \$49.50 to \$82.50, now **\$45.00** \$29.00 to

Large Animal Style Wolf Neckpieces, in black, brown and taupe, regular \$30.00 to \$66.00, now **\$39.00** \$21.00 to

All other Manufactured Furs reduced accordingly.

### Ready-to-wear Department

These reductions were never duplicated in Brockville. Separate Skirts in Fancy Tweeds, Plaids, Navy and Black Serge, and Tricolets.

Any \$10.00 Skirt, now \$ 5.00  
Any \$13.50 and \$14.50 Skirt, now 7.50  
Any \$15.00 Skirt, now 9.50  
Any \$16.00 and \$16.50 Skirts, now 10.00  
Any \$18.00 Skirt, now 10.50  
Any \$20.00 Skirt, now 12.00  
Any \$25.00 Skirt, now 16.50  
All other Skirts at similar reductions.

### WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES OF SILK, SERGE AND TRICOLETS

Nearly all sizes and colors.  
Regular \$25.00 Dresses, now \$16.50  
Regular \$30.00 Dresses, now 20.00  
Regular \$35.00 Dresses, now 24.50  
Regular \$40.00 Dresses, now 28.50  
Regular \$45.00 Dresses, now 33.00  
Regular \$50.00 Dresses, now 34.50  
Regular \$60.00 Dresses, now 42.50  
Regular \$65.00 Dresses, now 43.50  
Regular \$75.00 Dresses, now 53.00

### WOMEN'S AND MISSES CLOTH COATS

In all the latest styles and colors, black included, sizes 15 to 44.  
Regular \$18.75, now \$10.00  
Regular \$25.00, now 12.50  
Regular \$28.00, now 15.00  
Regular \$30.00, now 17.00  
Regular \$35.00, now 22.00  
Regular \$38.00, now 24.50  
Regular \$45.00, now 28.00  
Regular \$50.00, now 33.00  
Regular \$60.00, now 40.00  
Regular \$78.00, now 50.00  
Regular \$85.00, now 53.00  
All Children's Coats at similar reductions.

ALL MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS AT SACRIFICE PRICES

Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.  
Brockville 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 they would very much appreciate being given an opportunity of taking care of the business for you!

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

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

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

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

### SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

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

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Institute rooms Sat. Jan. 29th at 3 p. m. The programs for Jan. and March will be interchanged. The Jan. program will consist of the following numbers—A vocal solo by Reita Madevic; In truce, a little; An exchange of ideas on laundry work; A Debate the subject of which is "Resolved that the country offers greater opportunity for the mental and physical development of the child, than the city." This will be an interesting number. The affirmation will be taken by Misses Georgie Robinson and Mary Lyons the negative Misses V. Mulvena and Elma Hazelton. The financial standing of the Institute will be given and some important business matters discussed. A full attendance is requested.

Remember reader you are welcome and invited to the Full Gospel Service at 2 p. m. in the Holiness Movement Church Sunday Jan. 23rd, Sabbath School at 1 p. m. and prayer meeting Friday at 7 p. m. at the home of Mr Rowsome Brown.

A. D. Dewar,  
Pastor

Mr Gersham Wing called on friends in town on Thursday.

Mrs Hamilton, Sharbott Lake, visited the home of her sister Mrs H. H. Arnold.

Mr & Mrs M. C. Arnold entertained a number of friends on Thursday night

Miss Orma Fortune visited the home of her brother Mr and Mrs Harold Fortune.

Mrs Andrew Henderson and daughter Mrs Walter Fenglong, spent this week end at the home of the former's sister Mrs M. Rappell.

Mrs and Mrs George Scott and family spent the week end recently at the home of Mr Brock Davis Glen Buell.

BORN—To Mr and Mrs Everett Rowsome, on Wednesday, Jan. 19th 1921 a daughter.

Mr Andrew Henderson made a business trip to Kingston this week.

Mrs Mercy Smith is visiting at the home of her daughter Mrs Geo. Hall Addison this week.

BORN—At the Maternity Hospital Moose Jaw on Thursday Jan. 13, to Mr and Mrs Kenneth C. Rappell of Assiniboia Sask a daughter (Virginia Mary.)

Mrs C. L. Lamb Elgin St. celebrated her 70th birthday on Wednesday the nineteenth.

The musical Eckards are billed to appear in the Town Hall on the evening of Tuesday, February 1st.

Many of the old timers remember this musical family when they played in the School House here twenty years ago.

### Nomination Meeting

A public meeting of the electors of the village of Athens will be held on Monday Jan. 24th, at seven thirty p. m. in the Town Hall Athens, for nominating one councillor for 1921 and in case a poll be required the votes of the qualified electors will be taken from nine a. m. to five p. m. on Monday Jan. 31st 1921, at the several polling sub-divisions in municipality.

Geo. W. Lee  
Returning Officer

### In Memorium

IN MEMORIAM—In loving memory of Albert Wiltse, father of Mrs E. A. Thornhill Athens, who departed this life Jan. 18 1916. Inserted by his daughter.

### Harlem

Mr and Mrs E. E. Campbell our veteran cheese makers, have returned from a trip to Montreal where they visited relatives and friends. We are all pleased to see them take a few well earned holidays.

Another car load of Holsteins go this week to the United States of America from the Township of Bastard.

Municipal matters are quieting down after one of the most exciting contests of half a century. A new man Mr William Dowset headed the poll by many votes.

One is sorry to not report Mrs McEntyre as improving as fast as her many friends would wish.

We congratulate Mr Walter Wykes on having purchased one of the best cheese factories in the County of Leeds from Roy Derbyshire Chantry

There is likely to be a first class Hockey Team in connection with the Harlem rink. The wants of neighboring teams will always be kept on hand.

### Charleston

A great many around here are suffering from sore throats and colds Mrs M. J. Kavanagh has been quite ill, also T. Kelseys children and the infant child of Del Covey.

Mrs W. R. Green is much better. Quite a number here attended the entertainment in the town hall Athens on Tuesday evening.

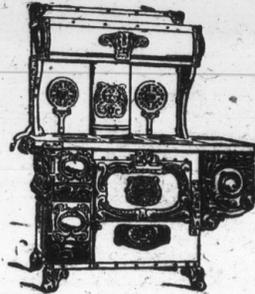
Mrs Smith Newboro is visiting friends here.

A series of meetings have been held in Charleston in the last few weeks.

Mrs Mulvena and daughter Miss Hattie are closing up their house for a short time and going to visit relatives in Athens, Lyndhurst and other points.

B. Slack is spending a few days in Brockville, Lyn and Yonge Mills.

10% Discount on Stoves  
We Have in Stock



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

## THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts  
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES  
Athens Ontario

## Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

## H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

## Get Your Milking Machine

NOW

We are representing the

## EMPIRE

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

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

We have a supply of

## CUTTERS

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

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

Singer Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs

A. Taylor & Son  
Athens Ontario

# Mark Well!

Your safeguard is the name

# "SALADA"

This is the genuine 'tea of all teas'.

If you do not use Salada, 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



## Tiddledywinks Baseball.

Tiddledywinks baseball is amusing for a stormy afternoon or for an evening party. The dining-room table, covered with a white cloth or a thick shawl, is the diamond. Small glass cups represent home plate, first, second and third bases. One of the small white tiddledywinks counters serves for a ball, while the colored ones represent the men.

The object of the game, as in baseball, is to get as many runs as possible and to prevent the opponents from getting any. There may be several players on a side, but four is a good number.

A player on the side that is at bat first takes the white counter, places it beside the home plate and snaps it across the table as far on fair ground as possible. Then he takes a colored counter, representing the runner, places it beside the home plate and snaps it to first base. The side in the field watches the white counter; the player nearest to the place where it lands snaps it to first base as quickly as he can. It is a race to see whether he or the base runner will land his counter in the first-base cup soonest. If the white counter is pocketed first the runner is out. If the runner lands first, he is safe. He may then go on snapping for the second cup, or he may wait.

The game proceeds after the fashion of real baseball. When the second batter is up he may hit the ball by snapping the white counter only an eighth of an inch in front of the plate. While the other side scrambles for it he snaps his colored counter on toward first, and the runner at first base hurries to second. The white counter may catch the runner who is going to second and jump into the cup at the same time. If it is a tie, the decision goes to the runner. Now the white counter is rushed back to first, which the other runner is still struggling to reach. The runner is put out. Another player goes up to the bat. This time there is a scramble to put the runner out at third; it fails, but he is caught a moment later at home plate. The next batter, we will say, is put out at first, then the other side has its inning.

## The Empty Spool.

Thread was at first sold in hanks, as knitting wool is now, and ladies had to loosen the skeins and wind it into little balls. But a progressive thread manufacturer, James Clark, got a wood turner named Robert Paul to make a few wooden spools in the early eighteenth century, and then James Clark himself, to accommodate a fair customer, would sit down at a weaver's pirn in his own shop, while she waited, and wind the skein of thread on it for her. He charged her half a cent for this courtesy.

When the spool was empty she brought it back to him and he wound it full with thread again. The fourth generation of Clarks are now making the cotton thread you use to-day. Give the courtly old business fellow, James Clark, a passing thought when you throw away the next empty spool. Ladies could not do that in 1812.

There were plenty of other things they couldn't do and wouldn't do in those good old days. Thrift came naturally and of necessity in a world where inventions were not looking to waste and comfort. Wooden spools were never thrown away; a thimble lasted a lifetime, and one needle was often all a household afforded. It was kept as carefully as such a treasure deserved to be kept.

One bonnet, one shawl, one dress did almost a lifetime, too, for materials were hard to obtain and dressmakers few in number. When women wore their own clothes and the clothes of their families they did not encourage frequent change in fashions.

## Before Mary Begins School.

Give a child the idea of size with a nest of boxes, with a set of books graded by sizes, with blocks, with spoons, with tin pans. Any set of objects in series will be the materials for a group of play lessons for which the words "large" and "larger," "small" and "smaller" are the keys. Along with size comes length and height. Following sizes comes shape, taught most easily by sorting out all the beads of a kind or all the beads of a kind from the usual boxes of 100 beads and wooden beads which are to

be found among the playthings of most children. They all love to pick out shapes by touch, finding in a group of objects hidden under an apron in the mother's lap the twin of an object they hold in their hands, then, when they have the idea, doing the same from pieces of their own making. They are interested in likenesses and differences. This interest is, indeed, at the bottom of most play suggestions for little children. Through it we start the child on the training of his sensibilities. In discovering differences and noting them and in performing operations which make note of them through touch or sight, the child is developing these powers which are at the moment awaiting development.

Other plays with duplicate spoons or blocks introduce the idea of matching things, selecting one and finding its twin. Then we come to sorting and here are opportunities for a variety of plays. Mix from the kitchen supply closet brown, white, and speckled beans; provide three receptacles into which to sort them. Make a play set from your button box. Children's delicate finger-tips are quickly susceptible to differences in texture. Go to your piece bag and cut squares (patchwork size) of cotton, flannel, velvet, corduroy, burlap, chamois skin, leather and silk, to be sorted into pieces of each kind, first by touch and sight, then by touch alone. Color plays come in a natural sequence, employing at first only the primary colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet.

The whole secret of home education for little children is for the mother to meet awakening instincts and powers with play supplies and play suggestions. To meet his needs she has only to get his viewpoint and travel with him the road of investigation and appreciation of the interesting world about him.

## Nature Study in Winter.

Start the little folks in nature study. Buy a bulb or two and start them in a glass bowl of warm water, with a sprinkle of sand and a few pebbles in the bottom. Have the children watch for signs of the first shoot, and reward the sharp eyes which see it first. Let each one have a pot of earth, an empty can with a few holes punched in the bottom will do, and give them a few seeds to plant in their own can. Give each child a different seed. Have them keep records of the planting, growth and development of their plant. A double lesson may be taught, that of nature, and the spiritual lesson of the resurrection. Get out doors every day, if only for five minutes on the porch. You need the fresh air. Bundle the kiddies up and send them out, no matter what the weather. The crying lack of the average Canadian adult and child is fresh air.

## The Fairest Thing.

The fairest thing God ever made  
For human eye to view  
Is God's dear sky by cloudlets strayed,  
White isles and sea of blue!  
Forever move without a sound  
Those floating hills of snow;  
But whence they come or whither bound  
Only the wind can know.  
The fancies of a myriad men  
Have mused upon the sight!  
And wondered as they gazed again  
And felt their hearts grow light;  
Something unnamed that pierces  
Vast  
Doth filter through the soul  
To strengthen and to guide at last  
The spirit to its goal.

Thank God for what no man can know,  
What utters no replies.  
By meeting mystery we grow  
To be more truly wise.  
Not darkness only bars our ways  
And wilders most our thought;  
The truth may come in such a blaze  
It dazzles, is not caught.

So daily, hourly, let me learn  
The worthiest lore to win,  
The line where knowledge back must turn  
And faith her path begin;  
Let us peruse the book of space  
Where time's a thing of naught,  
The fair blue sky that veils the Face  
By whom all things were wrought.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.  
Poland, the recreated State, consists of 120,000 square miles, with a population of 21,000,000.

## A PARADISE FOR SKI-MEN



Preparations are already being made for the annual carnival to be held at Banff amidst the glories of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Banff is ideally situated for winter sports and this season the dates have been fixed from January 29th to February 5th inclusive. The Secretary writes that the programme is to be considerably extended. He says:

"Our Ski Hill has now been completed in accordance with the suggestions made by the world's champion, Anders Haugen, of Broosten, Minn., and we are confident that a new world's record will be established on our Hill this Carnival. We have decided to offer a substantial cash prize to the man who can beat the present world's record and to supplement this cash prize with a further prize of \$10.00 for every foot or portion of a foot by which the record is broken on our hill. We will also follow the same principle in connection with the amateur championship only in that case the inducement or reward will be in the shape of an especially attractive prize. We have at the present time four different jumps, so that we will be in a position to stage competitions in all classes of this very spectacular and hair-raising sport.

"We expect that ladies hockey will be a very important factor in our sports this season. We have already been advised that the ladies of Vancouver, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Patrick, of professional hockey fame, expect to compete. The Regents, the Champions of Western

Canada, of Calgary, the Patricias, also of Calgary, a team from Edmonton, a team from Vulcan, Alberta, and perhaps teams from Winnipeg and Ottawa are all expected to be on hand and compete with Vancouver and Ottawa for the Championship of Canada. A very elaborate trophy, together with a very attractive and costly prize, will in all probability be announced a little later in connection with this event.

"An ice palace will be constructed on a basis far more extensive than anything heretofore attempted and the resident engineer of the Dominion Government is now at work preparing the plans for same. We expect this palace, when illuminated, will be a view that will long live in the memories of those who will be fortunate enough to visit us and see it. The palace will be stormed at different times during the Carnival by representatives of all the

different sports indulged in, and it is expected that the fireworks display on these occasions will be most interesting.

"Special attention will again be given to art and fancy skating, and competition in these items on our programme promise to be very interesting. The Connaught Skating Club of Vancouver, with a membership of almost three hundred, has written saying that the Club will be well represented, and if we could be assured of some entries from Eastern Canada and the States, together with the assured entries we will have from Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, this feature of our programme would be one of the biggest events ever attempted in Canada. Application will be made to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to have all these contests representative of the Canadian Championships."

## The Bumblebee War

By CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

The shanty on Halverson's homestead was two miles from my Uncle Daniel's ranch house, and between them lay what was called the "south eighty," a part of a tree claim that the old man had also taken.

Since Halverson was a veteran of the Civil War, he was entitled to have the period of his military service subtracted from the time the government required settlers to live on the land before they could "prove up." So in midsummer while the "breaking crop," as the first uncultivated planting of corn was called, was maturing, the old man shut up his shack, turned his cattle in with ours and went to visit his daughter in an adjoining county.

He let my uncle cut hay on the south eighty in return for the many favors our household had done him. The south eighty, coming under a different provision of the law, did not get the same protection that his homestead entry got, and Uncle Daniel had warned him to file his application without delay. Halverson intended to do so while visiting his daughter.

When haytime came, and we had cut for our own wild prairie grass, the men prepared to cut the south eighty. Between it and our ready lay a long slough of mud and reedy marsh that now was almost dry. To avoid a long tour round it the men had begun to construct a "rock-and-willow" road across the narrowest part; but, finding that the black mud swallowed the material as fast as they could put it in, they gave up building it. It was less labor to have the long haul.

We had cut Halverson's south eighty the season before, and one of the lively incidents of the summer was the "big runaway" the result of an attack by bumblebees on the team that was drawing the mower.

Now, bumblebee hunting was one of the boyish sports on that Nebraska ranch that my cousins and I were expert at; and, knowing our skill, my uncle told us to rid the slough road of the bees; he did not want another "big runaway."

Hunting bumblebees was a matter of deep strategy with us. We had three methods. One was to attack them directly with wooden paddles, which required an exciting stand-up fight in which we had to make many charges and many retreats to windward to escape the vicious pursuers. A second method we called "flagging," and the third, "jugging." Flagging and jugging, although tamer, were really more humane, although the bees' nest was destroyed.

Whenever a bee more wise than his fellows made a "bee line" for the boy who held the pole.

But jugging exposed us to no danger whatever, and consequently we held it in small regard. It consisted merely in filling a big jug half full of water, setting it near the nest and then stirring up the bees. They would come humming and circling round the jug and, hearing the hollow breeze made in the receptacle, would hurl themselves furiously inside and into the water.

We could never account for their action; perhaps the bees mistook the roar for the buzzing that their young make in the nests when disturbed; perhaps they suspected that an enemy lurked within. At any rate, jugging was very successful; on a windy day I have seen every member of a bumblebee colony hurled into the jug.

When the doughy garrison was quite helpless, we would open the nest and devour the strong black honey in the tough gray cells. Later we would release the jugged bees, a mass of angry, wet and temporarily helpless heroes. We made it a rule of honor never to kill a jugged bee.

While the haymakers were putting up the last of the wild hay crop, we three boys on Uncle Daniel's order opened hostilities on the slough-road colony. When the bees built their nest in a gopher's burrow, we did not have to disturb them, for then they offered no great danger to the teams; but we had to destroy all the nests built on the surface of the ground in the roots of the prairie grass. One morning we were busy at our task. My cousin, Hadley, had placed the jug and stirred the nest with a pitchfork, and then we had retired to await the result, and were lying at full length in the sweet wild grass, lazily watching the little gray hawks that were circling above our heads. Presently Hadley went down the slope of the gully in which the slough lay to see what the enemy was doing. He returned almost at once, much excited.

"There's a lot of mover's stuff in the gully," he said. "Some one must have broken down and unloaded a wagon near the road; there's some household goods and a considerable amount of lumber piled on the ground."

Even as we got up, a "prairie schooner" came down the side of the slough. The bows were off, and the wagon was full of new pine lumber. We advanced, full of curiosity, for neighbors or passers-by were rare enough; we had not seen a town or a railway for a year or more and were glad to greet anyone from the outside world.

want to cut the grass in the gully, and the bumblebees are pretty thick in this strip."

"Jugging bees!" the driver echoed incredulously. "Who ever heard of such a fool thing! Anyway, you'd better run along, sonny; your folks won't cut this hay. It's ours."

"Yours?" said Hadley. "It's old Halverson's! He told us we could cut it."

"Well, you won't cut it this season; we've taken this eighty," said the fellow roughly. "Now you skip."

The man advanced threateningly, and we retired in amazement to the jug.

"They're claim jumpers!" exclaimed Hadley. "They're going to rush a shanty up on the eighty and freeze the old man out. We'd better tell father."

The men went on with their unloading. "Jumpers" they undoubtedly were. Obviously they were anxious to get their cabin up and make a show of residence before anyone interfered with them. We noticed that they had cunningly selected a spot where the new shanty could not be seen from our ranch, and we guessed that they had hauled their stuff there during the night.

Hadley was angry at their uncivil speech and at the injustice that they were doing to the old soldier. Ben and I, being younger, were frightened when he went down near the men and began to argue with them; it seemed a foolish proceeding.

"You are jumping Halverson's claim!" shouted Hadley. "You wait till the ranchers find it out, and they'll run you out of the county!"

In his indignation Hadley shook his pitchfork at them, and the man who had abused us before suddenly sprang from the wagon with a short shotgun in his hand and came toward us in a threatening manner.

## The Latest in Knitting

The Corticelli Wool Book, entitled "Fall and Winter Sports, No. 1," is a thick full of the latest and most up-to-date color illustrations and knitting directions for winter wear. Capes, vests, scarfs, sweaters, stockings, toques, etc.  
Send 15c in stamps for copy.  
Belding-Corticelli, Limited  
Wellington Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

turned over and the driver fell far out into the slime. The spectacle of his discomfiture and the jumper's antics as he tried to escape the bumblebees was so funny that we stood laughing at the top of the gully. Then suddenly the man on the bank of the slough began to wave his arms up and down and call to us excitedly.

"That fellow will drown," said Ben; "he's sinking in the mud!"

"That's no," said Hadley. "Ben, you run for the men, and we'll go down there if they won't fight us!"

The driver was submerged to his neck in the mud and badly frightened. His companion was trying to reach the timbers on the half-sunken wagon and throw them to him. The horses were on firmer footing and, except for their frantic plunging, were in no trouble. A few bees pursued us when we reached the bank.

The man who had fired at us was even more frightened than the driver. "Run for somebody!" he cried. "He'll drown in the mud."

"We have," said Hadley. "Here, help me out to the wagon, and I'll try to pass some boards to him."

Hadley finally got a footing on the side of the sinking wagon box and began to throw boards out. The sinking man pushed them down under his body and had to use a dozen of them before he was able to raise himself out of the black mud. Then the two claim jumpers abused each other vigorously for not watching the team. Hadley, still on the wagon and plastered with mud, stood looking at them. At that moment Uncle Daniel and three of the farm hands hurried up.

The claim jumpers were meek enough in the presence of that superior force. The ranchmen, preserving a grim and ominous silence, set to work to get out the wagon and horses—a task that took two hours. I think there was some malice in the hasty manner in which they "snaked" out the bedraggled wagon; at any rate, they left most of the contents to sink in the mud. The claim jumpers made no plea for their property. The fellow who was dragged from the swamp was sick, or pretended to be; but neither he nor his companion would accept my uncle's invitation to come with us to the ranch for food and fresh clothes.

"All right," said my uncle; "you can move over on my land with your stuff and camp for the night if you want to. Now get to work!" he said, pointing to the goods already unloaded. "I'll give you three hours to pack up and move off this eighty. Three hours and no longer! Remember, there's a committee in this county to look after fellows like you!"

The discomfited claim jumpers made no reply and we left them. After dinner Hadley and I and Uncle Daniel rode over to the place. There were a few big bumblebees circling above the mud-tracked grass, and it seemed as if there were a note of victory in their deep buzzing. The jumpers had made a quick retreat.

Hadley and I missed Ben at the supper table. The men had sent the thirteen-year-old lad off forty miles to warn Halverson of the affair, so that he could file his entry at the land office without delay. Little Ben rode that distance before sundown and returned the following day.

We cut the hay on Halverson's eighty the next week, but the mowing machines passed round the gully where the bumblebee colony lived. We decided that for once the black-and-yellow warriors had performed a public service worthy of recognition; and old Halverson, after this episode, would permit no further raids on their stronghold.

(The End.)  
Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.  
Kangaroo farming is one of Australia's important industries.  
Better a penny with a smile than a dollar given with a frown.  
It is estimated that there are 180,000 Jews in Canada, mostly settled in the centres of population.  
Twelve officers hold the rank of Field-Marshal in the British Army, the only non-British holders being Marshal Foch and the Emperor of Japan.

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

It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril.

BOVRIL

NEVER PROFITEERED

Has not changed since 1914

Same Price, Same Quality, Same Quantity.

# Soils and Crops

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

**Inventory Shows Savings.**  
"We haven't very much to show for our year's work," said John Gun, addressing his wife at the supper table. "Sometimes I think it would be a good thing to have a sale and go to town and work for those attractive city wages."

"We have had our living," answered the more optimistic member of the family, "and our house rent, and besides we have made a payment on the mortgage. And then there is that binder note you paid off. Our farm is nearer paid for, we own our farm machinery and have more cows than we did a year ago."

"That is all true," said the farmer, "but I had to hire money the other day to go to the farm bureau meeting. If we have made any money it is hidden from sight."

After this conversation had taken place Mr. Gun decided to take an inventory each year so as to know how much he is saving. The following is a summary of two inventories taken a year apart and show how earnings may be covered up in various parts of the farm business.

In this inventory summary the horses, sheep and feed have decreased slightly, and the other items show an increase. The dairy herd has increased considerably, machinery and tools have been added during the year,

consideration. There are reasons for taking an inventory on December 31 and other reasons for taking it on April 1, or even later. December 31 is the last day of the calendar year and an inventory taken at that time fits in well with the closing of the year's business.

The reasons, on the other hand, for taking an inventory on April 1 is that at that date the spring's work has not yet begun and the amount of feed on hand is much lower than on December 31. This means less trouble in estimating feed on hand. Indeed, from the standpoint of figuring feed, May 1 or even June 1, would be better still. However, aside from the easiness of figuring feed there is no reason for taking an inventory at any other time than on the last day of the calendar year.

While inventories are easy to take they are also highly valuable. An inventory when taken will tell how much one has saved during the year. Indeed, it is often encouraging to take an inventory of what one has and thus compare the amount one owns with what one owned on some former date. In almost every case this will show an increase in the amount of property owned. Very often what one has saved is not always apparent, as shown in the summary below. It may have gone into increased live stock or into

Items	Value		Increased Inventory	Decreased Inventory
	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.		
Horses	\$ 400	\$ 350	..	\$ 50
Dairy cattle	827	1,200	433	..
Hogs	125	155	31	..
Sheep	321	309	..	12
Poultry	100	110	10	..
Machinery and tools	521	745	224	..
Feed and supplies	960	897	..	63
Bills receivable	125	200	75	..
Real estate and buildings	10,000	10,000	..	..
Bank balance	378	412	34	..
Bills payable	1,500	550	950	..
Totals			\$7,757	\$ 125
Increase in inventory value				1,632

and the outstanding bills against the farm have been decreased \$950. The farmer's inventory from various sources shows a net increase during the twelve months of \$1,632. By thus carefully taking an inventory a farmer may know what he has saved during the year and without an inventory it is very difficult for him to tell what progress he has made.

An inventory may be defined as a complete list of the property a person owns, together with the value of each item on the list. Taking an inventory is not difficult. On the average farm it is about a day's work. At any rate it will probably require a day the first time an inventory is taken, but the second inventory can be taken in less time than the first, as nearly everything will be already listed and will need only to be checked over.

The date of taking an inventory is of sufficient importance to merit some

the payment of a mortgage or into new equipment, and an inventory is the best means of showing such hidden gains.

Inventories are also useful in making income tax returns and in figuring returns on live stock.

Undoubtedly inventories are the most popular form of farm records. Everywhere over the province farmers are found who regularly take an annual inventory, and many farmers are found who have followed the practice for years.

It may also be emphasized that one may take an inventory whether he keeps any other records or not. The Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, has issued a Farmer's Account Book which contains convenient blanks for taking an inventory as well as blanks for the other kinds of records a farmer may wish to keep. A copy will be sent on request.

**Utilizing Roughages.**  
In order to get the most out of the common roughages found on the farm they should be utilized in a proper and economical manner. Not all the success of utilizing the roughage depends on the use made of it; the roughage, whatever it is, must be of good quality. We have good roughages and inferior roughages and nearly every farmer will have some of both.

Straw is pretty universally produced. I know a dairyman who would not consider it as a supplemental roughage. We make it a point every year to have this straw, especially the oats straw, so it will be available as fall and winter feed. It would be disastrous to success to fill up the mangers with nothing but straw, but when we feed silage or hulled meal a craving is created in the animals for a little of this dry, bright straw, so much so that when a herd of twenty and more runs to a stack of the straw each day for an hour or so the stack diminishes very rapidly. If the refuse straw is kept cleaned up about the sides of the stack and used for bedding if dry, or spread on the fields, we are able to secure a great deal of nutritious feed from our straw.

We also store from ten to twenty tons of straw in the barns, either blow it in at threshing time or bale from

the stack as soon as possible after threshing. Baled straw is nice to feed, as it comes in easily handled flakes. When a flake of it is thrown into the rack it is compact, palatable, and easily munched by the cattle, sheep or horses; in fact, I think it superior to loose straw because the sweet flavor of the straw is retained better and dust is not created in handling.

I have heard many men say they could not get their live stock to consume much of the coarser roughages. One should not expect an animal to eat very much at a time. These roughages should not be fed merely to fill an animal; when a certain feed is given, no matter what grade it is, it should be given to nourish the body of an animal. A few pounds of straw given with other feeds will satisfy a dairy cow's appetite for straw, and if she relishes it there is no question but what it has been of value as a feed. Recently I saw a small herd of cows and calves whose biggest part of the ration was straw and shredded fodder and it was a rather unthrifty looking herd.

The best way to utilize the coarse farm roughages is, so it seems to me, to feed them on a "free-choice" plan. Put the roughage where it can be reached easily or where it will be accessible at various times, feed the live stock liberally of other feeds and

A short time ago the retail price of Red Rose Tea (Crimson Label) was reduced 10 cents a pound.

Whenever conditions permit, the price will again be reduced, but never to such an extent as to lower the quality.

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they will develop a liking for the roughages and consume large amounts of them during the course of the year. We find it possible in this way to utilize practically all the coarse roughage produced on the farm.

The cornstalk when cut and shocked may have considerable feeding value, but when thrown in racks or spread on a field the stock does not get very much sustenance from it, largely because it is hard and cannot be easily masticated. When shredded its value as feed is increased considerably. When put in the silo we have a strong rival to blue grass pastures. It is with corn silage that our stock consumes most of the other roughages. Much the same happens when feeding linseed oilmeal with other dry feeds and without silage.

To make the roughage most palatable they should be harvested in good condition. Wheat, oats or rye straw that has been badly weathered and bleached before threshing or has been poorly stacked or has lost much of its bright color and sweetness; straw that is badly infested with rust; corn fodder which is immature, or very old and rather musty—these will be largely rejected by the stock. The value of a roughage depends much on its quality and freshness.

### Two Handy Knives.

I needed a rough knife suitable for cutting burdocks and small bushes, and so I tried making one from the blade of a discarded scythe. I cut about ten inches from the tip of the blade and then riveted this tip to a heavy wooden handle, being careful that the rivets were sunk enough so they would not hurt my hands when using the knife.

This rough knife pleased me so much that I made another one. The blade of the last one was carefully ground down until it was quite thin, then scoured. It makes a very good bread-knife, for the curve of the blade fits over the loaves, and cuts easily.

### Running An Incubator.

Having had good success with several makes of incubators, I feel that my methods may be helpful to some one else.

I choose medium-sized eggs, as nearly oval as possible, and fill trays full, but do not overcrowd. The first two days the eggs are not touched. Each morning thereafter I remove the trays, set them on a table provided for that purpose, and proceed to roll the eggs. This I do thoroughly perhaps for five minutes. I then turn them all in one position and leave to air for a half-hour or so. I always place my machines where I have access to fresh air, as stale air kills the germs in the eggs. The trays are then put back and left until evening, when they are turned half over again. I mark one side of the egg with "O" and the other side with "X." Once every thirty-six hours I have a blank side up. In this way I know I do not have up the same side two days or two nights in succession. I have found by experience that cripples are caused by eggs lying in one position too long.

When testing out the infertiles, if a poor test is made, it is well to lay some soft paper in the space left vacant, so the fertile eggs can not roll out of position so easily.

I lose a very small percentage of my chicks, as they seem to have a great amount of vitality, and when reared along with hen-hatched, they outstrip them both in growth and strength.

Of course, I carefully study the instruction book that comes with each machine, and follow it as to heat, etc., explicitly.

Rats are the busiest creatures on the farm. They take surprising ways of getting into the cellar. Make a trip of inspection all round before you go to bed to-night, and fill every hole with powdered glass and cement. Use traps, poisons, gas, cats and terriers to get rid of rats.

### Simple Methods of Tanning

Satisfactory results in tanning skins either with the fur on, or with it removed, may be obtained by any one using the simplest tanning mixtures. Success depends more largely upon the amount of work done with the hands than upon the magic of the tanning liquid. The Indians produced a creditable article in buckskin before they had any knowledge of the most common materials now used in tanning.

One of the simplest preparations for tanning skins is made by dissolving an ounce of sulphuric acid and one quart of salt in a gallon of soft water. The mixture should not be kept in a metal vessel, but in a stone jar. Put the skin in this liquid and let it remain one day. When taken out of the tanning liquid, wash several times in soapy water. Wring as dry as possible, rub the flesh side with a cake of hard soap, then hang on a line, hair side out, and leave till dry. When both surfaces are barely dry and the interior is still moist, lay the skin over a rounded board and scrape the flesh side with the edge of a blunt instrument. In this way the inner layer is removed, and the skin becomes nearly white. The skin is then stretched, rubbed and twisted till quite dry. If parts of the skin should still be hard or stiff, more soaping, stretching and working with the hands will render it pliable. Butter, lard or tallow worked into the skin while warm and absorbed with dry sawdust increases the softness. This method is best suited to small skins.

Another good way to tan either large hides or small skins is by means of a preparation applied to the flesh side. The skin should first be soaked in warm water till soft, then the flesh side should be scraped with an old file or other blunt instrument. Take borax, saltpetre and Glauber salts in equal quantities and moisten with water till a paste is formed, then apply this with a brush to the flesh side of the skin. Fold the skin with the flesh side in, lay away for twenty-four hours, then wash it clean. Take soda one ounce, borax half ounce, and a refined white soap two ounces. Melt these together and apply the mixture to the flesh side. Again roll the skin up and lay away in a warm place for twenty-four hours.

Next wash the skin clean again, then take four ounces of alum and eight ounces of salt dissolved in a gallon of hot rainwater. When cool enough for the hand to bear, put the skin in this liquid for twelve hours, then take out and wring dry and hang

up for twelve hours. Repeat the last soaking and drying from one to three times, depending on the degree of softness desired. Finish by stretching, pulling and working with the hands. This method requires much more time and labor than the simple bath and sulphuric acid and salt, but is more suitable for large skins and hides.

The skins of rabbit, mole and other small animals can be tanned by one application of saltpetre and alum. Sprinkle the flesh side with a mixture of two parts saltpetre to one part powdered alum, roll the skin up and lay away for a few days, then unroll and scrape. Spread it out to dry, and work with the hands till pliable. Salt may be made to take the place of saltpetre. If skins are dry, they must be soaked till soft before any tanning mixture is used.

Sour buttermilk and wheat bran have long been used as tanning agents. Rabbit skins that have been soaked for a day in a quart of buttermilk to which has been added two tablespoonfuls of salt, should be washed, and the flesh side covered with a dough made of wheat bran. The skin should then be rolled up and laid away for twenty-four hours, after which the bran is scraped off and the skin worked with the hands till pliable and dry.

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### The Growing Child—Article IV.

#### Whooping Cough.

Many mothers regard whooping cough as one of the necessary evils of childhood, and look upon it not with concern, but only with annoyance. It is a very disagreeable and uncomfortable thing for their little ones to have, and they are thankful when the children have had it and are "over with it." Because they regard it so lightly they are heedless of the danger of exposing other children to the disease. Many children with whooping cough are carried on street cars, railroad trains, to moving picture shows and like places.

While it is true that with older children whooping cough may be regarded as one of the milder infections, it is one of the most fatal in infancy. Babies under two years of age are particularly susceptible to the disease and of those having whooping cough under one year it is probable (though it is difficult to state the exact mortality) that almost one-fourth of them die. This is due to the fact that so many of the cases have serious complications. A little baby with whooping cough can easily go into convulsions. In winter there is only a step between whooping cough and bronchopneumonia, while in summer, diarrhoea is equally close and threatening.

Hence it behooves every mother to most carefully protect her young baby from whooping cough. The only way in which she can do this is by a scrupulous avoidance of every one who has anything like a "cold." For it is unfortunately true that in the early stage of the disease it is impossible to distinguish whooping cough from an ordinary cold.

When your child playing on the street, or the little one at school comes in and begins coughing, immediately remove the baby to another room. In the presence of an epidemic, or when you know the child has been exposed to the disease within fourteen days (its period of incubation), you would naturally suspect whooping cough at once, but when this is not the case only eternal vigilance will protect your baby. If you wait until you hear the affected child "whoop" (on an average of about ten days after the beginning of the cough) it probably will be too late, since it is in this early catarrhal stage that the disease is most contagious.

It is neither practicable nor desirable to confine a child with whooping cough to a single room. Hence it would be well to send away, if possible, all those to whom the disease would be dangerous before they are exposed.

Whooping cough is communicated by contact with the patient or with articles freshly soiled with the discharges from his nose and throat. Cats and dogs are susceptible to the disease, and may become infected and transmit the infection to the child who plays with them.

Quarantine should be maintained until the spasmodic stage is over, usually about six weeks.

During an attack of whooping cough the child's strength, which is sometimes sorely tried, should be maintained by nourishing food, plenty of sleep and rest, and other hygienic measures. An abundance of fresh air is particularly desirable.

If your child complains of pain below the ear, which is increased by movements of the jaw, by pressure, and sometimes by taking acid substance in the mouth, you may look for the swollen gland which will indicate that you have a case of mumps in the family. This gland (the parotid) lies in such a position that when it is swollen in mumps the lobe of the ear is about in the centre of the swelling. The gland swells rapidly, and usually both sides are involved.

In mild cases these, together with slight fever, are the only symptoms. In more severe cases there may be a headache, vomiting, loss of appetite and pains in the back and limbs. Severe attacks are seldom seen in children under twelve and most of the complications are seen after that age. Children are much less susceptible to mumps than to other contagious diseases, and many of those exposed do not contract the disease.

The infection is communicated by the patient and by articles freshly soiled by discharges from the throat and nose. The time that elapses between exposure and the onset of the disease is usually about eighteen days, but it may be anywhere from four to twenty-five days. A child who has suffered an attack of mumps should be kept from other children until the swelling has entirely subsided.

In spite of the usual mildness of the disease no carelessness in the matter of quarantine should be allowed, because serious symptoms and complications do sometimes arise. Permanent deafness may result from mumps, and in rare instances the kidneys, nervous system or heart may be involved.

The relation between the parotids and the sexual glands is not clearly understood, but that there is some relation seems to be indicated by the occasional involvement of the latter during an attack of mumps. In adolescent boys this involvement may result in sterility.

In view of the possible occurrence of these serious consequences, children with mumps should be kept away from those who are not known to be immune.

#### Diphtheria.

The slogan "keep your child at home when he has a sore throat" used in the article on "scarlet fever" is equally applicable to diphtheria. This disease, like scarlet fever, has a short period of incubation, i.e., it develops within a few days after the infection was contracted. If your child is not immune he will probably show some signs of the disease within from one to seven days—usually from two to five days—after exposure.

Unfortunately, the manner of its onset and the type of diphtheria varies, so that in mild cases it is not always possible to say that a child has diphtheria in the beginning. In these cases this cannot always be stated positively until the secretion from the throat and nose has been examined for the germs of the disease. Hence, you can see the importance, for the safeguarding of other susceptible persons, of keeping your child at home when he has a sore throat, nasal discharge, and enlarged glands in the neck, even though he does not seem to be really ill. He may be carrying with him virulent germs, dangerous to the community at large, and particularly so to the children.

It is equally important for your own child's safety that he not only be kept at home when he has the above mentioned symptoms, but that he also be kept quiet. The toxin, or poison, of diphtheria seems to have a decided predilection for the heart and nervous system, and sometimes for the kidneys. In nearly all severe cases there is some involvement of the heart, and a post-diphtheria paralysis is not at all uncommon, the muscles of the throat being frequently affected.

The use of antitoxin in diphtheria is now the recognized method of treatment. It is important for parents to understand, however, that this, to be most efficacious, must be administered before the toxin, the poison secreted by the germs, has had a chance to do much damage. They will, therefore, recognize the necessity of having a case of diphtheria treated as early as possible. When diphtheria is prevalent consider every sore throat a probable case of diphtheria and send for the doctor.

The germs are contained in the secretions from the nose and throat, and are spread by coughing, sneezing and talking. The patient or "carrier" is a source of contagion until two negative cultures have been obtained. This means that two specimens from the throat or nose have been examined at least one day apart, and have been found free from the diphtheria germs on both occasions. This usually occurs within two weeks.

The disease is spread by the patient, infected articles (toys, etc.), and by "carriers." A "carrier" is a person who carries the germs in his throat long after he has had the disease, or often when he has never had it at all. In the latter case, he has received the germ from some one, but not being susceptible to the disease, it has never developed, though the germ remains in his throat. He is then an unsuspected and perfectly innocent source of contagion.

Because of the danger of carriers and mild, unrecognized cases, in any instance where a case of diphtheria has developed in a family, institution or school, every person who has been exposed should have an examination of the throat and nose.

A valuable means of determining one's immunity to diphtheria is found in what is known as the Schick test. This consists of injecting into the skin a small amount of the diphtheria toxin. If the subject is immune, no reaction occurs. If he is susceptible, a small red spot appears where the injection was made, remains from about six to ten days and disappears gradually, leaving a brownish spot which may be seen for months. There are usually no constitutional symptoms and no pain.

By means of this test it is possible to decide which persons are susceptible to the disease, and these can be immunized by antitoxin. The procedure is applicable to institutions where diphtheria has been repeatedly prevalent, and the object of immunization is to prevent a possible outbreak of the disease. In this case toxin-antitoxin should be used.

It is well for parents to know that a child's susceptibility to diphtheria is increased by the presence in the throat of adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

If you do your work a little better than the other fellow some morning you'll wake up and find yourself the foreman.

A straw stack is poor shelter for stock on cold, windy days. The cows and horses like to nibble around the stack on sunny days, but they must have good shelter for stormy days.

It is no economy to split fence-posts too small. They rot out much more quickly than larger ones. No post should be used if less than four or five inches through where it goes into the ground.

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William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

**Guideboard Corner's**

Mrs Herbert Stevens, Hard Is and spent Sunday last with her friends at "The Lilacs."  
Mr Wa'ace Darli g, while at work in the woods met with an accident which caused him a broken leg, and

a very bruised hip. Dr Harte is in attendance.  
Mr Richard Wilton, Plum Hollow was a week end visitor here.  
Mr F. B. Wight, Pendleton is spending a few days with relatives and friends.  
Mrs Erastus Livingston, we are sorry to say, has been suffering from a severe cold.  
Grandma Morris slipped and fell on the ice, hurting her shoulder.  
The ice harvesters are very busy now. Owing to the very mild weather the ice is only about one-half its usual thickness.  
Just at present we are enjoying typical Canadian winter nights, pure frosty air glorious moonlight and millions of frost diamonds. Our Lady of the Snows is yet wearing a rather unusually light mantle.  
Mrs S. Y. Brown and Miss Wilton Athens, were visitors of Mr and Mrs Jas. She don.

**Hard Island**

The annual school meeting here was held as usual in a fairly quiet manner. Owing to a snowstorm prevailing at the time, some especially of the "women folks" who were expected to be present failed to appear.  
Though the board of trustees had but little of doings either good or ill to report, they appeared to be strongly opposed to turning over their position of trust, to the fairer sex. Though there seemed to be no good reason given why farmers wives and daughters should not assume positions to which they are eligible on public school boards. At this juncture the Secretary who is at least strongly of Quaker persuasion found it rather a difficult matter to consistently with well known principle plead for both "women's rights" and the spirit of "peace and good will" maintaining however that as there are not more than 40 women trustees on 5,500 rural school boards of Ont. as compared with 16,500 men and it being a well known fact that women take a deeper interest in education than men do, it seems only reasonable that if we believe in Democracy we should endeavour to have the woman's point of view in the administration of our schools more especially from the fact that about ninety per cent of the rural teachers are women. However the appointments were much as usual but it will be well for those on whom the responsibility rests to be able to

give a good account of their stewardship least there be the fate of the unfruitful tree in the vineyard.  
M. and E. Brown of Athens are conducting a somewhat extensive land survey here in order to locate a wood lot of considerable worth owned by the former. As they appear to be efficient workman and are known to be men of honest principle and sober habits we feel well assured that the completion of their work will amicably apportion unto each of us the lot of our possessions.  
We are pleased to know that the people of this community extend a welcome to all Christian workers. Especially those who give evidence that with them charity at least keeps peace with zeal for creed.

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

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

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

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
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**Correspondence**

Delta, Ont.  
Jan. 18th, 1921

The Athens Reporter,  
Athens, Ontario

Gentlemen:  
Will you kindly permit space in your valuable paper for a word regarding a local problem which is of interest to all readers. A poolroom having begun operations in this village steps were taken to give the citizens an opportunity to voice their sentiments and feelings in the matter. In one of the churches a week ago Sunday evening a representative meeting was held to discuss the problem connection with the poolroom menace. The auditorium of the church was crowded. The matter was thoroughly discussed by the local pastors and the business laymen.  
The result was that a representative committee was appointed to wait on the trustees of the village requesting them to take legal steps to ensure the closing of the poolroom, the consensus of opinion being that  
(1) The presence of the poolroom is to a certain extent, detrimental to the business interests of the village in that it promotes gambling, squandering of earnings, contracting of debts;  
(2) That it constitutes a moral menace, in that it is, to the young

men particularly, a prolific source of contagion of evil and also as constituting a very serious hindrance to the work that the churches are endeavoring to do socially and religiously for all the citizens;

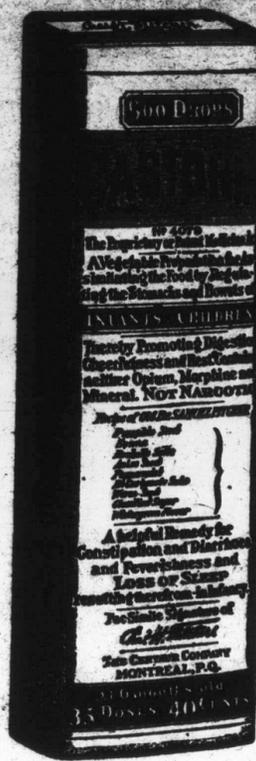
(3) That the atmosphere of the poolroom tends to demoralize the proprietors themselves, in that it is impossible to dissociate it from indulgence in impious, obscene language.

An appointment was made with the secretary of the Trustee body Mr Wm. Bell for a meeting of this committee with them, when the committee met they were treated very coolly; informed at first that there would be no opportunity given them to meet the Trustees that night, one trustee purposely absenting himself from the meeting, later on in the evening the word came that the trustees would meet but not to meet the Committee. The treatment the committee received at the hands of this august body representing this municipality was it has been declared nothing short of an insult. And this committee was one as I have said well representing this village chosen from a representative body of citizens, chosen from the most influential and best respected members of this community and including the leading spirits in all our best social and moral and religious enterprises

But the matter is not to end there We ask an interest in this matter on the part of all your readers favoring the abolition of the poolrooms menace, and will hope our efforts to eliminate this evil from our village will be followed closely by your readers, for we are determined to spare no pains to get the will of the majority of the people in this village carried out in this respect. As we progress you will hear from us.

Thanking you in anticipation of your granting our request  
Sincerely yours  
J. E. Pettit

Baptist Pasonage  
Delta



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## How Kings Have Died

King Alexander of Greece is probably the first monarch who came to his end by the bite of a monkey, but the occurrence recalls the fact that even kings have met death in as great a variety of forms as any class of human beings.

Comparatively few, especially in the good old days, were able to lie on their bed as did "the Merrie Monarch" when he made to his assembled courtiers the apology, as witty as it was graceful, "I am afraid, gentlemen, I am an unconscionably long time a-dying."

Priam, the last King of Troy, a venerable figure in the twilight dawn of history, was stabbed by Achilles on the altar of Jupiter. Xerxes was murdered by Artabanus in 465 B.C., and Ptolemy XIII. of Egypt was drowned in the Nile while endeavoring to escape from the Roman legions.

Stranger still was the death of Nitocris, Queen of Egypt. Herodotus relates that "she destroyed by craft many of the Egyptians." It was an act of vengeance. Her brother had been murdered, and Nitocris caused an underground chamber to be constructed, and invited thither her brother's murderers to a sumptuous feast. While they were feasting she let the waters of the river into the hall by a secret conduit, and drowned them all. To escape the vengeance of the populace the queen threw herself into a room full of hot embers.

For high tragedy nothing can approach the manner in which the Roman emperors quitted earth's stage. Julius Caesar was assassinated on the Ides of March, Tiberius was suffocated,

Claudius was poisoned by his wife, and Commodus by his favorite mistress. Galba was slain by the Praetorian guard; Caligula, after having declared himself to be a god, was murdered; while Nero committed suicide to save himself from the hands of the executioners.

Our English kings died from various causes. Edward the Martyr was stabbed at Corfe Castle. Hardicanute died of overeating at a wedding feast, William I. and William III. died as the result of falling from their horses. Henry Beaufort fell a prey to his gluttony, and Henry II. died of a broken heart when he found his favorite son John plotting against him. Edward II. and Richard II. were murdered in prison, Edward V. was smothered in the Tower, and the hapless Charles I. ended his days on the scaffold at Whitehall.

Robert Bruce, the victor of Bannockburn, died of leprosy, St. Louis of France from Plague, and Louis "the well-beloved" from smallpox. Louis XVI. and his Queen, Marie Antoinette, met death by the guillotine amid the terrors of the French Revolution.

King Alexander of Serbia and his Queen Draga were brutally murdered in their palace at Belgrade. King Humbert of Italy was shot by Bresci, an Anarchist, at Monza, King Carlos of Portugal was shot in the streets of Lisbon, while King George of Greece met a similar fate at Salonika.

The whole grim story affords no equal to the royal tragedy which ended the proud dynasty of the Romanoffs.

## Power Development From Waste Coal.

The efficient use of the slack resulting from the mining and screening of coal to marketable sizes, has been and is one of the problems of the mine manager. Canadian conditions are not unlike those of other countries, apart from the fact that our coal mines are somewhat distant from large centres of population. The British Association of Mining Electrical Engineers has considered this question from the fuel conservation standpoint, due to the fact that in many Scottish collieries the percentage of unmarketable fuel is increasing, the result of many of the thicker and better seams giving out.

The consensus of opinion appears to be that the most economical use for this fuel is in the generation of steam at large steam-electric power plants, situated at the colliery. The colliery would thus become a power centre, around which power-consuming industries could congregate, or from which the power could be distributed by transmission lines.

On account of the high ash content of the coal refuse the water-tube boiler has been found the most satisfactory, with a stoker equipment which will automatically discharge the ash without the admission of an excess of air. A high combustion efficiency is thus secured, and satisfactory evaporation conditions are easily maintained.

In certain sections of Canada, notably Alberta, the fuel situation and power requirements suggest the introduction of super-power plants at mining centres. In a pamphlet, "Power in Alberta," by Mr. James White, the author emphasizes the importance of utilizing the waste coal at the collieries for the development of steam-electric power. While this pamphlet deals especially with Alberta conditions, an investigation of other areas would probably demonstrate the feasibility of steam-electric super-power stations at points where a cheap fuel supply is available.

With increasing freight rates and the higher cost of mining, it becomes of vastly greater importance that waste of fuel and waste in the handling and transportation should be re-

duced to the minimum in order that the cost to the consumer may be maintained at the lowest point possible.

## Forests Support Our Credit in the U.S.

For the first nine months of 1919 paper, wood and manufactures of wood were exported from Canada to the United States to the value of \$163,941,802. The total value of exports of Canadian goods to that country for the same period amounted to \$370,246,970.

With our forests supplying over 44 per cent. of the exports to offset our purchases, it is not hard to realize what position our exchange would be in but for the forests.

The depreciated value of our money hurts the patriotic pride as well as the pockets of all Canadians. Those who have occasion to visit the United States realize the additional cost to them in purchasing with Canadian money, but it is hard to make the general public realize that the forests of Canada are carrying a tremendous load as the chief support of our credit in the United States. Every effort should be made to protect our forests from fire and to provide efficient forestry management to enable them to continue in perpetuity the large part they are taking in our foreign trade.

## Lantern—Cat—Fire.

A farmer near Swift Current recently lost his automobile and garage by fire. A cat upset a lantern in the garage while the owner was carrying some parcels into the house.

In this case experience was a dear teacher. The farmer had probably heard and read many times that it is dangerous to place lanterns where they may be upset; but no doubt dismissed the suggestion as intended only for "the other fellow."

Too often such caution is unheeded, with the result that disaster occurs. Many barns and outbuildings are burned annually in Canada by lanterns being upset. By simply providing hooks on which the lantern could be hung up, this fire waste would be avoided.

## Why the Leaves Fall

It is the poets who have taught us to regard the falling leaf as an emblem of decay and death.

"My way of life is fall'n into the sea," the yellow leaf," complains Macbeth, when he considers the wreckage of his life. "The sore, the yellow leaf," however, is not the useless thing that Shakespeare would have us believe. Whether it was caught by autumn gales and whirled far from its parent tree or gently borne to earth by heavy dews, the process was but the prelude to new activities.

As the leaf lies upon the ground myriads of microbes seize upon it, and hasten its disintegration, says a writer in the "Dundee Advertiser." What is of value is absorbed by the soil, and goes to form the nourishment of plant and tree that will blossom anew when spring returns. Here is no sadness or useless death, but a living process that makes for more life.

But what of the tree, shorn of its summer glory, and now stretching its gaunt arms towards an inopportune sky? Why must the leaves fall? Nature is a wise mother, and makes no blunders with her children. In the early days of spring the mysterious sap, so full of life-giving properties, began to creep upward. Gradually it spreads to every branch and every twig till it finally reached the opened leaves. The food that had been held in solution had been already taken up by the tree, and the leaves recovered the moisture, not to keep, but to pass out into the air through the narrow openings

in their upper and under surfaces.

But this supply of sap could not go on forever. The source of supply would fall, the roots would become exhausted by their task, so there must come a pause. To leave the tree full of sap exposed to winter frosts would be to court disaster, for, as water freezes in the pipe and bursts it, so would the sap freeze in the branches and split them.

As the summer wanes, the tree begins to make ready for its annual rest. All that is of value in the leaf is withdrawn, and in the process the green coloring matter is changed to permit the formation of the gorgeous autumn tints. The sap sinks down through branch and stem, till at last it is complete, and the supply of sap effectually cut off. The leaf begins to dry and shrivel up, and the connection between leaf stem and branch is so weakened that the gentlest pressure brings about its fall. As it does so, the cell layer divides. One sheet of cells remains to heal the wound in the branch that would otherwise be left, while the other sheet flutters to earth attached to the leaf stem.

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN ENGLAND

### WHEN GEORGE IV. WAS KING.

#### Country Suffering from Strain of Great War But Conditions Worse Than Now.

A hundred years ago the First Gentleman in Europe had just completed the first year of his reign as George the Fourth, and it is a remarkable historical coincidence that we are living to-day in the reign of the next George—our beloved monarch, George the Fifth.

In July, 1821, George the Fourth was crowned in Westminster Abbey, and the climax of the domestic war which the king had for twenty-five years carried on against his consort was reached when Caroline rashly attempted to force her way into the sacred building, although her application to be crowned like her royal predecessors had been refused.

#### Men of That Day.

She arrived in her state carriage, but she found every door barred against her, and she drove back to Brandenburg House, her residence at Hammersmith, humiliated and defeated. It is said she got more cheers from the people than the king got, but she heard them for the last time, for the excitement proved too much for her, and she died on August 7th, 1821.

Many literary men whose names are household words to-day were at the height of their fame in 1821. Byron finished "Don Juan" in Italy, where he had gone to live. Keats died this year at the early age of twenty-five in imperial Rome, and Shelley, who himself was drowned the next year off the coast of Italy, penned his immortal lament for Keats' "Adonais."

Tom Moore, next to Byron, was the most popular poet of the day, although the greatest poet of them all, Wordsworth, had already written all his best poems, whilst Sir Walter Scott had forsaken poetry to write his great novels. In 1821 "Kenilworth" was published. Coleridge had settled down to be a middle-aged philosopher, and had almost forgotten that twenty years ago he had written "The Ancient Mariner."

In 1821 Tennyson and Gladstone and Browning and Thackeray were school-boys, and Dickens was a little drudge in a backing factory down by the riverside, where Charing Cross Underground Station stands to-day. Queen Victoria was a baby of two years.

#### No Police and No Pillar-boxes!

To read of the conditions which prevailed in 1821 is like reading of conditions in another planet. The coaches still started from the London hostleries, and rattled and bumped over the cobblestones with which the metropolis was paved. There was not a policeman in all London, and the old watchman and the Bow Street runners were still to be seen. A fire brigade was a thing unknown, and the chances of subduing a big fire were very slight. Pall Mall, the first thoroughfare to be illuminated by gas, was still, like the rest of London, in what we should regard as air-raid gloom, only very slightly dispelled by flickering oil-lamps.

There were no matches in 1821. The only way of obtaining a light was by means of flint and steel. There were no postage-stamps and no letter boxes. There were only eight theatres in all London, and of these the Haymarket, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden are the only ones surviving.

Big hotels such as we know to-day were then unknown. The coffee-house flourished, and the tavern and the cook-shop, all of which catered for travellers and citizens, and some of them provided sleeping accommodation. But people travelled very little, even the City was then a place where people not only worked, but lived.

#### Nothing Happened.

There was nothing corresponding to our big stores. Shops were wretchedly lighted, the windows were small and unattractive, plate glass was unknown, and the tradesmen's wares were very limited in quantity or variety, although the quality was good. Men still dressed in colored coats and flowered waistcoats, frill shirts and huge neckcloths, with top-boots, beaver hats, and powdered hair.

We are apt to grumble at post-war conditions to-day, but the post-war conditions in 1821 were infinitely worse. It was one of the dearest years in English history. Nothing happened. The people were numb with misery. Waterloo was a memory of six years ago, and the weight of taxation, the lack of employment, and the deadness of trade which followed the Napoleonic war seemed like the end of all things. There were no trade unions. A twelve hours' day was universal. Wages were a mere pittance. Bread was dreadfully dear, and working folk hardly knew the taste of beef and mutton.

The people had no way of making themselves heard in 1821. The first Reform Bill was still ten years ahead, and Manchester and Birmingham and Leeds, and many other rising places with large working-class populations, sent no member to Parliament, whilst many a little village, many a rotten borough, decayed and unrepresentative, sent two!

So, in spite of the fact that human

nature is still prone to war and bloodshed, that we often are inclined to despair of civilization and talk of mankind "reeling back into the beast," there is much to hearten this nation in reviewing the past hundred years. The standard of comfort has risen enormously. The workers of 1821 would, could they see their brethren to-day, regard their condition as luxury.

Then the "expectation of life" has increased greatly. People died younger in 1821 than they do to-day, despite influenza epidemics, and even wars! In 1821 every street was more or less a cesspool, and sanitation as we understand it was unheard of, even in better-class houses and neighborhoods. Few streets in big provincial towns were paved, and fewer still sewered or drained.

#### A Happy Tale of Progress.

Hospitals were practically non-existent, and surgery, as we see in Pickwick and other books, was a sort of saw-bones business. Anaesthetics were unknown. It was not until many years later that chloroform was discovered.

The war has caused many people to disparage the popular idea of "progress," and to say that if all our inventions, even the locomotive, the car, the steamship, and the flying-machine are to be used to annihilate the race, we are worse for their possession rather than better. They are apt to say, further, that if the best educated nation in Europe becomes thereby a nation of Huns, even education must come under suspicion.

Yet it need scarcely be pointed out surely that the evil use of a good thing does not make the good thing bad. It is the use that is bad. The aeroplane may be used for carrying death and terror to far cities, but the aeroplane is not thereby condemned.

When we see how rapidly things have developed during the last century, what an immense gulf there is between the times of 1821 and 1921, despite many discouragements, disillusionments, and disappointments, the auguries are bright for a real advance in world brotherhood and that "parliament of man" of which the poet sings.

## Fuse Plug a Safety Device.

Many people have the idea that when a fuse plug "blows out," it is merely that a weak link in the lighting system has given way. Perhaps the plugs frequently blow out, and the occurrence is each time looked upon merely as one of those annoyances which must be borne.

A fuse plug is a safety device, and is so adjusted that it will "blow out," or break the connection, as soon as the amount of electricity being used is greater than the wires can carry with perfect safety. Instead of simply replacing the plug—remedying the effect—the cause of the trouble should be sought.

Fuse plugs are usually placed near the meter, and the number of amperes to which they are fused is stamped plainly on the plugs. For instance, if the fuse plugs in your home are stamped "7½ A," it means that this amount of current can be used at one time on each circuit without danger; using more than this amount causes danger from over-heated wiring.

The electric wiring in a house is usually divided into a number of individual "circuits," each carrying not more than 7½ amperes, or the equivalent of 15 to 20 ordinary lights.

A five-ampere electric iron, such as is generally used, requires five amperes of electric current. If 7½-ampere fuse plugs are in use, not more than five 50-watt lights can be "on" the circuit at the same time as the iron without the fuses blowing out. An electric toaster carries about the same amount of current as an iron. Under no circumstances is it permissible to use an electric iron and a toaster on the same individual ordinary lighting circuit at the same time. If fire, resulting from over-heating wiring, occurs when two such appliances have been used, insurance companies are justified in refusing to pay claims for damages.

If an early warning of fire danger is desired, fuse plugs which are fused to carry a fairly low amperage, say 7½ or 10 amperes, on your individual distributing circuits should be used.

#### Not Such a Compliment After All.

"I was in the town where you were born the other day," said Quizby to the celebrated author. "Queer little hole!"

"Yes, a quaint old place, isn't it?" corrected the author.

"Rather. And do you know, while I was there a friend of mine pointed out to me the hut where you were born."

"It is possible? I did not think the building was still standing."

"My word, yes. Why, do you know, the township recently had a handsome tablet placed on the side of the old house."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the gratified author. "A tablet on the house in which I was born! Well, well! Now, that is certainly most handsome of them. By the way—do you happen to recollect the words on that tablet?"

"Perfectly, my dear fellow," answered Quizby. "It says 'High Street.'"

According to the census of 1911, 45.58 per cent. of Canadians lived in cities and towns (urban), and 54.42 per cent. in the country (rural). Later figures will probably show a greater urban percentage.

## The Battle of the Mocking-Birds

A pair of mocking birds, says a Southern writer, nested last spring in a pomegranate bush near my work-room window and for weeks filled my morning hours with exquisite music. The nest was low and within arm's reach of a much-used path, but as I never touched it my passing to and fro did not disturb the birds in the least, even after their eggs had hatched.

One July morning at peep of day a lively excitement in the pomegranate bush told me that the fledglings were taking their first lessons in flying; by breakfast time the sturdiest youngster had reached the top strand of the wire fence ten feet from his home. An hour or so later a young Jersey cow contrived to open the gate and walk on the lawn, and, as the grass had grown too high, I let her stay and crop it.

Presently a commotion drew my attention to the pomegranate bush. With piteous little squeaks a fledgling was struggling vainly to emerge from a tangle of grass. The old birds circled over him, beseeching him to use his wings and rise out of danger. Fearing that the cow would tread on the nestling, I went to his rescue, and was furiously assaulted by both his valiant parents while I restored the baby to his nest.

As I withdrew to my window, the parent birds scolded me shrilly for interfering with their business; then they resumed their coaching of the backward nestling, who presently succeeded in climbing to the rim of the nest where he shook out his untidy wings with dubious twitterings and then settled down to stay. But his mother swooped down and gave him an encouraging shove that tipped him over into the grass tangle, this time under the very nose of the placidly grazing cow.

Like twin whirlwinds the alarmed parents swirled down on the unconscious cow and drove their sharp beaks

into the softest part of her anatomy, the innards of a rear flank. She hung out her tail and wheeled in startled surprise to face her unseen foe, only to receive another double stab that sent her galloping away to puzzle over the unpleasant mystery. She paid no attention to the shrill screeching of the birds; evidently it did not enter her slow brain that such tiny creatures could inflict such punishment.

The fragrant cinnamon grass soon lured the cow back to the pomegranate shade, whereupon the watchful birds repeated their attack. This time they actually punctured the cow's hide and drew blood. But the cow discovered her assailant and straightway offered battle. She used her keen, powerful horns very deftly, but she was of course unable to touch her winged opponents, who easily avoided her lunges.

Now began the strategic part of the amazing battle. Although the birds directed all their actual onslaughts on the cow's flanks, they steadily urged her away from the nestling; and although she wheeled and dashed about, lashing her tail and kicking, they managed to keep her in continuous retreat until they actually forced her to bolt into the feed lot, beaten and thoroughly disgruntled.

After an hour's rest the timorous fledgling contrived to mount to the crotch of a foot-high twig, where he settled down with folded wings, no doubt thinking that his arduous task was done; but his parents soon undressed him; twittering, cheering and scolding him, they gave him no rest, for they knew very well that it was not lack of ability but sheer "funk" that held him back. At the end of two vacillating, laborious hours, victory crowned his teetering efforts and he rose, first to the top strand of the wire fence, and then to the limb of the pecan tree where his stouter-hearted mates awaited him.

#### Don't Spoil Your Baby.

Jackie had very distinct views about babies, and his baby brother in particular.

Until a few months ago he had been the one and only child, and, to give justice where justice is due, up to that time he had received every attention from his parents that a "man-of-tomorrow" was entitled to.

But lately it was: "Is baby all right? No, you must not make a noise—baby's asleep," etc.

To settle matters, Jackie wrote anonymously to his family, and the wording was somewhat as follows:

"Do you want your second son to grow up a weakling? Is all the care you have expended on your first-born to be nullified by a slow, idiot second child? It is not wise to rock him to sleep every night. Nobody's going to rock him to sleep when he grows up, and he might as well learn now that life is not all toffee and chocolates."

"Make him grow up to fight his own battles, and to give more insults than he takes, and when another boy hits him on the nose don't let him think that the world has come to an end. Adversity makes men of us."

The Dead Sea is salty, very salty. In fact its waters are eight or more times more salty than the ocean. Its surface, 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is lower than that of any other known body of water.

The French Academy in its celebrated new dictionary has taken over from the English the word "gentleman," in which it recognizes a shade of meaning different from that of the French word gentleman. To the English race it is just cause for pride that the new French definition of a gentleman is "one who, without necessarily being noble in race, has lofty sentiments, elegant manners and does noble deeds." To that definition may well be added Isaac Walton's fine sentiment: "I would rather prove myself a gentleman by being learned and humble, valiant and inoffensive, virtuous and communicative, than by any fond ostentation of riches."

#### Sun Nearest in Winter.

It may seem incredible, but it is the fact nevertheless, that we are about three million miles nearer to the sun early in January than we are at mid-summer. The respective distances, to be exact, are 91,345,000 miles in January, and 94,450,000 miles at the end of June or the beginning of July.

Why, then, is it not warmer in winter than in summer? Simply because our part of the earth is tilted away from the sun in winter, thus giving us long, dark nights. Another strong reason is that during the winter days the sunlight falls on our region of the globe at such a sloping angle as to give very little heat.

To the casual observer the sun always looks the same size when it has risen well above the haze which clings about the horizon. The instruments of the astronomers, however, clearly show how much bigger it is in winter than in summer.

If the earth's annual path were a perfectly circular one we would be, of course, always at the same distance from our luminary, but as it is not circular we are either constantly getting farther away from or nearer to the sun.

Another interesting fact is that the nearer we are the faster we move. Our average speed round the sun is 18½ miles per second, and in that brief time the earth departs from a straight line by only the one-ninth part of an inch.

One of the most interesting open-air markets in the world is held five days a week in Hatton Garden, London, where shabby men, nearly all of them Russians with long, shaggy beards and worn overcoats, buy and sell hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of loose diamonds. Although they look like men who have scarcely a penny to their names, single transactions run into large sums. They ask no questions; they keep no books; they know diamonds; and they trust one another. One of them will not lend another fifty dollars, but without a receipt he will give him fifty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds for a possible customer.

## How to Keep Healthy in Winter

In winter everything conspires against health—the temperature, both indoors and out, clothing, food. Man in his disregard of hygiene does little to counteract the danger. It is well, therefore, to remind ourselves of some of the simple rules of health that, if observed, will increase our power to resist disease. In winter the two parts most vulnerable to disease are the digestive and the respiratory tract. In summer a person naturally eats fresh vegetables and fresh fruits and has less appetite for heavy meats, but in winter, when the canned vegetables are not so tempting or so nutritious, he instinctively turns to meat. As a result he clogs his system and suffers from constipation, and such is the excess of proteins in meat, he taxes his kidneys and hardens his arteries. His remedy is to eat less meat and more rice, potatoes and uncooked fruit—apples, grapes, oranges and grapefruit. He should not lessen the amount of water he drinks, as he is likely to do when his thirst decreases with his decreased perspiration.

In winter the ordinary person finds it harder to avoid catching cold; the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract are of course directly exposed to

the action of the cold-air, which in itself tends to cause congestion by reaction, and they suffer also from the overdry and overheated air of our offices and dwellings. To guard against that danger, he should get all the fresh air possible through keeping his windows open day and night, and by exercising in the open air for at least two half hours each day. Walking is the best exercise, for it aids the stomach and the intestines to do their work, strengthens the respiratory mucous membranes and keeps the heart healthy.

In winter a person should wear clothing as light as is consistent with comfort, and as loose as possible, for tight clothing disturbs the circulation, upon the healthy condition of which the power of resistance may largely depend. If in spite of precautions he should catch a cold, he should at once resort to a light diet and stay at home even if he does not go to bed. In either case he should keep to a thoroughly well-ventilated but warm room. Finally he should see that the other members of the family, especially the children, are kept away from him. He is an invalid who will probably give his disease to others, if they do not keep away.

# MILITARY START INTENSIVE SEARCH FOR SINN FEINERS IN NORTH DUBLIN

Area of Square Mile Cordoned and Barbed Wire Entanglements Erected in Streets—House-to-House Probe Goes on Under Machine Guns Posted on Roofs of Buildings to Command the Deserted Streets.

Dublin, Jan. 16.—The British military forces surrounded and isolated a square mile area inside the Dublin city limits, the whole section of North Dublin being included, and have started an intensive search for the Sinn Fein army headquarters.

The centre of the cordoned district includes Church street, and the place where the military were ambushed recently, and North King Street, the scene of fierce fighting in the Easter rebellion.

The military have erected barbed wire entanglements in the streets, which the troops are holding with full marching equipment, including armored cars, and they will have prepared for a constant watch until their search of the district is completed by establishing within the area their field kitchens. Nobody is allowed to leave or enter the area, and the trolley cars are not running. All day long to-day the house-to-house probe has

continued under the machine guns which have been posted on roofs of buildings to command the deserted streets.

From the upper stories of many of the houses in the military enclosed area snipers' shots have been fired at the police and soldiers. Machine guns with crews protected by barricades of sand bags have been placed in position and the occupants of 45 houses have been given a half hour to leave.

During the week-end several attacks were made upon the police barracks and policemen throughout Ireland, many of them being in the martial law zones. Dublin Castle reports that there were five unsuccessful assaults upon police barracks. Two detectives were shot and seriously wounded in Cork streets.

During indiscriminate firing in Cork two sailors, one woman and a civilian were wounded.



WHERE U.S. BALLOONISTS LANDED

Moose Factory, the Hudson Bay Company's post, about 180 miles north of the nearest railway station. The journey to the railway line is by dog sleigh and occupies about ten days.

## REDUCE U.S. ARMY TO 150,000 MEN

Senate Vote Disregarded the Warning of General Pershing.

A despatch from Washington says:—Disregarding the advice and warning of Gen. Pershing and Secretary of War Baker, the Senate voted on Friday to cut the size of the regular army to 150,000 men. The vote was 84 to 28.

This action was taken through the adoption of a resolution offered by Senator New of Indiana, originally providing for an army of 175,000 men. Despite the protests of members of the Military Committee, including Senator New himself, the Senate agreed to an amendment proposed by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin directing the Secretary of War to suspend enlistments until the size of the army is reduced to 150,000 men.

The adoption of the Lenroot amendment was accomplished largely by a coalition of Progressive Republicans with a large majority of the Democrats.

## BRIAND AGAIN PREMIER OF FRANCE

Has Formed Cabinet in Succession to Ex-Premier Leygues.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Ex-Premier Aristide Briand, for the seventh time in his long political career, will tomorrow afternoon be president of the French Council of Ministers. M. Briand informed President Millerand this evening that the Cabinet which he began to form yesterday afternoon was completed. Premier Briand will also be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new Cabinet is not remarkably strong from the standpoint of its individual ministers, for outside of M. Briand himself, and Louis Barthou, Paul Doumer and Louis Loucheur, none are men of any commanding importance. M. Barthou will be Minister of War, while M. Doumer will have the portfolio of Finance, a position he held twenty years ago.

## TO DISCUSS NAVAL POLICIES

Sir Auckland Geddes Summoned to London by Premier.

London, Jan. 16.—The question of the naval policies of the United States and Great Britain will be one of the principal subjects discussed at the forthcoming conferences here between Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, it was stated in authoritative quarters today.

Sir Auckland Geddes sailed from New York on Saturday for London and he expects to return in February.

## Canadian Pioneer Suffers \$30,000 Fire

A despatch from London says:—Fire breaks out in the bunkers of the Canadian Pioneer, of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, while she was en route to Colombo, Ceylon, has caused a total damage of over \$30,000, according to word received at the C.G.M.M. offices here.

## CONTINUE TO MAKE ARRESTS IN IRELAND

Militia Surprises Cork Party Preparing for Attack.

London, Jan. 17.—Twenty-five civilians were captured and placed under arrest at Timoleague, near Cork, when a detachment of soldiers from the Essex Regiment, says an announcement from general headquarters, surprised a party preparing an ambush.

The ambushers exchanged shots with the police and soldiers, but were unable to make a getaway. The troops suffered no casualties.

It is reported from Dublin that the police cordon thrown around a large area in Dublin yesterday has been lifted. The results of the intensive search of the district in which it was expected to find a headquarters of the Irish Republican Army, were but two arrests.

Scotland Yard has started another big Sinn Fein hunt in London. Several "suspected areas," notably Wandsworth and Clapham, are being carefully probed for supposed terrorist gangs.

In the early hours this morning six suspects were detained, three of them, including a supposed leader of the Irish Republicans operating in London, will be arraigned on charges tomorrow, the police declare, of having in their possession a mass of incriminating documents.

It is understood that the Scotland Yarders are seeking to nip in the bud what is feared to be a great conspiracy by an arson gang, of which it is supposed that Saturday's attempt to burn a quarter of a million barrels of oil at Wandsworth was a part.

The barricades and the troops cordoning a wide area in North Dublin were removed this afternoon. Sentries were posted on roofs of houses and armored cars patrolled the neighborhood during the withdrawal.

The London Times says there is good reason to believe that the fires in Cork will be made the subject of another inquiry by another commission which is about to be appointed.

## Federal Parliament to Meet on February 14

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Parliament will meet on Monday, February 14th, instead of on Thursday, February 10th, as originally arranged. The date finally selected is embodied in the proclamation summoning the members, which appears in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette published today. By convening Parliament on a Monday the Government departs from the ordinary custom. As a rule in the past the members have assembled for the opening ceremonies on a Thursday. Frequently, after the opening ceremony, the two Houses have adjourned until the following Monday. Parliament has opened on a Monday on two previous occasions, in the special war session of 1914 and again in 1918.

## Canada to Dominate All North America

A despatch from London says:—Ellis Powell, Editor of The Financial News, speaking on Canada before the Colonial Institute, expressed the conviction that Canada, and not the United States, was destined to dominate the future of the whole North American continent, because she would overcome her climatic difficulties and her sparseness of population and become the focus of the Empire.

## PRINCE WILL OPEN IRISH PARLIAMENT

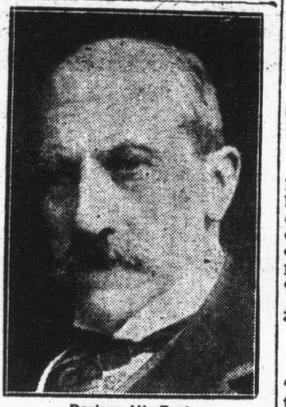
Destroyers Reported Off the Coast of Donegal.

London, Jan. 17.—The Daily Express announces that several destroyers have arrived off the coast of Donegal, following Admiralty orders regarding shipping in cases where the power has been taken to close ports. Captains of ships have been warned that their vessels may be examined before entering any port and that vessels using any private signal at night are liable to be fired on by the Government war boats.

The Daily News states the Prince of Wales will perform the opening ceremony at the opening of the Ulster Parliament.

## Russian Discovers Marvellous Fluid

Paris, Jan. 17.—A Russian physician, Dr. Wassileff, has announced the discovery of a fluid which renders the human body transparent. Flowers which he treated in the same manner also become transparent, he says, but apparently were otherwise unaffected. Before the war Dr. Wassileff had a laboratory in Petrograd, but he is at present living in Paris. He refuses to reveal the nature of the fluid, but says it is a combination of a number of liquids.



Resigns His Post. Lord Milner, whose resignation from the office of Colonial Secretary has just been announced.

## INVITE GERMANS TO VIEW WAR RUINS

France's Unique Plan to Impress Moral Obligation.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the French authorities have hit upon a unique plan to convince influential Germans, such as high officials, clergymen, Mayors and members of Parliament, of Germany's moral duty to make good the devastation caused by the war.

The French Government is sending invitations to such persons to visit, as the guests of France, the devastated districts which they may reach by train, while automobiles will there be placed at the visitors' service.

The authorities of several German cities have already received letters from the Allied Rhineland High Commission asking for the names of persons who are willing to accept the invitation.

## Britain Disbanding 20,000 Indian Troops

Delhi, India, Jan. 17.—Uneasiness prevails in the Indian army at the Government's decision to demobilize 20,000 Indian troops and 2,500 British officers by the end of March. It is also believed that six British battalions are about to be repatriated, partly owing to the British withdrawal from Mesopotamia, and also the financial outlook and the consequent Indian outcry at the heavy army expenditures. A big budget deficit is considered inevitable owing to the fall of exchange and severe trade depression.

## Canadian Butter Brings Good Price

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The agent of the British Ministry of Food in Canada has been authorized to purchase first quality Canadian butter at a price equivalent to 300 shillings per hundredweight c.i.f. This is the highest price paid anywhere by the Ministry of Food for butter supplies.

## £7,831,744,300 Total of British National Debt

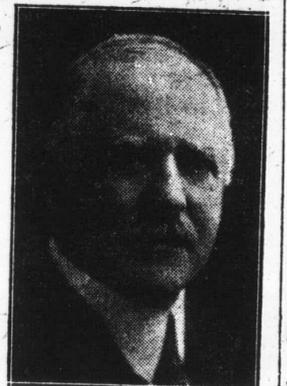
A despatch from London says:—A "white paper" just issued gives the total British national debt to the first of April of last year as £7,831,744,300. This represents an increase of nearly £297,000,000 during the year then ended over the previous year.

## MILLION OUT OF WORK IN ENGLAND

March 25 Set as Date of Revolution by Extremists.

London, Jan. 16.—Unemployment in England is increasing rapidly, and to-day it is stated that the number of men, women, boys and girls who are registered as totally out of work is close upon 1,000,000.

The reaching of new markets or the revival of old ones is recognized to be the one means of coping with the unemployment problem. During the past week several large businesses have stopped their export work. With this phase of the question the Government is striving to deal by seeking the co-operation of banks and insurance companies in carrying through a scheme along the lines suggested by Ter Meulen, the Dutch economist, whereby credits could be opened for those Continental countries that want goods which they are at present unable to buy. Plans whereby the stabilization of exchanges could be secured are also under consideration.



Newspaper Man Becomes Lieut.-Governor. Walter Cameron Nichol, who has been appointed to succeed the late Lieut.-Governor Prior of British Columbia. He is Editor and Proprietor of the Province, Vancouver.

These and other remedial measures to counteract the economic ailments from which the world is suffering, even if success attends them, will necessarily be slow in their effects, and in view of Government unemployment on its present scale it is too serious a question to be left to work itself out along the regular lines. Sir Lynden Macassey, writing in The Sunday Times on "The Menace of Unemployment," says:

"The necessity of dealing immediately with the problem is urgent. A new gospel is in the air. Unemployment, the new industrial evangelist proclaim, is wholly due to the capitalistic organization of society and industry. Destroy and replace the latter by any kind of Socialist commonwealth and work will drop like manna from Heaven."

"This attempt to exploit unemployment makes it essential that all classes of the community should co-

operate with a view to its reduction by sane and solvent methods to the lowest possible limits."

Though Sir Lynden does not say it, he possibly has in mind the talk that is now current in certain extremist circles. This is to the effect that by the end of March unemployment will have increased to such an extent that the country will be ripe for revolution. March 25, indeed, for no particularly apparent reason, has been fixed upon by some of the extremist leaders as the date on which their hopes will come to fruition.

## Premier Lloyd George is Fifty-Eight Years Old

London, Jan. 17.—David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, was 58 years old today. He has been a member of the British Cabinet for 15 years and Prime Minister since 1916.

## FRENCH SCIENTISTS DISCOVER CURE FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Only Enough at Present Manufactured to Inoculate Most Valuable Animals in the World—Endeavor Being Made to Increase Production.

A despatch from Paris says:—A serum for the prevention of foot and mouth disease has been discovered by a commission of French experts, but it is impossible at the present time to manufacture the serum in sufficient quantities to inoculate all cattle against the plague. The commission is composed of Professors Roux, No-card, Carce and Vallee, which was formed at the request of Parliament, and will submit its report to the Ministry of Agriculture shortly.

Attention is now being given to increasing the production of the serum,

of which there is only enough to inoculate the prize cattle and valuable animals of the world.

Prof. Vallee, who is attached to the Alfort Governmental Agricultural School Laboratory, discussing the disease, said that the microbe was invisible under the microscope, it being so infinitesimal that it passes through porcelain filters, which have heretofore retained all known microbes. The virus used in the manufacture of the serum can be obtained only from the diseased parts of affected animals, namely, the mouth and feet, and thus very small quantities are available.

## REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Nervous Headache yields to

# BAUME BENGUÉ

It soothes and stops the pain. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

THE LEMING BROS., LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué RELIEVES PAIN

### How Do You Shake Hands?

Dr. Charles F. Boger, of Cleveland, Ohio, declares that there are, broadly only five varieties of hand-clasp, and that the manner in which one man greets another is an infallible index of his true character.

The man who, when hand-shaking, gives a full hand and presses his thumb against the back of your hand, says Dr. Boger, is social, liberal, and a congenial companion.

The man who does not press his thumb against the back of your hand is thrifty and economical to a fault; he is niggardly, almost miserly, and hence a poor associate in revelry and amusements.

The man who offers the tips of his fingers is sly, secretive, and cunning. He may abound in polish and smoothness, but not in truthfulness.

You will invariably find that the man who talks with his hands closed in the form of a fist is insincere and given to exaggeration.

### PNEUMONIA

and other Lung Diseases

Claims many Victims in Canada and should be guarded against

### Minard's Liniment

Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippes, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and kindred diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

A man who is at the mercy of his disposition can never be a leader, a power among men.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

I am writing this article to the boys and girls, and more particularly to you boys and girls who are going to school from day to day, and who are being taught reading, writing, arithmetic and other useful subjects that will be of use to you all through life. Now, to learn quickly and to make progress at school you must be in good health, for you cannot go to school every day if you do not feel well, and so you get behind in your class, and feel that you are keeping the other children back, waiting for you to catch up to them in your studies.

There are several things that you should do every day to keep well. They do not take much time and in fact are very necessary if you are going to have good health.

Every boy and girl knows how beneficial it would be to carry out certain health rules from day to day, but sometimes there is nobody to tell just what should be done.

Here are some health chores which I would like to see every boy and girl undertake to do every day. Copy out the list and pin it somewhere where you can see it. Then at night before you go to bed put an X before each chore that you have done and see how many you have missed out. If you do not miss any of the chores you will feel in better health, you will have a better appetite, you will sleep better, and you will study better. Besides you will grow up to be a healthier man

### The Close of Day.

At eve the mountains seem to devour each dying day, As they stand between the earth and heaven's way.

They feast on sunbeams, drink the rain and dew for wine. Their Host is God, the infinite, with whom they dine.

And he who sweeps his eye across the broad expanse of skies May see the finger prints of God in wondrous size;

Yea, too, may see that God Himself is there To hold and guide the worlds that swing in air.

No language need be heard to tell His mighty power, "The heavens declare His glory" in this closing hour.

### KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are changeable—one bright, the next one cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or gripe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Twins Are Hereditary.

Once in a while one reads in the newspapers about a birth of quadruplets. Very rarely quintuplets are born, and there have even been instances of sextuplets.

When four or more babies come into the world at a birth, almost never do more than three of them survive.

A tendency to the production of twins is undoubtedly hereditary; it runs in families. A woman whose mother and grandmother have borne twins may fairly be expected, if married, to bring one or more pairs into the world.

That curious armored mammal, the armadillo, common in Texas and Mexi-

co, nearly always produces four young at a birth; and the most remarkable thing about them is that they are "identical" quadruplets—i.e., produced by the splitting of a single fertilized cell.

This phenomenon of splitting is known to occur only in the armadillo and in man. Identical human twins (produced from a single cell) are very exceptional, but not extremely rare. They are in effect duplicates of one individual, and might almost be said to share a common identity. Ordinary "fraternal" twins may be more or less alike, but identical twins resemble each other so closely that it is hard to tell them apart.

### Songs for Sulky Cows.

Music has a big effect on most animals. The horse of the cavalryman pricks up its ears the moment it hears the trumpeter's notes, and does not forget them, for years.

Sulky cows can be restored to good temper by the dairymaid's songs, and oxen at the plough will do better when their driver sings.

The circus horse soon learns the difference in the time of the music to which he has to perform. He will march, trot, or gallop as the musician leads him. Monkeys and elephants can be trained in a similar way.

There is an Eastern saying that the song of the shepherd fattens sheep more than the richest pastures.

### FRAGILE, PALE AND MISERABLE

### The Melancholy State of Thousands of Bloodless Children and Young Girls.

How often do you hear the remark, "She is very delicate." How often it means that some young woman is living in misery, suffering from periods of prostration, dizziness, loss of appetite and disordered digestion. Headaches afflict her at intervals; pain in the back and limbs follow any exertion. She is never really well.

This fragile state of health, this lack of vitality, calls for prompt treatment. The blood must be nourished and made strong enough to vitalize the system that is so lacking in energy.

In such cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved remarkably successful in making the new, rich, red blood necessary in restoring tone to the system.

Mrs. L. M. Duncan, South Mountain, Ont., tells of the wonderful benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills made in the case of her young daughter. She says: "It is only right that I should let you know of the good derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by our girl of eleven years. She was always very thin and not gaining in weight. Her appetite was poor and she had no desire for wholesome food. Finally we decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking one box, she went away on a three weeks' vacation, taking three boxes of pills with her, which she took regularly while she was away. When she returned home we were surprised and delighted to see how well she looked, and to find that she had gained seven pounds in weight. She had a much better color and her appetite had improved so that she was always ready for her meals. She continued using the pills until she had taken seven boxes, and the great improvement they made in her condition was noticed by many around here. I can only add that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a splendid medicine."

The best time to begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the moment you feel the least bit out of sorts. The sooner you do so the sooner you will regain your old time energy. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### The Longest Way Round.

Patsy—"Mom, won't yer gimme candy, now?"

Mrs. Casey—"Didn' Oi tell ye Oi wouldn't give ye anny at all if ye didn't kape still?"

"Yes'm, but—"

"Well, the longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll get it."

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

### The First Lighthouse.

There has been some controversy as to whether the Romans or the Phoenicians built the first lighthouse, but the best records at hand give the honor to the Romans. It was nothing more than a beacon tower upon which fires were kept burning to guide mariners into the port of Alexandria, Egypt. Situated on the Isle of Pharos, it was called the Pharos, a name which has been applied to lighthouses ever since the building of this first beacon, about B.C. 331. Both the Phoenicians and the Romans later erected beacons at various points along the Mediterranean coast, an old Phoenician lighthouse still being in use at Corunna, Spain, having been repaired from time to time during the centuries it has stood in the same location. The remains of a Roman Pharos (lighthouse) may be seen at Dover, England, which was the terminus of the barge line across the Channel during its occupation by the Romans, and connected with the system of military roads that lead down to Rome.

Don't try to get out of anything which will help you, which will make you a stronger and larger man.

### AUTO SPARE PARTS

for most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Sales factory of refund in full our motto. **Thayer's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 222-224 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.**

### The Home That Wins.

Right into the hands of every father, the Boy Scout movement puts an insurance policy for his boy's future. Scouting is not something outside the home to turn you boy over to, and forget about. Scouting is the most active force ever let loose in the world for welding father and son together into a winning team for home and country.

Every father does not realize that the average Ontario boy is awake 5,500 hours a year. You put him in school for 900 of these hours and everlastingly keep after him to make good. You place him in church and Sunday School for perhaps another 100 hours and let him know you are looking for results. You keep him around home and under your watchful eye for probably 1,500 of his waking hours and then turn him loose for his play—3,000 hours a year—and that's the end of it. Why? Because you are past the play age, or think you are.

Yet right here, in these hours he is away from home and other wholesome influences, is where your boy forms his character and needs you most. Scouting gives you, as a father, a complete playtime programme through which you can win your son for life. Scouting wins, and the home that "puts in" Scouting wins too.

Scouting is the manifest programme ever devised for a boy. As associate members of The Boy Scouts Association fathers unite with their boys in Scouting. They become pals with their sons and "home scoutmasters" backing up the regular scout leaders.

The home with Scouting in it wins. If Scouting is not in your home, a letter addressed to the Provincial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, will bring back a reply telling how you can help to put it there.

### Druid Oaks of Marseilles.

The old Druid religion was a dreadful one in many respects, and no phase of it was more evil than the ceremonies that were conducted in the sacred grove just outside the walls of Marseilles. The trees were oaks, and no human hand had laid an ax to the forest since the creation of it. As a result the underbrush had grown up and the trees themselves had so interlaced limbs and leaves that the interior of the grove was almost as dark as if it were perpetual night, as no ray of sun could penetrate to its heart. A slime-covered creek twisted about among the trees, its waters an inky blackness, and it is said that no four-footed animal could live in the grove or any bird perch on the trees.

Deep in the heart of the grove, reached only by a secret and twisted path, the Druid stones were set up, ghastly gray piles with flat tops, so that the bodies of the men, women and children to be sacrificed could be laid, nude and helpless, upon it. The priests, with stone knives, would disembowel the screaming victims or would slowly cut their throats, chanting prayers as the death gurgle echoed in the grim forest. There was not a tree in the depths of the forest that was not stained with the blood of human beings. Maidens were preferred to any other form of sacrifice, and the more beauty one had the more she was thought to be acceptable to the unnamed gods.

### A Woman's Logic.

"The other day a famous lawyer took one of his women clients out to lunch. What the wife doesn't hear the wife doesn't nag about, so he decided to say nothing about the event to his better half.

But some busybody, who, as usual, knew everybody's business better than her own, told his wife instead, and that evening he was duly scolded for his misdemeanor.

"But you sometimes go out to lunch with men who are our friends," protested her husband, "and I don't object. Now, what is the difference between the two cases?"

"Why, the difference is in the bill," smiled the lady. "One way you save it, the other way you pay it."

### MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

### Hiding Your Light.

Don't forget to tell your wife occasionally that you love her. Otherwise she might not find it out.

### Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Weather conditions are reported and forecasts issued by radio telegraphy from a number of places in France as frequently as seven times 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."

### America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

### DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. E. Gray Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 31st Street New York, U.S.A.

### WHEN RHEUMATISM HITS YOU HARD!

Sloan's Liniment should be kept handy for aches and pains

WHY wait for a severe pain, an ache, a rheumatic twinge following exposure, a sore muscle, sciatica, or lumbago to make you quit work, when you should have Sloan's Liniment handy to help curb it and keep you active, and fit, and on the job?

Without rubbing, for it penetrates, apply a bit today to the afflicted part. Note the gratifying, clean, prompt relief that follows. Sloan's Liniment couldn't keep its many thousands of friends the world over if it didn't make good. That's worth remembering. All druggists—three sizes—the largest is the most economical. 35c, 70c, \$1.40.

### Sloan's Liniment

### ASPIRIN

"Bayer" only is Genuine

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

### BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

### A Tragedy—for Her.

"Why so melancholy, old man?"

"Miss Brown rejected me last night."

"Well, brace up; there are others."

"Yes, of course, but somehow I can't help feeling sorry for the poor girl."

### Might Mean Two Things.

A bride and bridegroom were on their honeymoon. The bride, in telegraphing to her father, announced that they were "having a row every morning before breakfast."

Her father, evidently reminiscent of his own experiences, wired back, "How do you pronounce r-o-w?"

### Liked Her Mother.

Six-year-old Margaret often played with Nellie, a neighbor's little girl. One rainy day the two were just starting across the clean kitchen floor at Margaret's house when the latter's mother, seeing their muddy shoes, headed them off and sent them out to play on the porch. After a moment Nellie remarked:

"My mother don't care how much I run over the kitchen floor."

There was quite a long interval of silence. Then Margaret said: "I wish I had a nice dirty mother like you've got, Nellie."

### The Toddlers' Language.

An Englishman who was just beginning to understand Chinese stood listening to a group of English children who chattered away now in English, now in Chinese.

Most of it he could follow, but the talk of two wee mites whose tongues were wagging as hard as they could go puzzled him completely.

"Are they talking in English or in Chinese, or a mixture? I can't get a single word of what they are saying," he remarked to an older child.

"Of course you can't," was the ready reply. "No one can except themselves. It isn't any language, but all the little ones talk it. They get it off of God, and they keep it till they're three."

### WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request. HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS

### INVENTIONS

### WEEKS' BREAK UP A COLD TABLETS

### DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.

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

### Prevent Falling Hair With Cuticura Shampoos

The first thing to do in restoring dry, thin and falling hair is to get rid of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp, especially spots of dandruff and itching. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Soap 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Messrs. Limited, 314 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without lather.

ISSUE No. 4

### Classified Advertisements.

FARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

### AGENTS WANTED.

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

### A New Flytrap.

Something entirely new as a contrivance for catching flies is the idea of Juan I. Dominguez, of Buenos Ayres. It has a rotating disc, with a series of radial fins, between which syrup or other bait is placed. When a fly alights on the disc (which is kept revolving slowly by clockwork) it is presently carried beneath a glass cover and takes wing upward toward light which comes from a box attached to the machine.

The box is provided with wire-net windows, to make its interior light, and the flies, once inside of it, are prisoners.

### "Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

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

### Toys have to be accurately-made in every detail to please the modern child.

The largest crysanthemum yet grown, which has a circumference of 39 inches, was recently shown in London.

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Cuticura Soap shaves without lather.

ISSUE No. 4

### Grocers Used To Wonder why some of their tea and coffee trade switched to

# INSTANT POSTUM

Many of them understand now They use Postum in their own families and find a big gain in health, and some economy, with no loss in satisfaction

"There's a Reason" for Postum instead of coffee

**Children's Savings Account**



It is a pleasure—not a trouble—to open Savings Accounts in the names of your children. Even if you intend to deposit but a dollar at a time in each account, we welcome this business because it is an education in thrift, and we are glad to assist you in teaching your children to save. \$1. opens a Savings Account. Deposits of \$1. and upwards are welcomed.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.  
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**Prices Torn TO PIECES**

Our Big Sale is NOW ON

Now is the time to buy--while we are cutting and slashing prices on high-class Clothing and Furnishings.

Come in and look over the stock and see where you can buy for about HALF the former price.

**The GLOBE Clothing House**

"The Store of Quality"  
BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

**Union Meetings**

Methodist and Baptist Congregations  
ATHENS

Conducted by  
Revs' S. F. NEWTON and  
R. E. NICHOLS

COMMENCING

**SUN. JAN. 23**

and continuing Every Evening except Saturday

Sunday, January 23, 1921

7 p.m.--Baptist Church, Rev. R.E. Nichols  
7 p.m.--Methodist Church, Rev. Newton

Services in the Baptist Church, from Jan. 24th to January 28th.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday  
Conducted by Rev. R. E. Nichols

Tuesday and Thursday  
Conducted by Rev. S. F. Newton

Song Services every night at 7.30 p. m.

Plan to attend all the Services.

Pray for these meetings.

Talk them up with your friends.

Keep This Sheet For Reference.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several Purebred white Leghorn Cockerels for sale—Apply to C. B. Lillie, Athens.

Organ For Sale—Six Octive, Piano case, karn organ in first class condition, apply to Box "M" Reporter Office.



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

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

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

Sunday Service.

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

For rates and particulars apply to  
**GEO. E. McGLADE**  
City Passenger Agent

**A. J. POTVIN**, City Ticket Agent  
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave  
Brockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 530

**The Churches**

**Methodist Church**  
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a. m. Subject "Revivals"  
7 p. m. Subject "The great Spiritual Oculist"

Be sure and read and cut out the big announcement on another page of the Union Evangelistic services just starting in town. Plan to attend them nightly.

**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  
Septuagesima

**Christ Church, Athens**—  
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
Soprano Solo  
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.

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

**St. Paul's, Delta**—  
9.30 p.m.—Sunday School.  
7.00 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.  
Baptist—Subject: "Am I my Brothers keeper"  
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.