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Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, January 13 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

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.

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

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All other Manufactured Furs reduced accordingly.

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

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Any \$13.50 and \$14.50 Skirt, now 7.50
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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.

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Regular \$30.00 Dresses, now 20.00
Regular \$35.00 Dresses, now 24.50
Regular \$40.00 Dresses, now 28.50
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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.

The many relatives and friends in Athens have just received word of the sudden death of Malvin Wiltse in the General Hospital at Winnipeg. He was a former resident of Athens was ill only a few days, died of blood poisoning he was sixty five years old last July, was employed in the Montreal Bank as an elevator man, he leaves to mourn his loss a wife and two daughters, also one brother De'onna of Jasen Sask. he lived at 640 Furby St. Winnipeg.

The Well's Entertainers, which appear in the Town Hall Jan. 21st. under the Institute, for more than two years have been delighting audiences from coast to coast. The programme embraces baritone and soprano solos, duets, story telling readings and humorous musical sketches in costume. This appearance here will no doubt be greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Annual Meeting of the Athens Public Library, will be held in the library room on Monday evening Jan. 17th at 8 o'clock to appoint a board of Management for the ensuing year. Every member of the library and any one interested in library work is requested to attend.

Miss Irene Earl spent Sunday at the home of Mr and Mrs W. J. Scott Addison.

Mrs Dr Stone and little daughter Mary, and Miss Irene Earl returned to Kingston on Monday, after spending the holidays at the home of their parents Mr and Mrs W. F. Earl.

Mr and Mrs Jas. Judson Brockville motored to Athens on Sunday. Guests of Mr and Mrs W. F. Earl.

Rev. Geo. Ira Campbell, B. D. representative of the General Board of Evangelism, and Social Service of the Methodist Church will preach at both Services on Sunday. The Pastor Rev. S. F. Newton will be present at both services.

Mrs Frank Foley spent the week end with friends at Lyn.

Miss J. Potvin, Brockville, is a visitor at the home of her mother Mrs. Hickey, Mill St.

Mr and Mrs R. E. Corneil entertained the Reeve and Councillors of the Township of the Rear of Yonge and Escott at their usual annual dinner on Monday Jan. 10th, 1921.

Holiness Movement Church—

This invites you to our Full Gospel Meeting in the Holiness Movement Church next Sunday at 2 p. m. and the Sabbath School at 1 p. m. prayer meeting at the home of C. Blancher on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Business meeting at the close. A. D. Dewar Pastor.

Mr and Mrs Walton Sheffield and sons, Bryce and Floyd spent Sunday with Mr Sheffield's sister Mrs Collins Seely's Bay.

BEST 9c Loaf R. J. CAMPO

Mr Hugh McFadden left on Tues. for North Gower where he will spend a few days.

The musical sketch the manager in Bethlehem also the juvenile operetta Xmas in Fairyland presented by the Christ Church Sunday School was repeated Tuesday night Jan. 11th, before a large and appreciative audience. Each number of the cast took their part in their usual capable well trained manner.

Mrs Boyle although not fully recovered from a severe attack of laryngitis, delighted the audience by singing in her artistic inimitable style. Antherine Whalley—the little seven year old piano pupil of Mrs Boyle showed remarkable talent for one so young, in the playing of a pretty waltz song.

The singing of Misses Phelps Davis and Mandeville, between the acts were much appreciated, while Miss Edna Lang's splendid recitation was very pleasing.

Mrs J. M. Phillips, Brockville was a guest of her daughter Mrs W. C. Town, Henry St. this week.

Mr D. L. King returned Wednesday from the Canadian West, where he has spent the past summer and fall.

Mrs Walter and infant daughter of Waba Ont who is visiting her parents Mr and Mrs Andrew Henderson, Elaida spent part of this week visiting friends and relatives here.

A friend of Miss Winona Massey who went as a missionary to Chengtu China last year received a letter from her lately in which she tells us that she enjoys her work very much and finds the Chinese girls interesting.

We are pleased to know that Miss Hazel Rahmer, who has been very ill with pleural pneumonia is some better.

Word comes to us that Mr Jas Bonan who has been at death's door is resting easier and we hope for a speedy recovery.

Do not forget the Holiness Convention and church dedication which is to be held in the standard Church at Athens from Jan. 26 to the 30th, we expect a representative from various parts, a number of able New Testament speakers will be present at this campaign. The Bible will be the positive rule and salvation for all will be taught in its beauty and deliverance. We extend a hearty invitation to all classes of people to be in attendance.

The standard Church will hereafter hold their Sunday Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Calendars? Yes we got some very pretty ones, which the Banks and Merchants give us but what is nicer for the home than a pretty Bible Calendar? If you have not secured one for 1921 Miss Rappel wishes to let know that she has two kinds and will be pleased to fill your order at any time

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.

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A HOME FOR JACK-O-LANTERN

By EDNA TUCKER MUTH.

In the little chapel of St. Barnabas Ruth Keniston and Ermina Vincent, first-year nurses in training, sat side by side.

As Ruth listened to the reading of the hymn she heard Ermina catch her breath in a sigh that was almost a gasp.

"What is it, Ermina?" she asked, gently shaking her friend's arm.

"What are you worrying about?"

"A home for Jack-o-Lantern," Ermina answered. "It's his last week here, and I'm almost desperate."

There was no time for Ruth to speak. They rose with the little choir, and the sound of young voices overflowing the dim chapel echoed along the corridors of the hospital:

"Joy to the world, the Lord is come! Let earth receive her King—"

Suddenly, from without, a voice high and clear like a bird note took up the hymn. It was the voice of a child singing in perfect time and tune. The chorus within the chapel softened until the new voice seemed to lead.

The hymn ended presently, and two by two, the nurses walked briskly away to their corridors. As always, Ruth Keniston and Ermina Vincent walked together, but, not as always, they talked in sober tones.

"A home for Jack-o-Lantern," Ruth was repeating. "If only somebody could hear him sing before they saw his freckles!"

"That's the idea, Rufus. I'm getting up a sort of scheme. Don't ask me or you'll be abetting me in it, but with or without abetting I'm going to find a home for Jack-o-Lantern. Yes!"

Ruth stood still and shook a finger warningly.

"Then sit right down and count ten, Mischief," she said. "O Ermina, I'm just as anxious as you are! I suppose I ought to nip your scheme by asking about it, but I won't."

"Five people have been up here to see him in the last two weeks!" moaned Ermina. "Five people who went off and took little dimpled things without any backbones, but with lots of light curly hair or with flashing black eyes. These Jack sits in 211, getting stronger every day and perfectly sure that he'll have a father and a mother and a home when the right time comes. I've promised him that. It would be dreadful if I couldn't get him a home. If he goes to some institution next week, I'll be down and kick and scream."

Ruth smiled as she walked toward the diet kitchen. She was used to Ermina's impulsive threats. She had acted as Ermina's pilot in the first stormy days of probation and had helped her sail through with colors flying. She had been present when even Ermina's pleasure-loving granddaddy gave her due praise for perseverance, and in Ruth's own pleasant home there was no guest more welcome than Ermina with her gay laugh and tumbled curly hair.

Lieut. Bob, Ruth's brother, once said, "I like to see a butterfly make good." He had taken Miss Leech, the superintendent of nurses, to dinner, and they had talked of Ermina.

"She is wonderful with children," Miss Leech had said.

"I was a lonesome youngster myself," Ermina told Ruth. "No one helped me to play. Perhaps if I had had more fun in that gloomy old house—"

The man nodded and patted her hand.

It was not right. These were Ralph's parents. Miss Leech, being detained by one of the doctors, had asked Ruth to take this man and woman to room 211, and now on the very threshold Jack-o-Lantern was singing them away from Ralph. Ruth tried to speak, but the woman put her finger to her lips. Her eyes were filled with tears.

"Let every heart prepare Him room and heav'n and nature sing—"

Ermina came close to them. So engrossed had she become in the success of her scheme that she had forgotten Ruth.

"He is very plain," she whispered. They had reached the threshold of the room.

"Plain!" repeated the woman. "Plain! Look at him, George!"

Neither of them glanced toward Ralph with his soulful dark eyes and pensive mouth. Their eyes were upon Jack-o-Lantern, and, sitting there, singing for a father and a mother, Jack-o-Lantern was almost beautiful.

The woman went swiftly across the room and, kneeling by his bed, touched his hand.

"My little boy," she said, "would you like to come with us and be our little boy?"

"Sure!" said Jack-o-Lantern. "I was looking for you."

"It all came out just as I planned," said Ermina, squeezing Ruth's arm. "A home for Jack-o-Lantern."

"But, Ermina, it isn't a bit right, not a bit. That was Ralph's home, and those were to be Ralph's father and mother. They're wonderful people, and Ralph would have had a wonderful home."

"You mean Jack will have. After I saw that man and woman I couldn't have done differently. Ruth, I just had to have them for Jack-o-Lantern. Others will want Ralph, he's so good to look at, but I promised Jack—"

Conviction died out of Ermina's voice. She was not quite sure. She had never been quite sure.

"Poor Miss Leech," she said contritely. "I'm always confessing to her, and she's always forgiving me. There may be a limit to her forgiveness. Ruth, I suppose I'll have to take this to her. What do you think?"

"I don't know, Ermina, really, I don't. I wanted a home for Jack just as badly as you did, so badly that I didn't dare ask you about your scheme. I—I hoped it would work. I wasn't smart enough to think up one myself. If you go to Miss Leech, I will, too."

"I know what I'll do, Ruth. I'll tell that woman, Jack's mother. I'll ask

her what we ought to do. She'll know."

Accordingly they drew Jack's new mother just outside the door, and Ermina began her story just where she should have ended it.

"Ruth Keniston says it was almost like stealing—having him sing like that—just at the right time. He always wins people when he sings, but at first—if he doesn't sing—he's plain in spite of his grin, and he hasn't a very good way of expressing himself—except of course in music. Jack-o-Lantern is really smarter than Ralph. Your husband will be surprised how much he knows about baseball—all the big pitchers' names and everything. Fairies, too—I told him to sing in hopes that a fairy would—"

"It was lovely to hear him sing then—just at the right time. I knew as soon as we heard him that my husband would—but I think anyway—"

"I should have given Ralph his chance, though. It wasn't square."

"My dear girl, I can't get it through my head what you've done that isn't square. If it helped to give me my little boy, it couldn't have been very crooked."

They had been talking so busily and were so intent upon each other that they had not seen three people who, entering the corridor, had come down through it until they stood upon the threshold of room 211. Miss Leech and another couple, man and woman, were looking in at the boys.

"There he is," Miss Leech was saying. "I am sure he will be just what you wish. He is eight years old. We know of his parentage. His name is Ralph—a quiet boy of excellent mentality."

Ermina's eyes flashed, and Ralph's pale cheeks were as pink as primroses.

"You didn't—then you didn't come for Ralph at all!" gasped Ermina.

"Oh, my dear!" said Jack's new mother, and she began to laugh. "Is that what worried you? You thought I had come for Ralph and that Jack's adorable singing had turned me away from him? I never once thought of Ralph. I had never heard of him. I've been here in the hospital, in the surgical ward, for two weeks, and I've heard Jack sing every morning. I know all about him. I sent for my husband so that we might see him for the first time together. We had a little boy of our own once. Plain and freckle-faced—"

She hesitated, then went on gravely, "I was about ten days ahead of the fairies. I—we came for Jack-o-Lantern."

"It won't be necessary for Miss Leech to forgive you this time, Ermina," Ruth said as they skipped toward the nurses' home.

"Will you, Ruth?" asked Ermina. (The End.)

Health—the Everlasting Reality.

To nothing else touching his life can the aphorism "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he" be more fittingly applied than to a man's health.

Health can be established only by thinking health, just as disease is established by thinking disease. Just as you must think success, expect it, visualize it, make your mind a huge success magnet to attract it if you are to attain it, so if you want to be healthy, you must think health, you must expect it, you must visualize it, you must attract it by making your mind a huge health magnet to attract more health, abundant health.

As long as physical defects, weaknesses, or diseased conditions exist in the imagination, as long as the mind is filled with visions of ill health the body must correspond, because our bodies are but an extension of our thoughts, our minds objectified.

Health is based upon the ideal of the body's perfection and the absolute denial of disease, the denial of everything but the ideal condition; upon the idea that only that which is good for us can be real in the highest sense of the word; that all physical discords are only the absence of harmony, not the reality of our being, the truth of us. Health is the everlasting reality, disease is the absence of reality. It is only seeming.

In proportion to the physician's ability to suggest perfect soundness of body to his patient, to visualize him as physically perfect; in proportion to his power to see and to impress upon the mind of his patient the image of the ideal, instead of that of the diseased, discordant, suffering individual, will he be able to help him.

No Drinks for Women.

In Uruguay the law forbids the sale of intoxicants to women.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



Cooking by Graded Temperature.

Not everyone realizes what temperature means in cooking; yet the intelligent use of graded heat largely determines the palatability of a dish. The higher the temperature used the more pronounced is the flavor of the food, especially when dry heat is employed.

Take, for example, the characteristic taste of roast beef and the savory taste of broiled oysters; if the beef were boiled and the oysters stewed, each would lose much of its flavor.

The rule applies to vegetables as well, for, although turnips, tomatoes and a few others have their flavor increased to an unpleasant degree by high temperature, by far the greater number are better baked than boiled. Carrots, parsnips, beets and squash can be baked on the rack of the oven as potatoes are.

But baking does more than to enhance the natural flavor of foods; it creates new flavors by making new substances through high temperature. The fresh crust of bread, muffins and toast, the well-browned top of a rice pudding and the crisp surfaces of broiled or baked meats, poultry and fish all have a new and delicious flavor due to actual change in the food material.

Moreover, baking insures the retention of minerals and other valuable substances that are dissolved in boiling and lost when the water is poured into the sink. The constant use of foods impoverished in that way causes malnutrition as surely as does a diet that lacks some one of the important foodstuffs.

Some foods, however, should not be subjected to intense heat during the whole of the cooking process. For example, if an egg is boiled steadily for three or four minutes the whites will be hard and the yolk soft, whereas if it is put into a pan of boiling water and the pan is withdrawn to a warm place where the water does not boil, both the white and the yolk will be cooked evenly. A cake, a loaf or a joint of meat that is put into a very hot oven and kept there until it is cooked will be overdone on the outside and underdone inside. That is because the substance formed by continued high temperature on the surfaces of such foods is a non-conductor of heat.

Foods that are injured by continued high temperature should be baked for twenty minutes in a very hot oven; the heat should then be reduced and the foods left in the oven until they are cooked through.

Sophie.

Sophie's pleasant, round face was less round than usual, and the pink had faded from her cheeks. Her hair, in two childish pigtails, was brought forward over her shoulders as she lay against a pile of pillows. Her eyelids drooped, and she looked, until Gweneth entered, like a tired-out little girl. Then her whole face flashed alive in a smile of welcome.

"Oh, Gwen, dear, it's good to see you!" she cried softly. "You're the first of the girls they've allowed to come."

"Because I was the most persistent, and they got tired of keeping me out," declared Gweneth, smiling back at the convalescent with a twinkle of moisture on her eyelashes; for Sophie had been very near the verge. "I've promised to stay only a few minutes. If I tired you, they mightn't let the rest come, and then—I don't know what would happen! The pack would turn and rend me! They spend their spare time on your back doorstep, whining to get in, and they are jealous enough already to bite me for slipping in ahead."

"Everybody's been so good," said Sophie happily, with a tremulous laugh. "So good I—I can't even talk about it yet, I should cry if I tried."

"Don't try. Enjoy our transitory sweetness while it lasts. Eat our jellies and sniff our flowers and regard us as young angels while you can; you'll soon be well again, and we'll be

our old prickly, teasing, unreasonable selves. We are extra nice now because when you were sickest we held a consultation and made a discovery. You'd never guess what it was."

"No," assented Sophie, "you know I wouldn't. I'm not a bit clever. But at least I'm not too stupid to know that I'm perfectly ordinary and uninteresting—and to be grateful."

"Stop there, my child; you've come close to the edge of our great discovery, but now you're taking a wrong turning," Gweneth interrupted her imperatively. "We are a clever crowd," she went on frankly, "in a way. We're quick, and if only two or three of the girls are really witty we've all got the habit of tossing the talk back and forth. That's well enough, as long as we can just enjoy our own fun without conceit. But we were beginning to consider ourselves out of the ordinary, I'm afraid; and that's fatal. The next thing we'd have been striking poses and scintillating. Awful!"

"You absurd old Gwen," protested Sophie. "You're trying to apologize for being bright! And you haven't yet told me of your great discovery."

"The discovery," said Gweneth soberly, "came when we realized that a certain little person had taken sick—a person who never said anything clever, but who just laughed and listened and appreciated our nonsense, and who put in an occasional sensible remark just at the proper moment, or a kind one if we were too sarcastic; and who was always sweet and good tempered and modest without an iota of show-off-ness in her whole system, and—"

"Why, Gwen!" said Sophie. "Why, Gwen!"

"Oh, yes, Sophie dear! We found out that it was a small thing to be clever and a big thing to be wise and kind, and that the one person we couldn't possibly do without was—"

Goodness! Time's up. There's your sister in the doorway, making signals. Good-by!"

She vanished with a nod and a wave of the hand; and it was a very proud and humble Sophie, with a heart full of love for her friends—though she could not really believe in their great discovery—that snuggled down into her pillows with a sigh of content.

The Hospitable Hour.

Winter is the season for cosy tea parties. A homelike room, some hot, fragrant tea and a plateful of tempting sandwiches will look very inviting to guests who have tramped through cold and sleet to see you. Here are recipes for palatable cracker and sandwich fillings.

If your guests care for cheese, you can tempt their appetites with a filling:

of cheese and pickled onion. Grate the cheese, mince the onion and add a little vinegar; or beat the white of three eggs stiff, and slowly stir in one and one-half cupfuls of grated cheese and a little paprika. Then spread the mixture on crackers and brown the crackers in the oven.

Oyster crackers may be crisped in the oven, dipped in hot butter and rolled in grated cheese or in nut crumbs; or they may be coated with almond or strawberry icing.

Cheese wafers spread with dates and nuts that have been mashed to a paste are always good. So are butter crackers coated with a mixture of cottage cheese and blackberry jam, or with a paste made of cheese and apple butter.

To make a delicious sweet cracker pour chocolate sauce and grated walnuts over well-buttered reception flakes, or melt a chocolate cream on a plain cracker.

Coconut marguerites are easy to make. Boil a cupful of sugar in one-quarter of a cupful of water until the mixture spins a thread. While it is hot pour it over the well-beaten white of an egg, add a third of a cupful of fresh-grated coconut and a teaspoonful of vanilla. For foundation, use small, plain crackers. Put a spoonful of the mixture on each cracker and brown the crackers in a moderate oven.

You can serve soda crackers in a new and delightful way by icing them. Make a syrup of sugar and water, stir a quarter of a cupful of sugar over the fire until it begins to burn, add it to the syrup, pour both over one egg, stiffly whipped, and stir in chopped peanut nuts and a little vanilla. Place the crackers in the oven until the icing rises.

Cinnamon tea biscuits are familiar, but are always welcome and are easily prepared. Make a paste with soft butter, half a cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon. Spread it on crackers or on rounds of toast sliced thin, and heat the toast or the crackers in the oven.

Peanut-butter fillings are equally popular. Mix half a pound of confectioners' sugar and a level tablespoonful of butter; then add two tablespoonfuls of peanut butter and sufficient cream to moisten the mixture.

You can make a filling that has a distinctly Oriental flavor if you rub to a paste a dozen stoned dates and half a teaspoonful of ground cloves, and thin the mixture with a little orange juice or cream; spread it on moderately sweet crackers.

True wisdom lies in gathering the precious things out of each hour as it goes by.—Emily S. Bouton.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

CAN REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLEARING NORTH LANDS

By ALFRED FITZPATRICK, Principal Frontier College.

One means of solving the problem of unemployment is for the Government of Canada to begin the long-overdue task of preparing its bush lands for settlement in the clay lands of the North. Owing to summer frosts, farming of northern clay lands has largely been a waste of time and money. Only by clearing whole areas will this barrier to settlement ever be overcome. Farming under present conditions, whereby each settler clears a small patch, is putting the cart before the horse, and is wholly unwarranted. At least 65 per cent. of each lot in carefully selected townships should be cleared by means of large gangs living in community camps. Herein lies one solution of unemployment, now stalking before us daily in the breadlines of the cities. Work could thus be provided, particularly in the fall and winter months, as well as during special periods of unemployment. This policy of extended land-clearing should not be simply an emergency measure, but should engage the attention of the Federal and local Governments the whole year round. Should any of the workers at these community camps wish to remain on some of the cleared lots they could be sold to them on easy terms. For the next 20, 30, yes, and for 60 years, land-clearing in preparation for future settlement should be an urgent and essential department of every Government in the Dominion.

The big industrial plants of the Dominion, as well as the Governments, can assist in this great undertaking. Every large industry should apply for a whole township or more in the bush lands. Land-clearing might be made a business department of many Canadian enterprises employing great numbers of workers. Instead of "laying-off" men when a pinch comes, they could establish large land-clearing camps and homestead by proxy. In this way an outlet would be provided for a considerable percentage of the able-bodied employees now turned into the streets. If as ably handled as other departments of the business, the land-clearing department would undoubtedly prove remunerative. Lumber, ties and pulp will always find a ready market in Canada as well as in neighboring States.

The farmers, too, can take a very real part in this permanent policy for relieving unemployment. Let thousands of individual farmers apply for bush lots of 160 acres each in the clay lands. All applications should be localized in townships most suitable for future settlement. At convenient centres in such townships the Governments should provide comfortable and attractive community camps. Farm hands should be hired by the year. Instead of being turned adrift when the busy season is over, they could go north for a short period to help in clearing the bush lots of their employers. They would not, of course, be asked to live in shack on the individual lots. They would reside at the nearest community camp, and share in all its social activities.

There need be no elaborate preparation for this work. Men in charge of a practical bush foreman could be sent north at once with warm clothing, tents and small portable sawmills. A suitable site for a community camp could be selected in the centre of each township opened, and the necessary buildings erected. The work of felling trees, cutting ties, pulpwood and other lumber could be started immediately.

Because of existing conditions of settlement many men, even among the unemployed, are naturally loath to face the hardships involved. The writer is of the opinion that this prejudice can largely be overcome when the men are well clothed and housed in fully equipped community camps. Why spend so much on able-bodied men in the cities, when an equal expenditure in well-organized efforts would provide stimulating employment to many thousands in the healthier environment of the north. Well-fed men in comfortable community camps, not the bread lines of the cities is the solution.

Let Canada for all time abandon the foolish policy of homesteading her bush clay lands by individuals, working separately against unequal barriers. Rather let her undertake now a great permanent land-clearing policy by using large gangs of unemployed men, living in community camps, supplied with every facility for education and entertainment.

Accepted.

NEW DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL



SIR LOMER GOUIN GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

The enlargement of the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, which was decided upon at the recent annual meeting as a result of the extending scope of the institution, has resulted in two gentlemen of national reputation being added to the board, namely, the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. and General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO

Soils and Crops

Address communications to Agronomist, 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Cutting Timber on Farm Woodlots.

Many farm woodlots could be put in better shape by judicious thinning or by planting up the openings with valuable species of trees or by both. In many woodlots the growth of timber is at a standstill, growth of the younger trees being offset by decay of the older ones. In many woodlots faster growing and more valuable species can be introduced to advantage. Whenever a woodlot is thinned or cut-over, unless the land is to be cleared for farm crops and unless a new growth of trees come up within a couple of years from seed already in the ground or cast by other trees, planting should be done in order to keep the woodlot productive. A good thrifty woodlot will produce about two standard cords of wood per acre per year, or nearly one thousand board feet of lumber.

In thinning a woodlot, the trees which should be cut are those which are stunted, diseased, injured by insects, badly fire-scarred or dead; also trees of inferior species, as large beech which are crowding more valuable ones, such as sugar maple, white ash, white oak, hickory, etc. Slow-growing trees which are crowding fast-growing ones should also be cut.

In some woodlots the beech are the largest trees present. They form heavy crowns beneath which other trees can grow only very slowly, if at all. The beech is a tolerant tree. It will stand much shade and its proper position in the forest is as an under-story to light-demanding trees, such as basswood, black walnut, elm, black cherry, etc. The reason it occupies such a dominant position in the woodlots today is because the timber has had little value in the past and when the other trees were cut the beech remained; thus becoming the largest trees and shading or stunting others.

If a large amount of timber is to be sold by contract, an estimate of the amount should be made and its value determined before selling. Bids should be secured from several reliable parties if possible. It may be better to sell logs rather than the standing timber.

After cutting, it is often desirable to plant up the openings with trees. Forest planting in itself is a good investment on poor soil and on areas not suited to other crops, as well as for windbreaks and to hold shifting sand. The species to plant depends on the soil, and the objects which the owner has in mind. For forest planting in general a spacing of six by six feet, requiring approximately twelve hundred trees to the acre is best.

Harvesting the Ice Crop.

Each year dairymen lose thousands of dollars from returned sour milk, poor butter, and low quality cheese. These losses are very largely due to improper cooling of the milk and cream on the farm. For good results milk and cream should be cooled to fifty degrees or lower and held there; and as this usually can best be done by the use of ice, dairymen should take advantage of any near-by lake or stream to obtain a supply of ice for next year.

The ice-harvesting season fortunately comes at a time when there is the least work on the farm for men and teams, and consequently the actual money cost is usually not very great.

The quantity of ice needed depends upon the number of cows milked, and

the method of handling the product. It has been found that, with a moderately good ice house, one-half of a ton of ice per cow is sufficient to cool cream and hold it at a low temperature for delivery two or three times a week. One and one-half to two tons per cow should be provided where milk is to be cooled.

A cubic foot of ice weighs about fifty-seven pounds, so in storing it is customary to allow from forty to fifty cubic feet per ton for the mass of ice. At least twelve inches must be left between the ice and the wall of the building for insulation, unless the ice house has permanently insulated walls and an unusually large space for insulation beneath and above the ice. From these figures it is possible to calculate readily the quantity of ice that any given ice house will hold.

Where a lake, pond, or stream of clear water is available, some preliminary work in preparing the ice field will be required before freezing weather sets in. It is therefore advisable to make all plans for the work as soon as possible. Water for the ice supply should be entirely free from contamination or pollution. Ponds and sluggish streams usually have grass and weeds growing in them, so that the ice harvested is likely to contain decayed vegetable matter, which is always objectionable. They should therefore be thoroughly cleared of such growths before the ice has formed.

In some sections it is necessary to impound the water for producing ice. This may be done either by excavating and diverting a stream into the excavation, or by constructing dams across low areas. In localities where very low temperatures prevail for several weeks at a time, and the supply of pure water is limited, blocks of ice may be frozen in metal cans or in special fibre containers.

In harvesting ice it is desirable to have a field of sufficient size to fill the ice house at a single cutting, as the thickness and quality of the ice will be more nearly uniform, and the necessary preparation for cutting and harvesting need not be made but once. In many instances, however, the size of the pond or stream is such that it is necessary to wait for a second crop in order to fill the ice house. The average farmer requires only a comparatively small quantity of ice, so that even a small harvesting surface will usually prove large enough, especially if ice is cut the second time. The square feet of surface required per ton when the ice is of different thicknesses is shown in the following table. Size of cake is twenty-two by twenty-two inches.

Square Feet of Ice Surface Required Per Ton of Ice.		
Thickness of Ice, Inches.	Number of Cakes Required Per Ton.	Cutting Space Required Per Ton. Sqr. Ft.
4	31.3	105.4
6	20.9	70.2
8	15.6	52.6
10	12.5	42.1
12	10.4	35.1
14	8.9	30.1
16	7.8	26.3
18	6.9	23.4
20	6.3	21.1
22	5.7	19.1

When a small quantity of ice is to be harvested, but few tools are required, the following list contains those actually needed for harvesting ice on a small scale: Two ice-saws, one hand-marker, one pulley and rope, two pairs of ice tongs, two ice hooks, one pointed bar, and one straight-edge. While these tools are all that are necessary, additional ones, such as the horse plow and marker, horse scraper and marker, and a calking bar, are convenient, and will help to expedite the work of ice harvesting.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

Always open to buy, and always prepared to give you the highest price and a square deal. Try us.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870



Notice Bill's Bank Book

Bill and Dan worked the same amount of land and had the same labor and expense, except that Bill used Gunns "Shur Gain" fertilizer. They both planted good seed. Bill's fertilized crop came up first, looked better during the growing period, matured earlier, was harvested first, produced a better yield and brought a bigger price on the early market.

The extra yield obtained by using "Shur Gain" fertilizer made the difference in the bank account.

Gunns "Shur Gain" fertilizer is sold throughout Ontario by representatives who are farmers and are using "Shur Gain" fertilizer themselves. Every farm is a factory—keep your "factory" running at maximum capacity.

GUNNS LIMITED, West Toronto.

If there is not a "Shur Gain" representative near you, write us regarding an agency.



The Growing Child—Article III.

How to Recognize the So-Called Children's Diseases

Under the term "children's diseases" we usually include measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox, whooping cough and mumps. Prior to the general introduction of vaccination smallpox was also one of the children's diseases, being just as prevalent then as measles and scarlet fever are now.

The children's diseases are readily spread when children are brought together in large numbers, as in school or a poorly ventilated moving picture hall. It is natural that the classroom is often the means of spreading the infection. This is especially likely when there is no system of school medical inspection, and when parents have not been taught their responsibilities in keeping infected children at home.

Experience shows that in most instances in which children's diseases are contracted in school there had been failure to keep an infected child at home, or a failure on the part of the parent to recognize the fact that there was anything seriously wrong with the child.

It may be well, therefore, to give a few of the important symptoms by which a parent can recognize the various children's diseases.

Measles.

This usually comes on about ten days after the child has been exposed. The child may come home from school somewhat drowsy and irritable. An observant mother realizes that something is wrong. The child may complain of feeling chilly and may even have a real shaking chill. At night the irritation increases and the child is feverish and restless. Sneezing, a hoarse, hard cough, and some running from the nose convince the mother that the child has "caught cold." On the following day the child's bloodshot, watery eyes will attract attention, and the experienced mother may then suspect measles. At this time a physician will usually be able to make a definite diagnosis, for on opening the child's mouth a careful look at the inner side of the cheek shows a few characteristic white-tipped red spots, the size of the head of a pin, which are one of the signs of measles.

Mothers experienced in using a clinical thermometer will find that the child has some fever, reaching 100 degrees or 101 degrees or more on the second day. Usually after two or three days of the symptoms described the rash appears. This shows first behind the ears, on the neck, or at the roots of the hair, over the forehead. It appears as small dark-red spots, which are at first few and scattered and resemble flea-bites. Within twenty-four hours the rash is spread over the body and the child looks very much speckled and swollen. In from five to seven days the rash begins to fade and within three or four days more has entirely disappeared, leaving only a faint mottling of the skin.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe the various symptoms, complications and treatment of different cases of measles. Those who desire such information should write to Dr. J. J. Middleton, Provincial Board of Health, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto. Careful studies have shown that the

germ of measles is present in the discharges of the nose and throat even before the rash appears. In fact, just before the rash comes is probably the time when the discharges are most highly dangerous to other children. No child suffering with symptoms described above should be allowed to go to school or to mingle with other children. In all cases of doubt a physician should be called to decide what should be done. The danger of spreading the disease to others disappears soon after the appearance of the rash, so that in uncomplicated cases it is usually considered entirely safe to have the child return to school a week after the rash first appeared.

Scarlet Fever.

Within a week—sometimes within two or three days—after your child has been exposed to scarlet fever, if she is a susceptible person, you will hear her complain of sore throat. Vomiting and fever accompany the sore throat, and from twelve to thirty-six hours later a bright red rash will appear on her neck and chest. This spreads rapidly over the whole body, with the exception of the face, which usually escapes.

By this time you will be pretty sure you have a well-developed case of scarlet fever on your hands, and the complications and after-effects of this disease may be so serious that no mother should attempt to handle a case alone. Deafness may result from scarlet fever, and it is not on unknown thing to have a child die suddenly from kidney disease after it was thought he had entirely recovered from an attack of scarlet fever.

If your child has the above symptoms send for a competent physician, who will guide you through the pitfalls of this disease. He will tell you that it is contagious from the very beginning until all discharges from the nose, throat and ears have ceased, usually a period of about five weeks. Desquamation, or peeling, generally begins about the eighth day, but the flakes and scales are not now looked upon as likely to be contagious. The patient himself, and anything (clothing, toys, upholstery, etc.), which have been contaminated by discharge from his mucous membranes are the chief infecting agents. Hence, the importance of keeping the patient and anything which he has used from coming in contact with other children.

As a rule, scarlet fever keeps a child out of school about six weeks, but this, of course, depends upon the cessation of all discharges from the nose, throat, ears and any glands which may have broken down in the course of the disease.

A frequent means of spreading scarlet fever are the mild cases—those children who do not feel really ill, and perhaps complain of nothing but a mild sore throat. But these cases are just as contagious as severe ones, and just as apt to be followed by ear and kidney troubles. Unfortunately, too, a very severe case may be contracted from a very mild one, and the mother who sends her child to school with a sore throat runs the risk of causing some other child to suffer great harm and perhaps death. Keep your child at home when he has a sore throat.

Fertilizers on Corn Pay Handsomely.

Long time experiments in corn growing sections show material increases to be possible if fertilizer of high grade is applied in sufficient quantities. Four leading American Agricultural Experiment Stations have shown it possible to increase corn yields by an average of 21.7 bushels per acre. At the same time the increase in fodder on the same blocks exceed one-half ton. Such increases if made on the average Ontario farm would be of enormous value. An interesting test in this regard was carried on last summer in Dundas County, close to the town of Winchester by Mr. A. Christie, the report of which is as follows:

From applying 200 lbs. per acre of 3-8-3 fertilizer there was an increase of two tons per acre, from 400 lbs. of 3-8-3 there was an increase of five tons per acre. The corn was well ripened and well eared. An earlier report records the fact that "the beneficial effect of fertilizers could be distinctly noted. Each fertilized plot was taller and of a darker green color."

Five new school districts have been formed in Saskatchewan.

Welfare of the Home

Unless We Are Well We Cannot Be Perfectly Happy or Perfectly Useful.

Importance of Good Footwear.

"Tell the women for me," said a woman doctor to the writer, "that most of the foot trouble and pain they suffer comes from worn-down or run-over heels. The heels of their shoes should be straightened every two weeks if necessary!"

That would be "going some" for some of us who live "way out of town" with only bad roads and more or less indifferent or over-worked "menfolks" to connect us with repair shops.

Oh, our poor feet! Oh, these faithful "understandings" that connect us with our earth-home! If we abused our eyes or our livers as we do our feet—

We are not all to blame, at first hand, for our crooked, twisted, dwarfed, half-helpless feet, on which we must stand and walk and run many hours of each day, in order that the home roof may be kept intact over the heads of our dear ones. When our little feet, lovely as rose petals nestled in the mother-hands that cherished them, those same mother-hands ignorantly cramped them into "pretty" shoes that were ill-shaped and "top small." But they looked "cute" and "Baby's feet began to be deformed, that is de-formed, changed from the perfect foot form Mother Nature has made."

Some of us had our feet spoiled by our parents' inability to buy correctly-shaped shoes for all the pairs of "understandings" that clustered about the home hearth. Others of us, when we began to think about "style" forced our feet into cruel shoes, enduring pain for looks. Thousands upon thousands of women wear out their once shapely "best" shoes for every day housework and think they are economical and self-denying because they "grin and bear" nature's protest of pain.

How to Use the Toothbrush.

There is more to brushing the teeth than just wetting the brush, putting on a little tooth paste, giving the teeth a hasty "once over," and then rinsing off the paste. The teeth must be brushed inside and outside and on the grinding surfaces. A thorough brushing will take at least two min-

utes. Since there are certain motions you must go through to clean them effectively it is sensible to fall into the habit of doing them the same way every night. It is particularly at bedtime that they should receive the most thorough cleansing; if food is left in them over night, they will decay much more rapidly.

With the teeth nearly closed, place the brush inside the cheek on the upper gums, move in a circle, backward and down to the lower teeth and then forward and up, moving the brush gradually toward the back teeth till all the teeth on that side have been brushed with a circular movement. This should be done quickly and lightly, and repeated several times. Brush both sides and the front teeth this way. There is nothing to be gained by brushing straight back and forth—that way you only touch the high spots.

For the upper teeth, hold the brush with the bristles pointing upward, and the thumb on the back of the handle. Brush the inside of teeth and gums rapidly and lightly with an up-and-down rolling movement.

For the lower teeth, hold the brush in your fist, with your thumb lying across the back of the handle, tipping the handle of the brush up and using chiefly the tuft on the end of the brush. Use a quick, light, up-and-down rolling movement.

Lastly, brush the teeth with an in-and-out stroke on the surfaces which you use to chew the food.

You should have your own brush and should allow no one else to use it. Choose a smallish, rather stiff brush, with the bristles in tufts and any dentifrice which appeals to you. The gums, as well as the teeth themselves, should be cleaned each time. After brushing, the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed with clear water.

Toothpicks will not clean satisfactorily between the teeth—it is much better to use dental floss. Holding one end in each hand, rub it back and forth between the teeth till all the food is loosened and removed, being very careful not to injure the gum tissues. Remember that four-fifths of the decay takes place either on the tops or in between the teeth—the very parts that it is easiest to slight-

special attention to the selling end of the business. We believe that the farm would have greater attractions for women and children if they were encouraged to look after the marketing of the small products, and given a reasonable share of the proceeds to use as they see fit.

Rabbits Injure Brambles.

We have found that it pays to watch the blackberry canes during the winter and note if rabbits begin visiting the patch and eating them off during the night just about at the snow line. Of course, the fruit is borne on the wood produced during the previous year and if canes are cut down the quantity of berries produced is correspondingly reduced.

If the rabbit visits are noticed early in the winter they can be trapped before much injury is done. It is difficult to protect blackberries in the way trees are protected because of the large number of canes. A poultry fence around the patch is one of the best protections. By keeping down brush piles, stone heaps and scrap piles, the rabbits have few places to hide near the berry patch and there will be less danger from the pests.

We have noticed that the rabbits do not eat red raspberry canes on our farm, while they will attack black berry canes but a few feet away. This seems to prove that the wild animals have considerable sense of taste and like to select their food from among the best-like plants.

Field mice do not seem to injure any of our berry canes although they have injured young trees in the near vicinity. If there is danger of the canes being injured by pests it pays to remove all of the old wood after the berry harvest and leave the new wood until the next spring. Then the canes can be thinned out and enough left to produce a profitable crop.

Now is the Time to—

Be neighborly.
Mend harness.
Make snow-plows.
Study seed catalogues.
Place orders for fertilizers.
Get your bean-poles ready.
Join the Better Homes campaign.
Get the ice house in shape for ice.
Burn out the chimneys on a wet day.
Keep the wood box filled to overflowing.

Co-operate with your neighbor in a business way.

Remove snow from currant and other shrub bushes to prevent breaking.

Cut down the grain for horses and force exercise so they won't become soft.

Wrap small trees with wood veneer, heavy building paper or screen wire.
Plan a windbreak for orchard, but don't plant red cedars near an apple orchard.

The care given to a colt during the first year of its life largely decides what sort of a horse he will be. He should never be allowed to have even a short period of insufficient feed, as if once stunted he will never make up the loss.



SAVING.—The foundation of almost every successful business venture is built on Savings.

The Standard Bank of Canada can be of great assistance in helping you to develop your business.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
ATHENS BRANCH

W. A. Johnson, Manager

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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

Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$9.00 per year.

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

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

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

Auction Sales—40 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c

Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.

Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.

William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

COUNCIL MEETING REAR YONGE AND ESCOTT.

The council for 1921 met on Monday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, when Messrs. D. R. Sheffield, reeve, T. G. Howorth, E. S. Earl, C. B. Howard and G. O. Hayes, councillors, subscribed to the declaration of office.

By-law to appoint certain officers was passed with blanks filled in as follows: R. E. Cornell, clerk, salary \$175; Irwin Wiltse, treasurer, salary \$65; assessors, Edward Foster and Herbert Foster, salary \$45; auditors, W. J. Taber and P. F. Yates, salary \$3 each; medical health and indigent officer, J. F. Harte, M.D.; member of local board of health, Erastus Livingston; sanitary inspector, W. G. Towrie; high school trustee for two years, James H. Algire; school attendance officer, W. H. Whaley; valuator of sheep killed or injured by dogs, Andrew Henderson, caretaker of hall, R. E. Cornell, salary \$10.

Accounts ordered paid: W. H. Morris, balance on printing, \$14.11; the Municipal World, blanks and election supplies, \$5.07; six copies of Municipal World, \$6; assessors' guide, 50c, \$11.57 in all.

Moved by C. B. Howard, seconded by G. O. Hayes, that Thos. Howorth and Ezra S. Earl be appointed bridge commissioners for 1921.—Carried.

Moved by E. S. Earl, seconded by G. O. Hayes, that D. Penlong be given the contract to draw and pile in the mill yard, 112 cords of stone from the Sheffield quarry at \$2 per cord, and 11 cords from Richard Ferguson's, at \$2.50 per cord, for county road No. 8.—Carried.

Moved by E. S. Earl, seconded by Thos. G. Howorth, that C. B. Howard

NOTICE

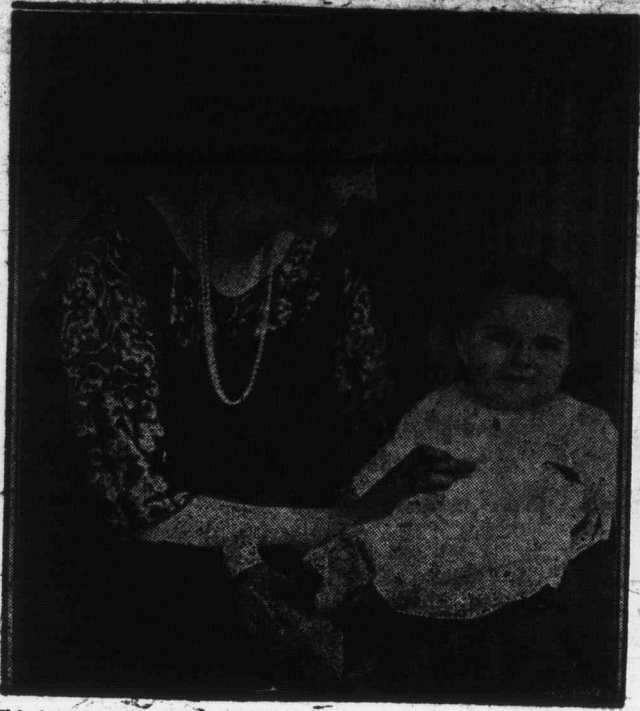
Driving onto sidewalks with teams and vehicles thereby blocking them against legitimate traffic is strictly prohibited and further offences will be prosecuted.

F. Bancher, Chief Const. b'e.

CONSULT
F. E. Eaton
FRANKVILLE
Auctioneer

When you want to get the best results obtainable—Moderate charges.

Write or Phone to Mr. Eaton at Frankville or apply at Reporter Office for dates, bills, etc.



This is the most recent photo of Lady Patricia Ramsay and her baby son. The Princess, who is the daughter of the Duke of Connaught, was the first royal lady in many years to wed a commoner. Her husband is Commander Alexander Ramsay, R.N.

be appointed a member of the County Advisory Agricultural Council for 1921, to act with County Board and District Representative of Agriculture.—Carried.

Moved by C. B. Howard, seconded by G. O. Hayes, that this council do now adjourn until February 5th unless sooner called by the reeve.—Carried.

R. E. Cornell, Clerk.

OBITUARY

Thirza Sheldon.

The death took place in Arvada, Col., on December 16th, of Thirza Sheldon, widow of the late Hiram Root. Mrs. Root was born in Bastard, Leeds County, Ontario, on Dec. 15, 1845. When she was but a child her parents removed to Iowa, U.S.A. Here she met Mr. Root, who also came from Leeds County. They were married in 1865, and about 30 years ago they went to live in Colorado. Their home, away up on the mountain near Pike's Peak, was indeed a "Haven of Rest," and very many young people, and older ones too, enjoyed their hospitality.

The children and grandchildren will always remember her as she was indeed an amiable wife and loving mother.

GLEN MORRIS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whaley entertained a number of guests on Thursday evening last at a euchre party. A pleasant evening was spent.

Messrs. C. Heffernan and R. Morris visited Soperton friends on Sunday. Mr. Johnson Morris and family spent New Year's Day with Soperton friends.

Miss Young has resumed her duties at her school here.

Miss Bessie Hudson has returned from visiting friends at Ballycanoe. Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Morris have returned home after an extended visit with their parents here.

Dr. T. Whaley was a guest of his brother here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Burnham visited friends in Escott recently.

Mrs. Jos. Morris' many friends are wishing her a speedy recovery to good health.

Mrs. Duffield and Miss Mary, of Athens, were recent guests at W. H. Whaley's.

Mrs. Maria Morris has returned from a visit to Ottawa. She was accompanied by her granddaughter, Mrs. Webster and children, who made a short visit at her old home here.

The members of the council and Reeve Sheffield were very pleasantly

entertained at Mr. C. B. Howard's on Saturday evening.

CHARLESTON.

Some from here attended the funeral of the late Joseph Danby on Thursday and also the funeral of the late Mr. (Dr.) Peat at Athens on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. King, Yonge Mills, and Mrs. Boulton, Lillies, were Sunday visitors here.

The lake has frozen over enough so that W. G. Crozier walked down to his father's at the Outlet.

Mrs. W. G. Crozier and children returned from Port Perry on Thursday, after a couple of weeks holidays there.

L. Slack is spending a few days at Yonge Mills.

Mrs. F. Slack and son, Marcus, of Lynn, were week-end visitors at Jas. Kavanagh's.

Mrs. W. R. Green is quite ill.

MORTON.

Mrs. C. Dawson, Jones' Falls, was a guest at the home of H. York one day last week.

Miss Daisy Somerville visited friends in Athens.

Miss Jean Henderson has returned to Brockville, where she is a student at the Collegiate Institute.

Miss Peryl York spent a few days last week at Jones' Falls. She was accompanied home by Miss Winifred Kenney.

Mr. James Moroughan made a business trip to Gananoque on Tuesday.

"Getting Martha's Goat" is the title of the leading story in Rod and Gun in Canada for January. The author is John Harker, a writer who injects wit and humor into ordinary dry recitals of trips after various big game in the Canadian Rockies. Bonnycassle Dale tells of the biggest of big game in North America—the moose.

The lover of history an adventure is taken through Northern Ontario to the James Bay by L. T. Bowes, the noted traveller. The Guns and Ammunition Department for this interesting issue carries an appeal from the editor for the inclusion of the whole family on the trips to the shooting range. Robert Page Lincoln, M. U. Bates, F. V. Williams and various other departmental editors have contributed their usual high class articles. Canada's national sportsman's monthly for January is full of interest to the lover of the out of doors. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

INTRODUCING THE "BROADWAY TATTOO"



Miss Bird Millman, the world's premier wire artist, is the first of the theatrical folk to adopt the "Broadway Tattoo" designed and executed by Millard of poster fame. The photo shows Millard tattooing the design on Miss Millman's back.

Greenbush

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis K. Blanchard and family are visiting relatives here for a few days, before taking up residence in Brockville.

Mr. Henry Davis met with a serious accident while splitting wood by badly cutting his foot.

Wm. R. Johnston and Miss Leita Maud, of New Dublin, were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Mary Maud.

Miss Winnie Olds spent part of the holidays in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller have moved to their property at Addison, and Mr. Robert Rickett intends working Mr. Miller's farm this year.

The festive season, which brought its usual increase in social activity and holiday visitors, is over. Among those from a distance were: Miss Muriel Kerr, of Ottawa, and Mr. L. Kerr, of Guelph, at Mr. Ed. Smith's; Miss Mabel Smith, at Mr. L. Kendrick's; Mrs. Percy Fretwell, of Prescott, at E. W. Loverin's; Mrs. E. B. Griffith, at Morris Loverin's; Miss Bernice Maud, at her mother's, and Miss Ruby Johnston, at her father's.

Mrs. Lydia Stratton is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. R. Johnston.

The delegates who attended the U.F.O. convention in Toronto from the Addison Club report an interesting time. They expect to give reports at the next meeting of the society at Addison.

Mr. and Mrs. W. White spent a few days with friends in Smiths Falls, recently.

Born—At Smiths Falls, on Dec. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnson, a son. Mrs. Ross Miller and Mrs. W. H. Tackaberry have so far recovered strength from their recent operations in the General Hospital, Brockville, as to be able to return to their homes.

The Sunday school concert, held in the church on the 24th ult., was a decided success. The junior members of the Sunday school, under the direction of Miss M. Jolly, delighted the audience with their songs, drills and exercises, and the play by the seniors was all that could be desired.

Among those who spent Christmas away from home were Mr. and Mrs. James Hicks, at New Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. M. Moore, at Smiths Falls; Mr. and Mrs. B. Forsythe, at Delta; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Johnston, at Smiths Falls.

Mr. H. Wattis has moved to his new home at Addison on the Raymond Breese farm.

The annual school meeting was well attended by both men and women. The subjects of school fairs and hot lunches for the pupils were discussed. Mr. Fred Kerr was re-elected to the office of trustee and Mrs. H. B. Loverin as auditor.

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WHEN BARBARA WENT TO WORK

By Marguerite Aspinwall.

Barbara was the first passenger out of the crowded subway train, and she was running up the exit stairs before the crowd behind her had urged half-way across the platform below. Her curly red hair, under the snug little gray felt hat, bobbed joyously in time with the beat of her flying footsteps.

"What a perfect—ly ripping, splendid old world," sang her thoughts. At the top of the stairs she stood still a moment before turning the corner. Round her bustled hurrying men and women.

Barbara drew a long breath, and her gray eyes shone.

"All of them going to work," she told herself, sweetly, suddenly by the numbers of them. "Suppose for even a little short day they didn't go—decided not to work, every single one of them—I mean of us." She corrected herself, lifting her chin proudly. "Where'd the world get to in just a few hours? No light, no heat, no mail or—telephones or—trains, or, well—anything. Brother says it's like being part of the hugest, busiest army in the world, even if your part's only scrubbing out ink-wells, or copying other people's letters, which I'm going to do."

When the door marked "Holt & Holt" closed behind her, the busy and bewildering life of the office seemed to reach out and suck her in, breathless, a bit dazed as yet, but tremendously eager to learn.

She wished for a moment that Brother could be with her to-day—Brother, who had two years' start of her in the business world and who was getting along so splendidly. However, she could at least remember the advice he had drummed into her constantly and emphatically, "Keep your head. Nobody's going to eat you, you know. Don't let 'em rattle you. Just keep cool, and think, Barbie."

She clung to that during the day that followed. The office was short-handed. Mr. Holt's secretary was away on her vacation, and so Mr. Holt sent for Barbara.

She sat down beside the big roll-top desk and opened her brand-new notebook to the first page.

At the business school Barbara had taken down dictation—hours and hours of it; and at night she and her brother had practiced together, trying to see which would stumble first, he in dictating imaginary letters or she in keeping up with his quick words. She tried to pretend now that Mr. Holt was only Brother dictating. It helped amazingly, and soon she forgot her first nervous dread.

"I've given you quite a pile," he said, kindly, laying down the last letter. "But I'm going out home at noon, and you can take it easy getting these out."

Barbara smiled slyly as she gathered up letters and notebook and took them over to the typewriter in the corner. She made up her mind that she would finish every single letter that evening.

It was very quiet in the private office after Mr. Holt had left for his train. No one came in to disturb her, and the neat pile of finished letters beside her elbow grew and grew. She drew the last one out of her machine with a little flourish and glanced at her watch. Four o'clock already! Then the telephone rang.

She took down the receiver, and a man's voice on the other end of the wire asked for Mr. Holt.

"Mr. Holt has gone for the day," Barbara said; and she added, "Can I take a message for him, please?"

"Do you know whether he wrote a letter to Denkins & Co., either yesterday or to-day?" the voice demanded. "His answer to that letter should have reached us this morning at the latest."

"He didn't write to-day," Barbara said, positively. "If you will hold the wire, I'll find out if yesterday—"

The other cut her short.

"I've waited long enough to hear as it is," he snapped. "If the letter does not come to-day, we'll close with another offer. That's all."

The line clicked, and Barbara nervously hung up the receiver. She went into the outer office and asked a few timid questions of various busy people. No one knew anything about the letter; apparently it was no one's business to know.

"I'll have to wait over until Mr. Holt comes in the morning," one of them said kindly. "Anyhow, it's not your fault."

Barbara went back to her desk and tried anxiously to decide what Brother would advise her to do in a case like this. The matter had sounded important, and some one ought to be able to do something. Perhaps Mr. Holt had sent the letter, and it would arrive in time after all; but perhaps it had been mailed carelessly to a wrong address. If so, a second letter ought to go at once.

At that instant her eye fell on the telephone beside her, and an idea popped into her head. She was a little frightened, but she drew her notebook and pencil toward her and took down the receiver firmly.

When the office telephone operator answered, she asked for Mr. Holt's house at Orange.

Gripping her pencil hard between fingers cold with excitement, she waited.

A few moments more and the voice she hoped to hear sounded over the wire.

"This is Miss Dean, Mr. Holt, the new stenographer at your office," she said breathlessly.

"Yes, yes; what's wrong?" he asked quickly.

Keeping her tone steady, Barbara explained as clearly and as briefly as she could about the message from Denkins & Co.

An exclamation of annoyance broke into her story.

"You mean that letter hasn't reached them yet?" Mr. Holt asked. "I dictated it five days ago. But now—why, it's too late even to telegraph—their office will be closed by five."

Barbara spoke eagerly: "You could dictate a letter over the telephone—it's a good connection—and I could take it to them myself. I can get it there before five—I'm sure I can, Mr. Holt."

She heard him say "good girl" in a tone of such surprised relief that it could not fail to send a happy little thrill of pride through her.

How pleased Brother would be when she told him to-night! He would know that she had not let anything "rattle" her and that she had thought.

Not quite fifteen minutes later she was pinning on her hat; her fingers were still cold, but her cheeks were flushed with a warm little glow of pride. In her hand bag lay the neatly typed letter to Denkins & Co., signed by "E. Holt," with the initials "B. D." underneath. Holt & Co. would get the order after all and her employer had made her understand, in a few quick, jerky words over the telephone, just how much that order meant to the company.

They did get it.

When Mr. Holt walked into his private office very early the next morning, Barbara lifted her shining eyes from the typewriter and informed him joyously of that fact. By that time it meant almost as much to her as if she had been a member of the firm. He smiled involuntarily.

"I got there just before their office closed and Mr. Denkin's secretary had gone home; and I told him he could dictate the answer to me," Barbara exclaimed happily. "So I know. The letter's on your desk."

Mr. Holt gave Barbara a quick glance of approval.

"The kind of employee we are always looking for in this office," he said unexpectedly, "is one who thinks. You'll succeed, Miss Dean, if you go on as you've begun."

He said nothing more, but to Barbara the quiet, approving words meant as much as having a croix de guerre pinned on her white blouse front.

"If you go on as you've begun," Mr. Holt had said.

Oh, but would she not! On and on, and up!

Two Points of View.

A typical illustration of German rule in Poland before freedom came to its people is given by Mrs. Cecil Chesterton in the New Witness. The German military authorities had issued a command to the people of Warsaw that they should furnish a list of their meals and plate, from door handles to samovars.

A German officer, billeted in a Polish household, says Mrs. Chesterton, found himself lonely on Christmas Day. The family was keeping the festival, and the officer sent a note asking if he might join the party. The hostess was compelled to assent, and Herr Lieut. Grunbach partook of a lavish supper. It happened that his hostess had kept back a silver samovar, which, usually secreted under the bed, on Christmas Day shone forth in all its glory.

Some one suggested that it would be wiser to remove the samovar before the Herr Lieutenant entered, but the hostess insisted that he was there as a guest and not as an enemy, and that even a Prussian would respect the bread and salt. The evening following the party an unpleasant-looking man came to the house accompanied by two German soldiers. He had called to collect the samovar that the Herr Lieutenant had reported. Not only did he remove the samovar, but he assessed a fine because the law had been disobeyed.

Shortly afterwards the officer asked his hostess why she avoided him. What had he done to offend her? She could no longer restrain her indignation and told him what she thought of him—to his profound astonishment.

How could she blame him for doing what was obviously his duty? Hospitality entailed no obligation to forget one's fatherland. Germany had need of samovars. What mattered else?

Cedars of Lebanon Suffered During War.

During the war the hand of destruction fell heavily upon the age-old cedars of Lebanon. These trees, which date back to ancient history, were famous during the wars of Sennacherib, 608 B.C. The Roman historian, Pliny, claimed their wood to be eternally durable, and the Arabs are said to have believed the trees had existed for all time.

After 2,000 years the timbers in the ruins of ancient Assyria were found unchanged. In remote times the oil from the cedars was used as a cure for leprosy. It was also used by the Romans for preservative purposes. The huge cedars are often 90 feet in height and 42 feet in circumference.

During the world war the Turks cut down many of them to obtain fuel for locomotives, and the opposing forces continued the work of destruction for military purposes.

—and the worst is yet to come



WHAT CAN MAKE A PERSON HAPPY?

HAPPINESS IN THE LINE OF OUR DUTY.

Get the Zest, the Life, the Vision There is in Following Christ.

The book of Ecclesiastes is a study of the question, how to be happy. The author is a man who gives much time to thinking on the real meanings of life, though it is not known whether he was Solomon or not. It may have been the Hebrew king, but that is not important, as the meaning of the book is the same, even though the author is unknown. The first method of achieving happiness, he says, is through the attainment of wisdom. Let a man study, let him devour books, talk with learned men, and the way to the peaceful heart is open. But he afterward changes his mind, as he tells us. "The acquisition of wisdom does not yield the fruit he hopes for. There still remains an unsatisfied void. 'And I applied my heart to seek and to search out wisdom concerning all that is done under the heaven: I have seen all the works that are done under the sun; and behold, all is vanity and a striving after wind. For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.' The experience of modern men confirms our author in his conclusion. The greatest scholars are sometimes the most melancholy of men.

The Search for Happiness.

But now the writer of Ecclesiastes turns his attention to pleasure. In pleasure, he says, in the abandonment of care and anxiety, happiness is to be found. But lo! after hot pursuit of the phantom Pleasure, she turns out, like the fable, to be an old and withered hag, that his soul loathes. Listen to his words: "I said in my heart, Come now, I will prove thee with mirth; therefore, enjoy pleasure; and behold, this also was vanity. I searched in my heart how to cheer my flesh with wine, my heart guiding me with wisdom, and how to lay hold on folly, till I might see what it was good for the sons of men that they should go under heaven all the days of their life." He goes on to tell how he bought large estates and went into extensive farming operations; had gardens, parks, trees, artificial lakes, vast numbers of sheep and cattle. He imported men singers and women singers, became a patron of music, and says that he attained to wealth and greatness above any man of his time. And he concludes: "And behold, all was vanity and a striving after wind, and there was no profit under the sun."

Thus far, his search has not been reassuring, but he turns to another method. The power of money to bring pleasure has always been assumed, by a certain class of people. And indeed, we cannot sneer at the power of money to do many things. The man without any money is in a bad way. But our author does not turn to money making himself. That would be beneath an oriental gentleman's manner of living. He draws his conclusions from watching other men make it. He says that he has seen a man toil for years, amass a fortune, and die, leaving his accumulations to a worthless son, who soon parts with them. He notices also that riches often take to themselves wings and fly away. He likewise observes that the rich man frequently tosses on a bed of down in feverish wakefulness, while the laboring man sleeps the sleep of a healthy, tired man. He states that he is convinced that money, pursued as an object in life, is a fool's quest. And

modern experience confirms Ecclesiastes in this.

A Three-Fold Message.

But what, then, is the message of Ecclesiastes? It is three-fold. First, happiness is incidental. It is a by-product of right living. When sought as an end, it ever flits on before us. Sir Lounfall travels the world over, in search of the Holy Grail, and returns a disappointed man. But when he helps the hungry at his door, a strange rest enters his soul. Many rich men have done good with their money, and in so doing have been blessed. An ancient writer put it, "What I spent, I had, what I kept I lost, what I gave, I have." That is as true of the man of ordinary means as it is of the rich. And it is as true of time, ability, influence, as it is of money.

"The second message of our author is, do your duty. Do the day's work and do it the best you can. Put energy, earnestness, conscience into it. Do not make excuses, do not contrive alibis, do not whimper and complain, play the man and do your part. 'Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.' Duty is a great teacher. She is a teacher every man may have, whether he ever attended college or not.

The old man who worked in a factory and took care of his invalid wife who had not been out of bed for thirty years, was doing his duty. The young woman who is full of ambition to go to college and become a social worker, but who remains on the farm with her aged parents, is an instance of duty at its best. That is what Ecclesiastes would teach. And happiness comes in the line of our duty.

Ecclesiastes does not know of Christ, for Christ has not come in his day. Hence by his very omission he teaches that there is something better than doggedly doing one's part day after day. And that is to get the zest, the life, the vision there is, in following Christ. When one gets that, he does his work not because he must, but because he wants to do it. He has a new enthusiasm.

Tears Brighten the Eyes.

There is a widespread belief that the process of crying tends to weaken the eyes and rob them of brightness. Actually, the truth lies in the opposite direction. The shedding of tears (provided that the weeping is not overdone) is one of the greatest aids to softness and brightness of the eyes. The explanation is this: The eyes need a bath just as our bodies do. There is a certain quality in the "tear liquid" which does not exist in water, and that is why a tear-bath is of much greater value than a mere bathing with cold or warm water. There is a possibility that one of the reasons for the superiority of feminine eyes in point of limpidity and brightness over the male optics, is the tendency of the gentler sex to indulge in more or less frequent outbreaks of tears.

The moral is that if you want to have what novelists call "eyes like the fishpools of Heshbon," give the eyes a tear-bath at least once a week.

Canada's Cities.

Canada has 44 cities. A city must have 10,000 population or over. List, in order of population, per census of 1911: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec, Halifax, London, Calgary, St. John, Victoria, Regina, Edmonton, Brantford, Kingston, Matamoras, Peterboro, Hull, Windsor, Sydney, Glace Bay, Fort William, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, Guelph, Westmount, St. Thomas, Brandon, Moosejaw, Three Rivers, New Westminster, Stratford, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Saskatoon, Verdun, Moncton, Port Arthur, Charlottetown, Sault Ste. Marie, Chatham, Lacrosse, Galt.

When Buffalo Bill Planned to Kill His Wife

There was one time in the life of Buffalo Bill when it almost became necessary for him to shoot his wife, and, as much as he loved her, he was prepared to do it. They had been riding homeward over the plains together when a band of hostile Indians came upon them. The account of the pursuit, which his widow, Mrs. L. F. Cody, tells in her reminiscences of the great plainsman, makes a thrilling and dramatic adventure.

"Injuns! Take these reins," Brigham was galloping now in harness, with the buggy swaying and careening behind as he rushed down the hill and on toward the winding road beyond. Will shifted in his seat and raised himself on one knee. I felt his elbow bump against me and knew that he was reaching for his revolver. Then he bent over and kissed me on the cheek.

"Lou," he said, "I want you to know that I love you better than anything else in the world. That's why I may have to do something that—" I looked up hurriedly. Something had touched my head. It was Will's revolver, and he was holding it pointed straight at my temple. I screamed.

"WHI! WHI!" My husband looked down at me. His face suddenly appeared to be old and lined and hard.

"They've got rifles," he said shortly. "I've only got this revolver. They can outdistance me. I want to be ready—so that if they get me I can pull the trigger before I fall. It's better for a woman to be dead, Lou—than to be in their hands."

The breath seemed to leave my body. I wanted to scream, to laugh, to sing, anything except to realize that at my side my husband was nervously holding the bullet that would kill his own wife—rather than allow her to fall into the hands of the pursuing enemy. On and on we went, with the buggy rolling and rocking, dropping into the hollows and gullies

Covered Fire.

When winter nights at deepest were, After a world of pleasant talk Before the blazing hickory log, And when the pauses longer grew, And the old clock more plainly spoke Some one would rise—say drowsily, "Time now to cover up the fire."

And I, who never sleepy grew Watched tossed that ball of pleasant talk, Watched ruefully the red coals heaped With ashes gray and velvet-soft, Till not one watchful spark was seen And only then my ear took note How mournfully the wind could call Down the great chimney's darkened throat.

But up the stairs we climbed, to bed (I in my dreams to still climb on), And, hurbed up in comforts warm, My last thought was about the fire Asleep beneath the coverlet; But safe and sure to wake up glad, And leap to meet the morning light—As I, myself, would wake up glad.

A leaf from childhood's story-book Of all who sat around that hearth In those far, friendly winter nights, Not one remains, nor hearth remains And careless memory makes store, Alone of all that pleasant talk, These words that as a curfew toll, To warn how passing late the hour! "Time now to cover up the fire."

Mary's Son.

If you stop to find out what your wages will be And how they will clothe and feed you, Willie, my son, don't you go to the Sea, For the Sea will never need you.

If you ask for the reason of every command, And argue with people about you, Willie, my son, don't you go on the Land, For the Land will do better without you.

If you stop to consider the work you have done And to boast what your labor is worth, dear, Angels may come for you, Willie, my son, But you'll never be wanted on Earth, dear! —Rudyard Kipling.

Reading the Old Books.

An old book—if it is a good one—should improve on acquaintance. The better you know it, the more you can get out of it. To know it better you must read it again from time to time. The books which you will care to read again will be full of character. Read the old poems again for their music and for a better insight into their meaning. Every day should add something to your emotional experience, and the broader your experience, the more you will get out of the poem. Besides this, you may be able to read it in a new mood and see it in another light—and every poem has a thousand and one lights reflecting from it. That is why most people cannot enjoy reading poetry once. Read the old books again!

You Can Never Please a Woman.

"Was the operation successful?" asked one physician of another. "It was brilliantly so in the facts it demonstrated. Only one person did not seem to be pleased with the results," returned the second physician. "And who was that?" inquired the first. "The patient's widow."

of the road, then bounding out again, as faithful old Brigham plunged on. Above me I heard Will talking to himself, as if striving for courage to hold to his resolve. With all the strength I had, I placed the reins over one hand, then with the free one reached outward. I touched Will's arm. Then I felt his left hand, icy cold, close over mine.

We sped onward—a quarter of a mile—a half mile. Then from the distance came a faint, shudding sound. Will bent close to me.

"Remember, Lou," he said again. "If the worst comes—it was because I loved you."

I pressed his right hand tight, and the rocking, leaping journey continued. Alternate fever and chilling cold were chasing through my veins. My teeth were chattering, my whole being was quivering. On and on we went, while the shudding sounds from the distance seemed to grow nearer. Then suddenly I felt Will turn in the buggy. I saw him raise his revolver and fire straight into the air. He waved his arms and shouted.

"Hurry, Lou!" he boomed. "A little more, and we're safe! Hurry—hurry!"

Again the whip cut through the air. Then far ahead I saw the forms of men, urging their horses forward. "It's some of the boys!" Will called to me. "Lashed them to ride out along the road if we didn't get back on time!"

The forms came closer. Cody waved and shouted to them and pointed to the distance. A clattering rush, and they had passed us—on toward the hills and the place where a pursuing band of Indians now would become a fleeing, scattering group of fugitives. Weakly I sank forward. Dully I felt Will take the reins from my hands. Then the world went black. The slender thread of my resistance had snapped.

Eye Symptoms of General Diseases.

The eyes have been called the windows of the soul, but they also may be called the peepholes of the body, for by observing them intelligently the physician is often able to obtain valuable information regarding the nature of disease elsewhere in the body. The ophthalmoscope—an instrument for examining the interior of the eye-ball—which used to be employed only by oculists, is now often used by neurologists, who sometimes are enabled to learn about conditions in the brain from the optic nerve and the retina.

Bright's disease is one of the most common of the general diseases that betray themselves through the eye. It is not unusual for the oculist to discover that the cause of falling vision is a form of inflammation of the retina that points unerringly to kidney trouble. Puffiness of the eyelids is a common symptom of certain forms of Bright's disease. In diabetes also the eye symptoms, such as opacities in the line of vision, cataract or intraocular hemorrhage, may be the first manifestations of the disease. In gout and rheumatism the eyes are very frequently affected; there is extreme congestion, which is so red that you may mistake it for actual hemorrhage. Keratitis, or inflammation of the cornea, and iritis, or inflammation of the colored ring that surrounds the pupil, are very common and are sometimes among the first symptoms of a gouty attack.

Strabismus, or cross-eyes, or any other deviation of the eyeballs, if it occurs suddenly, should lead you to suspect that there is a tumor of the brain or a beginning of apoplexy. Nystagmus, or rapid oscillation of the eyes from one side to the other, is a symptom of value in certain diseases of the ear or of the nerve of hearing. In a case of general relaxation or of partial paralysis of the eye muscles, the upper muscle, which is shorter, will often turn the eye upward. This may be seen sometimes in persons who have had a slight apoplectic stroke.

The size and mobility of the pupils often help in a case of doubtful diagnosis. The pupils would be contracted in inflammation of the brain, but dilated when there is compression, as after a fracture of the skull or in apoplexy. The pupils are contracted in optic poisoning and in hemorrhage at the base of the brain, but are dilated in belladonna poisoning and in cocaine poisoning. The eyes are bright and the pupils are contracted in acute fever, but they are dull when coma threatens; later in the disease the pupils are dilated. A vacant stare with dryness of the eyes during an illness is often a precursor of death.

Earl Haig as a Golfer.

Here is a new golf story of Earl Haig and "Andra" Kirkaldy, the famous Scottish professional. The gallant field marshal loves golf and plays it frequently, but so far he has failed to obtain any great proficiency at the game.

Now old "Andra" is no respecter of persons, and recently, at the end of a round with the distinguished soldier at St. Andrews, he made the Earl laugh heartily and scandalized all the others present by remarking in his inimitable way:

"Well, sir, it's a guld job for us a' that ye're a better sodger than ye are a gowter!"

U.S. NAVY AERONAUTS HAVE THRILLING ADVENTURE IN FROZEN NORTH

Carried From New York State Into James Bay Region by Adverse Air Currents, They Made Their Way From Moose Factory to Mattice.

A despatch from Cochrane says:—The concerted efforts to locate Kloor, Hinton and Farrell, navy balloonists, which began on Thursday night last by the Canadian Government, fur-trading companies and press correspondents, were mystified as to the probable point of egress for the men who were mushing from Moose Factory.

Scouts, runners, guides and the police during the day and night started out over various trails, through snow and bleak brush.

Sergeant A. J. Joy, in command of Halleybury post of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 140 miles south of Cochrane, detailed two intrepid officers for the sub-arctic hunt.

One of the policemen left here late Thursday night for Clute, Revillon Freeres' mail train terminus, fourteen miles north. The other started at Mattice, one hundred and ten miles to the westward, over the trail used largely by the Hudson Bay Company.

Correspondents for newspapers and motion picture operators procured the service of guides and runners. They combed the trail from Clute and from Mattice on Thursday night to locate the navy men, who were believed to be eleven days on their dash from the heart of the trapping zone toward the main line of the Canadian National Railways transcontinental belt.

M. R. Clark, a veteran guide for sportsmen, with two assistants, Thursday afternoon snowshoed out of Hearst, a few miles west of Mattice, and veered into the Mattice trail. After working

up that route for several miles they separated in fan-like fashion. They had three sleds.

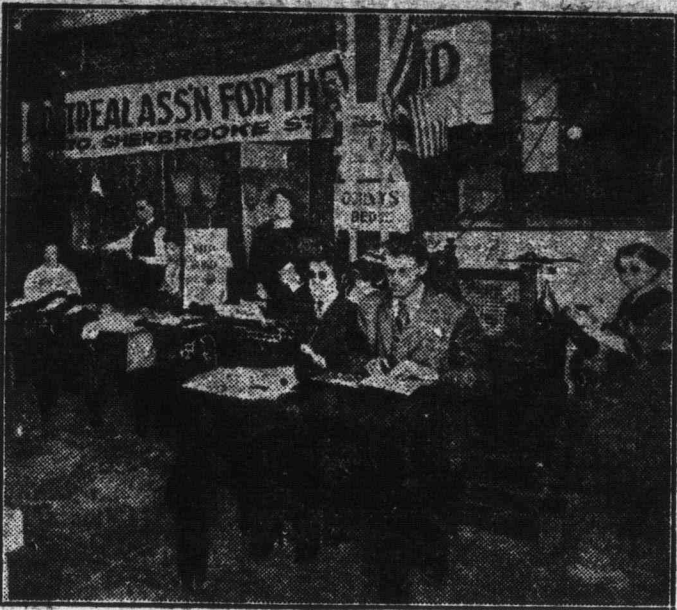
On the Clute trail two runners, Bradish and Firby, set out Thursday afternoon on the Revillon route.

Mattice, Jan. 8.—According to latest information secured, the United States naval balloonists may still be some little distance from the railway. This information was secured from two Indians who are trapping down the Missinabic River and who came out to Mattice with a small bundle of furs for supplies.

These Indians stated that a fellow-trapper farther down the river had learned from Moose Factory Indians that the officers comprising the crew of the A5598 had remained to salvage what they could of the balloon, and had not left the post for the railway on as early a date as expected.

They also stated that the officers were travelling with attention directed more to enjoying a moderate degree of comfort rather than taking a chance on tiring or exhausting themselves in an effort to establish a speed record.

Lieut. Walter Hinton, one of the three United States naval balloonists, was writing a book when George Macleod, the Indian runner who brought the news of the officers' safety, left Moose Factory December 23. The book, so Macleod said, describes the flight and landing of the officers, and Lieut. Hinton was using up all the paper at Moose Factory, although that was not much.



THE WORK OF THE BLIND

The Montreal Association for the Blind are holding numerous local demonstrations to awaken public interest in the good work that is going on. Among the most interesting of their activities are broom-making and chair-caning by blind men from the Industrial Home; reading of Braille, typewriting from the dictaphone, knitting socks and stockings by machine by the pupils of the school. Photo shows a party of students at their work.

U.S. PAYS 10 CENTS BUSHEL PREMIUM

To Obtain Supply of Canadian Wheat to Mix With Their Inferior Grain.

Fort William, Ont., Jan. 9.—A very large proportion of wheat from Western Canada, particularly Alberta, is now being diverted at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, and is being snapped up by United States buyers for mills at Chicago and Minneapolis where the demand is so strong that they are paying a premium of ten cents a bushel for Canadian wheat to mix with inferior grain of the United States. Forty per cent. of the wheat grown on the southern side of the line last year is grading No. 4 and lower, so that there is an absolute necessity for the American mills to secure our No. 1 Northern, and the Western Canadian crop of 1920 grades about 87 per cent. No. 3 Northern and better.

Meanwhile this condition has created a shortage of wheat in milling centres of Eastern Canada, with the result that spot wheat to-day is selling about 15 cents above May quotations, which is an entire reversal of the normal conditions, under which the difference should be seven cents the other way.

Strong Eastern demand which has resulted from this state of the market is shown in the abnormally high all-rail shipments of wheat to Eastern Canada, only a small proportion of the all-rail grain being for export, and of this the larger part is going through Canadian channels.

Most Deadly War Terror Yet Discovered

A despatch from Philadelphia says:—Members of the Franklin Institute here heard Dr. L. I. Shaw, Assistant Chief Chemist, Bureau of Mines of Washington, describe a new war terror to-day. It is diphenylchlorarsine, said to be the most deadly weapon ever devised by scientists.

It is the discovery of British scientists after three years of research work, and is described as more deadly than any poison gas used in the world war. It penetrates any gas mask now used.

It is a vapor rather than a gas, and will be the "modern projectile of the next war," the scientists were told, the greatest single instrument of annihilation.

Canadian Lynx Caught Far From Home

Middletown, N.Y., a Jan. 9.—A Canadian lynx weighing thirty-six lbs. and measuring more than four feet in length has been captured by Herman Christian, a hunter and fisherman of Roscoe, Sullivan County. The animal was captured by Christian in a trap and is a rare catch, as it is seldom that the lynx reaches a point so far south as this.

"The heart is the toughest of all our organs," says a doctor, "and stands any amount of wear and tear."

U. S. FARMERS GOING INTO MOVIES

Nation-Wide Movement in Republic to Help Solve the Marketing Problem.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The farmers are going into the movies. This is part of a nation-wide movement to help solve one of the greatest problems of the day—the farm marketing problem. Announcement was made to-day that a great educational movement, to embrace all the United States, reaching not only city dwellers, but the rural crossroads, will be started this week. The Farmers' Film Corporation, with offices at 910 Michigan boulevard, has been organized, with William E. Skinner, Secretary of the National Dairy Association, as Secretary.

The marketing problems will be brought directly to the people by means of films.

Part of the plan will be propaganda to help the American Bankers' Association raise the proposed billion-dollar trade expansion fund, known as the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation.

FIFTEEN BILLIONS CONTROLLED BY 200

Pyramiding of U.S. Wealth Becoming Menace to Industry.

New York, Jan. 9.—Fifty families in the United States control over \$100,000,000 each; one hundred families control over \$50,000,000 each, and five hundred families control over \$10,000,000 each.

John D. Rockefeller's estate is now up to \$3,000,000,000.

Five billion dollars of wealth in the United States has been handed down to heirs in the past fifteen years.

Two hundred persons in the United States control \$15,000,000,000; in France the same amount is controlled by four hundred and eighty times that number of people, or 96,000. Industrially, the United States is becoming dynastic—there is a veritable dynasty in each important industrial structure, some of which are:

Sixty per cent. of the tobacco trust wealth is in the hands of ten families. Twelve families, with the Rockefeller family away in the lead, control fifty per cent. of the oil country.

The railroads of the country are controlled by one and three-tenths of the stockholders.

One and five-tenths of the stockholders in the steel trust possess fifty-one per cent. of the stock.

Shipping Strike Ties Up Australian Industries

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 9.—The deadlock in the shipping strike continues and is having serious effects. No trains or trams are running here or at Perth on Sunday owing to the necessity of economizing in coal.

SOME TWENTY CANDIDATES HAVE SUBMITTED NAMES FOR PARLIAMENT

Two Irish Parliaments Will be Working Within Six Months, Says Sir Hamar Greenwood, Secretary for Ireland

A despatch from London says:—Following a consultation on Friday with Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who arrived from Dublin on Thursday, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Secretary for Ireland, said:—"The situation in South Ireland is so improved that the Viceroy is beginning a fortnight's vacation. The Irish Parliaments will be working within six months. About twenty candidates, including six in the past few days, have submitted their names for the South Ireland Parliament, and will be given protection while electorating, if necessary."

"I understand that an 'All Irish' party has been formed in the south, consisting of constitutional Nationalists and moderate Sinn Feiners who do not believe in the use of guns. "From reports of the present conditions in the south the Government does not believe that the Republicans will be able to effectively boycott the Home Rule Act. "There has been no communication direct or indirect between any member of the Government and De Valera, but we believe that the Dail is gathering for the avowed purpose of crossing the bridge toward peace. The only peace man I have received has been Archbishop Clune, who merely expressed the earnest desire for a cessation of hostilities."

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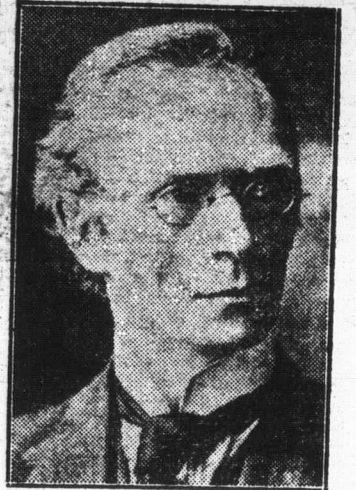
LEAGUE PROGRESSING WITHOUT U.S. AID

Hon. Mr. Rowell States Success Attended Assembly's Deliberations.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Non-participation by the United States in the League of Nations had no effect upon the formation and functioning of the League, in the opinion of Hon. N. W. Rowell, one of the three Canadian delegates to the League, who returned to Toronto from Geneva yesterday afternoon.

"There was apprehension in some quarters over the refusal of the United States to participate, but the first meeting of the Assembly changed all that. Correspondents from the United States were astonished at the success of the League conference," said Hon. Mr. Rowell.

Speaking of conditions in Europe generally, Hon. Mr. Rowell deprecated giving alarming views, but stated that he was glad to be back in Canada, where financial, social and industrial life was in such a markedly better state than in any country he had visited while abroad. He said the League, having such a wealth of information, was able to meet and solve many questions which the European nations alone could scarcely have hoped to solve.



To Face Court-Martial Prof. John MacNeill, one of the leading Sinn Feiners, recently arrested in Dublin, who will stand his trial this month.

Toronto—Reports reaching the financial district here are to the effect that Britain is repaying \$150,000,000 credit granted during the war by a group of Canadian banks. It is stated that the loan is being paid off at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.92%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.88%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.81%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.72%.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53c; No. 3 CW, 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 2 feed, 44c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 88c; No. 4 CW, 76c; feed, 67c; rejected, 67c.
All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.
No. 2 spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85; No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.15.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 55c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Mating, 85 to 90c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.90; second patents, \$10.40, according to freights, \$1.85 to \$1.90.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$38.25 to \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$40.25; white middlings, \$47.25; feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.
Cheese—New, large, 26 to 27c; twins, 27 to 28c; triplets, 28 to 29c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 22 1/2 to 32 1/2c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 58 to 61c.
Margarine—35 to 37c.
Eggs—No. 1, 74 to 76c; selects, 78 to 80c; new laid, in cartons, 90 to 95c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4.20; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japans, 9 1/2c; Limas, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Limas, 12 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case; 5 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 30 to 36c; hams, med., 38 to 41c; heavy, 54 to 59c; cooked hams, 55 to 58c; backs, boneloss, 55 to 60c; breakfast bacon, 46 to 48c; special, 50 to 52c; cottage rolls, 38 to 39c.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Barrelled meats—Bean pork, \$40; short cut or family pack, \$43; for same back, boneloss, \$53 to \$54; pickled rolls, \$55 to \$58; mess pork, \$38.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 26 to 29c; in cases, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c; clear bellies, 30 1/4 to 31 1/4c; fat backs, 22 to 24c.
Lard—Tierces, 25 to 25 1/2c; tubs, 26 to 26 1/2c; pails, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4c; prints, 28 to 29c; shortening tierces, 16 to 17c per pound.
Good heavy steers, \$11 to \$12; butcher steers, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butcher heifers, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$7 to \$9; do, com., \$4.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10.50; do, good, 800 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 700 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, com., \$5.75 to \$7; milkers and springers, choice, \$100 to \$150; calves, choice, \$15 to \$17; do, med., \$12 to \$14; do, com., \$5 to \$10; lambs, \$11 to \$13; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, heavy and bucks, \$4 to \$5; do, yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.25; do, off cars, \$15; do, f.o.b., \$14.25; do, to the farmer, \$14.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 73c; do, No. 3, 70c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.90. Rolled oats, bus. 90 lbs., \$3.70. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$40.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$31.
Butcher heifers, com., \$5 to \$7.50; butcher cows, med., \$5 to \$7.50; canners, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$6 to \$6.50. Veal calves, \$13 to \$13.50. Ewes, \$5 to \$6; lambs, com., \$6 to \$11. Hogs, selects, off cars, \$15.



Slated for the East Lord Reading, former British Ambassador to the United States, who has accepted the vice-royalty of India.

Back From Death.

In our comparatively safe and sane portion of terra firma it brings a thrill to learn of the escape of the American balloonists who started from Rockaway, N.Y., December 13, and landed in the Canadian wilderness at Moose Factory on the following day. The remoteness of the snow-beleaguered spot is shown by the fact that it took the Indian runner, who brought the first tidings, two weeks to make his way to the railway line. The three fliers had food for only three days. The balloon could do nothing to control its own course, except that the use of ballast to change the level might enable it to find currents blowing in the desired direction. The balloonists were at the mercy of a storm that swept them into the inhospitable hinterland of the Adirondacks, and the rumors that came from various quarters as to the fate of the brave men caused them to be given up for lost in many quarters. But their colleagues in the U. S. navy continued to hold out hope, based on the experience and character of Lieut. Hinton and his colleagues. The former was one of the pioneers of the transatlantic flight in the famous NC-4. It can never be said that a single measure was left untried to learn what became of the aeronauts after they disappeared so many days ago. Every possible agency of rescue, on both sides of the international boundary, was pressed into service.

Irish Quebec Resident Dies at 108 Years

A despatch from Quebec says:—A remarkable case of longevity is reported from the parish of St. Patrick's de Beauvillage, Lotbiniere County, where John Corrigan, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, passed away at the age of 108 years. In spite of his great age, Mr. Corrigan retained all his faculties up to the end and had only taken to bed a week previous to his death. He was a tailor and worked at his trade in this city as far back as 1832. He is survived by seven children.

Port Arthur—The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., have secured a pulp wood limit of some 1,220 square miles, well timbered, in the Nipigon district, and will commence operations in this city immediately. Finances for this undertaking has been arranged by the authorization of an issue of \$3,000,000 in bonds.

Plotted to Destroy Jewel House in London Tower

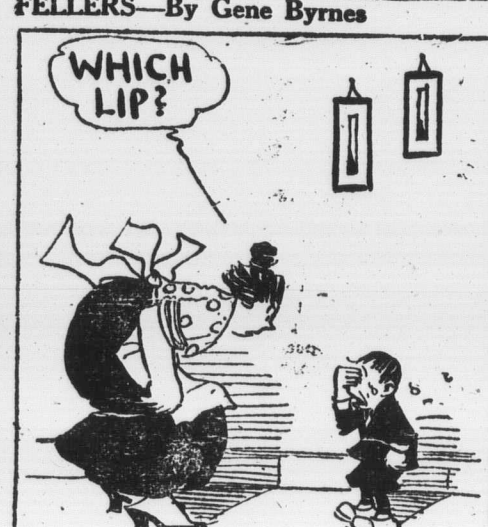
A despatch from London says:—The Sinn Fein plotted to blow up the jewel house in the Tower of London, according to the Daily Sketch, which says the plot was discovered when the authorities read a number of documents seized by the police in a raid in Ireland.

The documents, it is added, contained written instructions "to take as little life as possible."

The use of time bombs was suggested. Special precautions, the Daily Sketch adds, have been enforced at the Tower to guard the royal regalia kept in the jewel house.

Sir Edward Carson Gives Up Ulster Leadership

A despatch from London says:—Sir Edward Carson has decided to relinquish the political leadership of the Ulster Unionists and also not to take office in a new Ulster Administration, according to The London Times, which adds:—"He considers his work, as Ulster leader, ended with the passing of a Home Rule act acceptable to his followers and will make way now for a younger man. He goes to Ulster soon to receive the thanks of the Unionists at a great farewell demonstration which is being planned."



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

DELICATE GIRLS MADE STRONG

Rich, Red Blood Needed to Keep Up Their Vitality.

If growing girls are to become well developed, healthy women their blood supply must be carefully watched. Mothers should not ignore their unsettled moods or the various troubles that tell of approaching womanhood. It should be constantly borne in mind that pale, bloodless girls need plenty of nourishment, plenty of sleep and regular open-air exercise. But a lack of appetite, and tired, aching limbs tend to hinder progress. To save the weak, thin-blooded sufferer she must have new, rich, red blood and nothing meets a case of this kind so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills not only enrich and increase the blood supply, they help the appetite and aid digestion, relieve the weary back and limbs, thus promptly restoring health and strength and transforming anemic girls and women into cheerful, happy people. Among the thousands who have obtained new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Violet Booth, Glenora, Ont., who says:—"For a long time I was in a badly run down condition. I was pale, breathless at the least exertion, and could hardly do any housework without stopping to rest. I often had severe headaches, and my appetite was poor and fickle, and I would get up in the morning without feeling the least bit rested. I had tried several medicines, but did not get benefit from anything until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had taken two boxes I could see an improvement, and after using six boxes I found my health fully restored. I feel about the different since I used the pills that I strongly advise them for all weak, run down people."

If you are weak or ailing in any way, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville.

Canada is the United States' second best customer, being exceeded only by Great Britain. Canada's purchases from the U.S. have reached \$800,000,000 a year.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Action

We are born to act. Reflection is after all a subordinate, derivative, artificial function, and our whole organism is framed to move, to do, to live. Most of us act instinctively, act excessively, buzz and blur, waste movement, waste force, waste energy, fatigue and exhaust ourselves, then look about in weariness, and regret long effort spent for nothing and purposeless exertion gone astray.

Then there are the people who hate to act at all. Intelligence, overdeveloped, grown over-analytical, dreads to take an ill-considered step, dreads to take any step whatever, for fear it should be ill-considered. Weigh the consequences of even trifling action; how vast they are, how far-reaching, how freighted with horrible possibility. Can the most thoughtful provision always avoid or avert them?

And there is the fear of being responsible for others or to others. A man's slightest word or deed may affect the welfare of souls, and a man is so utterly unfitted to have such a burden placed upon him! It is easier to sit back in a quiet corner and watch the vast, curious world rush by and attempt no movement that is not absolutely necessary to make that quiet corner safe and habitable.

When you get drawn into that labyrinth of endless-angled analysis of possibility, you are cut off from action altogether, and the only remedy is to go out and act. Due consideration, reasonable forethought, are prescribed for everyone. But you must remember that perfect action is seldom to be looked for and never to be found. The world's work must be done. It will be done, probably by some one less competent than you. Take hold and do it in the very best way you can. Others are fallible, as you are. Others make mistakes. All make mistakes. Go and make them as others do, then correct them; forget them and act again. Remember that the greatest and most successful careers of the world are nothing but a tissue of mistakes, corrected and forgotten.

In these days of expensive fuel it is worth while to pay attention to a source that is too often neglected: the old stump field. Most, if not all of the coniferous trees have no taproot, but lay hold upon the ground with a widespread network of superficial roots that clutch the soil like a gigantic, many-fingered hand. Both stumps and roots are therefore easily blown out by a shot or two of dynamite. If they are the stumps and roots of any of the pine trees, they are full of pitch and resin that burn with a flame as hot and clear as oil.

Boy Scout Notes.

Three new proficiency badges will soon be available for Canada's Boy Scouts. They are the Athlete's, the Canoeist's and the Bookbinder's.

Scouts throughout the province are making plans to celebrate Sir Robert Baden-Powell's sixty-fifth birthday on February 22nd. Since the British "Chief Scout" founded the Boy Scout Movement in 1908 his citizenship training plan has spread to almost every civilized country, and probably five to six million boys and young men have come into contact with it.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association will this week publish the first issue of its new monthly paper for Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and other Boy Scout workers. It will be called "The Trail" and will be the first publication of its kind in Canada. Its columns will be devoted to general news of the organization in Ontario and to special articles intended to help the Scout officer in the efficient conduct of his troop. It is to be mailed free of charge each month to all registered officers.

The Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association has just appointed a publications board consisting of the following: W. J. Sykes, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Ottawa; Russell Paterson, Executive Secretary, Montreal Boy Scout Council, and also a writer of Boys' Stories; Gerald H. Brown, Editor of the Boy Scout Canadian Handbook; John Dixon, Advertising Manager for the Conservation Commission, Ottawa; Harry Hereford, Industrial Engineer, Ottawa; Lawrence Burpee, Secretary, International Joint Commission, Ottawa; Scoutmaster Frank E. L. Coombs, writer of short stories, Simco, Ont.; and Professor Gill, Director of the Government Technical Education Department, Ottawa. This Board will control the editorial and business policies of the Boy Scout Magazine, "Canadian Boy," and under its direction will be published all future editions of the Boy Scout Handbook for Canada and of all other official books, booklets and pamphlets of the Association.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Emile Malotte, Montpelier, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for some time and am well satisfied with them. They are surely the best medicine I know of for little ones." What Mrs. Malotte says thousands of other mothers say. Once they have used the Tablets for their children they would use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or other harmful drugs and may be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dominion Registration for Silver Foxes.

Many silver fox ranches in Canada are still unaware that a step of paramount importance to their industry has been carried through this year. It is now possible for any fox owner, if he possesses pure-bred pedigree stock, to secure registration of the same with the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa. This has been brought about by the formation of the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Summerside, P.E.I. Full information can be obtained by writing to the Secretary, E. H. Monkley.

Lumberman's Friend,

The Original and Only Genuine

YARMOUTH, N.S.

Buildings on the Sun.

Well into last century it was believed that the sun was inhabited, not with puny beings like ourselves, but with people weighing several tons and of proportionate strength.

The sun, being a body of most tremendous size, must necessarily have inhabitants worthy of its grandeur. And, having men, women and children, it must have buildings in which to house them and to carry on their industries.

Hence some observers, with an ingenuity which did credit to their imaginative faculties, were certain that they had discovered buildings on the dark, solid body of the sun. The buildings were not claimed to be in regular formation, such as a vast city in the sun might be supposed to contain, but were merely "traces."

That was how these observers allowed their imagination to run riot.

As a fact, what they actually saw was not a dark body on the sun at all, for it possesses none, but dark openings (caused by uprushes of gas) in the sun's flaming envelope. These openings we know as sun-spots, and the differences in "the shading" of the spots were taken to be buildings beside which St. Paul's Cathedral would be a mere toy.

Poor tired feet—
Walked all day
danced all night

BAUME BENGUE

for quick and sure relief. Soothing and refreshing.

Beware of Substitutes
\$1.00 a tube.

THE LEEMING HILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. J. B. Russell
RELIEVES PAIN

Why Don't You?

Why don't you try to be cheerful,
To look at the bright side of things,
To think of the cloud's silver lining,
And not of the shadow it brings?
It isn't the man with the grumble
Who gets to the top all the while,
But the man who can laugh at misfortune,
And try once again with a smile.

Why don't you try to be hopeful?
To hope is to half win the fight;
It's the star, when there's naught else to steer by,
That leads from black darkness to light.
Be hopeful, but still with your hoping,
Leave nothing to chance all the same;
For the hope that alone brings you
heartache,
With action wins glory and fame.

Why don't you try to be thankful
For all the good things that you hold;
For the blessings that ever surround you,
For the love that's more precious than gold?
So take heart—make another beginning—
Go forth with a song to the fray,
For from those who are cheerful and hopeful,
The cares of the world fall away.

Be Careful How You Turn.

An ancient belief exists in the virtues of dancing or turning round in the direction of the sun. Sun-dances are still held in Mexico, Chile, and Spain, in which the turns of the dance are arranged astronomically and the movements of the heavenly bodies are followed in the dance both as to time and direction.

We are taught not to stir a pot the wrong way or the sugar in our tea, while mayonnaise sauce would be ruined if stirred one way and then the other.

A story is told of some Scottish boatmen who considered it unlucky to start on a voyage, however short, unless they turned their craft round three times with the sun.

It may be asked why once or twice would not have answered just as well. The number three, however, is one upon which the superstitious set great store. Some of the ancients regarded it as the perfect number, for it represented the beginning, the middle, and the end; it was the Trinity.

So round went the canny Scots' boat three times with the sun.

"W" Leads in Surnames.

More English surnames begin with "W" than with any other letter.

The Japanese Navy, in strength, comes third among the Powers.

A scrub sire is backed by his tail only, a pure-bred by man's thoughtful work for generations.

Canada's new navy, presented by the British Government, consists of the cruiser Aurora and the destroyers Patriot and Patricia.

Canada's population is estimated at a little over two persons per square mile, as against 30 in the United States or over 200 in the British Isles.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair,
Make It Abundant!



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

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

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Modern Life.

"Do you help your wife with the dishes?"
"No."
"There isn't room for both of us in the kitchenette."

Where is the Lighthouse?
"I've called in reference to your advertisement for a maid-servant."
"Oh, yes!" nervously answered the mistress-would-be.
The caller was very well dressed, though perhaps she did not look very strong for housework.
"Do you think you could do a little housework?" asked the woman.
"Well, mum," replied the girl, "my health is not too good, and I thought I needed a little sea air. Will you tell me where the lighthouse is? And then we can see if I can do the job."

The Reason Why.
Tommy, aged six, had been out on a long walk, and on his return was speedily put to bed.
Some time later his mother, going up to his bedroom, found that her fond offspring had gone off to sleep with his feet resting on that part of the bed intended for his head.
She woke him up, reversed him, and then demanded an explanation.
Two chubby little fists wiped the sleepiness from two little eyes, and then a plaintive voice replied:
"But, mummy, my head wasn't tired, and my feet were."

One Big Appetite Was Enough.
One day a man complained of not feeling fit, and a friend suggested that he take up exercise.
"There's horseback riding," said the friend. "It is one of the best forms of exercise on earth."
"I know," was the doubtful rejoinder "but I am afraid I can't afford it."
"Can't afford it!" exclaimed the other. "You already have a horse; and just think of the appetite it will give you!"
"Yes," responded the man, with a sigh, "and just think of the appetite it will give the horse!"

"Pape's Diapiesin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapiesin" 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 40 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach correcter in world.—Adv.

The storage dam at La Loutre Falls, Que., will, when completed, be the largest of its kind in the world, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. It will be 1,720 feet long, 80 feet high, flow of water will be regulated by 10 gates. It will store 100,000,000 cubic feet of water, or over four times the quantity stored in the Assouan Reservoir in Egypt. Three hundred square miles of territory will be affected by the undertaking.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
and Mated Free to any
Address by the Author,
H. Gray Storer Co., Inc.,
112 West 11th Street
New York, U.S.A.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

Mrs. A. Crawford Tells How Cuticura Healed Little Girl

"My little girl's trouble started with small pimples on the back of her head and they spread down her back. The pimples were hard and red and they itched and burned terribly. She scratched and irritated them and they later developed into sore eruptions. Her hair fell out and became thin and dry, and scales fell off on her clothing.

"I used a free sample of Cuticura and the pimples commenced to dry up. I bought more and when I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alonso Crawford, 83 Parker St., Bangor, Maine, Jan. 22, 1920.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are wonderfully good.

See 5c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

©1919 Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Classified Advertisements

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

Fur Breeders Association.

An important meeting of fur farmers was held in Montreal during the recent exhibition of live silver foxes. Representatives were present from both Eastern and Western Canada and a national organization, to be called the Canadian Fur Breeders Association, was formed. It will have much the same relation to the fox-farming industry as the several National Live Stock Associations have to their respective branches of animal husbandry. National records for pedigreed foxes will be kept in future by the Live Stock Records Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. Fred L. Rogers of Alberton, P.E.I., is secretary of the new Association.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Irish Have Biggest Heads.

A London hatter says that Irishmen have the biggest heads, Scotchmen coming next and Englishmen third.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

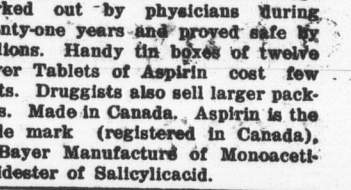
When we say that a man is dense, we do not mean that he is either solid or deep.

Bamboo is split into phonograph needles by machinery at a rate of 10,000 needles an hour and another machine, into which they are fed by hand, can sharpen 30,000 a day.

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

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer Package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacturers of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Sloan's Liniment

is always ready to ease rheumatism

"At the very first twinge, down comes my bottle of Sloan's; then quick relief, without rubbing, for it's stimulating and scatters congestion. The boys use it for stiff muscles, and it helps Sally's backaches, too." 85c, 70c, \$1.40.

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."

Surnames and Their Origin

COLLINS

Variations—Collinson, Collett, Colet. Racial Origin—Norman-French. Source—A given name.

Here is another group of family names derived from the given name of Nicholas, only this time more in accordance with Norman than Anglo-Saxon custom.

Even before the Normans invaded and conquered England the given name of "Cole" or "Collin" was popular and widespread among them. They had formed this name of the famous saint who was archbishop of Myra in the fourth century, and who already had become the patron saint of children.

Incidentally, this tendency among the people of Europe in the early Middle Ages to take a single given name and split it up into all sorts of diminutives and variations was not due entirely to the natural inclination to form nicknames, but in large measure was due to that same death of insufficient names to go around which, intensified as populations became larger, finally grew into the formation of family names.

The family of Collins, when it is not traceable to Irish sources, is simply the modern form of "Collin's son," as also is the family name of Collinson.

The Normans quite frequently formed diminutives of given names by the endings "et" and "ot," and it is from names so formed that the family names of Collett and Colet come down to us.

MEREDITH.

Variations—Merideth, Meredith, Merriweather, Merriman, Murray. Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon. Source—A sobriquet, or nickname. There's a word in the English lan-

A Ready-Cooked Food For Breakfast or Lunch

Grape-Nuts

Crisp granules of wheat and malted barley "sweet as a nut" from special processing and long baking.

No need to sprinkle sugar on your cereal when you use Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

The Fluctuating Dollar



At present a dollar is worth only about 60¢ to spend; but it is worth \$1.10 to save. Because dollars deposited in a Savings Account will steadily increase in buying power as the world gets on its feet again and the supply of commodities grows equal to the demand. Buy only what you cannot do without. Put your dollars away in a Savings Account until their buying power becomes more equalized.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal, Established 1884.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, J. R. Carr, Manager.

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

LEADERS NEEDED.

Prof. F. W. Langworth told his hearers in Bowmanville that the church needs many more leaders in its various departments. Yes, it does, truly. So does every other organization, municipality, community, city, town and village, for real, veritable, live-wire aggressive leaders are regrettably scarce. What is the reason? A motto over our table reads: "Remember, the world steps aside for the man who knows where he is going." It is safe to say that Canada has a million young men and big boys just arriving at the age of 21 years who do not know where they are going in the choice of an occupation. Their homes, the public and high schools have failed to "establish their goings" and they are drifting on the turbulent sea of life. Where are they going to land? If these young people go on as too many of them are now doing, spending their spare time in quest of pleasure, and their money for that which profiteth them nothing, the only sure haven for them is the poor house, unless they drop into a less honorable and respectable place in the meantime. Young folk, think this question over.—Bowmanville News.

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.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE DANCING CRAZE.

From the New York Times.
"The plea that these dancing masters make that they desire to 'purify the dance' and make it safe, is idle and entirely beside the mark. You cannot purify a polecat, you cannot denature a smallpox epidemic, you cannot make a rattlesnake respectable and reliable. The only thing to do with a rattlesnake is to chop off its head, and the only thing to do with the entire dancing mania, which has done more to corrupt the morals of this age than any other single force, is to destroy it, root and branch."

In this language Dr. John Roach Straton, in his sermon in Calvary Baptist Church last night, declared himself in favor of extending prohibition to dancing. He condemned the dance in general and the new "Wesleyan" in particular. Dr. Straton continued:
"But how pitiful it is! These modern dances have come up from the underworld of Paris, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, New York and the Oriental cities, where dens of unspeakable iniquity exist. Just look for a moment at the succession that the new dance, 'The Wesleyan,' finds itself in. We have had now the 'French Can-Can,' 'Argentine Tango,' 'Boston Dip,' 'Bear Cat,' 'Rocking Horse Gallop,' 'Fox Trot,' 'Turkey Trot,' 'Dog Trot,' 'Horse Trot,' 'Dardanella Fox Trot,' 'Railroad Round,' 'Hesitation,' 'Bunny Hug,' 'Hug-Me-Tight,' 'Feather Dance,' 'San Francisco Glide,' 'Bellefield One-Step,' 'Dreamy Alabama Waltz,' 'The Rocker Waltz,' 'Skunk Waltz,' 'Polka Castle Walk,' 'Dip Glide,' 'Whirling Swing,' 'Gaby Glide,' 'Wiggly Worm,' 'Kinchen Sink,' 'Jazz-Shimmy Shivers,' 'Cigarette Dance,' 'The Cheek-to-Cheek' and 'The Grizzly Grapple.'

May Soon Be "Wesleyan Wiggle."
"And now as the culmination of this silly, sensuous stream of moral infamy we have a dance named for these great saints and heroes of the modern church. It will doubtless be amended in practice and name, and soon be turned into 'The Wesleyan Wiggle.' Then next, I suppose, we will have 'The Episcopal Embrace,' 'The Congregational Canter,' 'The Presbyterian Promenade' and 'John the Baptist Bounce.'"
"At the convention held here in New York a few days ago, the American National Association of Dancing Masters, according to reports in the papers, created a new dance, which they called 'The Wesleyan.' They gave the dance this religious name, according to reports, in the hope that by thus honoring the founder of the Methodist Church, they would so impress the bishops of that church that the next conference would amend the church's discipline so as to permit 'The Wesleyan' to be danced."
"The dance is the devil's bait to catch the thoughtless and unwary, and let us hope that the bishops of the great Methodist Church, and the rank and file of their people, will be too wise and godly to be caught in any such silly ways as these dancing masters have designed.

Can it insult to Christian World.
"The action of these dancing masters, when rightly viewed, is an insult to the entire Christian world. John and Charles Wesley were two of the greatest saints of God who have lived since Paul and Peter. It is nothing short of an outrage on decency and a distinct insult to the entire Christian world."
"The weak excuses which people

make in justification of the dance are indeed idle. Some say that we ought to dance for the sake of grace, but the only grace in the modern dance is the disgrace of it, and especially in this true as applied to church members. I have never yet seen a dancing church member who was a soul-winner. The dance, therefore, so far as Christians are concerned, does not need regulation, but strangulation.

"It is a well known sociological fact that a large proportion of girls who fall come to their moral ruin through the dance, especially the public dance halls. There are four hundred dance halls in New York, and they are grinding a grist for hell every night in the week."

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

(Experimental Farm Notes.)
Do not leave the preparations for winter too late.

Get the pullets into winter quarters before they begin to lay so that they will not receive a set back, but do not bring them in early in the fall unless they are well developed, as young stock on range will develop very rapidly during the bright, cool fall weather.

Before bringing the pullets in, see that the houses have been put in order, thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and all cracks in walls or roofs carefully stopped so as avoid drafts of dampness. All broken glass should be renewed and the cotons either mended or renewed so that they will be ready to use when required. This, however, does not mean that when the pullets are put in that the windows should be closed, far from it.

When the birds are put into winter quarters the conditions should be made as nearly as possible similar to the house wide open so as to allow all the fresh air possible, and keep it that way as long as weather conditions will permit.

When the stock was on range it was supplied with grains, both whole and ground, besides which they consumed large quantities of green feed, grass and other tender vegetables, animal feed, grasshoppers, bugs and insects, and mineral matter, small stones and possibly small shells. See to it that, when the stock is confined, all these feeds are liberally supplied. Scatter grain in the litter morning and evening. Keep hoppers of dry mash constantly before them, also hoppers of beef scrap to replace the bugs and insects which they formerly picked upon the range. To replace the green feed which they were able to gather, supply rape, mangles, cabbage, sprouted oats, clover and any similar feed that is tender and appetizing. The green feed is of especial importance at this time of the year and if not liberally supplied the sudden change to a heavy diet is liable to result in liver derangement.

Use judgment in feeding and handling. See that the stock never wants for clean water. Feed sparingly with scratch feed in the mornings.

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

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

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

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

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector
Second Sunday after Epiphany.

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

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

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

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor
Plum Hollow—
9.30 a.m.—Sunday School.
10.30 a.m.—Church Service.
Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
7.00 p.m.—Church Service.
Subject—"Go's Message for To-day"
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

so that the flock will continue active throughout the day.

Look carefully after the flock, cupping dry, bright, well ventilated quarters, with feed as previously suggested, and your poultry will prove one of the most paying branches of your farm work.

George Robinson,
Poultry Husbandman.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

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

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

Sunday Service.

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

For rates and particulars apply to, GEO. E. McGLADD, City Passenger Agent.

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

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 Elويدa will do grinding. 15c per hundred weight.

NOTICE

I have opened a

Barber Shop

on Elgin Street, next door North from the Earl Construction Co.

Your Patronage Solicited

Prompt Service — Courteous Treatment

H. A. Pearce

ABOLISH FINANCIAL WORRY PROLONG YOUR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY WILL DO IT.

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

Free from Dominion Income Tax.
Any person resident or domiciled in Canada over the age of 5 may purchase, to begin at once, or at any later date desired, an Annuity of from \$50 to \$5,000, to be paid in monthly or quarterly instalments.
Any two persons may purchase jointly.
Employers may purchase for their employees.

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

Don't Miss The
BIG CASH SALE
Jan. 8th to 15th
See Posters for Prices
BIG REDUCTIONS

R. J. CAMPO

Athens

Ontario