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The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 32

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, April 28, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

War Bond Coupons Cashed Free



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

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1884.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

GOOD SHOW WASN'T IT?

Come This Week -- See for Yourself

**Town Hall, Athens
WEDNES. & THURS.
May 4 and 5, 1921**

Wednesday

Good Comic, 10th Episode of The Vanishing Dagger, and an Extra Special Film Feature with Edith Roberts in "The Savage"

Thursday

Fatty Ar Buckley Comedy, 2nd Episode of "The Lost City" and a real headliner "Life's Twists" starring Bessie Barrisical.

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

**Adults 30 Plus War Tax Children 20
THE LIBERTY THEATRES**

Crank-Case Service -

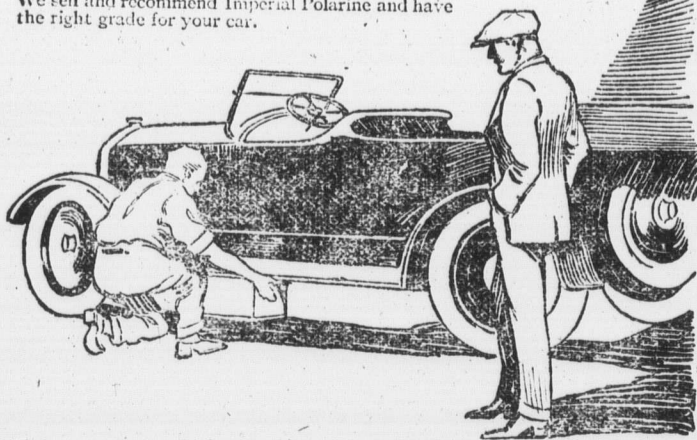


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

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

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

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



THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

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

We are sorry to know that Mrs. John Shea and Mrs. Wm. Allingham are still on the sick list.

Mrs. G. F. Donnelly was called to Alexandria, on Tuesday morning on account of the serious illness of her mother who passed away that morning before she arrived.

Interment was made in the North Augusta cemetery, Thursday afternoon.

Mr and Mrs. May who have been visiting friends and relatives in Athens for the past six weeks left yesterday for Elgin.

Mrs. Wm. Doolan, returned home last evening from Kingston, where she has been for the past two weeks receiving special treatment for her eyes which we hope will prove beneficial.

The last Communion Service in this conference year will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday morning. The Pastor will give a short address on 'Profitable Prayer'. All Church members are asked to make a special effort to be present and be partakers at Christ's Banquet. In the evening the Pastor will again preach, his subject being 'The Profitableness of Godliness.' All are cordially welcomed.

Special Sales at the Bazaar

For Balance of this week we will give the following specials:—
2 cakes of Comfort Soap and cake of any other 25c
Coal Oil Gallon—27c
Naval Oranges Dozen 35c
Corn Flakes—2 Pkgs for 25c
Shredded Wheat—Pkg. 15c
R. J. Campo

Clean Up Days

Remember Clean up Days, May 3rd and 4th, on the North side and May 5th and 7th, on South side. In order to expediate the work of removal of small articles should be placed in boxes which may be easily emptied into wagons.

Are your Cows milking to suit you.

IF NOT
Get a barrel of
CANE MOLA
It is fed by the best dairy-men.

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

ITS THE BEST

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

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

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

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

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

Born—On Saturday, April 23rd, at Aylmer, Ontario, to Mr and Mrs. Everetts Latimer, a daughter.

Township Council

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott will meet on Saturday, May the 7th, at one o'clock.

Women's Institute

The Women's Institute will hold their regular monthly meeting on Saturday April 30th, at 3 p. m. in the Institute rooms.

The programme promises to be of unusual interest as Rev'd Mr. Newton has very kindly consented to give an address on "Art and the Masterpieces of the World." Also some choice musical selections will be rendered by local talent.

Since the March meeting arrangements have been made for the school gardens, seeds distributed and eggs for setting given out. Judging from the enthusiasm which the children are evidencing much better results than heretofore may be expected.

Childrens Attention

On Saturday, May 30, all children attending the Public School will be served with an Ice Cream Cone Free of charge at the Bazaar, R. J. Campo Proprietor.

REWARD

The Athens Village Council offer a reward of \$10.00 for information that will lead to the conviction of persons who willfully or maliciously destroy flower beds, lawns or other premises of any Citizen of the Village, or who willfully or maliciously injures any public property. By order of the Athens Village Council.

REWARD

A reward of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) will be paid by the Athens Village Council for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who fired the building on Henry Street Athens, Monday night April 18th and Thursday morning April 21st, 1921. By order of the Athens Village Council.

Among the other interesting stories and articles of outdoor life in Canada that appear in Rod and Gun for May, is one entitled "A Wonderful Salmon Expedition." This describes an expedition after the "big fellows" in Newfoundland. For the fisherman there are two other stories: "Falling From Grace" and "The Heart Cure" in this issue of Canada's outdoor magazine. "Hunting the Black Duck" and "The Parson Goes Hunting" as the titles indicate, are hunting stories that will appeal to the devotee of rifle and shot Gun. Great interest is being shown in the big game hunting articles written by A. Bryan Williams; one installment of his splendid series of articles appears in this issue. Fishing Notes and Guns and Ammunition Department, as well as the other departments, are up to their usual high standards. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock Ontario.

Deposit Your Coupons



WHEN you cut the coupons from your Victory Bonds or other securities, the logical place to put them is into your savings account.

At any branch of this Bank, you can open a savings account with your coupons, or we will cash them for you without making any charge. Let the interest from your investment earn more interest in the Standard.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

I Have Sured the Agency for the Famous BRUNSWICK Phonographs and Records PLAYS ANY DISC RECORD

Come in and hear Your Favorite Record played on the Brunswick and you will be delighted with the clearness and sweetness of the tone. All wood sound chamber

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

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

Bell and Dominion PIANOS

Buggies of all Kinds and our price is right.

Singer Sewing Machines

A. Taylor & Son

Athens Ontario

ATTENTION !!

Machine and Auto Owners

We make Or Repair parts for any kind of Machinery Also make a specialty of Automobile Cylinder Reboring.

Modern machinery and expert mechanics, Enable us to do your Repair work. at a moderate charge.

All Work Guaranteed

Brockville Machine Shop

Watson & Mackey
44 King Street, East Brockville, Ontario

For better painted porches, for appearance, protection and wear, use

RAMSAY'S Porch Paint

ASK YOUR DEALER

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

(Copyright)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters. Louis Vogel, a notorious criminal, is offered \$5,000 by Lebrun to kidnap Judge Graham, terror of evil-doers. As Lebrun leaves "Silver Danny's" saloon, he is observed by Ralph Charlton of the Department of Justice who has dubbed him "The Gray Wolf." Vogel takes the \$1,000 given him to bind the compact to Stella Lathrop, a country girl he had found starving in the city and befriended. Stella is now earning honest wages in a factory and refuses to marry Vogel unless he gives up his evil ways. She has, however, fallen a convert to Bolshevism. Vogel carries out his pact. Judge Graham lies bound in a shack some miles out of the city. "The Gray Wolf" demands that the Judge should let certain prisoners off with merely a fine. Threats of death for himself and torture for his son have no weight with the just Judge. Charlton becomes suspicious of "The Gray Wolf" and Vogel. Stella Lathrop joins the Inner Council.

CHAPTER VI Charlton Gets a Clue.

Charlton found a clue which convinced him he was on the right track the next day. As soon as sleep had restored him, he reported to his chief that he had what he believed was a good line to follow. "Get out and follow it, then," snapped that harassed individual. "You're the fiftieth or the five hundredth man. I don't recall which, who has told me the same thing since Judge Graham dropped out of sight. I've had theories and tips which didn't pan out, dinned into my ears until I'm fairly insane. I don't want to listen to anything except facts. Unless you've got them, go on and work on any line you wish." "I'm to use my own judgment?" "Yes." Then the chief's irritation vanished. He put an arm around Charlton's shoulders. "My nerves are pretty ragged, son. I'm dead for sleep. After I've got them normal again I'll listen to you. In the meanwhile if you think you have a good basis to work on, go to it. If you need help, call me on the private wire to the house. Unless I hear from you I'll take it for granted that you are doing something worth while. In any event, call me whenever convenient, but not until tomorrow. I'm going to sleep the clock around. Now run on." He playfully shoved the agent toward the door, yawned and began closing down his desk. Charlton departed.

Convinced in his own mind that "The Gray Wolf" and "Big Louie" Vogel were in some way connected with the disappearance of Judge Graham, the Government man decided to very carefully lay a trap for one or both of them. He had been given a free hand by his chief and he cast about for the best means of keeping track of his men. He did not know the city's underworld himself. Usually he had been in the habit of getting the assistance of the police where his work called for investigation in the haunts of the city's crooks. So it was to the office of Inspector of Detectives Griffin that he at once turned his steps, certain that from that very clever detective he would obtain every bit of co-operation asked. He had done Griffin a good turn on more than one occasion and he knew the inspector was more than eager to repay him. His card gained him instant admittance to the inspector's office. "Hello, Billy," he greeted the police official. "I've come to you for help. Beg pardon, I didn't know you were not alone." He paused abruptly, for he had discovered a haggard looking, well dressed young fellow slumped into a chair in a corner.

"I wouldn't be surprised that your two visits might be connected," said Griffin. "I want you to meet Judge Graham's son Alfred, Lieutenant Graham of the Aviation Corps. One of the leading aces, you know." "Yes, I have read a great deal about Lieutenant Graham," replied Charlton, touched by the appeal in the young aviator's bloodshot eyes as he rose to shake hands. "And my visit was to do with his father." "Have you any news? My father! Has he been found?" Young Graham seized the agent's hand in a fervid clasp. "Steady, old man," replied Charlton. "We haven't found him, but I think I have a good line. Just a theory, so far, but it will bear looking up."

"Oh, another theory." Alfred Gra-

Used Autos

BRANKY SELLS THEM: USED Cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to \$100,000, or less, of same make as you wish, in a good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded. Bring mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand. Branky's Used Car Market. Toronto.

ham's voice was bitter. He released Charlton's hand and dropped back into his chair. "I am fed up on theories. My father missing three days and not a single thing to show what has become of him. And you have nothing but theories." Then he recovered himself. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Charlton, and yours, Inspector. I am greatly wrought up over the matter. I didn't mean to infer that you and the others were not doing your very best to find him. I know you are and I thank you. But my father and I are very close. It would kill me to learn that harm had come to him. He is an old man, gentlemen, and God only knows what has happened to him."

"That's all right, Lieutenant," soothed Griffin. "I'll admit that we haven't learned very much, but something must turn up soon, and I have no doubt we will find your father not harmed in the least. Now, my advice to you would be to go home and have a good rest. We will notify you promptly if we learn anything."

"No, No," the young flier protested. "First I must know what Mr. Charlton has that is promising."

"Very little, I am afraid," admitted the Government man and proceeded to give them the reasons why he suspected Lebrun and Vogel of knowing something concerning Judge Graham. "It isn't very much," agreed Griffin when he had heard the story. "What's your plan, Ralph?" Graham had not commented upon the matter.

"If you can spare a few men I want two things done, said Charlton. 'I want every effort made to learn where Vogel has gone, where he has been for several days and I want Lebrun shadowed night and day. By the way, he has a motor car, a rakish looking roadster and the very devil for speed. It would be my tip to have a motorcycle man planted around the corner to trail him when he drives it. But that motorcycle man must be fast if he keeps up with this bird.'"

"All right," the inspector of detectives promptly agreed to the plan. "You don't want either of them pinched, I suppose?" "No. But I want Lebrun watched closer than any man has been watched in this town for a long, long time. And if Vogel is found, I want him shadowed just as closely. I'll keep in touch with you and in the meanwhile I'll drop around and see what I can find out about 'Red Stell.'"

"I'll go with you," offered Graham, leaping to his feet. "This inaction is killing me." "I am afraid you'll not find tramping around with my very much more to your liking," objected Charlton. "Suppose you take the inspector's tip, go home and rest. I'll promise to call you up the minute anything develops and then I'll be only too glad to have you with me." "I have a very fast car outside," said Graham. "Can't I drive you to wherever it is you are going?" "No, you take that car and go home. Perhaps later we can use it and use it to good advantage and you will want to be fresh and able to drive it safely. Your nerves are not in shape to do that. You cannot help now."

"I'll do it," said Graham; he shook hands with the two of them and a moment later through the window they saw his car threading its way past the traffic in the street outside. Charlton left shortly after he had heard Griffin give instructions for the shadowing of Lebrun and Vogel. Charlton had little difficulty in finding Stella Lathrop. Overwhelmed by doubts and fears as a result of her initiation into the Inner Council, she had remained in her room at the hotel trying to reconcile her views with what she had learned of the plans for casting the nation into turmoil. Lebrun had mentioned Russia. Stella had bought the newspapers to see if they had anything to say about Vogel. Now she turned to the columns which contained Russian news and perused them avidly. In one of them she found a lengthy dispatch which gave her a decidedly new viewpoint on Bolshevism. Taken in connection with what she had heard Lebrun and the fat man say at the Inner Council meeting, she began at last to discover that the rosy dreams of the radicals whose words she had swallowed as truth were mere camouflage to cover up the desire for turning the world into a pig pen with every one fighting for the front place at the trough.

main with impunity. The ethics of the Bolsheviks are the ethics of the jungle. Assassination, arson, loot are all permissible in their minds. Schools, churches, governments may be destroyed; banks looted, property and all industry seized, private and public debts repudiated, marriage outlawed and free love become the rule."

"Why that is just what the old fat greaser was saying we would do," exclaimed the girl to herself. "Why he isn't no better than a common thief and murderer. I wonder if they all believe like that. That ain't what I believe. I wonder if I'm a sucker?" Her reflections were cut short by a rat-tat-tat at the door. Dropping the paper to the floor, she jumped from the bed where she had been lying and scurried to the door. For a moment she thought had flashed through her mind that it was Vogel, come to explain his delay. Then she remembered that he had told her once never to open her door without ascertaining who was outside. He had explained that her beauty and the fact that she lived alone might tempt some unscrupulous man. She knew that it was not Vogel who had knocked, so she paused in the act of opening the door and demanded to know who stood without.

"I want to ask you about Louis," said an unknown voice. Without quibbling she dropped the chain and turned the key in its lock. But when she saw Charlton, and not a man she knew to be Vogel's friend, she closed the door again.

"Don't be alarmed, Miss Lathrop," said the Government man, striving to win her good graces. He made no move to prevent her from closing the door and this in a measure reassured her. She waited to see what he would say.

"I want to ask you if you know where Louis is," he went on. "It is very important that I find him and he seems to have disappeared. I was down at 'Silver Danny's' when you telephoned yesterday and I dropped in here now to see if you had got any trace of him yet."

"What do you want with him?" she demanded.

"That," he replied easily, "is for his ears. I am afraid that you wouldn't be interested, anyhow. By the way, didn't I see you down in St. Louis about two years ago?" Charlton had learned that it never paid to press an unwilling witness on a subject and that often it was easy to get the information he sought by changing the topic of conversation.

"No, I never was in St. Louis," was her answer. "I was born and raised in the mountains. The Cove it is called, and Jasper is the only city I ever was in before I came here. Are you a cop?"

"Lord, no. I'm no policeman," laughed Charlton. He threw open his coat, bare of star or shield, and was grateful for the fact that he carried his badge in a vest pocket. "Well, I ain't seen Louie for several days and I don't know where he is, but I wish to God I did," she said, and for a moment Charlton thought she was about to burst into tears.

"You're his girl, aren't you?" he asked quickly. "Is this his room?" Instantly she flared up. "The room is mine," she cried, hotly. "I could be Louis Vogel's girl if I wanted to. He would marry me if I said the word. But the room is mine. He never set foot in it, neither did no other man. I'm not that kind of a girl. Good-bye."

The door slammed in Charlton's face. "Little firebrand," he murmured softly. "Temper goes with that kind of hair and it's some hair. Anyhow, I think you told the truth and that wherever Vogel is keeping himself, you don't know where it is."

As he turned away down the dark hall he almost collided with a man pussyfooting down it.

"I beg your pardon," said the startled Charlton.

"And I yours," was the reply in a voice that thrilled the Government man. In the dimly lit hallway he had been unable to distinguish the features of the other man, but the voice was that of "The Gray Wolf."

(To be continued.)

Mirand's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

About the House



Five Kitchen Helps.

Throw away your blackening brush and try this simple plan of caring for your range. If your range is not a new one, and has had many coats of blackening, first scrub it all over with hot suds; dry, and apply with a flannel cloth a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and kerosene. Afterwards polish with another cloth. By going over the range once a week, and using the polishing cloth on top of the range after each meal, you can keep your stove in fine condition. It will have a dull glow, much more attractive than the usual shiny polish. It is easier to apply and cheaper.

One of the most useful things I have ever seen in a home is a small platform on rollers, made as follows: Take a board 18 inches square and 2 inches thick for the top. Finish the edges with a narrow strip of molding. Under two ends nail a piece of wood 4x2x18 inches, and place a caster in each corner. Finish with a coat of paint. This movable platform is easily pushed with the foot from place to place, even when it holds such articles as a mop pail full of water, a heavy coal scuttle, oil heater, or, in fact, any household article that you desire to move.

Another muscle and back saver for the housewife who cooks for her own family is a shelf near the cookstove high enough to elevate the fuel so she need not stoop down to reach it when it is necessary to replenish the fire. The shelf should have a narrow board nailed to the outer edge to keep the wood from falling off.

I keep all my recipes sorted and in special envelopes. When I want to

use one I fasten it to the inside of my left forearm. It is always clean and saves me running from one side of the table to the other to see what to add next.

It is impossible to do the weekly wash without getting one's apron and dress wet, and the damp spot so quickly becomes soiled. Why not make a bib-shaped apron of oilcloth, bind the edges with tape, fasten a piece of tape to each corner of the bib, to slip over the head, and attach a piece of tape to each side to tie in the back? Splash all you want to, your clothing will keep dry.

Exterminate the Mosquito. This is the season to attack the mosquito nuisance. It is folly to wait

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FANCY GOODS CO., Ltd.
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, Earthenware, Fancy China, Toys, Sporting Goods, Smallwares, Hardware Specialties, Druggists Sundries.

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Whether you are resident in a large city or two or three hundred miles away. Amateur Wireless Equipment furnishes you with endless instructive entertainment. We can supply Receiving Apparatus which will pick up signals from the big Wireless Stations and enable you to "listen in" for wireless telephone concerts radiated by the Marconi Company. Secure a Transmitting Set (operating directly off a lamp socket) and communicate with your friends a hundred miles away! Amateur Wireless brings the great world to your door. Cut out and mail this ad. to us with request for Price List "C" and ask us anything you would like to know about Amateur Wireless.

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Send for Book of Recipes, FREE!

In 2, 5, and 10-lb. tins

To bring out the spicy, appealing flavor, and make them crisp, and crunchy, add a cup of Crown Brand Syrup instead of sugar, the next time you bake cookies. Children munch Crown Cookies with lively satisfaction. As they grow older the memory of Mother's Crown Cookies remains when other things are forgotten.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup

The Great Sweetener

until the hibernating mosquitoes find suitable breeding places to deposit their eggs and to continue their propagation before organizing efforts to combat them.

The first wave of warm weather favors the development of the mosquito. It is, therefore, considered timely that every housekeeper who desires to be free from this disagreeable and annoying pest make a complete survey of the home in the effort to remove all sources which favor the development of the mosquito. The back yard should be cleaned of all receptacles, barrels, cans, bottles and other rubbish which may retain sufficient water to attract the mosquito.

OLD CARPET

of all kinds made into
NEW RUGS
Rag Rugs Woven, Carpets Cleaned
Send card for catalogue.
SANITARY CARPET CLEANING CO.
83 Ryerson Ave., Toronto

22 Holidays in Argentina.
Argentina has twenty-two public holidays during the year: Germany, nineteen; Rumania, twenty-four; and India, twenty-one.

The British flag was first hoisted over Kimberley, South Africa, fifty years ago.

Mirand's Liniment for Burns, etc.

At Your Service

Wherever You Live.

The women in town, or country, has the same advantage as her sister in the city in expert advice from the best-known firm of Cleaners and Dyers in Canada.

Parcels from the country sent by mail or express receive the same careful attention as work delivered personally.


Cleaning and Dyeing

Clothing or Household Fabrics.

For years, the name of "Farker's" has signified perfection in this work of making old things look like new, whether personal garments of even the most fragile material, or household curtains, draperies, rugs, etc. Write to us for further particulars or send your parcels direct to

Parker's

Dye Works Limited
Cleaners & Dyers
77 George St. Toronto



MARTIN-SENOUR

100% PURE PAINT & VARNISHES

MARBLE-ITE

The Hard-Drying, Long-Wearing Floor Finish



Working adds so much to the beauty of a home so floors that are properly cared for, on the other hand, when they are neglected, are an eyesore to look at, and hard to keep clean, and become injured through wear. Don't neglect your floors, because they are the most important part of your home. Give the surface and you save all.

MARBLE-ITE Floor Finish is the perfect treatment for floors of all kinds. It is the new floor finish that has a money-back guarantee attached to every can.

In 24 hours MARBLE-ITE dries hard with a beautiful gloss that will not show bare wood. It has a high gloss, yet is tough enough to stand any amount of wear without injury. It can be washed with soap and water and it will not mar or scratch white.

There is a special MARTIN-SENOUR product for every surface and for every purpose. Consult the nearest Dealer Agent, or write us direct. Our booklet "How and Why to Paint" mailed free on request.

See MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
CORPORATED IN CANADA
HEADQUARTERS MONTREAL, QUEBEC

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

One Ounce of Prevention

Cleanliness and Carefulness ad lib.

To be taken regularly in large doses.

THIS is the most potent prescription for fire-itis. An epidemic that is destroying thousands of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property throughout the country.

Care and Cleanliness are the antidote for fire as well as the antidote for disease.

Eighty per cent. of the fire disease is preventable.

During the first week of May the boys and girls of the Province are going to inspect our homes, where two out of every three fires occur. Help this splendid army of young Canadians to

PREVENT FIRES BY REMOVING THE CAUSE

The booklets, "Conservation of Life and Property from Fire" and "Lightning, its Origin and Control," may be had for the asking.

Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc.
In Affiliation with Ontario Fire Marshal's Office

153 University Avenue - Toronto
GEORGE F. LEWIS, Secretary

NO DEFINITE ADVANCE YET MADE IN SETTLEMENT OF MINERS' STRIKE

Miners' Federation Stands Pat for National Pool and National Regulation of Wages—In Meantime Coal Districts Are in Grip of Acute Distress—Children Saved from Starving by Meals Obtained at Schools.

A despatch from London says:—A conference between representatives of the mine owners and of the Miners' Federation was held in London on Thursday night at which an attempt was made to get a clearer understanding as to the questions that divide them. It cannot be said that any definite advance was made. The new offer of the owners was declared not to be sufficiently clear to enable the federation to place it before the districts.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation met on Thursday and decided to make no recommendation to the full delegates' meeting. This is generally interpreted as meaning that there is little hope of the miners accepting any compromise that the employers are likely to offer.

The leaders have been spending the past few days in the country among the miners themselves, and it is evident that they have not found any marked change of attitude. The men are still demanding a national pool and national regulation of wages, and discussions about various other methods of correcting inequalities of earnings have had no effect on the miners' position.

There can be no doubt that the failure of the railroad and transport workers to come to their aid has had a good deal to do with the hardening of feeling found in mining localities. Meanwhile, each day numbers of industries are feeling the blight as the coal shortage grows.

German coal was on offer on Thursday at the Swansea dock for half the price of the best Welsh coal, but a

movement developed among the transport workers to refuse to handle American, Belgian or German coal shipments.

In many districts there is no coal left for domestic consumption, and no coal is being delivered to any house where a gas cooker is installed. In some districts only 28 pounds of coal is being distributed to each household per week.

Distress in the mining areas is becoming acute. Hundreds of miners and their wives in the Durham district are waiting daily for the relief granted by the local municipal authorities in necessitous cases. Queues of unmarried miners at Caerphilly, near Cardiff, who sought parish relief, were refused. Funds have been started in many towns to save miners' children from hardship.

Preliminary suggestions for relief of distress sent by a special committee of the Board of Trade to large towns include utilization of national kitchens and canteens with feeding centres for school children. It is also suggested that families should combine in the cooking of their meals.

In many instances the strike pay of miners is exhausted, and to provide for barest necessities of life loans and paper credit are being increasingly resorted to.

Great distress is reported from South Wales, where women are pawning wedding rings for food. In some houses the bed is the only piece of furniture left. In some districts many thousands of children would starve if they were not fed in the schools.



HE CAN'T MAKE IT.

REFUSE TO COLLECT ALLIES' CUSTOMS LEVY

German Officials Will Not Work for the Entente.

A despatch from Mayence, Germany, says:—The Interallied Rhineland Commission is meeting difficulties in the application of the new customs regime on the eastern frontier of the occupied territories, which became effective Wednesday, as a large percentage of the German customs officers have refused to work, while others are opposing passing resistance.

Refusals to work for the allies were particularly in the region of Ludwigshafen and Dusseldorf. The Commission is prepared to take energetic measures to put the Germans to work, the nature of which, however, has not been disclosed. In the region of Dusseldorf, allied officials say, the first day of the regime came into effect the frontier customs posts actually were swamped with parcels which, the officials declare, had evidently been saved for many days in order to embarrass the allies. It is learned that traffic between the occupied territories and Germany proper is ten times more in volume than that on the western frontier of the German Republic, between Belgium, France and the occupied territories. In the region of Mayence and Worms freight trains have suffered considerable delay owing to the defection of the German customs officers.

An official note issued in Berlin by the Ministry of the Interior reached the occupational zone on Friday. In the note the German Government says it cannot bring pressure to bear on the functionaries to force them to work under the new regime, but that if any choose to do so it will not be held against them.

IRISH RAILWAY COMPELLED TO CLOSE

Because of Repeated Holdups Along the Line.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A former soldier, John Reilly, was taken from his home by Sinn Feiners on Thursday night and shot dead on the road at Ballycar.

One civilian was killed and another wounded when the party of which they were members was discovered by a military patrol in the act of destroying a bridge on the Charleville Road, County Cork, on Thursday. The military suffered no casualties.

The Burtonport Railway has been closed because of repeated train holdups along the line. During the course of Wednesday night every station of the road was raided and all goods found were carried away or burned.

An attempt was made Wednesday night to burn the residence of the Most Rev. M. Fogarty, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Ennis. The front of the house was well ablaze when the fire was discovered and extinguished. A petrol-soaked cloth lay near the front door. Five men were seen fleeing. Two of them were arrested. A neighboring residence was burned to the ground shortly before the Bishop's house was set on fire.

Canada's mining industry has increased twelvefold in 30 years, from \$14,000,000 to \$173,000,000.

100,000 Troops For Ruhr Valley

German Officials Will Not Work for the Entente.

A despatch from Paris says:—One hundred thousand French troops, in addition to those now on the Rhine, are provided for in the plan elaborated by the mixed Military and Civil Commission, according to La Liberté.

There now are 80,000 French troops in the occupied territory, the average cost for the maintenance of which is 44,000,000 francs monthly.

La Liberté adds that the plan calls for the occupation of two-thirds of the Ruhr industrial valley, and also Elberfeld and Barmen, in Westphalia.

NO CHANGE IN IRISH SITUATION

Sinn Feiners Continue Attacks on Civilians and Crown Forces.

A despatch from Dublin says:—For the first time in the history of the troubles in Ireland, Sinn Feiners have murdered a man in the presence of a priest who was summoned to administer the last rites. He was John Reilly, the former soldier who was taken from his home at Ballycar by armed men Wednesday night and shot to death.

The priest was called after Reilly had been severely wounded. With the arrival of the priest the raiders poured pistol shots into Reilly, killing him. A label was pinned on the body, reading: "Executed by the Irish Republican Army. Getting them at last. Beware!"

Thomas Phelan, of Ballyragret, was shot dead on Friday by a body of military and police. He was running away after having refused to halt upon being challenged.

Other persons killed on Friday were John Harrison, a farmer, who was shot dead at Drumreilly, and Substant Constable Loughlin, who was shot at a Tralee public house.

An attempt was made Thursday night to blow up the railway bridge at Castletown. Much damage was done.

The weekly review of Irish conditions issued by the Government on Friday says there has been no change in the situation. It reports 29 attacks on Crown forces during the week, resulting in 30 casualties. Sinn Fein murders of civilians, it declares, were six in number, the victims including Sir Arthur Vicars, who was shot at his residence at Listowell, while the attempted murders are given as nine in number.

There were 50 raids on the mails and five raids on tax collectors, in which £16,000 was taken.

There were 60 arrests for outrages and political offences, adds the review, and 65 trials of civilians by court martial, resulting in 49 convictions. Persons to the number of 126 were interned, making the total under internment 2,679.

England and Wales together have 400 special schools for the blind, 6 for the deaf and 245 for otherwise defective children.

WILLING TO REBUILD RUINED WAR AREAS

Germany's Note to Britain Outlines Details of Plans.

A despatch from London says:—Germany has sent a note to the British Government reiterating her complete willingness to undertake the reconstruction of devastated France.

The note, which came from the German Foreign Office, was delivered by the German Embassy to the British Foreign Office on Friday evening, as follows:

"Germany is absolutely persuaded that it is unavoidably necessary for the purpose of restoring economic peace throughout the world that the territories devastated through the war should be reconstructed and restored. Until this is done there will be danger that feelings of hate will continue to exist among the nations concerned.

"Germany therefore declares herself once more to be entirely willing to co-operate in this reconstruction with all the means and strength at her disposal and to take into account in regard thereto, in every individual case, each wish of the power concerned as far as is possible."

The note proceeds to enumerate in great detail the possibilities of reconstruction:

First, for Germany to take over specified localities, either as a State undertaking or by directing and settling a national colonizing and settlement association.

Second, to undertake the work of clearing, afforestation, building and repairing brickworks and works for the production of chalk, plaster, cement and other necessities and the delivery of the necessary machinery and the building materials from Germany.

Third, to arrange that all such machinery and materials shall emanate from Germany, and, fourth, to start immediately plans to build at least twenty-five thousand wooden houses in the devastated districts before the cold season begins.

Other clauses of the note specify the execution of deep and shallow excavations of all kinds, according to the plans and under the control of the French authorities or otherwise, according to the wishes of the allied Governments.

The German Government expresses willingness to help in any way possible to take over the cost in paper marks, the amount to be reckoned against the reparations account, and generally to co-operate in every possible manner.

The note is signed by Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister. It requests the allied Governments to initiate at the earliest possible moment the necessary discussions of details.

HARDING REFUSES TO FIX INDEMNITY

German Mediation Appeal Turned Down by United States.

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government refused on Thursday an urgent request of the German Government that President Harding mediate the question of reparations between Germany and the allies and fix the sum Germany is to pay.

The United States agreed, however, that if the German Government would formulate promptly such proposals regarding reparations "as would present a proper basis for discussion," it would "consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied Governments in a manner acceptable to them, in order that negotiations may be resumed speedily."

Germany's appeal, signed by Chancellor Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Simons, was directed to President Harding, and was transmitted through United States Commissioner Dreesel at Berlin. It was answered by Secretary Hughes after a conference with the President at the White House.

Many campers and hunters add greatly to the danger of forest fires by their carelessness. They are not asked to curtail their enjoyment of the forest, but just to exercise that care which they always use when handling fire about their own premises.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.77; No. 2 Northern, \$1.71; No. 3 Northern, \$1.66; No. 4 wheat, \$1.49.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 45½¢; No. 3 CW, 39½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 39½¢; No. 1 feed, 37½¢; No. 2 feed, 36½¢.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75½¢; No. 4 CW, 64½¢; rejected, 51½¢; feed, 51¢.

All of the above C.I.F. bay ports. American corn—67¢; nominal, C.I.F. bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 41 to 43¢.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Barley—Malt, 62 to 67¢, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35, nominal, according to freights outside.

Man. flour—First patent, \$10.70; second patent, \$10.20, bulk seaboard.

Ontario flour—\$7, bulk seaboard. Millfeed—Delivered. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$33; shorts, per ton, \$35; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$26. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12 to \$12.50.

Cheese—New, large, 29 to 30¢; twins, 29½ to 30½¢; triplets, 30¼ to 31¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 33½ to 34½¢; triplets, 34¼ to 35¢; new Stilton, 35¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49¢; creamery, No. 1, 56 to 58¢; fresh, 60 to 61¢.

Margarine—28 to 30¢. Eggs—New laid, 35¢; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 38¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8¢; Lima, Madagascar, 10½¢; California Lima, 12½¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.50. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22¢.

Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 20 to 21¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 22 to 24¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 38¢; heavy, 31 to 32¢; cooked, 50 to 55¢; rolls, 31 to 32¢; cottage rolls, 33 to 34¢; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 50 to 52¢; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50¢; boneless, 49 to 53¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16½¢; tubs, 16¼ to 17¢; pails, 16½ to 17½¢; prints, 18 to 18½¢. Shortening, tierces, 11 to 11½¢; tubs, 11¼ to 12¢; pails, 12 to 12½¢; prints, 13¼ to 14¢.

Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$12 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$11 to \$12.50; sheep, \$6 to \$10.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 62¢; do, No. 3, 57 to 58¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10. Bran, \$31.25. Shorts, \$33.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.

Calves, \$4.50 to \$6. Sheep, \$6 to \$9. Choice ewes, up to \$10. Yearling lambs, \$10 to \$13; spring lambs, \$7 to \$12. Hogs, select, \$14; mixed lots, heavy hogs, \$13 to \$13.50; feeders, \$1 or more above selects.

Coal Shipped from France to English Coal Areas

A despatch from Paris says:—"Carrying coals to Newcastle," hitherto held as about the most futile thing on earth, has actually been accomplished by a firm of French exporters, who sent a direct shipment on Friday.

The coal was shipped not only to Newcastle but also to Cardiff, the centre of the South Wales coal fields, in response to an urgent demand by English industries that were suffering on account of the coal miners' strike in England.

Tree-Felling Machine.

A tree-felling machine invented in England consists of a saw that is a continuation of the piston rod of a steam cylinder, the steam being supplied through hose from a portable boiler.

White House in No Hurry for Peace

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding's attitude as reflected at the White House is that there is no haste about the adoption of the resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and Austria.

Chairman Porter, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who discussed it with the President, said he had not decided when it would be introduced or in what way, if any, it would differ from the Knox resolution.

Mr. Porter made it clear he did not believe there is any rush about the resolution.

SEEDING IN WEST WELL ADVANCED

Weather Reported Generally Fair and Progress Rapid.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—During the past week weather over the whole of the three Western Provinces has been generally fine, clear skies and high temperatures ruling through the day. During the latter part of the period very little frost has been experienced, and farmers in the districts where seeding has commenced have encountered little delay.

Reports of farmers busy on the land have become increasingly more numerous from all three provinces, and already quite a large acreage of wheat is reported seeded.

It is in Southern Alberta where the most progress has been made. Reports from Grande Prairies, in the Peace River country, are also to the effect that work is proceeding rapidly, and the first report of oat seeding comes from this point.

No reports of decreased acreage have come from any part of the West, but several in Alberta expect an increase on account of the excellent state of the soil and lowered costs of production.

Traffic in Rhineland Blocked by Levy

A despatch from Berlin says:—Widespread congestion in freight and passenger traffic is reported from points in the occupied Rhineland zone as a result of the inauguration of the customs control in connection with the newly-imposed penalties on Germany.



Viscount Finlay
The noted British jurist, who will preside at cattle embargo inquiry, in which Canada is intensely interested.

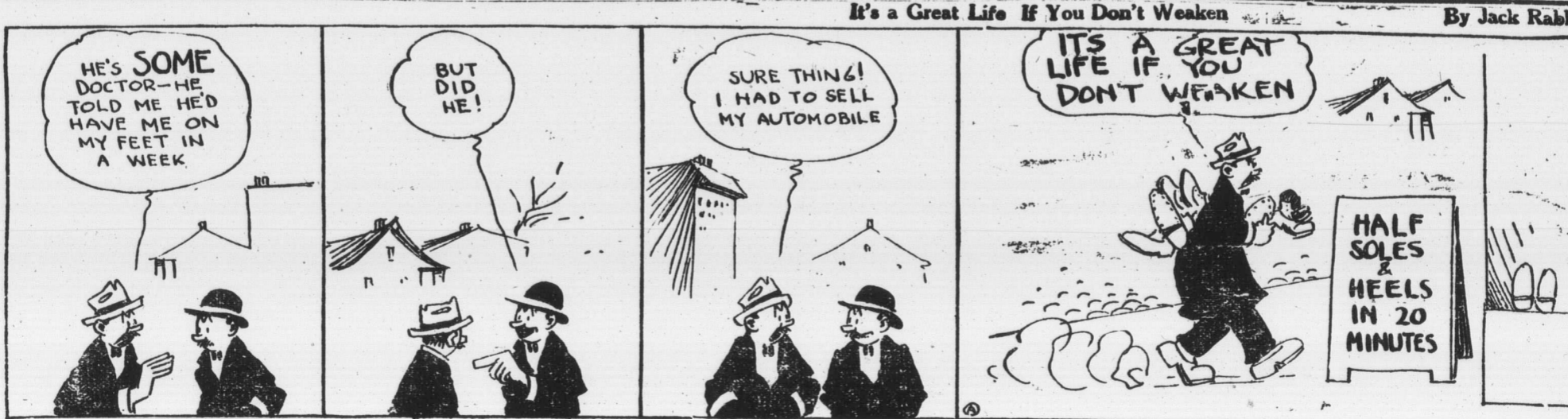
CANADA TAKES AN ADVANCE STEP

In Instituting System of Preventive Medical Examination for Immigrants.

A despatch from London says:—Canada has taken a step in advance of other countries by the institution of a system of preventive medical examination of immigrants at continental ports. Dr. Jeffs, of the Dominion Department of Public Health, has arrived here and is working in conjunction with the Immigration Department and other European ports from which new citizens sail for the Dominion.

Prospective immigrants are looked over and the steamship companies are advised if they are unlikely to pass the examination at the port of arrival in Canada. The Dominion has no legal right of rejection of immigrants in any European port, but if the steamship companies disregard the Department official's advice, they are liable to a fine in case an unfit immigrant has to be refused entry, in addition to having to provide transportation back to the port of embarkation.

In instituting this new system, the Dominion Government is in advance of the United States; the only action taken by that country along this line being the establishing of de-lousing stations at European ports for immigrants embarking for the Republic.



It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken By Jack Rabbit

The Queerest of Creatures

In that part of Africa that was the seat of the war between the British and the Boers there are many ostrich farms. It was at the time of the Boer War a thinly settled country, for the most part bare and comparatively unproductive. As the ostrich farmers often left their flocks to subsist on whatever they could pick up, and as an ostrich will pick up anything that is not too large for it to swallow, the advent of the British and Boer forces, with the chance that it gave at the leavings of the camps, was a great boon to the ostriches.

At Belmont a flock of ostriches came roaming into the British camp. The Canadians had never before seen these birds on their native heath. They were tame, and much on the lookout for rations. The Canadians had heard of the "digestion of an ostrich," and were resolved to test it.

One of the men threw the foremost ostrich a bar of soap. The ostrich swallowed it, and looked for more. Another man tossed out a matchbox. The ostrich swallowed that, and looked pleased. An empty jam can followed, and the bird ate that.

"I wonder if he would eat cartridges," said an Irish member of the regiment.

No one ventured to violate regulations or waste ammunition by trying the experiment, but suddenly an out-

cry was raised among the soldiers near. While the attention of the men had been centred on the bird that was swallowing matchboxes, soap and jam cans, another hungry bird had entered a tent and was actually engaged in eating brass-headed cartridges out of the bandoleers!

All the ostriches had particularly long and naked necks. The soldier-wanderers from the Dominion noticed that any bulky object which an ostrich swallowed went down his throat so near to the skin that its descent could be plainly seen all the way.

So the soldiers stood in a group, throwing bits of all kinds of refuse to a particularly long-necked ostrich. He swallowed one bit after another with lightning speed and then stood up straight, while the soldiers laughed till they could hardly breathe to see the objects chase one another down four feet of neck.

As the ostriches helped themselves to many useful and needed articles as well as to the refuse of the camp, it soon became necessary to refuse them admission to the camp. But before they were banished an untoward accident—for the ostriches only—deprived two of the big birds of life. They were cut up and eaten by the Canadians, who found them very good, the flesh resembling beef both in appearance and taste.

Golden Blooms of the Scilly Isles.

There is trouble in the Scillies. The exquisite Soleil D'Or, most lovely of the daffodil blooms, is threatened with extinction. A disease has seized upon the bulbs, and they are withering away.

Yet even if this particularly beautiful daffodil does become extinct, Scillonians will not be ruined. There are other daffodils; there are narcissi and many sorts of bulbs to fall back upon. During the war the Scillies flourished as never before. The war cut off the importation of French flowers, and prices went up accordingly. During these years the growers of Scilly were sending nearly seven hundred tons of flowers to England each spring.

Daffodils are native to the Scilly Islands, but they were not thought of as a paying crop until, less than thirty years ago, the late Mr. Augustus Smith took it into his head that there might be money in them, and sent a box of the flowers to Covent Garden Market.

At that time the main crop of the Scillies was—like that of the Channel Islands—potatoes. But potatoes were not bringing much money, and there was distress in the islands.

Once the farmers did turn their attention to daffodils, the tide soon turned, and by the beginning of the present century one quarter of the whole area of the island of St. Mary was given up to the cultivation of these flowers. How well they pay may be judged from the fact that one man, with less than a third of an acre, has averaged sixty pounds a year profit from his daffodils.

The white narcissus, which blooms earlier than the daffodil, is said to be the most paying of all the flowers grown upon the island—better even than the daffodil.

Of late years the arum-lily has been planted in large quantities in the islands, and pays well. Spanish iris, lily, and gladioli are also found to be profitable.

In the years just before the war the average profits from flower-growing in the Scillies were \$200,000 a year, and during the war they were much higher. Seeing that the whole population is only about two thousand, it is no wonder the islands are prosperous.

The first official census taken in Canada was in 1665, when the population was only 3,251. The first after Confederation was in 1871 and every ten-year period since. A new one will be taken in 1921, requiring 1,600 workers.

Going Below for Heat

The great problem of mankind's future seems to be that of fuel supply. What is going to become of our civilization when oil and coal are no longer economically available?

Sir Charles Parsons, the famous British engineer and inventor of the steam turbine for ships, contends that it is practicable to derive unlimited energy from the bowels of the planet by digging for it.

He proposes that a hole twelve miles deep be sunk into the earth, to tap the furnace that is down below. According to his reckoning, the operation would take thirty years and would cost about \$25,000,000.

One advantage of this scheme would be that the heat could be located wherever it might seem most desirable; that is, at or near a great industrial centre, where the energy would be available for running the machinery of factories and the heating and lighting of cities. In discussing this idea, the Popular Science Monthly calls attention to the fact that, on an average, temperature rises one degree for every sixty feet of descent through the crust of the earth. It is thought that probably the rise is uniform for a vertical distance of fifty miles, but at greater depths remains constant at something like 2,320 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Smallest Republic.

The Republic of San Marino, tucked away in the hills of north-eastern Italy, has an area of thirty-eight square miles and a population of not quite 11,000. The capital city of San Marino is perched on the mountain-top, and is approached by only one steep, almost precipitous road.

For sixteen centuries San Marino has maintained its independence, although Italy entirely surrounds it.

The story of the founding of the republic goes back to the fourth century, when two stone-cutters—Marino and Leo—crossed the Adriatic from Dalmatia, in order that they might bring help to the enslaved Christians whom a pagan emperor was employing to build the walls of Rimini.

When the walls of Rimini were finished the two retired to the tops of the neighboring peaks, taking with them a little band of followers, and there they found sufficient to satisfy their frugal wants, and practised their religion in peace. Each built a little church, and the fame of the two communities, ever ready to welcome the tired and oppressed, spread so that a wealthy Roman matron, the owner of the mountain on which Marino had set up his little colony, when she embraced Christianity, gave it to Marino.

When he died Marino left injunction to his followers to regard ever as the two great essentials of life, peace and liberty, an injunction they have obeyed even to the present day.

Though, officially, San Marino was neutral, she was represented in the Italian Army by eleven of her sons, and the little people maintained a finely-equipped hospital at the Italian front, replacing with gallant enthusiasm the one that was wiped out in 1917.

No Horse Could Call Him "Scab." A prosperous grocer in a certain seaside town recently engaged a new errand boy for the holiday rush. As trade was brisk, the boy had to deliver a great many parcels in different parts of the town.

"Well, George, how did you get on on Saturday?" asked the grocer on Monday morning.

"Oh, fine," replied the boy; "but I'll be leavin' at the end of the week."

"Why, what's up now?" asked his master. "Are the wages not high enough?"

"I'm not finding any fault with the pay," replied the boy; "but the fact is, I'm doing a horse out of a job."

Four churches at least in the City of London occupy sites which have been valued at more than half a million each.

and the worst is yet to come



Earth Becoming Too Full of People

This is a small world and is getting very full of people.

The population of the globe is at present about seventeen hundred millions, and it is increasing at the rate of fourteen millions annually. The white race is increasing much faster than the yellow or black.

China's population, upward of three hundred million, is virtually stationary in point of numbers. The same may be said of the population of India, which approaches the four hundred million mark.

The reason why those populations show no tendency to increase is simply that they have reached the limit of available food supply. When the crops in a given year fall even slightly below the normal average, the result is widespread famine, bringing starvation to millions.

Before very long there will be a similar state of affairs in all habitable parts of the world. Already Europe is overpopulated, and her people are migrating to other continents.

Prof. E. M. East is quoted as saying that "if the rate of increase in the population of the United States during the nineteenth century shall continue, within the lifetime of grand-children of persons now living this country will contain more than a billion inhabitants."

It is a fact easily proved, however, that the United States is not capable of maintaining a population of more than half a billion. The controlling factor is water supply—water being the fundamental element upon which human subsistence and survival depend. If the United States had twice as much rainfall, properly distributed, her territory could support twice as many people.

In the meantime, while the human population of the globe is increasing more rapidly than ever before, the deserts on all continents are steadily spreading, the capacity of the planet to support life being thereby correspondingly reduced.

QUEEN MARY'S HOUSEKEEPER

A DAY IN HER LIFE IS HERE DESCRIBED.

Every Detail of Domestic Life in Buckingham Palace Receives Her Attention.

It is a quarter to ten in the morning, and the housekeeper at Buckingham Palace has entered her "office," one of the three apartments allotted to her sole use. On a writing-table are a number of papers and a memorandum tablet. On the latter are written some notes concerning the day's work. One of the notes reads, "The Queen at eleven o'clock." Another, "Interview Ella at ten."

The latter refers to the engaging of a new housemaid at the Palace. The girl's name has been on the waiting-list for the past four years. It was entered on the list when she was fifteen; she is the daughter of an employee on the Sandringham estate. It may be mentioned that all the servants in Royal employ are the sons or daughters of those who are, or have been, in Royal employ.

A girl seeking to enter Royal service usually has her name entered on the waiting-list when she is fifteen, and gets summoned to enter the Royal service, as a rule, when she is nineteen. Punctually at ten o'clock the girl enters the house-keeper's office.

Engaged on Probation. She came up from Sandringham the previous evening, and slept at the Palace. She is anxious to enter the Royal service at Buckingham Palace at once, and to escape the usual six months' training at Windsor Castle. She has already been well trained by her mother, and the housekeeper, after a short conversation, decides to allow her to begin her career in Royal service at the Palace.

"You must regard yourself," says the housekeeper, "as a probationer for three months, but I have not the least doubt that you will prove suitable for service here."

The housekeeper then gives her an order for one print dress and two black dresses, and half a dozen caps and aprons, enters her name in the housemaid staff-book, and the girl finds herself a probationer in the Royal service at a salary of \$175 per annum.

The girl takes her departure from the office, and the housekeeper gets busy with her account-books and the household account-sheets that have been sent up for her from the clerk of

the kitchens overnight. These account-sheets show details of all the expenditure for the past month on food supplies and household commodities—such as soap, candles, dusters, etc.

The Queen is to go into the accounts this morning. The housekeeper rises as the Queen enters, shakes hands with her, bidding her a smiling "good-morning." The housekeeper has been in the Royal employ for over twenty years, and stands in the highest regard of both the King and Queen.

The Queen then takes a seat at the writing-table, and begins her monthly scrutiny of the accounts, conducted as carefully as they would be by any professional accountant, her Majesty, since the outbreak of war, has kept the household expenditure from rising more than eighty per cent. on the pre-war expenditure.

The economies effected include the reduction of the pre-war dinner menus consisting usually of fourteen courses, to ones never exceeding five courses. Draconic economies in other directions were also made by the Queen, until all unnecessary expenditure had been entirely eliminated.

After an hour's examination of the accounts, her Majesty passes them without question. She remains talking to the housekeeper on various matters connected with the management of the household, and informs the housekeeper of a possible visit in the near future from a foreign royalty to Palace, and discusses the arrangements that will have to be made for the reception of the Royal guests.

The interview between the Queen and the housekeeper ends at twelve-thirty, and the latter then at once proceeds to make her morning inspection of various rooms that the housemaids have been engaged in doing up since nine o'clock; the inspection, made in company with the chief housemaid, who is responsible for seeing that the rooms are properly done, takes an hour.

The housekeeper gives the chief housemaid directions concerning alterations in the arrangement of some of the furniture in the King's writing-room and the Princess Mary's boudoir that his Majesty and the Princess desire to have made when the Court leaves London.

At half-past one the housekeeper returns to her room, presses an electric bell, and a few minutes later her dinner is brought in. At half-past two she is again at work. She has a big correspondence to attend to; among her letters is one from Princess Mary, stating that she would like to be present at the next tea given by the housekeeper to some of the maidservants.

Leisure and Pleasure in the Evening. These teas are regular fixtures, and

By-Products of Big Sawmills

Less than 50 per cent. of the tree reaches the final consumer of wood. Most of the loss is at the sawmill, and is unavoidable, being incident to various steps in the process of converting logs into lumber.

There is a great waste also in small stuff that is thrown away because there is no ready market for it. Wood is getting mighty precious nowadays, and, to minimize loss of his kind, the United States Forest Service has organized a "wood waste exchange," through which users of what would otherwise be discarded refuse are put into touch with concerns that are able and glad to sell it.

A manufacturer of school furniture in Michigan was formerly accustomed to burn 1000 board feet of sugar maple daily as firewood. Now he disposes of it to a maker of scrubbing brushes.

A company in Mississippi that makes rims for automobile wheels has large quantities of scrap hickory left over. It used to burn the stuff as fuel, but now it is sold to a tool-handle factory in Connecticut.

A manufacturer of beekeepers' supplies in Wisconsin, using basswood and white pine, now cuts its waste to small sizes for a toy maker in Massachusetts.

A wagon plant in Massachusetts sells its waste beech, birch and maple to a manufacturer of stepladders, cut to size and ready for use.

A manufacturer of bathroom cabinets and other plumbers' woodwork in New York is able to get his material cheaply in specified sizes from

a sawmill which formerly threw it away as scrap. A clockmaker in Rhode Island has adopted profitably the same idea.

An Arkansas concern engaged in the production of oak flooring used to throw away immense quantities of sawdust. Now it sells forty tons a month of the stuff to a manufacturer of artificial wood flooring.

Sawdust is no longer properly a waste product. A Philadelphia firm requires twenty-four tons of it per month for making fuel briquettes. Fine sawdust of white pine, called "wood flour," is used in the manufacture of linoleum, and also as "dope" for dynamite.

A big woodworking establishment in New York sells its waste white oak and sugar maple, cut to suitable size, to a concern that makes furniture knobs.

Wood that formerly went to waste is now the main reliance for the manufacture of a vast number of small articles which used to be cut from whole lumber—such, for instance, as toys, dolls, dumb-bells, lemon squeezers, shoe lasts, wooden spoons and wooden shoes. More than 75,000 pairs of wooden shoes are made annually in Michigan and Wisconsin from scrap stuff which the sawmills furnish.

These wooden shoes are worn mostly by Swedes and Germans. In the "muck country" of Michigan, where celery is grown, they are a favorite footwear among the farming population and likewise in the cranberry bogs of Wisconsin. Iron workers, obliged to stand on hot floors, wear wooden shoes.

take place twice a month. The housekeeper sends a note to the Princess, thanking her for her letter, and informing her of the date of the next tea.

There are a number of letters from different tradespeople to be attended to, and the housekeeper is kept busy answering them—until four o'clock. Then comes tea, and from five o'clock to six the housekeeper has interviews with those of the maidservants who may desire to see her on any special matter, such as a request for an extra day "off," or permission to stay out beyond tea o'clock to go to a theatre or some entertainment.

From six to eight o'clock the housekeeper is free to attend to her private affairs, and then comes supper. Tonight the housekeeper is to be the guest of the maidservants in the servants' hall, and she changes into semi-evening dress. Supper begins at a quarter past eight, and about half-past nine she takes leave of her hostesses in the servants' hall.

From half-past nine to ten the housekeeper is busy settling details for the next day's work, and at ten she retires for the night after a well-filled day.

An Exchange of Talents. It was a most successful little dinner party, and Daubert felt very gratified that it was in his honor. All these celebrated people had been gathered together to meet him. It was most kind of his hostess, for really he was only a humble—a very humble, he hoped—artist.

Benevolently he smiled round at the gathering. For a moment he imagined that the famous politician opposite scowled when their gaze met. But it could not have been at him. No; the soup was a little burnt; it was undoubtedly that.

Another most distracting thing was the fact that the hostess' little son stared constantly and persistently at him throughout the whole meal.

After dinner he managed to get the little man apart, and he asked kindly: "You gazed at me all through dinner, and I feel flattered. Would you like me to draw something for you in your autograph-book?"

"No, sir," answered the youngster. "But mother said that you had a receding chin. Won't you do it for me just once? And then I'll show you how I can wiggle my ears!"

Yellow is said to have a very beneficial effect upon health.

25,000 Boys Recruited to Reforest a State.

The state of Louisiana has called upon its boys to replant 4,000,000 of the 12,000,000 acres which have been denuded of forests, says an American writer. Reforestation clubs have been established by the state department of conservation and, by the end of 1921, it is expected that 25,000 boys will be enrolled.

The call is being sent to farmers' sons, though all boys between the ages of 10 and 18 years are invited to join. A large lumbering corporation of the state has offered prizes totaling \$500 annually.

It is through the "woodlot," the vacant corner, the bit of uncultivated deforested land on the farm, and the farm boy's familiarity with it, that the state hopes to lay the foundation for the restoration of Louisiana's forests. The state has placed a forester, who formerly was connected with the public schools, and thus familiar with the American boy, and methods of teaching him, in charge of this reforestation plan, and has issued 5,000 copies of a bulletin describing in simple language the trees best adapted to the lands in various sections of the state; how to tell the age of standing trees, how to plant, care for, and protect natural forests, as well as how to dispose of the products of these forests with the best financial result.

Longest Commercial Flight in Canada.

The longest commercial passenger flight in Canada was accomplished a few weeks ago, when an airplane with pilot, passenger, and mechanic, flew from Winnipeg, Man., to The Pas, Sask., a distance of 487 miles. The flying time for the trip was six hours twelve minutes.

The long flight was made without previous arrangements having been made for landing grounds, gasoline, etc. The landing at Hudson Bay Junction had to be made in a "muskeg," or swamp, there being no other place, and great difficulty was experienced in "taking off." This is the first machine to fly north of 53 deg. latitude in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario.

On its arrival at The Pas, tremendous excitement ensued, and Indians from afar came by the score to view the "Thunder Bird," as one old Cree appropriately named the machine.

Do You Follow Your Intuition?

"If I had only followed my first impression; if I had only listened to my intuition, instead of arguing myself into doing something else, I might have gotten somewhere," said a man recently in telling of some of the unfortunate results of acting contrary to his inner convictions or intuitions.

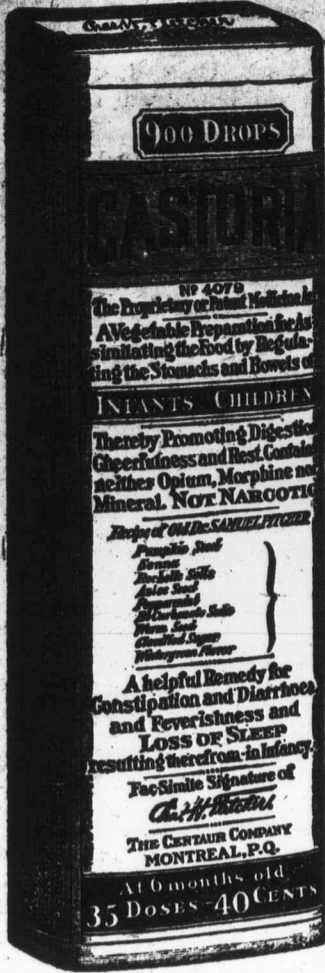
How often we hear similar expressions from men who have failed to listen to the inner voice that said to them: "If I only had done as I first thought of doing!" Or, "If I had only listened to my wife! She told me not to have anything to do with that man; that he had a yellow streak in him; that he wasn't straight, and would turn out badly."

That inner something, which whispers a protest or a warning, tells us to do this or not to do that, is something infinitely higher and finer than any reasoning power we know of. Our inner promptings are more trustworthy than our reasoning faculties, which often bring us to unfortunate conclusions. The voice that speaks to us, what we call intuition, is a sort of spiritual sense, which doesn't stop to reason but almost flies to a decision. It says a man is all right or he isn't all right. If he isn't all right the intuitive person feels it, senses it, because intuition pierces all masks, all pretenses, goes behind all effort to

camouflage, to put up a good front. It's a good impression or a bad impression. It gives you the true, the correct answer to your question without going through the reasoning process.

This is where women have a tremendous advantage over men. They have a much stronger intuition, or spiritual sense, which does not stop to reason, but flies straight to its mark. Men trust more to their reason, and are far oftener mistaken in their estimate of people than women. Several times I have taken people to my home, men I have thought of allying myself with in different ways, to see what my wife thought of them, and when she told me to have nothing to do with this or with that, that it would turn out badly, and I have acted against her intuition I made a mistake every time.

Emerson says, "I believe in the still small voice, and that voice is the Christ within me." It doesn't matter what we call it—sixth sense, spiritual sense, instinct, or what not—but the inner prompting is the Christ, the divinity, the God in us. If we lived as much as possible in the consciousness of God in our daily lives in all our affairs, the inner voice would become an inferring guide, which we could follow implicitly.—O. S. Mardian.



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GROWING SMALL FRUITS

Practical Hints for Both Farmers
and Townsfolk.

**Currants and Raspberries Worth
While Raising — Strawberries
Yield Generously Where Properly
Cared For—Systems of Planting
Described.**

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

As the small fruits are to remain
in the garden for a longer period of
time than the vegetable crops it is
better, as a matter of convenience,
to place them on one side of the gar-
den where they will be least inter-
fered with and where they will not
hinder the ploughing for the other
crops.

The best time to set out nearly all
kinds of fruit, in this province, is
early in May, the date depending up-
on the soil and weather conditions.
Currants and gooseberries are excep-
tions to this rule, it being generally
best to plant them in September, as
they begin growth very early in
spring.

Currants.

Red and black currants are native
and grow over a wide range of terri-
tory in Canada. They are planted
four to six feet apart, as the bushes
take up considerable space after
three or four years. Plant in the
autumn. The currant roots are near
the surface, hence if the soil is hot
and dry the crop will suffer. A rich,
well-drained, clay loam is best, al-
though they do well in most soils. A
good dressing of manure before
planting, well worked into the soil,
will make conditions better. There
is little danger of giving the currant
too much fertilizer. Keep from six to
eight main branches each season and
a few others coming on to take their
places. A good rule is not to have
any branches more than three years
of age, as younger wood gives strong-
er growth and better fruit. In good
soil the bushes should bear from six
to ten crops before removal and be-
fore new ones take their place. In a
favorable season, when in full bear-
ing, they should yield from four to
ten pounds per bush.

Raspberries.

Red raspberries are generally
planted in rows six feet apart and
two feet in the row. The numerous
shoots or suckers which spring up
from the roots soon make the space
between the rows narrow, so with
rows a few feet apart a considerable
number of canes must be cut out to
permit of cultivation. These suckers
may be dug and set out in new rows.
A cool, loamy soil, well drained, yet
capable of holding much moisture, is
best. As moisture is a very important
factor in producing a good crop, and
is often lacking during the fruiting
period, frequent shallow cultivations
should be given to keep the soil in
moist condition and also keep down
the weeds. After a cane bears fruit it
is of no more use, and so may be cut
out immediately. Of the other canes,
take out the weak ones and leave
about six good canes to bear the fruit
for the next season. Cut them back
late in the fall after growth ceases,
or early in the spring, to two or two
and a half feet in height. The best
varieties are Cuthbert and Herbert.

Strawberries.

The strawberry is a very hardy
plant and will grow on a variety of
soils. A sandy loam produces the ear-
liest crop, while a clay loam produces
the largest crop and a better quality
berry. Probably the best system of
planting in the garden is to set the
plants 18 inches apart in the rows,
which should be from 3-4 feet apart,
and allow the runners to extend in all
directions to form a matted row.
This method will give the greatest
quantity of berries; while, if they
were planted closer and all the run-
ners cut off, a larger plant and larger
berries could be produced, but would
take considerable time and care.
Spring planting in May gives the best
results. Strawberries will not thrive
where water stands on the surface
in either summer or winter. It may
be possible to obtain plants from a
plantation near-by; if not, order early
from a reliable nurseryman. When
digging take the healthiest runner
plants and see that all large leaves
and flower buds are removed before
planting. More than one variety
should be planted, because many var-
ieties are imperfect, that is, contain
pistil parts only, while some, when
the pistil and stamens are in one
flower, are perfect. The imperfect
varieties must have pollen from the
perfect flower in order to set fruit.
Generally the best results are obtain-
ed where just one crop is taken; that
is, at the end of the second season
from planting, plough them under,
and reset a new lot each year. Most
plantations are allowed to run longer
—three or four seasons. In the fall,
after the plants have frozen, they
should be covered with straw, hay,
or what is still better, spruce or fir
boughs. This prevents alternate freez-
ing and thawing. In the spring, after
the danger from frost is past, the hay
or straw is drawn off the plants and
placed between the rows to serve as
a mulch to conserve moisture, keep
the berries clean and make picking
easier. In small gardens plants may
be set twelve inches apart in the
row. No runners are allowed to form
on the plants. This is what is called
the "Hill" system and gives very fine
quality berries. Only varieties with
perfect flowers should be used. The
only objection to this method of
strawberry growing is the amount of
labor required to pull off the runners.
—A. H. MacLennan, Vegetable Spec-
ialist, Toronto.

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Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

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G. M.: I would like to know about growing alfalfa. The land is sandy and dry, slopes to the south. Should I seed alfalfa in the spring with bats, or would a fall seeding be better? Should I use lime and manure, or both? What kind of alfalfa seed should I use?

Answer: In Ontario, speaking generally, it is wisest to practice spring seeding of alfalfa. Two hundred miles south climatic conditions are such that there is sufficient length of growing season before the heavy frosts set in for the young alfalfa to make rooting. I would advise seeding with barley, wheat or oats and my preference for next year's crop would be in the order named.

After the ground is plowed, broadcast lime at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre, working this in with disk and harrow. An application of manure is very good practice at such a time. When you are sowing the alfalfa seed, apply about 250 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 2 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. potash. If you have a fertilizer sowing drill this will give the fertilizer the best application, if not, sow the fertilizer broadcast as you did the lime and work it in by harrowing thoroughly. This harrowing can serve to cover the grain and alfalfa seed too.

R. H.: I have five acres of alfalfa seed that is getting too thin to leave for hay any longer. Did not get this fall-plowed and would like to know if it would do to plow this spring and to plant to potatoes? It is high, sandy loam. Would you advise plowing early, or wait until alfalfa got three or four inches high? I want to cultivate one year and reseed to alfalfa. I also have some new ground of high sandy loam, which has been pastured for years, that I would like your advice as to putting to peas or beans.

Answer: It would be all right to spring-plow your land for potato growing. I would advise plowing as early as the land will work, especially since it is a sandy loam type. In growing potatoes I would advise you to apply 500 lbs. fertilizer to the acre; use a brand analyzing about 4-8-4. For the peas and bean land; after spring plowing, work the soil down into a smooth seed-bed, following the plowing immediately with about 1,000 lbs. of limestone per acre, this will be worked in as you disk and harrow the field. Just before the beans and peas are sown, broadcast about 200 lbs. per acre of fertilizer analyzing 3-8-3.



Garden People.

The walks are swept, the carpets laid in gray and brown; the beds are made.

Our garden soon will ready be for entertaining company:

Pete Parsnip, slim, and Bobby Bean, And little Tillie Turnip-green;

Good Ollie Onion, sometimes tearful, And Tom Tomato, bright and cheerful.

Kate Cabbage, with a curly head, And Polly Pepper, dressed in red;

Rob Radish, too, whose stay is brief; And sweet Letitia Lettuce-leaf;

Then Ruby Rhubarb, pink and flat, And Susie Squash, in ruffled hat.

Round Peggy Pumpkin, hiding pies From Pat Potatoe's Irish eyes;

And little rosy Bessie Beet, With all the sugar she can eat.

They will not toil, but day by day We'll work for them in earnest way!

Work this thoroughly into the soil by careful harrowing.

W. W.: How much does grain in corn silage depreciate in feeding value from time it is put in silo to the time it is fed? Corn dented and glazed when cut. How does field corn compare with regular ensilage corn in feeding value, for putting in silo?

Answer: Actual analyses of corn silage show that ensilage is higher in feeding value than is an equal weight of green corn just cut. Provided that the corn is past the glazing stage when it is put in the silo, I see no reason why deterioration should take place in the silo. As a matter of fact, the ensiling of corn is carried on precisely to prevent deterioration. I do know from actual investigations and from records of actual tests, that ensilage corn which has a considerable per cent. of fairly well ripened grain on it, makes materially better feed than the same weight of corn without ears. There is little difference in the feeding value of various types of corn provided that you pick a variety of corn that will approach maturity at the time it has to be cut for ensilage. This can be greatly assisted by applying fertilizer high in phosphoric acid to your corn field. This additional plantfood will hasten the ripening of corn from a week to 10 days.

K. S. F.: I have about three acres of land where the muck has been burned off, which I sowed to sugar beets last spring, but they didn't come up. Later I sowed it to millet and it didn't come. Could you tell me the cause, and what to do for this piece of ground?

Answer: There are probably two reasons why your crops of sugar beets and millet did not grow on the muck soil that had been burnt over. First, the burning left nothing but loose ash which did not pack thoroughly enough for water to rise through it. If such was the case there would not be sufficient moisture to produce germination of seed. Second, the burnt-over land would contain very little plantfood. The material which burned was the nitrogen carrier. There is very little phosphoric acid in muck soil and extremely little potash, therefore the ash that is left is poverty stricken as far as plantfood is concerned. About all you can do is to plow the soil deeply, bringing up a little of the subsoil. This, mixed with the surface soil, will in time give it body. You might apply 200 lbs. per acre of fertilizer high in phosphoric acid and potash. This will help.

Breed Draught Horses.

The future for the breeding of the right type of draught horses should be encouraging. There is a scarcity; there is an increasing demand,—but both of these statements refer to the right kind of horse, with size, quality, sound feet, and clean bones. The culls will never bring a fair price. There are too many of them now. In fact, the past depression in draught horse values has not been due to an over-supply of good horses, but rather to a surfeit of poor ones with the buyers not interested.

The cost to grow and maintain horses is on the decline, a fact that has its interest to both the farmer and the city horseman. To the breeder and stallion owner the coming season looks attractive; to the farmer, who has been wise enough to retain a few of his good mares, the way seems clear. We have all too few good horses, but our trouble in the past has been rather in our even greater lack of good mares. It will pay any farmer who has the facilities for horse-breeding, to consider the improvement of his mares, with a view to future markets. For the good draught horse has a certain future.

The bulk of the milking in New Zealand is now done with the machine.

Have You Money to Burn?

Have you money to burn? Neither have I. Do you like to take a fine new, crisp \$100 bill or a bright fresh \$500 Victory bond, set a match to it and watch it curl up in flame? Neither do I.

The fact remains, however, that Canadians are burning up money today, needlessly and recklessly. The loss from fire in Ontario alone, in 1919, was \$10,514,232, caused by a total of 9,396 fires. Eighty per cent of the fire loss is preventable. This means that Ontario people burned up money to the extent of \$2,311, needless and wastefully, each day in the year. An end can not be put to this tremendous waste too quickly.

Lightning has long been suspected of being the chief cause of fires upon the farm. This question of the financial loss to farmers by lightning is most important. Farm buildings are good targets for thunderbolts. Because of this fact, the house, barn, silo and all other structures should be grounded. Nor should the work stop here. Wire fences should be grounded. It is a well-known fact that horses and cattle frequently drift along with a storm until they come to some barrier. Often this is a wire fence, which becomes charged with electricity under certain storm conditions. If the fence in the open field is well grounded every ten rods, and at every corner in yards, a lightning stroke will be carried harmlessly into the ground.

Where grain is being threshed, the machinery should be grounded to prevent ignition of the dust from static electricity. This should also be equipped with a spark arrester. Lightning plays too many pranks, and singles out the farmer too conspicuously as a victim, for any of these precautions to be overlooked or ignored.

While lightning is the chief cause of farm fires, it is not the only one, by any means. After lightning come defective chimneys and flues, sparks on wooden roofs, and matches smoking, as the leading causes of fire. Spontaneous combustion is another deadly cause.

Should we continue to burn up our money on the farms, wastefully, shamefully, when of every dollar that we burn up eighty cents could be saved and put to work to increase production and life conveniences.

The menace of spontaneous combustion is fully as great on the farm as



Destroying Orchard Brush.

Undoubtedly much damage is done to orchards by the insect pests and fungous diseases that breed in brush piles. They also harbor rabbits which are a serious pest to young trees. Freshly cut orchard brush may leaf out and form a breeding place for the very diseases that careful spraying is necessary to prevent in the trees. Obviously it does not pay to spray brush piles so they must be destroyed.

This means that the best time to destroy them is as soon after being cut as possible. Of course, green wood does not burn easily but such piles can be burned by starting the right kind of fire. Do not try to build a little fire under the brush and expect it to spread. Such fires will soon flare up and die out and the time will be wasted. First build a good fire at the edge of the brush or the side from which the wind is coming. Feed the fire with sticks and dead orchard brush until a nice bed of coals is forming. Then the mass of green brush can be rolled over on the hot bed of coals and it can frequently be burned in a short time. It will not burn as readily as dry wood and it takes some time to produce the bed of coals as a starter. But it gets the brush out of the way in a short time and that is what is needed.

If brush is burned in an orchard on spots where a tree is missing the fires cannot be too large or other trees will be scorched. A long-handled fork is helpful in throwing in the rim of brush around the fire which does not burn. After a good bed of coals is obtained the brush from other heaps can be pulled by hand or hauled on a stoneboat and rolled over on the coals. If brush fires are located near dry grass they must be watched carefully. A broom and a pail of water are fine to beat out fires when they start in dry grass. The wet broom will hammer out small fires rather quickly. But when a grass fire gets a good start in the wind it is sometimes a dangerous proposition and such fires sometimes cause severe financial loss.

Europe Coming Back. That the nations of Europe are slowly getting back to normal conditions is pointed out by the department of agriculture in a statement showing that the United Kingdom is importing as much wheat as in pre-war times. Germany's population has been considerably decreased through loss of territory and war, nevertheless, it is now taking wheat at seventy-five per cent of the pre-war importations.

Holland and Belgium are taking fifty per cent of their former net requirements, and Poland which formerly raised 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, is now importing flour.

Many farmers feel the need of a water system, and realize its value, but think that it is too expensive. They are overlooking the fact that there is a successful and practical water system which is within the reach of every farmer. Ask your county representative.

Agriculture is, of all industrial pursuits, the richest in facts and the poorest in their comprehension. Facts are like grains of sand which are moved by the wind, but principles are these same grains cemented into rocks.

A man can be as wise as an owl about the way to raise crops and the way to sell them and get good money for them, and then make a downright fizzle, after all, of farming because he doesn't know how to make the most of his living.

Europe Coming Back. That the nations of Europe are slowly getting back to normal conditions is pointed out by the department of agriculture in a statement showing that the United Kingdom is importing as much wheat as in pre-war times. Germany's population has been considerably decreased through loss of territory and war, nevertheless, it is now taking wheat at seventy-five per cent of the pre-war importations.

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The Sunday School Lesson

MAY 1

Bible Teachings About Education. Deut. 6; 4-9; Proverbs 3: 13-18; St. Luke 2: 40-52. Golden Text—Prov. 4: 7.

Connecting Links.—The ideal human society will be intelligent, as well as industrious. It will value learning as it values labor. It will seek the healthy development and growth of the mind as well as of the body. It will recognize that physical health and industrial efficiency are promoted by education, and will seek the best means and instruments of education. The training of its young folk will be, together with the feeding and clothing of them, its chief concern.

But this training and education will be twofold, having regard for character as well as efficiency, and aiming at the making both of good workmen and good citizens. It will seek the highest perfection of both mind and soul, both head and heart. The fine art of living together requires not merely diligence and skill, and effectiveness in toil, but also goodwill and sympathy, and patience. We have fallen upon times in which society, both national and international, has become exceedingly complex, and the right ordering of it demands the highest wisdom. We have become familiar with all sorts of theories, some of them exceedingly crude or even fantastic, of reform and reconstruction, and have heard again and again the cry of red revolution. Our safety lies in education, and a broader and better education, and an education founded upon Christian faith and morals. In an educated Christian people lies our hope for the future.

Deut. 6: 4-9. Hear, O Israel. The book of Deuteronomy, in its present form, comes to us from the early part of the seventh century before Christ. It is a new edition, prepared by disciples of the great prophets, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah, of the ancient laws of Israel of which Moses was the founder. Its laws are on a very high level, and are accompanied by exhortations to obedience, based upon love to God and gratitude for all His great kindnesses to Israel. The book makes love the strong bond which binds Israel to Jehovah, and makes love, therefore, the ruling motive of conduct for all good Israelites. The section of the book included in chaps. 5 to 11 has as its text the ten commandments (5: 7-21), and contains a series of finely conceived and impressive exhortations to loving obedience, fidelity, and grateful remembrance of God's goodness.

The passage before us is held in high esteem by all good Jews, and is committed to memory and recited by them. They often carry out literally the commands of verses 8 and 9, writing the whole passage upon strips of parchment and upon door posts. We ourselves would do well to imitate them in learning it by heart (v. 6). The first declaration is that Jehovah, the God of Israel, is "One." For Israel He alone is God. The prophets taught that He was God of all nations, and Creator of the world, and that other so-called gods had no real existence.

The commandment, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God is declared by Jesus to be the first and great commandment of the law, and is joined by Him with Lev., 19: 18 and 34 (Matt. 22: 37-39). Thou shalt teach. This is first of all a command addressed to parents. They are to teach the laws of religion and good morals to their children. The reference is primarily to the ten commandments given in the preceding chapter, but it may very well include, in our application of it, all that the Bible teaches regarding our duty to God and to our fellow men. It is evident from such passages as 4: 9 and Exod. 12: 25-27 that the teaching was to include the history as well as the laws, and much of the history contained in the Old Testament books seems to have been written with this teaching purpose in view. The children were to be taught by story as well as by precept, instructed both in the history and in the law of their people. Through that instruction they

were to learn to know and love the God of their fathers. Moreover the teaching was to be not simply by lessons learned in school, but also by talk and conversation, in the house and by the way, both evening and morning.

Prov. 3: 13-18. Happy is the man that findeth wisdom. The first nine chapters of the book of Proverbs have been appropriately called the "Praise of Wisdom." The writer seems to have been a teacher of young men, for he frequently uses the term "My son" in addressing his pupils. Wisdom is to him the divine plan of the world. It is personified as God's architect or "master workman." It stands for the divine order in both nature and human life, for both God's work and God's will. A man's wisdom, therefore, is in seeking to know God's will and to do it. It lies in ordering his life according to God's plan, for thus, and thus only, can he live a true life. See, especially 1: 7; 3: 1-10; and 8.

Wisdom is here presented as the source of true happiness, as the source of true wealth, and the most precious of all treasures. Wisdom promotes health and long life, as well as prosperity, and is compared to the tree of life in the garden of Eden. Those who ate of that tree would live for ever, and so those who lay hold upon wisdom find life eternal.

One can understand from this how it is that the New Testament writers represented Christ as the perfect example of wisdom, and the source of wisdom to all who follow Him. In Christ they recognized one who perfectly did the will of God. In Him they saw perfect faith and perfect obedience, and they sought to be themselves led by His Spirit. Christ was "the power of God and the wisdom of God" (1 Cor. 1: 24), and in Him were "all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge hidden" (Col. 2: 3). A true education, therefore, will not leave Christ out. The knowledge of Christ, and of God in Christ, will be its crown and completion. Knowledge without the highest wisdom would be barren and unfruitful. St. Luke 2: 40-52. Luke's brief narrative of the childhood of Jesus culminates in verse 52, where He is presented as a healthy, well-trained and well-brought-up boy, advancing in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man, to a strong, intelligent, religious and social manhood.

Application. In a new country such as ours we have to guard against many dangers, and of these not the least menace is ignorance. An ignorant man is dangerous. It is in the dark, unwept and unwashed places that vermin breed and disease begins. Let in the light—open the windows—this is the remedy for the unhealthy room. We must maintain in our land an aggressive policy of Christian education; we must keep the newcomers from Southern Europe and from other countries where there is little education, well-informed. We are not afraid of the light, we welcome it; but we have every reason to dread the darkened mind.

The tracking of wild animals is great sport, but difficult unless one is able to identify the tracks. Boys will find real pleasure in making a study of animal tracks.



"The second blow-out in a week! Why don't you get good tires?"

DOMINION TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

DOMINION TIRES are the same quality, no matter what the size. DOMINION "NOBBY TREAD" 30 x 3 3/4 Tires for Ford, Chevrolet, Gray Dorr, Overland and other light cars are the same design, same material, same construction as the big "NOBBY TREADS" for Pierce-Arrows and Packards. You get the mileage when you ride on "DOMINION TIRES".

There are Dominion Tires for every car and every purpose—DOMINION INNER TUBES, too—and a complete line of DOMINION TIRE ACCESSORIES.

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AUTO REPAIR PARTS
 For most makes and models of cars.
 Four old, broken or worn-out parts
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 tory or refund in full our motto.
 Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply,
 225-227 Trafalgar St., Toronto, Ont.

RUSH TO OIL FIELD ON RIM OF ARCTIC

RICH FINDS ALONG MAC- KENZIE RIVER.

Tremendous Distances and Short Summer Season to be Cut by Inventions.

The eyes of the world are rapidly being focussed upon the sub-Arctic region of northern Canada along the banks of the Mackenzie River at a point some fourteen hundred miles from a railroad, from which stretches what now appears may develop into one of the richest petroleum fields in the world. The first news of the immense possibilities became known to the world at large in October, 1920, when a discharged employee of the Imperial Oil Company related at Edmonton, Alberta, how the company had brought in a gusher averaging about 1,000 barrels a day.

Edmonton is the city nearest to the strike, a distance of 1,600 miles, but where the recording office for the Northwest territories still is. The news of the new field spread rapidly until by March men in all parts of the world had begun preparing to rush to the sub-Arctic region as soon as navigation opens.

The irony of the present excitement is that the knowledge that the Mac-

kenzie River region is rich in oil possibilities is not at all a new thing. Alexander Mackenzie, the celebrated explorer, made much mention of the oil seepages along the Mackenzie 130 years ago, and Sir John Franklin also mentions how the oil exuded from the earth in great quantities. The existence of oil was also known to many men in recent days, but the immense distance of the field from rail head and the tremendous difficulties of navigation and the shortness of the season discouraged any individual or small company from going into this so far field, lying only 150 miles from the Arctic Circle.

Imperial Oil Co. in Field.
 But the Canadian Government geologists had not overlooked the region, and one other concern, unhampered by any lack of means, and to which a few years of waiting did not matter, went into the Mackenzie River region a number of years ago, and for the last five at least, as far as can be known, has kept a number of men at work prospecting for oil. This concern was no less than the Imperial Oil Company of Canada. With the demand for petroleum, and particularly its by-product, gasoline, continually growing to such enormous proportions and to threaten to exceed the supply, it was but natural such a large company should eagerly seek a new field.

So immensely important did the Dominion Government of Canada consider the new field that on January 25, 1921, all previous petroleum and natural gas regulations were suspended by an order in Council. Following this on February 12, new regulations were made known which read: "If oil is discovered the lessee will be allowed to take out a twenty-one year lease for an area of one square mile, the remaining three-quarters going to the Government. That is, though the man discover oil on 2,560 acres, which he is allowed to stake under his permit, three-quarters remain Crown reserve.

Location of the Strike.
 For those unfamiliar with the great

northwest of Canada a good map of the region should be studied while reading the following lines regarding routes into the new field. The oil strike is in latitude 65 N. and longitude 126 west. In this vicinity begins the oil field. The most direct summer route is covered by rail, steamer and land portage. The new railroad into the northland runs some three hundred miles, to near Fort McMurray. Over this, much of which is still skeleton track, a light auto runs on rails. It can travel faster than a train could with safety. Fort McMurray traffic into the great north goes down the Athabasca River, across Lake Athabasca and down Slave River to Fitzgerald, here is a sixteen mile land portage to Fort Smith, on the Mackenzie, which portage is now traversed by modern caterpillar tractors and big lorries.

From Fort Smith, the Slave River, Slave Lake and Mackenzie River offer easy transportation to the Arctic Sea. An alternate route can be taken from Peace River Crossing, travelling via the Peace River to Fitzgerald. Upon both these routes steamers of very light draft, gas boats and flat scow boats carry all supplies and machinery that goes into the north. The Athabasca River opens about May 1, the Mackenzie about May 22, but Slave Lake cannot be depended upon until July 1. For nearly three centuries these great waterways have been travelled by white men, first the voyagers in their canoes and York boats, then the later rivermen in their flat bottomed scows.

Not since the Klondyke rush in '98 and '99, when Edmonton, Alberta, was one point of entrance to the gold fields, has excitement reigned so high. All berths on steamers have been booked for the first trip in the spring. From all parts of the world queries are pouring into the northern metropolises. The Hudson's Bay Company, the historic trading company of the land, received so many queries it had to set aside a special staff to attend to the work. Many firms are working on large orders to go in in the spring.

Airplane Route Short.

The feature of greatest interest to the average man and particularly to the historian is the part the aeroplane will play this summer in conquering this last frontier, this fastness of Nature which, but for this strike, might have remained forever the haunt of the Indian and the fur trading white man. The Imperial Oil Company so far has led all others in preparation. It has two all steel monoplanes ready to go north. These machines were flown from New York to Edmonton, a distance of over two thousand miles, in the dead of winter, but though this was a very important event in the way of a cross continent flight, almost nothing was made known of it. The Dominion Government is preparing to put on a seaplane service to carry mail and members of the geological and registry staffs which will go north this spring.

The value of the air route is its shortness, as from Peace River town to the scene of the strike is only four hundred miles in an air line, cutting the distance by river more than in half. The Imperial Oil Company has hangars at Peace River Crossing, Lieut. J. Gaynor and Capt. Fred McCall, two famous Canadian aviators with notable records, have ordered from England two specially designed passenger seaplanes. The quoted fare to the oil fields is one thousand dollars.

A SPLENDID MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are a mild laxative which quickly regulate the bowels and stomach and are guaranteed to be entirely free from any injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. A. D. West, Lornburn, Sask., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have given me more satisfaction than anything else I have ever given my children. They are easily taken; always work well and though I have given quite a few to my baby they seem to work as well now as at first, which is something other laxatives seldom do." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Best Ford Story.

It is not perhaps generally known that Mr. Henry Ford keeps a book in which are pasted all the many hundreds of different jokes that have appeared in the American and English newspapers concerning his cars.

So far from resenting the sly digs he rather welcomes them, as affording him a good free advertisement, and recently he himself told this one in public, with the added comment that it was the best of the batch.

The head of a government department at Washington (said Mr. Ford) wanted a car, and rang up the garage where they were kept.

"Sorry," came the reply. "We've only a couple of Fords in just now."

"All right, send one along. And I say, while you're about it, send a squirrel with it, will you?"

"Squirrel? What do you want a squirrel for?" asked the puzzled garage keeper.

"To pick up the nuts."

Why is it that a man considers his wife extravagant when she spends a dollar and himself prudent when he spends five?

HOW RHEUMATISM CAN BE OVERCOME

Not by Rubbing, But by Enriching the Blood.

Rheumatism is a disorder of the blood. It attacks people when the blood is overcharged with acid and impurities, thus setting up inflammation in the muscles and joints. Wet weather or cold weather may start the tortures of rheumatism, but it is not the cause. The cause is in the blood. Victims of this malady have every reason to fear the first dull ache in the limbs and joints, followed by sharp pains through the flesh and muscles; these are the symptoms of poison in the blood, which will shortly leave the victim pampered and helpless. Liniments, hot applications and rubbing may give temporary ease, but cannot possibly root the trouble out of the system. That can only be done by enriching the blood. This new blood drives out the poisonous impurities, and the rheumatism disappears. If you are a sufferer from this painful malady, begin the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and see how soon the pains and stiffness of the joints fade away. Among those who have benefited by the use of these pills is Mr. Freeman Irving, Baxter Harbor, N.S., who says: "Some time ago my blood was in a terrible condition, leaving me very much run down, and with boils breaking out on my body. To add to my misery rheumatism set in, and I not only suffered greatly from the pain, but could only get around with the greatest difficulty. After trying several medicines without much success, I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, as they had been warmly recommended to me. I think I used nine boxes altogether, but the results met my every expectation, as both the boils and the rheumatism disappeared. Naturally I feel that I cannot praise the pills too highly."

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

Boy Scout Notes.

Hamilton's Boy Scout Camp will be held this year at Woodlawn Park, near Selkirk, on Lake Erie. It will operate during the whole months of July and August and an equipment large enough to take care of one hundred boys a day will be installed. Hamilton Troops under their own Scoutmasters will go into Camp at dates now being assigned.

The Boy Scouts Association is now for the first time giving definite recognition to the place of athletics by establishing a new proficiency badge for scouts attaining to certain standards of proficiency along various athletic lines. To qualify as a Boy Scout Athlete a Scout must pass tests including sprinting, jumping, throwing the baseball, chinning the bar, push up from floor, 8-pound shot put, "scout pace," a demonstration of proper method of sitting, standing and running, method of starting in a race and dieting and regular exercise. A different set of standards is laid down for each age group of Scouts, and to hold the badge each boy must re-pass the tests annually.

Another troop which has already started its 1921 camping season is the St. George's Troop, Sarnia. The Patrol Leaders and Seconds recently held a very successful week-end camp on the shores of Lake Huron.

A Scout conference of far-reaching possibilities was held last week in Toronto, the participants being members of the Dominion Headquarters Staff of the Boy Scouts Association and of the National Headquarters staff of the Boy Scouts of America. The primary purpose of the meeting was to decide on the best possible arrangement of material under consideration for use in the creation of new all-Canadian scouting literature. In discussing the possibilities of scouting in general, emphasis was laid on scouting as a community activity, and one of the great character building factors in the life of the nation. To the furtherance of these ideals both the Canadian and the American organizations are directing all their efforts. Several important features of the Boy Scout scheme of organization in Canada have recently been adapted to the needs of the American organization. The most important of these changes has been the establishment of twelve regional councils corresponding to the provincial councils in Canada.

Might Be Either!

A certain officer brought home with him from Africa an intelligent but illiterate Kaffir to carry on with the duties of a batman he had learnt in the Service.

One day the officer was reading when he became painfully conscious of Pete constantly peeping over his shoulder.

"What do you want, Pete?" he asked at length.

"I wants ter ask yer a quesham, sah," replied the nigger, grinning.

"Well, what is it?" invited the officer kindly.

"I has seen folks reading books and de like, an' I jess wants ter know which it is yer reads—de white or de black?"

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Proving Up.
 "What right have you to wear that medal for bravery in combat?" asked the officer.
 "Best right in the world, sir. I licked the fellow it was issued to."

How it Worked.
 "We made a solemn compact on the day we were married that in all minor affairs my wife's word should be law, while I should decide all major ones."
 "Has the scheme worked?"
 "Y-yes, I think I may say so. No major affairs happen to have cropped up."

Just Like That.
 Teacher—Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?
 Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by a halter. Halter is a conjunction because it connects the horse and the fence.'"

What He Prayed For.
 The pastor was interrogating the bride of the family.
 "And do you always say your prayers before you go to bed?"
 "Yes, sir," replied Johnnie.
 "And what are the things you pray for?" pursued the good man.
 "Well," responded Johnnie, thoughtfully, "mostly that pa won't find out what I've been doin' during the day!"

Wise Willie.
 It was the week before little Willie's birthday, and he was on his knees at his bedside petitioning for presents in a very loud voice.
 "Please send me," he shouted, "a bicycle, a tool chest, a—"
 "What are you praying so loud for?" his younger brother interrupted. "God ain't deaf."
 "I know he ain't," said little Willie, winking toward the next room, "but grandma is."

Collecting Overdone.
 Miss Madge was making her first trip in a train.
 The ticket-collector came along and called for the tickets. Madge readily gave up her ticket.
 But later they stopped at a station, and a station-boy came down the platform calling:
 "Chocolates!"
 "Never!" cried Madge bravely. "You can take my ticket, but not my chocolates!"

Show a Little Gratitude, Do!
 A captain in the Mercantile Marine, who received much commendation for his wonderful courage and endurance during the war, was asked to address a meeting.
 The local mayor spoke first and at considerable length.
 When he had finished the audience rose, almost to a man, to leave the building.
 The mayor sprang to his feet again and rushed to the edge of the platform.
 "Come back and take your seats!" he called excitedly. "Come back, every one of you! This man spent some rotten hours for us during the war, and it is up to us now to do the same for him."

"Whenever you are feeling blue, something for someone else go do."
 There is no inferiority or depravity about the man that God made.
 Of the men in the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards 98 per cent. are English.
 For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief, than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.
 And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real treasure for man or beast.
 CHAS. K. ROBBINS,
 Chebogue Point, N.S.

American's Pioneer Dog Remedies
DOG DISEASES
 and How to Feed
 Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
 H. Gray Stevens Co., 222
 111 West 1st Street,
 New York, U.S.A.

CORNS
 Lift Right Off
 without Pain

Magic! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Doesn't hurt a bit.
 Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses,

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.
N BAIT APPEARING LADY TO ACT as our representative introducing useful line of fast selling articles. Write Anderson Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario.
AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised since it was first manufactured in 1850. A distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., 151 St. Paul St. Montreal. Mention this paper.

Population of Paris is 2,880,000.
 The population of Paris based on this year's census figures in sixteen out of the twenty districts is in the neighborhood of 2,880,000 persons, an increase of 40,000 since 1911. But Paris will retain her place in world statistics when the subway and street car extensions are carried out as provided in the greater Paris plan, which, by including the suburbs of the Seine department, will bring the total population to nearly 4,000,000.

MONEY ORDERS.
 Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Naturally.
 Mrs. A.—"My husband admires everything about me—my hair, my eyes, my hands, my voice—"
 Mrs. B.—"Well, what do you admire about him?"
 Mrs. A.—"Why, his good taste."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper.
 German guns were recently being destroyed under the Peace Treaty at the rate of 1,000 a week.

"There are three kinds of employees; the one who does it, the one who wishes he had done it, and the one who promises to do it."

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 Manufacture of Monoacetic acid ester of Salicylic acid.

OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS

Any man or woman who keeps Sloan's handy will tell you that same thing
ESPECIALLY those frequently attacked by rheumatic twinges. A counter-irritant, Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part, soon relieving the ache and pain.
 Kept handy and used everywhere for reducing and finally eliminating the pains and aches of lumbago, neuralgia, muscle strain, joint stiffness, sprains, bruises, and the results of exposure.
 You just know from its stimulating, healthy odor that it will do you good! Sloan's Liniment is sold by all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment



Luxuriant Hair Promoted By Cuticura

Cuticura kills dandruff, stops itching, the cause of dry, thin, falling hair. Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these fragrant, super-emollient for all skin and scalp troubles.
 See 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Tablets 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Brown, Lombard, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal.
 Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

There's More Than Flavor
 Many foods, while pleasing to taste, contain but little nourishment.
Grape-Nuts
 combines with its rich, sweet flavor the full nutriment of wheat and malted barley which makes it an ideal food.
 It has been the favorite ready-to-eat cereal for a quarter of a century.
"There's a Reason"

The Crusade for Good Health



The Canadian Red Cross Society is one of thirty-one National Red Cross Societies engaged in a world-wide Crusade for

- The improvement of health
- The prevention of disease
- The mitigation of suffering.

This movement is endorsed by

- The Governments of Thirty-one Nations;
- The League of Nations;
- Medical and Public Health Experts Meeting in International Conference at Cannes, France, April, 1919.

The Crusade is being inaugurated by a

World-Wide Enrollment of Members

ONTARIO ENROLLMENT
May 22-28

ENROLL!

As the outward and visible sign of your personal share in the movement for good health;

To help create public opinion in favour of sound health measures.

You may enroll with your Local Red Cross Branch or Enrollment Committee or, if there is no organization in your community with THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL DIVISION, 410 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO.

Canadian Red Cross Society Ontario Division.

OBITUARY

Mrs Rebecca Boddy.

The death occurred at her home, Elgin street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1.30, of Mrs Rebecca Boddy, a highly respected resident of this village.

Deceased was Rebecca Livingston daughter of the late Miria Livingston

who resided on a farm about one-half mile north of Athens, where she was born 79 years ago last September. Some 52 years ago she was married to her late husband and they took up residence in Athens, where she has since lived. Her husband passed away in April, 1914.

Mrs Boddy has been in failing health for the past few years and for three years has been totally blind but during all those years she has been a most patient and cheerful sufferer. Some three weeks ago she contracted a cold which confined her to her room, and on Monday evening she suffered a stroke of paralysis, which hastened her end.

Besides her son John, who has been devoted to the care of his mother, she leaves three sisters and two brothers. They are Mrs T. A. Thorn of Otsego, Mich; Mrs LaFountain and Erastus of Athens, and John of Hard Island, Mrs LaRose of Lyndhurst.

The funeral took place on Thursday from her home to the Methodist church and was conducted by her pastor Rev. S. F. Mewton assisted by Rev. Curtis. The remains was laid to rest in the family plot in the Athens cemetery. The bereaved son and friends have the sympathy of all in their sorrow and loss. The pallbearers were R. C. Latimer, Joseph Thomsson H. R. Knowlton, D. L. Johnson, George Robinson and M. B. Holmes

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.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

PAT'S LAST REQUEST

(By Crawford C. Slack)

Said the Priest to Pat "Drunk again? Oh my."
Said Pat to the Priest "Ye'r drunk? So'm I."
Said the Priest to Pat "Now none of ye'r wit
It's not drunk I am but ye are every bit."
Said the Priest to Pat "I have prayed for ye long
"An' have kept away from ould Nick an' his throng.
I have given ye chances of life by the score,
For the sake of your wife I will give you one more.
I'll tell ye, me Bucke, what I'm goin' to do,
And mind ye, me lad, I will carry it through.

"I'll give ye one chance to remain as a man,
For I've suffered ye now just as long as I can;
It's a solemn decree, an' I'll tell ye right here
Should I catch ye drinking or drunk in a year,
Just as sure as yer name is Cassey an' Pat
I'll have ould Nick turn ye into a rat.
I'll not have to watch ye, so go on ye'r way,
If ye'r drunk the fairies will tell me next day.
So sober, me man, e'er ould Nick an' his throng,
Turn ye into a rat with whiskers long."
Here the Priest went his way for the hour it was late,
And Pat staggered on bemoaning his fate.

Now time with its soft silent wings flew away
And Pat kept sober for many a day,
But Oh, how weak is the will of mankind,
Like a reed it trembles and breaks with the wind.
We resolve to-day with the heart in a plight,
To-morrow we see in a different light.

The days and the weeks and the months passed away,
And March came to hand with St. Patrick's day.
The day ever dear to an Irishman's heart,
The day which Pat took a prominent part
He arose at the dawn and dressed in his best,
With the Shamrock green displayed on his breast
And many a strong resolution made,
He hurried away for to join the parade.

There he met Teddy Lynch and Larry O'Toole,
And a score of the lads of the old Irish school,
They were drinking and singing and having such fun,
That Pat said to himself "Be Dad, I'll trust one,
For without a wee sup sure the day will be flat,
An' without it a man might as well be a rat."
Soon Pat was the merriest chap of the crowd,
He sang and he cheered for St. Patrick's loud,
He told many a yarn and had many a fray,
There was furious fun 'till the end of the day.

Night came and o'er all cast its mantle of gloom,
And Pat very drunk staggered off to his home.
He laughed to himself over this and that,
When flashed on his mind the decree of the rat.
In an inst. the joys of the day they were gone,
And heavy of heart poor Pat staggered on;
On reaching his home he was sad as could be,
And he said to his wife "Come an' sit on me knee.
Lis meself will not scold ye ner beat ye, me dear,
Fer it's not very long that I'll be wid ye here.

"An' Biddy, me darlint, I know ye'll be true
To a partin' request I'd be askin' av you.
It's yerself that knows well Father Ryan's decree,
Should I get drunk again what would happen to me,
He said 'Just as sure as me name it was Pat,
He would have ould Nick turn me into a rat.'
So listen, me dear, to me parting request,
When ye see me start buildin' a bit av a nest;
When I start gettin' small an' me whiskers get pale,
An' ye see me develop a bit av a tail;
When I start in a-squeeling an' crowling about,
Wid me head in a hole and me tail stickin' out.
My Darlint, if ever ye loved ye'r own Pat,
For God's sake, me dear, keep ye'r eye on the cat."

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- Will it make a paragraph? Send it in.
- If some good your words teach,
- If some distant reader reach,
- If you have a glowing speech, send it in.

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The Churches

Methodist Church

Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a.m.—

Services—7.30 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

Fifth Sunday after Easter

Christ Church, Athens—

2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.

7 p. m. Evening Prayer

8.20 p. m. Confirmation Class

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—

10.30 a. m. Confirmation Class

11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

St. Paul's, Delta—

1.30 a.m.—Sunday School.

2.30 p. m. Annual Service I. O. O. F.

Confirmation May 10th

Vestry Meetings.

Athens—Tuesday, May 3rd 8 p. m.

Oak Leaf—Wednesday May 4, 8 p. m.

Delta—Thursday—May 5, 8 p. m.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—

Sunday School 10.30

Morning Service 11 A. M.

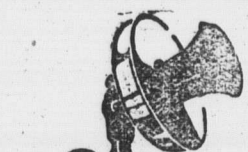
Athens—

11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.

Evening Service—7.30

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

Toledo—Afternoon 2.30



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