Vol. XXXVI. No. 24

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, March 3, 1921

5 Cents Per Cop

Going and Growing



Nothing goes like
money when it goes.
Nothing grows like
moneywhen it grows. Perhaps
you have tried letting it go.
Why not try letting it grow? You
can start a Savings Account with as
little as \$1.—and add to it weekly or
monthly in sums of \$1. and upwards.

THE MERCHANT

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

Liberty Amusements Present

'Moving Pictures"

Town Hall, Athens

Two Nights Each Week Until June 1, 1921

The First National Film Feature Katherine McDonald The American Beauty in

"The Notorious Miss Lisle" And a Good Comedy

Saturday, March 5th

A Universal Film Feature -NARY CARRY in

"The Overland Red"

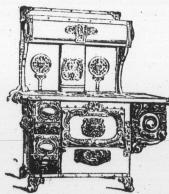
also Second Episode of Eddie Polo in "The Vanishing Dagger" And a Good Comedy

Wednesday, March 9

Pictures Guaranteed Good and Clear Clean and First-class Show - 8 p.m.

Adults 30c War Tax Extra Children 20c

10% Discount on Stoves We Have in Stock



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

THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES Athens Ontario

AUCTION SALES

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA would like to craw your attention to the fact that they make special business of handling Farmers' Sale Notes, either discounting same or making collection when due. Should you have any idea of holding a sale they would very much appreciate being given an

opportunity of tak-ing care of the business for you. The manager will be glad to atend your sale personally, and assist

in any way feasible. Their specially prepared Auction Sales Register and Sale Notes are urnished free of charge.

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

Ice Cream, also Oysters in plate or bul

SAFITY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

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

New Wall Paper, just in at H. H.

Sunday services at movemen church. Sabbath School at 1. p. m regular Service at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 7.00 p. m. at the home of Gordon McLean.

A. D. Dewar Pastor

Born-On Monday Feb. 21, 1921, to Mr and Mrs W. C. Town, Athens

Mr and Mrs D L. King this week visited friends in Lanedowne and Roebuck.

A General Big Reduction in price of all Boots and Shoes, H. H. Arnold.

Mills spent the week end at the home of morning and evening. We hold of her parents Athens.

Mr and Mrs Melzer Ferguson spent the week end at the home of Mrs Fergusons parents Mr and Mrs Sherman Coon

House for sale or to rent near the high school, six rooms, front and back stairs, cellar, pantry, woodhouse. Verandah 2 halls, soft and hard water. Possession April the 1st. Apply to G. W. Brown.

Ed. Taylor has purchased the handsome driving horse from P. F.

made a business trip to Toronto last Running, sister of the bride, and Mr

Mrs Samuel Lundy, and Mrs Rennie Lundy, North Augusta. were Lansdowne on Sat. Feb. 19th. when visitors at the home of Mrs S. Jones over the past week.

Mrs F. W. Scovil returned from a veeks visit at the home of her daughter. Mr and Mrs W. D. Stevens, Westrort.

Dr and Mrs C. B. Lillie returned rom a trip to Florida on Saturday ast-Welcome back.

Miss Elma Coon left this week to

town on Wednesday guests of their sister Mrs Chas. Greenham.

The Standard Bank of Canada These boxes afford excellent se-

curity for your Victory Bonds, Deeds and other valuable papers. They would be pleased to have all interested call and inspect these

oxes and learn further particulars. P.F. Yates and family have moved nto the late Alex Taylor property.

We are sorry to know that Mrs Addison still continues very ill.

Mrs Graham Richardson, Nee Miss Inda Benderson, of Kingston is spending a short time at her parental home Eloida and also calling on relatives in town.

We are glad to know that Mr of Safety Deposit Boxes, and you are Omer Knowlton who has not been at all well all winter is able to be out again.

> Mrs Martha Webster who has been confined to the house for some time with a bruised arm is able to be out again and is teaching at Gien Buell for Miss Jennie Eyre, who was called home because of sickness

> Mr W. A Ackland of Calgary Alta, is this week the guest of J. H.

Miss Susan Topping has returned home having spent some time visit ing friends at Elgin and Forfar.

Mrs H. R Knowlton spent the past week at her old home Caintown visiting her brother and sister there and also spent a few days with friends at Lyn.

Mr and Mrs Netterfield Moore were called to Brockville last week to attend the funeral of Mrs Moore little nephew Kenneth Hodge,

Miss Lizzie Conners is at present spending a few weeks with her neice Mrs P. F. Yates.

The Sunday Services of the Standard Church will be held at 2 o'clock Miss Hazel Yates from Bedford p. m. the permanent hour instead services on full Salvation lines, earnestly preaching deliverance to the sinful captive, and holding forth the word of life to all classes of mankind Do not forget these free for all services Come Come.

Wedding Bells

Aboud-Running A quiet marriage was solemnized at the Methodist Parsonage, Brock-

ville by the Rev. McCall, on Wed. Feb. 16th, when Miss Ethel Running daughter of Mr and Mrs Josiah Running, Lansdowne, became the bride of Mr S. Aboud, a citizen and Mr E. J Purcell and son George merchant of our town, Miss Eva George Ruttle, witnessed the marriage. Mr and Mrs Aboud left for a short trip to Toronto, returning to a reception was held for them, and to Athens on Monday 21st. where the groom had a nice home in waiting Congratulations and all good wishes are being extended to Mr and Mrs Aboud by their many friends here.

Splendid Pictures in the Town Hall

The Liberty amusement Co. on Saturday last and Wednesday of take a position with the milliner in this week put on first class shows in the Town Hall, Athens and despite unfavorable weather conditions had Miss Leita Girden, Brockville and fair houses. The new serial which Mrs Fred Stevens, Delta were in started on Wednesday of this week promises to be a first class plot and it would be wise not to miss any of

the first Episodes. The Comedy on Wednesday night provided lots of laughs. The Girl in Room 29, was a picture that held you all the time and was worth the price of admiss-ion alone. Don't forget Saturday night March 5th. as they have some of the best they have shown yet.

Our attention has been drawn to the disagreeable habit the boys have Athens wish to announce that they have just installed a nest of Safety to say that while they paid their admission they didn't pay for the privilege of annoying the other pat-rons who also paid their admission. A little manliness along these lines would he a big improvement.

> GRIMSBY OLD BOYS AND GIRLS A real family gathering is schedvled for Grimsby, Ontario, on August 25, 26 and 27, 1921, when an Old Boys and Girls reunion will be held If any of our readers are from that vicinity send your name and address to The Old Home Commistee Grimsby. -

> Don't blame me for the paper being late, blame the railroad, supplies that are shipped to reach me on Wednesday ometimes arrive on Saturday-som ervice, and at increased rates too - Ed.

Cooperation

THE Victory Loan campaigns served a mutual good by bringing the public in such close contact with the Banks of Canada as to realize their human side.

It is the one desire of this Bank to be of personal service. Make it a point to remember that we are always willing to extend you friendly and authoritative counsel on financial matters.

OF CANADA

ATHENS BRANCH

I Have Scured 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

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens

Graduate Optician

Get Your Milking Machine **NOW** We are representing the

EMPIRE

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

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

We have a supply of

CUTTERS

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

If you are thinking of buying a house we have several on our lists attractive prices Singer Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs

A. Taylor & Son

Surpassing all others in Delicacy and Fragrance

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

Lucy Barnhill's Garden

By J. GRACE WALKER.

ever raise flowers?"

eye on the seed catalogue in Mrs. Wiersema's hand. "There's some people flowers won't grow for," she added. Her face fell into bitter lines.

"There's some places flowers won't enough or if they're planted too deep, wanted you should hear about Lucy who moved into this house in the fall, twenty-one years ago last

you've got the time to hear." The girl made a little impatient

resture of assent. Mrs. Wiersema went on: "Lucy came to this town that fall a plain little runt of a thing that nobody looked at twice; and she and her aunt settled down here in this house just fore snowfall, as I recollect. There wasn't anybody to show a smidgin of interest in her when she came. I was some older than she was and more taken up with the man I finally come to marry than I was with new neighbors. Come to find out afterwards, I guess nobody went near the house all winter, and she just slipped out after groceries and shut herself in again, without saying ay, yes nor no to a soul. Lucy Barnhill was quiet, but, when we come to know her-

"You see, along about the middle of April I pulled my head out of the clouds (Dave and I were engaged by I think the young folks act plumb dafthen), and there I see Lucy Barnhill fy about her, the way they carry on while in the North-West, where the diggin' round the house with a hired when she comes. I suppose it's just summer sun shines eighteen or twenboy to help and setting out bushes the Lucy Barnhill comin' out in ty hours a day the mother of sevenand things, bulbs in here and seeds Isabel. over there, anybody could see she'd put in a considerable garden. Right away thinks I, I'll drop in and see lars you got for a ticket and put it hat girl.' I was fond of a garden, into seeds—seeds and bulbs and bush-ness-saving law. another came up, and I didn't go.

"You know how spring comes some years—such a little bit every day that you don't take notice, and then you I'm going to give a party for you two just wake up some morning, and there —a coming-in party for her and a it is! We!l, sir, I'd been all took up with thinking of what I was going to you to help me with the cakes and couldn't decide which, and one mornin' I put up the shade and looked over here, and everything on the place had guest of honor in Hennepin!" just jumped right out into leaf. The sweat peas were halfway up the lattice, and the snapdragons had got a enely. "I'll leave the catalogue here start over there in the south corner. where you can look at it when you There was a great clump of pink get a minute. Where there's extra

tary interest.

near the street; people used to lean a finger in!" over the front fence to sniff at 'em, From six to seven o'clock was sup-

rambler to set out by the front porch, and it did real well even that first year. But the second summer if that bush wasn't a sight for angels I never expect to see one. It just took hold and went all over the perch and hung cast.

to thick with those little red roses "V I never looked out the window without catchin' my breath.

got to be a great walk for couples.

"Just as soon as those flowers began to come out, people began to fall over themselves to get acquainted with Lucy. You know how it is; folks on committees find it real handy to all about her at the party." say, 'I'll get Lucy Barnhill to furnish roses.' First it was for that, and then

"By the next spring Lucy had many 'Twasn't many Sundays a rig yasn't hitched to that tie ring, some-

"I'm not one to beat about the to have them. My cousin, Elam Tenbush," Mrs. Wiersema began briskly; ny, was one of them. It was nip and
My bushend makes here. "so I'll say right out I've come to tuck between them all, as far as we ask you something and to tell you could see, for the best part of a year, something. And the first is, Did you Then one afternoon there was a knock at our side door, and there stood Elam "Not any to speak of," the girl re- with a look on his face-goodness me plied coldly. She cast a disinterested it took my breath away! He caught hold of my hand, and he says, 'Come on over to Lucy's, Henrietta. It don't seem possible—and I ain't worth it— but she's promised to marry me.' "

Mrs. Wiersema sat silent a moment, grow," Mrs. Wiersema admitted, "and looking round the room. "And they of course if they're not put in early was married right there in that bay window, and I stood up with her in a then- But that brings me up blue silk dress with rows of gray-silk to the thing I wanted to tell you. I stitching round the skirt every two inches.

ward in her chair to listen, with her November." She followed Rhoda's eye dark eyes following Mrs. Wiersema's to the clock and added, "That is, if gestures. It was almost as if plain little Lucy Barnhill's wedding ceremony had just taken place in the quie

Suddenly she drew back with a quick intake of breath. "What good is all this to me?" she

asked bitterly.

round Robin Hood's barn coming to less heated debate in which business my point," she admitted. "But I've men, city fathers, farmers with cows got a point, and here it is. Do you to milk, mothers with children of want to get to know the young folks school age to look after, and last but here and be in on their parties and not least, railroads with time tables picnics, or are you set on clearing out, to print and trains to run if possible like Lucy Barnhill admitted to me she to the minute, will demand to have come near doing?"

Rhoda made no answer to the ques-

'Now, here's what I want you should do. You take that twelve dol- came twice as soon and lasted twice and so was Dave. But one thing and es. Isabel will be tickled to help you put them out; she's a master hand with plants. The little boys can spade. And the first day after she gets here married in,-satin or velvet, I decorations, but you musn't help serve because you'll be a guest of honor.

spirea she'd put in next the steps, and bridal wreath and snowball on the other side."

Rhoda's eyes expressed an involunity of the steps of the ste an order to-night, so that the things'll "What was in that bed just to the get here about the time Isabel does. left of the gate as you come in?" she She's a hustler; she'll want to pitch asked. "I've always wondered; there's right in. Then I'll need some help off a ring of stones left as if something and on all week to manage for the

had been planted."

"Seems to me it was these big cinnamon pinks," Mrs. Wiersema reflected.

"There was a bed somewhere d. "There was a bed somewhere d."

"There was a bed somewhere doesn't try to put

going past. Next the fence 'twas per time in Hennepin. That was fair-like of the valley as thick as pins in a pincushion. There was no such and dishes out of the way, Mrs. Wiersema for every insistent demand there is Zone, and if this time were reinstant demand there is stated there would be little or no call other garden anywhere in the block, posted herself at the front window. usually a real reason. The reason apand, it turned out later, not anywhere Presently the door across the way parently is that the so-called standard in Hennepin. Just as soon as something new would begin to blossom, two little brothers close behind. They varies considerably from the mean people would say to each other, 'You shot ahead of her as she came slowly sun time upon which the actual length sught to go down Elm Street and look across the road. Just as she turned and intensity of daylight is based. at Lucy Barnhill's larkspur,' and later in at the vate, a large woman in an it'd be 'Lucy Barnhill's fireball.' It imposing black hat swept round the established in order to secure uniform corner and approached aggresively on time for neighboring communities or sent away for a crimson the other side of the street. With a places. The sun is travelling from set out by the front porch. chuckle of nervous relief, Mrs. Wier-

abeyance, had a plainly humorous

with her dark eyes twinkling.

"Oh, that," said Mrs. Wiersema, with an answering flash. "That's Elviru Shoemaker. Her folks is leading Canada, by the rallways themselves, citizens. You'll meet her and earn where in actual practice it was found

(The End)

Life is a journey on which we are always hurrying along to see what's round the corner.

times as Marly as three. Seems like, Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.



is my own to do as I like with. My husband does not dictate—"it's just keep the best ones to add to my small understood"—and yet he knows he could have every cent if he really soon have a real flock of sheep of needed it. We have lived on the "ranch" three years, after years of town life, nine miles out and with few neighbors. I thought at first that my chance to make money away out as well as adding a neat sum to my here would be limited to poultry-raising. I have always raised enough for our own use and a few for sale, but have never tried it on a large noon. I would not care to do that for but have never tried it on a large scale. In town I did dressmaking, raised vegetables and flowers, and always managed to keep myself in pin-

I find, however, that I can make they couldn't give in she wasn't going more and like the work better here than in town, by raising lambs, and

> My husband makes hog-raising a side issue with farming, and often, in a large litter of pigs, there will be one or more small ones—"runts" he calls them—that would probably die if left with the others. I rescue them, raise them by hand, and by giving it extra feed and care the runt is often the best hog in the lot at selling time, I have three now, two months old, out of a litter of twelve, that cannot be classed as runts by any means. I sold one last year for \$10 at nine weeks

Sometimes I raise a calf. If I hear of one that I can have for taking it chase "dripless" varieties nor away, I surely go get it. One such time to clean my candlesticks every calf I sold for a veal at seven weeks, time I use them. I was delighted and got \$15.30 for it. Another from when I found that by painting the Rhoda Larkin had been leaning for- calf I sold for a veal at seven weeks, good stock I am keeping. She fine heifer, six months old.

Why I Like to Be My Own Boss.

First let me say that what I earn orphan lambs I can get, and buy as many others as I can care for. I will

noon. I would not care to do that for long, however, as keeping two houses

going is not easy.

I am forty-seven years old, and have two lovely children—a son, married, and our daughter, "the baby," though past nineteen, is always in a position. I have a piano and numerous other things for the house which

household duties as sewing for others ed a small design in blue on the outdid. I am my own boss, with no one side, and hung a little blue curtain to find fault with my work. I can go in front. In the back of the cabinet calling or to town with no one's gown to finish up by a cartain them. to finish up by a certain time.

Short Cuts Other Women Use. I have always enjoyed candlelight. but have neither the money to purordinary candle with varnish it would burn without even a suggestion of a

Why the East Wants Daylight Saving

Her visitor laughed. "I've been all more become the subject of more or their say. The advocates for daylight saving will point out that in England "Next week Lucy Tenny's oldest fected by daylight saving during the summer months amounted to \$2,500,girl is coming to make me a visit, a month anyhow and maybe all sum000, whereas the dairy farmers of the cows cannot be regulated by clock, darkness and the hour for bed time

The demand for daylight saving,

Within a few weeks, the question of into another, thus introducing a time daylight saving will probably once at variance with the theoretical time of that zone. The contention of the railways is that time should changed only at the points at the termini of train dispatching districts when train crews are relieved. They claim it is hazardous to require train crews to change from one operating time to another during a trick of duty, and impracticable to have train dispatchers operate trains under two standards of time.

Now it is noticeable that the de mand for adoption of daylight saving time by the larger towns and cities is mer. She's been here most every year since she was knee-high. Sometimes dews and the natural milking time for Canada, New England States and the City of New York. On examination Eastern Standard time which theore tically extends only between the 75th children wishes to goodness that the and 90 meridians, has been carried in actual practice a very considerable distance east of the 75th degree. According to this meridian places all of the Province of Quebec, and all of The demand for daylight saving, New England, New York City and however, is most insistent in Eastern part of New York State in the Atlan-

SHADED AREA SHOWS PRESENT EXTENT OF EASTERN TIME MERIDIANS SHOW CORRECT SCIENTIFIL DIVISIONS OF STANDARD TIME PACIFIC MOUNTAIN CENTRAL

The sun is travelling from sema welcomed the three Lakins in- ally travelled with it, but it was found tance of 25 degrees, or 1,200 miles, inadvisable to fix definite areas in which Rhoda's face, with the bitterness in the noon hour and other hours should remain the same for the convenience of the operation of railroads and tele-"Who was that fat girl that I told graphs and the transaction of business I was going to leave?" she asked, wherein contracts involved definite

The situation was complicated, particularly in the Eastern States and branch lines radiate out of one zone oblivion.

stated there would be little or no call for daylight saving now. The railways have carried Eastern time too far east, and the States and Provinces and Municipalities which have adopted the same time for the sake of uniformity are realizing that this does not correspond with natural time. On the railways, Eastern standard time is carried from Gaspe, in Eastern Quebec, to Fort William, in Ontario, a disstead of the 711.70 miles of 15 degrees.

On eastern stardard time as at pre sent maintained in New England and Quebec the sun rises from May to September two or three hours before the average person is about in the morning, and sets at an equally unserviceable hour. Hence the natural de mand for daylight saving legislation where in actual practice it was found in these parts. If New England, Que necessary to fix the time-breaking bec and the Maritime Province were zones at terminals or division points. to adopt Atlantic standard time, which As branch lines have been construct is their natural specific time, they ed, the carriers have extended on would save hundreds of thousands of these the standard time observed at dollars all the year round for fuel and the junction point or upon the main light, and incidentally the agitation for daylight saving would be buried in

This is especially true when washing the mopboard. A good way to avoid the somewhat unsightly streak on the paper at the top of the board is to use a stiff piece of cardboard. Hold the cardboard flat against the wall card to the cardboard flat against the wall tight against the management. to use a still piece of cardboard, note the cardboard flat against the wall and tight against the mopboard. The wall will be protected and the cardboard will receive the streak. It is really much easier to use this precaution than not. The strain of preventing the damp cloth from touching the wall is removed, and one ing the wall is removed, and one works with greater freedom and ease.—Mrs. C. H.

When preparing cornmeal mush to fry, I pour it into jelly glasses, first wetting the glasses in cold water to prevent sticking. The mush cools quickly, and is in good shape to fry when sliced, as there are no corners to break off. Before frying I dip each slice in flour, and find that it fries quicker and browner-Mrs. T. M. S.

My home-made medicine cabinet is very convenient. In it all the house-hold remedies are assembled, within I have paid for myself; I also paid reach of the older members of the about half on our car. Husband is family and out of the reach of young-paying for the ranch, while I add sters. We partitioned off an ordinary box, and then gave it three coats, infamily and out of the reach of young-sters. We partitioned off an ordinary he "trimmin's." box, and then gave it three costs, in-My outdoor work makes for better side and out, of white enamel paint. health, and does not interfere with To improve the appearance I stencilupon nails driven in the wall. In er top partition, boxes of salves in the other. In the shorter of the two lower partitions I keep short bottles, tall ones in the other.—Mrs. F. E. H.

and badly soiled collars and cuffs of men's work shirts. I lay the wet article on the washboard, rub laundry soap on the brush, and brush the soil ed article vigorously, often dipping the brush in water. This is much easier than scrubbing, and saves wear

on clothing as well.—M. E. G.
In emptying the pillow ticks to be aundered this spring, try my way of laundering, sew it and the tick to-gether again, and shake the feathers back into the tick .- Mrs. I. W. J.

I had a georgette waist that need washing very badly, but I was afraid to attempt to wash it for fear it might fade. It was made of twocolored georgette, and embroidered in a different shade. One day I made suds of warm soft water and white soap shavings, and added a large tablespoon of salt. I soused the waist until all of the dirt disappeared, then rinsed it several times in warm soft water to which salt was added. I then squeezed it as dry as possible, and, taking Turkish towels, "wiped" it until it was much drier. Next I took a piece of clean blotting paper and bsorbed all of the moisture where the two colors of materials joined. and about the embroidered place. I then hung it in the shade to dry, and pressed it with a warm (not hot) iron when slightly damp .- C. S. Try flouring your cake tins

your cakes sticking .- Mrs. P. H. W. Removing Stains From Clothes. Fruit or indigo stains: Spread

stained part over a vessel and pour boiling water through the stain. The water should strike with force. Scorched fabric: Scorched fabrics an be restored if the threads are unnjured. Wet the stained portion and expose to the sunlight. Repeat. Spots on wool or silk: For wool,

different partitions I keep different things—boxes of pellets in the small-A small scrub brush as a part of

my laundry equipment has been found of great value in washing overalls

keeping the feathers from wasting and flying all over the house. I take flour sack (one with the starch still in it is best), turn it wrong side out, then rip an opening in the end of the pillow tick, and sew this opening to the mouth of the flour sack with a strong thread. Invert the tick, and shake the feathers into the sack; tie securely, and rip the sack loose. After

having thoroughly greased them, and you will have no more trouble with

VO: WITHROW TOURS dissolve the grease with gasoline or alcohol. A little salt added to gaso-

line prevents its leaving a ring. For silk, use ether or chloroform.

Iron rust: Salt and lemon juice will remove rust stains in white clothes if applied to the spots and the clothes placed in the sun. A second application may be necessary.

Ink stains: Experiment with one

corner of the spot; ink varies greatly in composition. If the stain is fresh, soak the stained part in milk. Change the discolored milk for a fresh sup-

ply.

Blood stains: Rub with commen soap in cold water. If necessary, add a teaspoonful of turpentine to thu water. If the cloth is thick, apply raw starch paste to the stain. Renew paste until stain disappears.

Grass stains: Wash with soap cold water. If the fabric has no delicate colors, and the stain is fresh, treat with ammonia water or alcohol. For colored fabrics apply molasses or a paste of soap and baking-soda. Let stand over night.

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Skirta, Bresses, Waists, Stockings, Draperies, Everything.

Each pacgage of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades and ruins material by giving it a 'dyed-look." "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

Houses Made of Straw. Houses of straw are to be erected

The idea of straw houses has been put forward by an expert in textiles.

who, not content with perfecting his own branch of manufacture, has in vented a process for making bricks from compressed straw.

The framework of the houses will be made of wood, and the walls will be built up with blocks of straw. Ow-

ing to the lightness of the material, there is no need for deep foundations, and a building can be completed in a month. The first straw house has already been built at Montargie, and if it proves a success it is possible that the new invention will be utilized in

the devastated regions. Minard's Lintment Relieves Colds, etc.

Your Part.

"The work of the world is done by

God asks that a part be done by you."

The Canadian Government, through its Department of Agriculture, operates 18 experimental farms, the main one being at Ottawa and the others in each Province.

WHY LOOK OLD?



COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS C. J. OLIFF TORONTO

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

The Canadian Order of Chosen Frienc's. 34 Years of Success

Whole Family Insurance at Cost. Government Standard Rates. Total funds on hand at 31st December, 1920-\$1,205,357.77. JOHN L. DAVIDSON, Grand Councillor, 540 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ontario

WM. F. MONTAGUE, Grand Recorder and Acting Grand Treasurer, Hamilton, Ontario. For information as to cost of joining apply to,
W. F. CAMPBELL, Grand Organizer, Hamilton, Ontario

> Send for Book of Recipes, FREE!



2, 5, and 10-lb. tins

The Corn Gems you said were the best you had ever eaten, were made with a tablespoonful and a half of Crown Brand Syrup instead of sugar.

To be had at all Grocers THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAS.

Crown Brand Syrup The Great Sweetener

Finger-nail Facts. . The bone-like skin on the tops of our fingers is one of the marks left from

The lower animals use their finger and toe coverings for a number of purposes-including climbing, the tearing of food, fighting with their enemies, and scratching in the ground.

The farther man got from his originsurroundings, when his finger-nails served a multitude of purposes for which he now uses other utensils, the less prominent they became. They lowever, still very useful in helping to make the tips of the fingers firm and in picking up small objects, though it is possible that the time may come when, through constant disuse, man may have neither finger nor

toe nails.

Evolution along precisely the opposite line—the use of the nails so that they became greatly enlarged is to be noted in the case of the horse, which now walks on its "finger-nails."

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the bearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natur al drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

Canada has the largest nickel mine in the world, the Creighton, near Sudbury, Ontario, from which 85 per cent. of the world's needs are sup-

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper away.

Variations-Clarke, Clarkson, Cleary,

O'Clery. Racial Origin—Norman-French, also

Source-An occupation, also a given

In the Norman and the Gaelic divi-

sions of this group of family names

we have a vivid example of the ro-

mance of tongues. Clarke is an Eng-

lish name from the Latin through the

Norman-French. Cleary is an Irish

name. Yet both mean the same thing,

simply the Anglicized versions of the

Of course, originally, back some-

there was a mother tongue which gave

rise to the entire Indo-European fami-

ly of languages (which includes the

Latin, Greek, Teutonic, Celtic, San-

Semitic tongues, for instance, of which

examples are the Hebrew and the Ara-

tongue there must have been a word-

root from which both the Latin and

the Gaelic developed words with the

same meaning, "clerk" or "scribe,"

notwithstanding the fact that the pro-

genitors of the Gaelic and the Latin

long before the dawn of recorded his

tory. The Latin word was "clericus"

languages split off from one another

case ending). The Irish word was

The Latin word coming into Eng-

lish through the Norman-French, de-

veloped into a surname through its

use as descriptive of an individual's

occupation, as "Roger le Clerke," or

a given name, "Cleireach," and from it that way also.

"Clarke." The Irish word became first

India) as distinguished from the

bic. In this prehistoric Indo-European "Reddies,"

skirt and certain other ancient tongues

names are

where in the dim, prehistoric past, white, black, brown, pink and even

(of which the final "us" is merely a as the source from which the name is

this a family or clan name, as names as "Robert Atte Green." or "Ho"O'Cleirigh" and "MacCleirigh," bert A' Green." "Atte Grene," or "De

of O'Clery and Cleary, often changed are full, would signify a person who

to Clark and Clarke, in the north of lived at or near such a spot.

and indeed there are many Clark and

Clarke families whose

Gaelic.

nded the official at the pa

"Yes; but where were you born?"
"I was born on a ship flying the
panish colors whilst she was lying parents died in Brazil when I was only four years of age, and I was adopted by a Chinaman, who brought me up

in Russia "Well, he's—" began an official.
"He's a bhoomin' League of Na-tions!" exploded the official who had

WINTER HARD ON BABY

the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is often so stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville

Tactless Sultor.

She was a large woman, and not what you might call handsome. But she was an heiress. Still, the design ing youth should have been more dip

"Miss Tubbs," he said, when he hought it was abaut time to bring maters to a head-"Sarah-for month oast my thoughts and aspirations have peen centred on one great object-

She smiled encouragingly. "Miss Tubbs-Sarah-need I say it? You are that great object!" And a few moments later

the would-be suitor crept dejectedly from the house.

A smile day a will keep old age

Ireland particularly, where the British

There are a number of possible ex

planations of the source of the family

name of Greene, but all of them are

rather unsatisfactory, with the excep-

It is possible that in some instances

the name originated in a sobriquet of

the same type as "Robert the Red,"

the "Black Douglas," and the like. But

in judging the degree of probability of

this we have two significant facts to guide us. Green is not likely to be

the color of a man's complexion. Red,

yellow are all probabilities of descrip-

tive value when applied variously to

the description of hair, beard and com-

plexion, but not green. Then we have

modern analogy. Nicknames of color

are very common to-day in rough-and-

ready speech, and are quite popular

among schoolboys. We have our "Reddies," "Blackies," "Pinkeys,"

"green" to denote gullibility is a

thoroughly modern usage, one un-

There is a better chance of the

name sometimes having originated

from a man's custom of dressing in

green, but even this is not so likely

actually known to have sprung in liter-

To-day the word "green" is often

used to denote a grassy stretch of

period in which a large proportion of

Therefore, such

the family names were formed, used

The use of

heard of a "Greeney?"

ally hundreds of cases.

known to medieval England.

affiliations were stronger.

Variation-Green.

Source-A locality.

tion of one.

Racial Origin—English.

Surnames and Their Origin

another is better for the thick oily skin that doesn't seem to hold powder so well. RICH, RED BLOOD

through.

Pale Cheeks and Bloodless Lips Are a Danger Signal.

To be pale is no longer the fashion;

MEANS HEALTH

Care of the Complexion

ream with lemon as its principal in-

to say anything more about how well this cream does its work.

should. It's well to use it in the morning every few days. If you do, you are apt to be well pleased with

your appearance the whole day

Be sure to select the powder that

isn't going to undo all the good work

of the massage. Too often we care-

fully cleanse our skin, we stimulate it into activity, and then, just when we have it where it is beginning to

feel and look well, we undo the whole

thing by dusting on a coarse clogging powder. So choose a powder that will

help along the good work—one that is healing and soothing and protec-

tive. There are such powders, several of them. One of them is best

suited to the thin dry skin, the kind

that wrinkles and ages early; while

o bé languid is an affliction. To-day the most winsome girl is the one with the pink tinge of health in her cheeks, lips naturally red, and eyes sparkling with life. Add to this a quick, active step and everyone can tell the girl whose veins are full of the pure, rich blood of health. How different she appears, from her ailing sisters, whose aching limbs and weak backs make them pale and dejected. Anaemia is the cause of so much suffering among girls and women that it cannot be too widely known that Dr. Williams' Pink have transformed thousands of delicate, anaemic invalids into happy, healthy women. These pills help to put rich, red blood into the veins, this blood reaches every part of the body, giving strength, rosy cheeks and brightness in place of weakness, prostrating headaches and a wretched state of half-health. Miss Edna E Weaver, R.R. No. 1, Chippewa, Ont., says: e"I was very much run down, weak, nervous and troubled with pains in the side. I tried different medicines but without any benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under the use of this medicine I gain ed strength, had better appetite, slept better and the pain in my side disap-My health has since remained excellent and I advise any one troubled with anaemia, or weakness. to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toron-"Whiteys" and the like, but who ever

trial. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills nervousness. Build up your blood and note how the purer and richer blood fights your battles against disease. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic if you are not in the best physical condition and cultivate a resistance that with the observance of ordinary rules of health will keep you well and strong. Get a box from the nearest drug store and begin the treatment now, or send to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, ground. The English of the eleventh ont., and the pills will be sent you twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the boxes for \$2.50.

Edison, Optimist.

Though Edison is seventy-four, his whence developed the modern forms La Grene," of which the old records re-actions to the world of matter and the world of mystery are as scintillant as ever. He tells an interviewer that he can't give advice to young men on how to achieve success in business. "Who can?" he adds naively. But in a letter written August 9, 1917, he gave this recipe as the first rule of success for a young man: "Get a job and do more than he is expected to do." has taken his own medicine, and in large doses. Mr. Edison has always worked without paying the slightest attention to the clock-hands. And he has done the unexpected. He has had, as Wordsworth said of Isaac Newton, "a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought alone." He went beyond the confines to lonely regions of pioneer research where none could help him. There is much for aspirant youth to ponder in Edison's words:

"All I know is that if a man has reached the age of twenty-one and is dead mentally, no amount of advice. example or experience will ever

Used Autos

man. If not, he will be a mental dead

massaging into the skin a good cream. Do it with vigor, too. Friction, you know, is good for the circulation. A special cream for this purpose not on the Grand Trunk Railway, at fif-only gets every bit of dirt out of the teen nrinting a little newspaper of his pores, but also whitens the skin and own in an old freight car that he also pores, but also whitens the skin and softens it at the same time. It is a used as a laboratory for his incessant tinkerings and electrical and mechanigredient. If you have ever cleaned cal apparatus. He got his chance to a straw hat with a lemon I don't need study telegraphy for saving the child beneath the wheels of a train. The "luck" he has had has been three Then there's a lotion to use that acts directly on the pores of the skin, and helps to make it breathe as it parts pluck and persistence, building on the endowment of a phenomena mentality. Nature was reluctant to tell him many of the secrets whereon the invention and the perfection of processes were based; but he was dauntless, indefatigable and pitiless to self while in pursuit of truth. All that Edison is in the general acknow-ledgment of maukind he has earned.

The Outdoor Life of the Scout.

The great increase of the number of Scoutmasters and other Scout officers during 1920 means a great stimulus to boys. It is probable that throughout the past year more boys have spent days and nights in the open than before in the history of Canada since pioneer days; and because Boy Scouts have taken this message of the outdoors into their homes; have conducted open-window campaigns and fresh-air crusades, it is likely that more grown-ups have breathed pure air dur ing 1920 than has been the case since the time of our great-grandfathers.

Boys have been taught to care for forests and to fight forest fires. They have gathered information for numerous departments of forestry. have engaged in fights against insect pests and have made notes on differ ent varieties of birds.

Thousands of Canadian boys who year ago or so were absolutely helpless in the open, can now be depo upon to find their way about, to cook their own meals, to choose a proper Camp site and to erect a comfortable shelter. Thousands of Canadian boys who formerly knew little or nothing of nature can now recognize different kinds of trees, and give the name of dozens of wild flowers; can easily recognize the more common birds, and know enough about mushrooms to avoid being poisoned.

As a result of Boy Scout training, the energy of the Canadian boy has become a force of great value to the Dominion. More and more are recognizing its value, and are taking ad vantage of it to reduce loss by fire control crowds and to teach the people laws of safety and sanitation Many lives are saved by Scouts who because of their special training, because they carry a first-aid kit or a safety-first rope, are prepared to act when no one else is. The good which is accomplished by boys of this type, and through their activities, can hardly be over estimated. The Secretary in charge of the Ontario office of the Boy Scout Association at the corner of to, is always glad to provide full inforanaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia and persons interested in securing the

The Subjugated Sex.

"Of course there is no such thing as woman's supremacy," says a man whom the Cleveland Plain Dealer

"Do you think not?" replied his friend. "From the time a boy sits under a street light, playing with toads, until he is blind and old and toothless he has to explain to some woman why he didn't come home earlier."

The rubber industry has become an important one in Canada. Nearly \$43,000,000 are invested in it, employing 11,500. The annual production or corn between the toes, and calluses.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



change him in the slightest. If at A few cents buys "Danderne. At some period between twelve and sixter a few applications you cannot find teen be can be interested in some subtrees the will every hair shows new life, vigor: advance and become a high type of brightness, more color and abundance.



Aunt-"Now, dear, what was the William the Conqueror's great Gerald (who has learned to use the telephone)—"One, o-double-six, Hast-

What They Thought. The Sunday-school teacher had been eading about Canaan, the "land flow ing with milk and honey."
"Now," she said to the class, "what do you think of a land flowing with milk and honey would be like?" "Please, teacher," was the instant reply, "sticky!"

A Gasoline Fainbow

A wide space in the fork of two roads used as a terminus for suburban buses was covered with a film of gaso line and water, with the usual mother-

To Madge the spectacle was new Looking up at the rank of buses, she exclaimed: "Oh, auntle, look! They have run over a rainbow!"

- Silver is Too Common. The profiteer's wife called on specialist to attend her husband, who complained of huskiness in

hroat. "I think I might paint the throat with nitrate of silver," said the doc

"Oh, doctor," said the devoted wife expense is no object; please use

"Cascarets" To-night For Constipation

Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascaret works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

Large Total.

The total number of British and Allied troops and prisoners of war carried by the British Ministry of Shipping between the Armistice and July 31, 1920, was 7,868,763, including 3.248.196 from France.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff. Persuasive.

The head of a big Chicago busines house was extolling the salesmanship of a certain man in his employ. "I gather from what you say," ob served a friend, "that this man is indeed persuasive in his methods."

"Persuasive!" repeated the head of the house. "Why, my friend, that chap could sell the Cuban Government a



affections of the nose and throat BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

\$1.00 a tube THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD. RELIEVES PAIN

FREEZONE Corns Lift Off with Fingers

Magic! Drop a little "Freezone an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Doesn't hurt a

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn.



PROMOTES THICK HAIR

Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irri-tation are most successful. These fragrant emollients save the hair. clear the skin and meet every want of the toilet and bath.

Sony 25c. Ointment 25 and 59c. Taicum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 314 St. Paul St., W., dissured.

ssified Advertisem

GENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Alerbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Billousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1883, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge, The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Billss Medical Co., 12: St. Paul St. East. Montreal. Mention this paper.

"Red Tape.

The expression "red tape" came from the custom of tying official documents with red tape. It has come to mean putting unnecessary hindrances in the way of getting something done

MONEY ORDERS. When ordering goods by mail send Dominion Express Money Order.

Gity and Country Life.

Longevity depends to a certain ex-tent on country and climate. A coun-try life is conducive to old age, while t is extremely rare to find persons of ninety years and upwards who have led sedentary lives in town.



YARMOUTH, N.S. The Original and Only Genuine

Merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT.



MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative



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

OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS

that same thin

ESPECIALLY those frequently attacked by rheumatic twinges. A counter-irritant, Sloan's Limiment scatters the congestion and penetrales without rubbing to the afflicted part, soon relieving the ache and pain. Kept kandy 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.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are direc-tions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

ISSUE No. 10-21.

Its Appeal Grows! Many people start to use **INSTANT POSTUM**

temporarily in place of coffee or tea for health reasons. But they soon learn to love its rich flavor,- and its pure, wholesome qualities are so apparent that they adopt Postum as their regular meal-time beverage.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

The coming Referendum

Vote and Vote "Yes!" on April 18

THE Ontario Temperance Act as a war-time measure was an unqualified success.

On October 25, 1919, the people of Ontario voted by an overwhelming majority in faster of the permanent continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating

The "Bootlegger" Must Go

On December 31, 1920, came the repeal of the Pederal Order-in-Council—which was also a war-time measure—prohibiting importation, manufactures and export of intexicating beverages.

Thus it became possible for individualisin neehibi-tion provinces to import limber its contaction in the home; thus the "bootlegger" is able to offer the same for sale contrary to law, and thus the expressed will of the people in this province is being defeated.

Importation Must Cease

Everything that applied in the last vote against the sale of intoxicating heverages within this prevince applies equally to the Use of them, and their Imperation for beverage purposes should also be prohibited. Hence arose necessity for further legislation and another Referentium,

Shall the Importation and the bringing of intoxicating Liquers into the Province be Prohibited?

Ontario Referendum Committee

Charleston

Mr and Mrs W, Halliday have moved into the village and Mr and Mrs Leonard Halliday have taken up house keeping on the Johnson farm near Oak Leaf cheese factory.

Mr and Mrs E. Foster, Glen Morris entertained a few friends on Tues. evening. Among the guests were several residents of Charleston.

Mr Hudson and D. Blair, Spring Valley were visitors here on Sunday The W. A of Trinity church Oak Leaf met at Mrs Jesse Websters on Thursday afternoon.

Some of the children in the village have the whooping cough.

D. Young is busy moving from John Mulvennas farm near Athens to A. W. Johnstons farm here.

The assessor was through here last week.

Mr Delong was here on Friday and moved W. Hallidays telephone. On account of the change in the train service the mail arrives here in the forenoon.

Seperton

Mr G. Roddick loaded a car of household effects and with his family left on Tuesday last to take up residence in Smith Falls.

Miss Beryl Davis spent a few days | Many

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

last week at the home of her Uncle W. J. Frye, Forfar.

Miss M. Irwin visited her sister Mrs Goodbody Brockville last week. People are taking advantage of the sleighing drawing wood. W. B. Danby is furnishing the school and

W. Jacques is supplying the factory past year in Brockville has taken ossession of his farm.

Stuart Singleton has leased E. J. Suffels farm formerly occupied by G. Roddick.

J. Scotland has moved to Delta and Mr John Frye Delta has moved to Soperton again having lived here during his early life

C. Frye is a patient at the Brockville General Hospital since Thursday last. Mrs Frye spent the week end with him.

Wiltse Lake

Mr W. Whaley sawed woo dat R Moores on Tuesday and Edmund Ronan's on Wednesday also.

A great many from here attended picture show at Athens town Hall Saturday night last.

Mr and Mrs Robert Ferguson and children of Athens visited friends here recently.

friends in this vicinity are glad to learn that Mr Paul Heffernan. is recovering from his serious illness. Miss Annie Ferguson graduate nurse of Smith Falls is visiting her parents Mr and Mrs James Ferguon of Char-

Sawing wood is the order of the day here.

Our Big Sale is over, but don't overlook the fact that our prices are always low and our stock the best.

R. J. CAMPO

Ontario

Mr and Mrs C. Philips, H. Mr and Mrs Frank Fitzeinmone Rockport spent part of last week he guests of Mr Jacob Warren.

Mr William Herbison Fairfield East pent part of last week here with his usin Mr J. A. Herbison

Mr and Mrs Robert Mulvaugh ente tained a few friends on Thursday evening in henor of their son Llyods birthday, who was leaving shortly for Carthage N. Y. where he has been employed during the past year.
Misses Alma and Arley Purvis were

in Kingston, last week visiting their cousin Mrs Dr. C. U. Nash.

Mr Lloftus Foley, Tilley, was a visitor at Mr Arden Warrens last

Mrs Jacob Warren, is at Kilkenny Street visiting her neice Mrs Wm. Green.

The men are busy drawing material for the new cheese factory.

Mr and Mrs Norris Ferguson, Mr B. J. Ferguson, Mr and Mrs W. H. Franklin were in Brockville on Tues.

A very pleasant time was shent at the home of Mr and Mrs James S. Purvis on Monday evening Feb-14th, when their family gathered to celebrate their 49 Anniversary of their marriage. It was also the occas. lon of the birthday of their granddaughter Dorthy Mary Tennant, About thirty guests were present amongst whom were, six daughters Mrs Fred Tennant, Caintown, Mrs C. N. Purvis, Lyn, Mrs J. B. Ferguson, Misses Alma, Arley and Myrtle Purvis and one son Claude Purvis, Junetown, also seven grandchildren, Stewart, Russl, and Dorthy Tennant, Marion and Willie Ferguson, Jean and Muria: Purvis, Mr and Mrs Purvis has been life long residents of Junetown and the farm they are now living on has been C. M. Singleton who has spent the owned by the Purvis family for about 140 years.

Warburton

Misses Ida and Eva Ruttle are victims of themeasles Epidemic that s spreading in the district.

Mr Milton Burne, who is working with his engine at Yonge's Mills, spent his Sunday at the home of his father.

Mr L. B. Webster, purchased line new Edison phonograph.

Mrs Philip Leadbeater, Ellisville is ill with scarlet fever at the home her father R. J. Steacy. Mr and Mrs Bert McReady have

moved into Mr W. McRoes vacant Mr and Mrs L. B. Wedster moter

ed to Soperton on Monday, the guest of Mr Saxon Washburne.

Mr and Mrs Stanley Kague and little son of Saskatchewan have been visiting friends on the street.

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

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 De-cember, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.

(Seal) 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

Meeting of the Shareholders is called for Monday Night March 7, in the Agricult'l Rooms

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Cry for Fletcher's

Pietcher's Castoria is strictly a romedy for Infants and Children.

Foods are specially prepared for bables. A baby's medicine
is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared
for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of
a remedy for the common aliments of Infants and Children
that brought Castoria before the public after years of research,
and so claim has been made for it that its use for over 30
years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. 2 It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Feed; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years

\$50 to \$5,000 A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN COVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

the production of the last

Final Clearing of all Winter Goods

We have a few odd lines of

Mens and Boys--Suits and Overcoats

Underwear, Sox Coat Sweaters, Caps Gloves and Mitts to be sold at LESS THAN COST

The GLOBE

Clothing House "The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE **ONTARIO**

The Athena Reports

N RATES

BEAUMONT S. CORNELL MB., L.RC.P., M.R.C.S. 53 James St. R., Brockville Evenings 7-8 Afternooms 1-4

DR. PAUL

By Appointment

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN Graduate New York spital and other New Hospitals.

Phone 870

Office and Residence in the hom merly occupied by Mrs. Novi Brown, Reid St., Athens.

B. F. SCOTT, Licensed Auctie Leeds and Grenville. Addison, Ont.

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

IMERSON—The Auctiones

Write or Phone early for dates or tal leporter and arrange for your Sale. H. W. IMERSON, Aud

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

GRINDING-On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Mr Cifford Crammy, Lake Eloida will'do grinding. 15c per hundred weight.

CANADIAN P

The following winter service is now in effect, giving excellent train ponnections to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and intermediate points, also to Western Canada, and Pacific and At-

Local Time-Table To and From Fockville, Daily Except Sunday, artures, Arrivals. Departures. 7.50 a.m.

11.55 a.m. 11.55 a.m. 8.00 mm. Departures. Arrivala 7.50 a.m. 8.00 p.m.

For rates and particulars apply to, GEO. E. McGLADE City Passenger Agent A. J. POTVIN, City Tieket Agent B King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave ockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 590

The Churches

Methodist Church Rev. S. F. Newton, Ministe

7.00 p.m. Sunday School-1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class. 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cottage Prayer Moeting Monday at Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector Fourth Sunday in Lent

Christ Church, Athens-2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bi-ble Class. 7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer. 7.30 p.m. Tnesday, Address with

7.30 p.m. Friday, Litany and

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf-11.00 a.m.-Holy Communion. St. Paul's, Delta-1.30 p.m.—Sunday School. 2.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

p.m. Wednes., Address with Slides

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pasto

Plum Hollow-9:30 a.m.—Sunday School. 10.30 a.m.—Church Service. Athens-11.00 a.m.—Sunday School. 7.00 p.m.—Church Service.

Subject "The Sin of Uselessness" Prayer Meeting Wednesday avening at 7.30 p.m.



"Carry On."

Cornwall, the boy here who served of for me, up to Elizur Tuttle's." the British cruiser Chester in the Elizur Tuttle's! Where the teache Battle of Judand. It is a story that

As soon as the battle began the for- right before the family? turret of the Chester received the full force of the enemy's hard to find a more miserable cordite and burning paint choked the me. It was short, and I wished it breath. Yet when his gun crew lay were miles long. killed or dying near him, Jack Cornwall, sixteen and a half years old, remained at his post. He was alone! In his own words he stayed because he felt he might be needed.

knew that his heroism had been noticed, and that it would become an inspiration to the whole force of the Allies. As his captain wrote to his father, he simply did his duty with just his own brave heart and God's help to support him"; and he died ignorant of his own fame. When he lay mortally wounded in the hospital matron asked him about the bat-

"Oh, we carried on all right," he

answered.
That was his idea of what was the thing to do. His simple devotion to duty became the inspiration of a whole people; and the crowning honor of a Victoria Cross was added to a that had been raised by his quiet heroism from obscurity to fame. Is not the story a parable that we may apply in our own lives? How easy it is to do our duty when the world is looking on, and there is some one to applaud us! But how hard But how hard just to "carry on" at our obscure post -to keep pure when no one is watching, to remain faithful when it seems that there is no one to notice and to praise us. Let us learn from brave Jack Cornwall's story that true virtue is never disregarded or unnoticed by our Great Captain, and that the faithfulness of the most obscure life sends a "great shout through all God's host." Whether noticed or unnoticed, applauded or forgetten, we should so act that it may be said of us also that we "carried on all right!"

The Houses You Live In.

Many boys and girls are so intent en big things that they forget the little things. They want to be fine and true and good and successful; but meanwhile they forget to take care street or the building will cost \$2, or the building will cos anwhile they forget to take care

dwell. They forget their bodies.

There is a vast difference between foolish vanity and decent care of our boys and girls. Without the latter, we can never really succeed in matter how hard we try or how right our minds may be. And I am talking of the little things now, not of the big principles that we must follow in order to keep our bodies healthy and fit.

We must not neglect to keep our teeth, hair, hands and nails in good condition. To do so, we need of visitors will be provided and ps not spend any great amount of time or money, but we must care for them regularly. The skin must be kept pores, the seeth must be white and clean, the hair soft and well shampooed (and tere the boys have an advantage wer the girls), the hands smooth and nails clean and properly manicur-Unless we can achieve these

ings, we need not think that any umber of nice clothes or good times an keep us from being frumps.

"Thou Art the Boy!" I had missed three words in spell-

When I had been home a little \$3,500,000,000

while, father called me. Many people have heard of Jack said, "I want you to go on an errand

boarded! And she might get her eye every youth of generous spirit should upon me, and remember! Suppos she should speak of my misdoing

In all the world it would have bee fire. Tons of metal exploded upon than the one who crept up the hill to the deck; the noise split the ears, the Flizur Tuttle's. The hill was steep—flashes blinded the eyes, the stench of I almost wished it would fall upon

The teacher saw me and spoke pleasantly to me. Oh, how my con-science hurt then! Having given my message, I returned, but with a heavy The teacher never remembered The point especially to remember while I never forgot. Lead is a about him, however, is this: he never feather weight compared with a boy's conscience when it says continually: "Thou art the boy!"

A Boy's Ambition.

The boys belonged to the hog-rais-They were talking things ing club. over and comparing notes. One boy declared that he was most interested in the prizes that had been offered for the best hogs. "They're what I am

About that time a quiet sort of a chap spoke up: "I don't care half so much about the prizes as I do about getting the best hogs. You may have the prizes, if I can have the hogs.

That sounded fine, didn't it? And you may set it down for a fact that the boy who cared so much more for the fine hogs than he did for the blue ribbons and the cash prizes is the one that wins the prizes too. For that's the way to do it-get the good hogs, the prizes will take care of

We may be dead certain that the boys whose heart is so set on growing good hogs is not going to stop there. He will leave his mark on everything he does. Not a lamb he grows, not a chick he raises but will have the same stamp of excellence upon it. His farm work in the fields will be done as well as he can do it, and the day will come when he will be looked up to as the best kind of farmer.

London Labor Plans \$2,000,000 Temple.

Plans are under way, for a great building to be used as general headquarters for the London Labor party It will be constructed close to Oxford 000,000 and will serve as a rallying point for trade unionists and co-operators, who will use it both for business and social purposes.

Department stores, selling all kinds of food, clothing and merchandise, will occupy the ground floor, while the second floor will have a large hall seating 1,500 persons that can be used for meetings, lectures, and motion picture shows.

Club rooms, a restaurant for members, a library and statistical bureau and bedrooms for the accommodation of visitors will be provided and papateriors.

Such a scheme is in keeping with organized labor holds in England. The labor leaders are trained thinkers and organizers and are well represented in Parliament. At the Labor headquarters in Ecceleston Square visitors are received in a richly furnished oak panelled library, where the regulation tea is served daily at 4 o'clock

Canada's national wealth is com puted at \$17,000,000,000, or about \$200 per capita, the chief items being: and was told to stay after school. Agriculture, over \$5,000,000,000; rail-nt—I didn't mean to stay; and at ways, \$2,000,000,000; manufacturing, ismissal time, up I got and out I \$2,000,000,000; current production, arched with all the others. \$3,500,000,000; real estate and houses. \$3,500,000,000; real estate and houses

Prince of Wales Prints a Paper

following a piece of copy from an or's desk through the composing, ofreading and sterotyping rooms. n he pressed the starting button a mammoth octuple press and saw article reproduced in print.

the roaring machine was handed royal visitor, who smiled as he saw the front page a picture of himself a caption stating that he had ted the machinery which printed

of questions, which showed his interest in the art of newspaper

difference between various of automatic typesetting masubstitution for the old hand method.

The Prince of Wales has recently placed on the presses instead of the en initiated into the complexities of flat chases of type themselves, the odern newspaper production by visitthe offices of the London Times of a roll of newsprint paper were among the points on which the Prince was curious.

He marvelled at the ability "make-up" men to read type upside down and failed to recognize a three column "cut" of himself in the form he first folded paper which came he was endeavoring to read. In the composing room he picked up a slug of type as it came from a linotype ma chine, but found it too hot to he

John Walter, chairman of the Times and Wickham Stead, editor, served as guides to the Prince. The directors broughout his inspection of the of the newspaper, several department y departments of the great news- al heads and a small number of visi office the Prince kept up a rapid tors invited for the occasion were presented to him. With each he chatted short time, discussing individual avocations, business, sport and travel in his usual simplicity of manner.

The Prince is the second heir to the throne to visit Printing House Square In 1863 the late King Edward, then why cylindrical Prince of Wales, made a similar inof the original type forms are spection of the Times plant.

GIVING AWAY 350 MILLION DOLLARS

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE FAMOUS STEEL KING.

The Bobbin Boy Who Bceame the World's Greatest Philanthropist.

Twenty years ago Andrew Carnegie decided to stop making money and to give away the wealth he had already

The world-famous steel millionair sserted that "to die rich is to be dis graced." But he could not give away quickly enough, and in spite of the fact that his total benefactions amounted to three hundred and fifty million dollars, he died worth twenty five millions.

His record is unique. When he de cided to distribute his wealth, Car negie's income was \$40,000,000 a year Fifty years previously, at the age of fourteen, he was glad to earn \$1.25 a week as a bobbin-boy in an American cotton factory, and thought that he had attained the height of his ambition

when it had increased to \$5 a week.

Then he was given the chance of investing five hundred dollars in an express company. At that time he did not possess five hundred cents. But he borrowed the money. The first dividend was a cheque for ten dollars.

Making His Money Work. "It gave me my first penny of refrom capital," he said-"s thing I had not worked for with the weat of my brow. 'Eureka!' I cried 'Here's the goose that lays the golden eggs!

When he decided to give his money away, Carnegie was inundated with from people telling him how he could do it. The most amusing of came from Mark Twain, the great American humorist. It read:— Dear Sir and Friend,—You seem to

be prosperous these days. Could you lend an admirer a dollar and a half to buy a hymn-book with? God will bless you if you do; I feel it, I know it. So will I. If there should be other applications this one not to count .- Yours, Mark.

P.S.—Do not send the hymn-book; send the money. I want to make the selection myself.—M.

A striking illustration of Carnegie's foresight is provided by the story of the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania: Carnegie and a friend obtained a cer tain option for \$40,000. The wells which this sum enabled them to acquire paid \$1,000,000 in one year in cash and dividends, and eventually became worth \$5,000,000 on a stock hasis.

Apart from the cottish shrewdness

grit, self-reliance, and enterprise which enabled Carnegie to become the grit. world's greatest steel master, his most prominent characteristic was his quiet sense of humor. He was always an optimist.

To his intimate friend, Lord Morley, he once told the story of a pessimist whom nothing ever pleased, and an optimist whom nothing ever dis-They were being congratu lated by the angels upon having ob-

tained entrance to heaven.

The pessimist replied: "Yes, very good place, but somehow or other this nalo don't fit my head exactly."

The optimist retorted by telling the story of a man being carried down to purgatory, and the Devil putting his victim up against a bank while he got at a spring. An old friend accosted him: "Well, Jim, how's this?

The reply came: "Hush, it might be

"How's that, when you are being carried down to the bottomless pit? "Hush"-pointing to his Satanic Majesty-"he might take a notion to make me carry him."

The millionaire cultivated the acmaintance of many well-known men, among whom was Josh Billings, the American humorist and lecturer. Josh was once asked the secret of holding audiences.

"Well," he replied, "you mustn't keep them laughing too long, or they wil think you are laughing at them. After giving the audience amusement you must become earnest and play the serious role. For instance: 'There are two things in this life for which man is ever prepared. Who will tell me what these are? Finally someone cried out, "Death!" 'Well, who gives me the other?' Many respondwealth, happiness, strength, marriage taxes. At last Josh begins, solemnly: There are two things on earth fo which no man is ever prepared, and them's twins!

Josh was full of good sayings When you take the bull by the horns, take him by the tail; you can get better hold and let go when you've a mind to," was perhaps one of his best.

Mr. Gladstone's Retort. Matthew Arnold, the brilliant authand apostle of sweetness and light; Lord Rosebery, Mr. Gladstone, and Herbert pencer, the philosopher, were

among Carnegie's intimate

In his Autobiography the millionaire tells a delightful anecdote of Mr. Gladstone. Going home from a dinner on the day of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, he recognized Mr. Gladstone's voice close to the Reform Club. Moving back a few paces, he came to a muffled figure and whispered, "What

friends.

"Mr. Gladstone was discovered. I told him I recognized his voice whispering to his companion. And so I said, 'The real ruler comes out to see the illuminations prepared for the nominal ruler!" ominal ruler:
"He replied, 'Young man ,I think it's
ime you were in bed..."

"A story I told Herbert Spencer about Texas, writes Carnegle, "struck him as amusing. When a returning disappointed emigrant from that State asked about the then barren country, he said: 'Stranger, all that have to say about Texas is that if owned Texas and Hell, I would sell

Texas," "One day," continues Carnegie, "my eldest pephew was seen to open the door quietly and peep in where Spencar and I were seated. His mother at er and I were seated. His mother af-erwards asked him why he had done so, and the boy of eleven replied: Mamma, I wanted to see the man who wrote in a book that there was no use studying grammar."

To be an editor and writer was one of Carnegie's earliest ambitious; to secure the world's peace was his last. He was an admirer of the ex-Kaiser before the war, and his description of a meeting makes ironical

eading to-day:
"The year before last (1912)," he says, "I stood before him in the gran palace in Berlin and presented the American address of congratulation upon his peaceful reign of twenty-fiv-years, his hand unstained by human blood. As I approached to h him the casket containing the addre he recognized me with outstretche arm, and exclaimed: 'Carnegie, twen ty-five years of peace, and we hope for many more.

"I could not help responding: 'And in this noblest of all missions you are our chief ally."

"Optimist as he always was an ried to be, even in the face of the failure of his hopes, the world disas ter was too much. His heart wa broken," says Mrs. Carnegie ,and his autobiograpy remained unfinished.

Pain may be called a special sense or at any rate a special variety of the tactile sense, for there is a special apparatus of nerves to carry it through the body. Like the other senses, its seat is the brain, although the feeling usually seems to be in the injure part. Like the other senses, also, the sense of pain is the gradual growth of ages. Even now only those parts of the body which are most exposed to injury cause us any pain when burt; coreover, even when hurt they will cause no pain if the injury is one to

they are not ordinarily subject Take the intestines, for example Ordinary ills such as distension or in fammation, which may become dangerous if not relieved, may cause er uisite pain, whereas an unusual injury, such as a cut, may cause no pain whatever and will cause none until the more common ill of inflammation

All persons are not equally sensitive to pain; certain races—the Chinese for example—feel pain much less acutely than Europeans feel it. Europeans feel pain from adolescence on to middle age more accutely than they do either in infancy or in old age; and the men feel it more than the women or at least do not bear it so well.

Pain may be subjective or obje tive; that is, the brain may feel it either when it has a real physical basis or when it has no physical basis at all. Pain is frequently deceptive for the brain sometimes refers it to part more or less remote from the injury that provokes it. For example, a child with hip disease usually says that his knee hurts; a person with spinal disease feels pain in the abdo men; a person with pneumonia may ave such acute pain in the abd that the surgeon is deceived into operating for appendicitis.

But, though imperfect and deceptive, pain is nevertheless a great blessing; for it it a danger signal without which mankind could not exist. Without it we should all perisi from injury or disease in early childbood.

A Scotch Mist.

Why should a drizzly mist be "Scotch," any more than it should be "Irish" or "English?" These compounds of heavy mist and dreary drizzle certainly occur in Erin's Isle as well as in England. Yet is is always "Scotch mist."

The fact is that Scotland has to suffer in reputation because of her hilly nature, for it is the presence of these uplands that are responsible for so many thick mists being experienced

comes about in this way: Scotland lies fairly in the track of wet weather systems travelling from come westerly to some easterly point. These systems-cyclones or depressions being a vast quantity of low-lying cloud, whose lower edges trail along only a few hundred feet above sea level.

Now, the northern part of Scotland particularly has a very extensive area elevated several hundred feet above sea-level, and, of course, when the frequent great rain-clouds are travelling across the country, they actually touch the surface of this elevated area, and when they do there is a Scotch mist.

Hence, a Scotch mist is a rain-cloud trailing its watery, clinging mass along the ground. Clouds may be very beautiful objects to gaze upon from a distance, but they are depressing and uncomfortable things to be enveloped in.

Two thousand and forty-eight aliens were naturalized in Canada in does gravity out of its bed at mid- 1919, representing 27 different coun-

Eyes Have They and See Not

says that the Pharisee's sense on right and wrong is so warped that he cannot tell a gnat from a camel. The Pharisee has moral astigmatism. Going still further, Jesus uses a modern illustration. He says the Pharisee's soul is like a metal dish, highly pol-ished on the outside, but on the inside it is septic, foul, putrid. And the tragic side of it is, the Pharisee is utterly unconscious of all this. He regards himself as quite the model of what a man ought to be, in morals and religion.

Now, how can a man get into a perverted state? How can he develop such a combination of contradictions? How can he become such a blue ribbon hypocrite? It is not hard. the comes on unconsciously. You can see it in Germany. Germany did not think she was particularly bad, when she said that God had called upon her to impose her kultur on Europe and the world. She excused her practices by saying, "War is War." Intelligent people can be found who will argue by the hour for the saloons, and will enlarge on the benefits of liquor. while the populace of Petrograd is dying this winter, and people are falling over dead in the streets from cold and hunger, Trotzky and Lenine state that they are the heralds of a new age, which will surpass all previous as the modern dyalling ages. ages, as the modern dwelling spurasses the cave.

When Conscience is Warped.

Tennyson represents in the "Lotus Esters" a company of men and wo-men on an island who were anxious to get back to the mainland, wher their families lived. Before embarking, they ate of the lotus-tree, which has the fabled power to put its victims into a dreamy half-sleep, and takes away all energy. From that

Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.—St. Mark, ?; ?. In the seventh chapter of St. Mark's gospel, Christ makes a serious charge against a certain class of men. He says there they have forsaken the commandment of God and have substituted the commandment of men. He says that these men have tampered with conscience so long that they cannot think right, cannot see right, and hence cannot act right. Their inner monitor has become so twisted that they do not recognize right when they see it. First, they would not see. Then, they could not.

A gnat is a tiny insect about the size of a mosquito. It does not look very much like a camel. But Christ says that the Pharisee's sense of right and wrong is so warped that he dies, so that they may accompany their husband into the other world, is also sincere. No, conscience alone is not sufficient. Conscience requires education, or it is an unsafe guide. It needs the correcting power of daily prayer, to keep it attuned to God, who is the only standard.

A Standard for the Soul. The best and most elaborate timepieces require correction. In a certain public building in London, there is a yardstick of metal, embedded in the floor. It is exactly a yard long, to the one-thousandth part of an inch. It is the standard yard of the British Empire. Empire. And the soul requires a standard. When we measure ourselves by ourselves, it is easy to get far away from the yardstick, and ere we know it, we will be counting thirty-four inches as thirty-six. When we set our spiritual clocks by other people's clocks, instead of God's clock, it is not surprising we get sadly mixed, in our soul-time. It is easy to become blind.

Young people are often blind. A young man will grow up in a rural community, goes to college, and makes for the city. He does not ask himself whether the community that gave him birth may not need him, and whether, in fact, he may not do as well there as in the city. A young man of the writer's acquaintance went back to the ancestral farm. Today he has a large family, and is a much consulted member of the com munity where he lives.

After all, it is selfishness that We are liberated as we are blinds. enabled to forget self and despatch duty without asking how it will affect our pocketbooks or our prospects.—Rev. N. A. McCune.

Birth Rate in England Highest in a Decade.

Vital statistics just issued by the Ministry of Health show that the birth rate for 1920 in England is the highe for the decade and the death rate the lowest ever recorded, says a London despatch. The infant mortality rate also is the lowest on record. The number of births is the highest ever recorded, while the number of deaths is the lowest since 1862, when the population was only 20,000,000. The figure

For England and Wales-Birth rat per 1,000 of the total population, 25.44; deaths, crude rate, 12.4; deaths under

one year per 1.000 births, 80

For London-Birth rate per 1,000. 26.3; crude rate, 12.4; deaths under one year per 1,000 births, 75.

The increase in the birth rate is attributed to the number of delayed marriages prevented by the war and to the remarriage of war widows. It is suggested that the low death rate may be due to the rapid strides taken during the war.

A constituency that returns a spinster to Parliament is sure to be miss-

Canada's water powers are estimated at 19,260,090 horsepower, of which only 12 per cent., or 2,417,392 are installed.

Spectres Seen in Royal Palaces

Perhaps the most widely-known case at the time, the Tsar was passing of Royal hauntings is that of the Ho through that city on his way to the enzollern family, which possess a front, when, descending the staircase Lady of the Hohenzollerns."

This apparition is said to appear be fore some dire catastrophe to the ex-Royal House of Prussia.

In December, 1628, prior to death of the representative of the House, several of the officials in the Palace at Berlin were immeasurably startled by seeing the ill-omened figure in the white robes suddenly appear be fore them.

Uttering the words "Veni, judica vivos et mortuos! Judicium mihi adhuc superest," that is to say: "Comjudge the quick and the dead! I wait for judgment," it glided away from them, disappearing quite inexplicably in one of the ancient archways.

The Ghost of Himself.

On another occasion, far more reently, it revealed itself to one of the ate Royal House during her solourn n the Castle of Neuhans, Bohemia. She was standing before her mirro one evening, trying on a new robe when, wanting something, she called to her attendant.

In response there was a shuffling movement in the rear of the room, and, turning round to ascertain the cause of it, the princess perceived to her borror the tall figure of a female clad in white, with the face of some

In slow and measured tones the figure pronounced the words: "Zehn uhr ist er ihr Liebchen!"--"It is ter o'clock, my love!"-which is the mode royalties in that part of the world adapt in addressing one another, and then, stepping backward, vanished behind a screen. The princess was taken ill soon afterwards, and died.

The last time the White Lady is said to have been seen was in July, 1914. This ghost is alleged not to have any prior to the declaration of war against Russia.

Taiking of Russia, the late Tear is ing to a rumor prevalent in Moscow, in particular.

of his headquarters one morning met a figure slowly ascending with its head very much bowed.

On approaching the Tsar, the figure suddenly looked up, and Nicholas then perceived, to his consternation, the exact counterpart of himself, but with this difference—the countenance revealed to him was that of the dead and not the living.

Italy's Warning Plume.

The Royal Family of Italy are reported to possess several ghosts, one of which takes the form of a man's head, which is seen looking through a doorway whenever the death of a prince or princess is going to occur: Another of the ghosts is the shadow of a gigantic plume that is seen waving to and fro on the wall or floor prior to a Royal death, or some very grave catastrophe.

It was alleged to have appeared during a banquet at which the late king. Victor Emmanuel, was present, and to have been seen by everyone there, saving the monarch himself, who died within a week of the event.

Denmark has a very unpleasant royal ghost, that of a prince, who murdered his brother in circumstances of almost unparalleled savegery even in those times. For that and other of fences he was buried in unconsecrated ground near the Wood of Poole, which his spirit even now haunts in a guise so terrible that those who see it some times go mad with terror

It was reputed to have appeared to a number of soldiers prior to the Schleswig-Holstein War, of 1868 and again to servants of the Royal Family be fore the death of the late king.

Another Danish Roya! phantom is that of Valdemar IV., that haunts the Forest of Gurre, near Heisingfors. particular significance, excepting if it shows itself to anyone connected with the Royal Household, when its appearsaid to have seen his double shortly ance must be taken as a portent of the before the great revolution. Accorded to the nation, and to the Royal Family,



Mrs. Helen Law, 53 Lyall Ave., Toronto.

choose a garment that is in the sashion so that in the next year or two it will not grow too much out of style. The garment that is abreast the times is the happiest choice you have determined that a certain style is the most becoming to you keep to that, but buy the latest model

By comparing the quality and style of garments you can learn to judge their relative values. A good plan is to observe extremes; look first at a high-priced one. The difference in the quality of material, in the design, in the finish and in the trimming will be apparent to even on untrained

The choice of fabric is important and must depend upon various things whether the garment is for business or for social wear; whether it is to be worn in the evening, aftermoon, morning or for all purposes; whether you can give it rough use; whether the color suits your complexion. In short, you must determine whether it is the kind of fabric best suited to your needs. When you note the quality of the fabric consider its surface, its gloss, its weight, its body and its softness

the garment, which includes the way her? pressed, the kind of buttons and buttonholes, the cut, the position of the pockets and the choice of trimmings.

If you can afford it, buy a highpriced garment. It is high chiefly because it is well made, and it will speaking voice by careful reading almost always outwear a less expenalmost always outwear a less expen-

Why He Failed.

I was talking to a man the other day who has farmed for fifteen years, has raised good crops, and has made good money, as people reckon in his neighborhood. But he is doing his work as his father did before him. He is in a rut, and he realizes it. He said

"I could make a better success of my farming, make more money, and have more conveniences, if I wasn't in such a rut. For instance, self-feeders for my hogs would save me ar hour a day for extra work in the field, and my seeding and planting could be finished sooner. My ten cows are just paying expenses. If I would put in a milking machine, as I have been advised, I could make a nice profit, be cause I could take care of six more cows with less work. I have been advised to drill my small grain instead of broadcasting it, and I do not doubt Feed a little of everything. Feed but it would pay me well, because of enoug the extra yield, but I have an old larly.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Good home made bread is the finest food on earth, and the wife that is a good bread

maker is a real helpmate to

the bread winner. Bread is

the one food that perfectly

combines in itself all the ele-

ments that give strength to the body. Children who eat lots of good home made bread

thrive the best—they never

get sick from eating good bread. Bread making is a simple operation. Bread made in the home with Royal

Yeast Cakes possesses a

greater degree of nourish-ment. and will keep fresh

longer than that made with

Scientists highly recommend years as a food and as a corrective agent for certain functional disarrangements, attributed to poor blood conditions. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast for half an hour in a out of luke-warm water with one teaspoon sugar. Then attributed and strain once or twice through muchin and drink the liquid. BETTER results will be obtained by allowing it to soak ever night and drinking half an hour, before breakfast, Repeat as often as desired. Send name and address for free bookiest entitled "Royal Yeast for Better Health."

E. W. Gillett Company Limited

Toronto, Canada

Made my Canada

any other.

Enquirer: It is always wise to grown shabby, retains a style that

Finally, consider the price from an ethical and economic standpoint. If a very good garment could be bought for less than it is worth, some would lose money.

A trustworthy house, a fair price a careful choice of fabric, color, style and finishing, a full-length try-on, possibly a slight alteration—those are the essential things to observe when you select a garment

L. G.: What is the right way to eat an egg? We presume you want to know about the breaking of a boiled egg. One should crack the top with the egg-spoon, and then re-move the shell with the spoon-tip and with finger. It is not correct to cut off the top of an egg with a knife.

Rosalie: You say that an old lover has turned up in the town where you live, but that he is married. He says he has always thought more of you than anyone else, and wants to mee you sometimes. Don't be foelish Rosalie. A man who might have married you ten years ago but didn't, and the quality of the fabric consider its purface, its gloss, its weight, its body in dits softness.

Then there is the outer finish of his wife's place. Would it be fair to

Vivian: There are no schools here that conduct a correspondence course in Elecution. It would not seem pos sible to acquire the art in that way. You can, of course, improve your sive garment. Then, too, a really the calendar of an excellent School good garment, even when it has will be mailed to you.

> seeder, and hate to scrap it. I could get a nice thing out of my orchard if only I would spray every year." And thus he named a dozen or more

> approved practices which, if adopted, would mean more money from his farming. His wife and family could then have more comforts and conveniences in their home.

> "But I am just in a rut," he said "All the people in this neighborhood are in a rut and satisfied to stay there Somebody ought to just 'yank us out and start us on the right road.

Do not conclude that potatoes are too cheap to be worth planting this spring; by fall there may be a different story regarding their price.

One of the best formulas for feeding fowls runs something like this: enough, but not too much. Feed regu-

The grocer who recommends to you Red Rose Tea. on which he makes less profit than he does on other teas, can be trusted when he recommends other goods.

The Sunday School Lesson

The Lord's Supper, St. Matt. 26: 14-30. Golden Text-1 Cor. 11: 26.

connecting Links—Matthew, Mark and Luke all agree that it was the passover supper which Jesus ate with His disciples on the last evening which they spent together. This was the sacred feast held in memory of the great day of the deliverance of their fathers from Egypt (Exod. 12-13). Jesus had made secret preparations with a friend in Jerusalem to eat the passover in his house. He appears to have known of the plotting of Judas to betray Him, and to have believed that Judas would make known the place to His enemies that they might come there in the right and seize Him. By His secret preparations the traitor's plan for the time being was thwarted, and he had to choose a later hour and another place.

that Jesus will make Himself a king. It is possible, too, that he has been already pilfering from the common purse which he carried. In his base and treacherous folly he now bargains with the chief enemies of Jesus to I deliver Him up to them secretly and quietly. For that he is paid "thirty pieces of silver," equivalent to nineteen or twenty dollars, or the ordinary price of a slave. That Judas had in him the possibility of better things is evident from the Master's choice of him, from the trust reposed in him by his fellow disciples, and from his late and bitter repentance.

The Passover, vv. 17-30.

The Passover, vv. 17-30. The Passover, vv. 17-30.

The first day of the feast. This was the fourteenth day of the Jewish month Nison, and seems to have been Thursday of the Passion week (Exod. 12: 17-18). The Jews were, and still are, very particular to remove all leaven and leavened bread or cakes from their houses at the beginning of this day. In the afternoon the paschal lamb was killed (Exod. 12: 6), and in the evening the passover meal and in the evening the passover meal was eaten. It was on this day, therefore, that the disciples asked the question, Where? and received the answer here recorded. Jesus had kept His secret well, and neither the traitor Judas nor the others knew where they were to eat. Luke says that He they were to eat. Luke says that He sent Peter and John. The man to whom they were sent would be found in a certain place at a certain time and would be expecting them. Mark and Luke tell the story more fully at this point.

this point. When Jesus told them to say "My when Jesus told them to say my time is at hand," He must have been thinking of the approaching crisis which He knew would end in His betrayal and death, but they would naturally think only of the time of

When the even was come. Luke tells of the first words of Jesus (22: 14-18), which Moffatt translates as follows: "I have longed eagerly to eat this passover with you before I suffer, for I tell you I will never eat the passfor I tell you I will never eat the pass-over again till the fulfilment of it in the reign of God." He knew that the end of His earthly career was at hand, and that for them as well as for Him a new order of things was about to begin. We who commemor-ate this last gathering of the disciples with their Master in the Lord's supper think of Him as present with us in think of Him as present with us in spiritual reality and power, sharing with us the common meal.

with us the common meal.

One of you shall betray Me. They were amazed and grieved. With one exception they were staunch and loyal friends. Not one of them would have betrayed Him, save the traitor Judas, who, with affected innocence, joined the rest in asking "Is it I?" The answer of Jesus was indefinite. They were all dipping, according to the custom of the time, in the common dish, and from time to time Jesus recognized and honored one or another by dipping a morsel of bread in the broth and handing it to him. In this way He seems to have intimated to Judas that He knew what was in the traitor's heart, but the others did not suspect him. If they had they would hardly have let him go.

Even as it is written. Although the Jews did not commonly understand the prophecy of the suffering servant of Jehovah, in Isa. 58, as referring to Christ, yet Christ Himself saw in it a prevision of His own suffering and

a prevision of His own suffering and death.

This is My body. Jesus is, of course, speaking in figurative language. He is comparing Himself, about to be slain, to the lamb whose flesh had been eaten, and whose broken body and shed blood had been the symbol of deliverance from Egypt. So would His body be broken and His blood shed, that He might fulfill His mission, and bring redemption to humanity, and establish God's Kingdom in the world. By faith they would become partakers with Him in

Time and Place—Thursday, April that sacrifice and in that redemption.
6, A.D. 29. An upper room in Jerusalem.
Connecting Links—Matthew, Mark and Luke all agree that it was the them new life.

Application It is doubtful if we can imagine the dismay which followed the announcement which Jesus made that one of His own disciples would betray Him. the sacred feast held in memory of the che great day of the deliverance of their fathers from Egypt (Exod. 12-13). Jesus had made secret preparations with a friend in Jerusalem to eat the passover in his house. He appears to have known of the plotting of Judas to betray Him, and to have believed that Judas would make known the place to His enemies that they might come there in the right and seize Him. By His secret preparations the traitor's plan for the time being was thwarted, and he had to choose a later hour and another place.

Judas Sells His Master, vv. 14-16.

v. 14. Judas Iscariot. The surname means "man of Karioth," a town in the south of Judaea. Judas seems to have been the only one of the twelver who was not a Galilean. He must have had some education and some aptitude, for business, for he acted as treasurer for the little company of disciples. He had, no doubt, expected great things of Jesus, and had dreamed of places of great wealth and power for those who were close to Him. Now he is disappointed in his selfish ambition. He has given up all hope that Jesus will make Himself a king. It is possible, too, that he has been already pilfering from the common purse which he carried. In his base and treacherous folly he now bargains with the chief enemies of Jesus to the carried in his base and treacherous folly he now bargains with the chief enemies of Jesus to the disciples were moved by the statement to earnest heart searching. It is not the disciples were moved by the statement to earnest heart beart will be so. The most information for Judaes. Even the most information for Judaes. Even the most information for Judaes at testimony to the statement to earnest heart beart will be subject that the Master knew what dreadful blains were in his heart would be too much for Judaes. Even the most information for Judaes at the number of the disciples were moved by the statement to earnest heart would be co. The common of subject the company of such a more large with the coiled and dormatically the proposed of

It is surprising how much more

interest one will take in the farm flock of poultry if one keeps records I keep an account of all eggs se cured so that I can compare year year how my production per hen has increased or decreased. My record also shows the chicks hatched and those raised; amount of poultry, eggs sold and costs.

My record for the last four years folloy 1917: 42 hens, 4,289 eggs, 107.2 per

Chicks hatched, 453, raised 423. Eggs sold \$ 52.15 Poultry sold 69.60 \$121.75 Expenses Net \$ 47.88 1918: 118 hens, 15,336 eggs, 129 per Chicks hatched 600, raised 486. Eggs sold \$636.29 Poultry sold \$271.56

Chicks hatched 431, raised 405. Eggs sold . Poultry sold 348.91 \$1,069.85 Expense 655.80\$ 414.05 1920: 242 hens, 32,539 eggs, 135.6 Chicks hatched 866, raised 819.

Eggs sold and used\$1,255.49 Poultry sold and used 630.71 \$1,886.20 Expense 1,285.71\$ 600.49

Net gain each year should be credited with the extra pullets over size of flock the year before. Last year I had 229 extra pullets over number of hens Nov. 1st, 1919. I cull hens each year for better egg production. I ship guaranteed strict-

ly fresh eggs in case lots to a tea room, and get the select price for same, shipping nothing but infertile eggs in warm weather. I keep very few hens through their

second winter and sell cockerels as broilers at two pounds in weight, shipping direct to commission mer-I produce a large portion of the

eggs I sell in the fall and early winter hen eggs are scarce and prices high Only those who are willing to work and work hard can become success ful poultry raisers.

Each year there was more or less feed to inventory on November 1 but it does not add a great deal to the total, showing only about \$160 in the four years. All feed grown on the farm is charged at market price, and all eggs and poultry used are credited

Whalebone was \$10,000 a ton in the days of stiffly-boned dress-bodices. 188UE No. 10-21.



I have always wondered why some I have always wondered why some farmers are content to use cheap seeds. Poor stands, weedy crops, and scanty yields usually result, and yet, judging by the way some of the cheap seed dealers are prospering, someone must be planting these guilty seeds. Before taking up other agricultural work I spent several interesting years with a leading seed house. Thinking there might be something

with a leading seed house, ing there might be something helpful in the experience I gaine there, I will tell you some of the things which every seedman knows, and which every farmer ought to know about seeds.

If I were to list the four most important things to consider in buying seeds they would be:

High germination or vitality.
 Freedom from weed seeds ampurities.

3. Correctness of variety.
4. Breeding for high yields and disase resista

ase resistance.
I assume that you, like most farm ers, buy most of your seeds for field and garden. Of course, there are many that you can profitably save yourself, such as corn, wheat, oats, occasionally clover, soy beans, and a few of the garden seeds. If you do ave your own, the most important things to watch are germinatio mpurity. It is very essential to clean the home-gathered seeds properly, so that all weeds are eliminated. The storage place must be favorable as rature and moisture, so that vitality will not be lost. A cool, but ever freezing, temperature is best. and dry air is much better than moist

But no matter how carefully you have kept your seed stocks, do not trust them. Every lot should have a germination test rather close planting time to make sure that they "gone bad." haven't tricky habit of doing that. The best of them will sometimes become absolutely worthless from no apparent cause. On the other hand, many seeds are comomnly kept by seedsmen for several seasons without the slightest loss in growing power. The main thing is to "feel their pulse" before planting them, by means of the germination test.

There are many kinds of germinators. Perhaps the simplest method for small seeds is to place the sample between two sheets of blotting paper, in a plate, keeping it moist and in a warm place. After a reasonable length of time, count the number of seeds that do not sprout, and figure your germination percentage. Really good seeds will often test 98 per cent. or better. Anything over 90 per cent. will do; 80 to 90 per cent. is fair. If they test under 80 per cent., I would seriously consider the extra cost necessary to get a perfect stand and chances of losing the crop before planting them.

Of course, a good deal depends on the nature of the crop. It would not be serious if radishes, for the home garden, only germinated 60 per cent

mal stand. Corn is costly to replant, and so it doesn't pay to trifle with seed corn that falls much below 95 per cent. Remember that field cor are much more severe than test conditions. A cold wet spell in early spring might rot seeds that germinated very high in a test. It pays to be on the safe side. Replanting is almost al-ways more costly than the extra price necessary to get seeds that will grow.

I could cite numerous examples of the harmful results caused by the introduction of dangerous weeds such as thistle in seeds of unknown quality. But, doubtless, you know of as many as I do. Quality in seeds, like quality in anything else, can seldom be bought at bargain prices.

It is quite possible to buy seeds that are free of weeds and dirt, perfect in germination, and yet it would be poor economy to use them even if they were bought for a song. Would you want to buy corn that is adapted only to a warmer climate than that of Ontario? Or would you want seed wheat at \$2.50 a bushel that wouldn't yield over 25 bushels to the acre or the richest land, when \$3 a bushe would buy pedigreed wheat that would yield 30 to 40 bushels to the acre on good land? Germination and mechanical purity wouldn't show the difference in these two wheats. Their difference goes deeper—it is due to purity of strain. One has been bred for high yields, the other is a scrub. There are robber seeds just as there are robber cows.

The future of a steer is made during the first year of his life, once growthy and thrifty, it takes less food to maintain that condition.

Because there was a heavy crop of coarse feed harvested last fall is no reason for wasting feed this winter. What is left over in the spring can always be used to advantage later.

Colts should be given only such amcunts of food as they will eat up readily. Allowing them to gorge themselves is not only expensive but injurious as well. Watch the colt's appetite and regulate his food accordingly.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

"With prices low, it is necessary that you receive every cent pos-sible for what hides and skins you have. Make sure you get same by shipping us your lot whether it is one hide or a hun-VILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO ESTABLISHED 1870



What He would say

"Use Imperial Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil."-Save your horses, your harness, your wagons. Imperial Mica Axle Grease lightens loads.

It smooths the surface of axles with a coating of mica flakes. It cushions the axles with a layer of long-wearing grease, and materially reduces friction. Use half as much as you would of ordinary grease.

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil makes harness proof against dust, sweat and moisture. Keeps it soft and pliable. Prevents cracking and breaking of stitches. It prolongs the life of harness and adds greatly to its

appearance. Is easily applied and surprisingly economical. Both are sold in convenient sizes by dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED Power Heat Light Eulification Branches had Cap

The educational life of our young exceptions) to attend school present school system of which we from home. Statistics appear to sho me for another forward step and under subject for our consideration to-

States representatives of the Educa-ing? tional Department are travelling 6. Unfair handicap in recitations. This arrangement allows teachers through the country continually del- Our present system deprives a child specialize more and gives more it ivering lectures on this question, and of his possible number and length of for recitations and personal work. pamphlets sent out by the Depart- recitations. A child has approximatepress emphasize its great advantages life, in which to acquire habits of competition.

both to the individual and the com- study, discipline, methods, and other

3. A close munity and recommend its adoption things that education means. How at the earliest convenience.

a change is necessary.

1. Rural depopulation. We all know have left the country and have gone and going to the city, but why go to educational advantages at your door?

2. Short term of teacher. The av erage length of time the rural school your child. teacher stays in one school is between one and one and a half years. One and her community when she leaves and a new teacher comes along. There are many causes for this frequent change of teachers-among them are ages, low salaries, difficulty in securing boarding place, overcrowded Other defective conditions are poor schools or too small schools and system of ventilation or no system at

quired 40 hours of labor to produce bushel of corn; under modern con ftions it only requires 41 minutes To-day we have modern conveniences s telephones, telegraphs, rural mail express trains, refrigerator cars, fast cean steamers, wireless telegraphy aeroplanes, etc., and we find ourselves competing in a world market. With the advent of electricity more delicate machines are used and more thorough education is required. Civic governent and national economy demand a larger intelligence and wider skill in our manhood and wemanhood. Can one or two teachers in an ungraded school, with the work of all the grades, meet this urgent call?

4. Educational Research and Scientific Discovery. Our ideas have been changed in the past few years as to what purpose the school should fulfil in the life of the child. Educational earch teaches us the importance of Agriculture, Domestic Science, Gardening, Manual Training, Art and
Music. By the use of apparatus and
electricity, pictures may be used to
entire the period teachers, and scholars
brought in vans for a radius of 5 or 6
entire the period teachers, and scholars
brought in vans for a radius of 5 or 6
entire the period teachers, and scholars
entire the period teachers, and scholar child learns he takes in through the ally considered a Consolidated School eye we can readily appreciate this ad- It is long since past the experimental vantage in a Consolidated School. stage and has surely come to stay and foreover when a child plants a gar- to replace the present system, den plot under the scientific instruc-tion of a teacher he gets a training and wise enough to see its benefits he cannot get through study alone. Favorable conditions for teaching hese subjects are necessary.

5. Lack of opportunity. The present system shows a lack of equality of opportunity for an education. Statistics prove that it takes one and onehalf years longer for a boy or girl in the rural district to get his or her en-worked out by a group of farmers trance examination than a boy or girl who had the same difficulties to face with Consolidated or city advantages. as mentioned above. The United States To at all-and go to High School in solidated Schools, an increase of three fail to go at all. The new law which Forty-three states of the Union have omes into effect next September re-adopted Consolidation of rural schools quiring all children (with certain as their policy. Three years ago Man-

and fair Dominion of Canada has been one of steady development. We own one of steady development. We own obviate the difficulty of lost education but it does not solve the problem of sending the child away mnot speak too highly for its in-that in the United States only half as sence in its day. But the time has many complete the elementary grades many complete the elementary grades under the graded rural schools as under the Consolidated School. Is this fair to our country boys and girls?

If we can get a High School at our dated School. under the graded rural schools as under the Consolidated School. Is this day, Consolidated Schools, is one fair to our country boys and swhich should engage the serious If we can get a High School at our thought of every Canadian citizen bedoor for two-thirds of Ontarlo's boys and girls what is it worth? What is thought of every Canadian citizen be- door for two-thirds of Ontario's boys cause it is a much improved system and girls, what is it worth? What is dated Schools what benefits have been to our present one, and is now rapidly it worth physically, mentally, econ-omically and industrially to have four omically and industrially to have four times as many get a high school train. In the majority of cases not more than

ment, encyclopedias and the daily ly 8,800 hours in his elementary school much personal attention from the Let us consider first of all why such teacher does he get? In 1918 the average attendance at elementary schools in Ontario was 65 per cent. erage instances yearly of parents who This reduces the possible number of hours 8,800 to 5,720. A comparison of to the city or town for the sole pur- the time spent in study and recitation pose of giving their children better in ungraded schools and Consolidated educational advantages. Mrs. Brodie, Schools shows that in the ungraded Schools shows that in the ungraded who addressed the U.F.O. convention schools about 16 per cent. of the time at Toronto, said that she had come to is spent in recitation, or 815 hours out the city recently in order to give her of 5,720, and the balance 4,905 hours better educational advantages in study or desk work; whereas, under but she liked the country better than Consolidation, 50 per cent. of the time the city, and that just as soon as her is spent in each way, giving 2,860 children were through school she in- hours for each. As the average attended to return. It was surely a tendance is also increased under Conworthy motive for leaving the farm solidation from 15 to 25 per cent, that means an increase of actual attendthe city when you may have equal ance hours to about 6,800, and recitation hours to 3,400. Compare this with 815 hours and ask is this fair to

7. The need of new buildings and equipment. The attendance may have teacher gets nicely started and is just increased until the building has be-learning the nature of her scholars come too small to provide adequate come too small to provide adequate accommodation or, as in many cases the buildings have deteriorated and are unsafe and unhealthy, and people with ambition want the best type education and equipment possible. system of ventilation or no system at all; poor heating ssytem; lighting poor 3. Changing conditions. In 1855 it and from both sides; shiny blackboards; color decorations dark (the three last tending to produce eyestrain); floors scrubbed only three four times a year; the drinking water usually from a common cup which tends to spread disease; seats double and not adjustable, and out-houses unsanitary. Every one of these condi tions limit the efficiency of the system and so a large part of the money spent in our present system is lost.

What is the Consolidated School System and to what extent has made progress?

A several roomed building erected in a central place, preferably a village, by the ratepayers of a number of school sections living close together who decide to unite and have instead of 5 or 6 or 7 or more small schools scattered miles apart, one well equip ped building large enough for all the children in all the sections co-operating; with modern equipment for eduneider that 80 per cent. of what a miles around is what may be gener partment tells us that the first Consolidated School was established in Montague, Mass., U.S., in the same year as the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, 1874. Forty-sever years of successful work should convince us of its merits. It was an idea n they have to leave home-if they had in 1919, thirteen thousand Conme town or city at a distance, and thousand over 1916-an average result is that many fall out and growth of one thousand each year.

ols. The farmers there are en-lastic about it. Alberts has 60 colidated Schools, Rittenhouse Hudson and Mallorytown are the only Consolidated Schools I know of in On Consolidated Schools I know of in On-tario. Guelph and Neustadt has the till principle on a small scale. Gwleruhe to school section in Carrick township Bruce County, closed their school and are driving the children to Neustadt The children are delighted and the school section saves \$580 a year

two grades need occupy one room. This arrangement allows teachers to specialize more and gives more time

2. A large number in the class stimulates interest, enthusiasm and

3. A closer grading, as compared with a one-roomed school, cuts down the average number of recitations per day for each teacher from 24 to 12 and lengthens the period of recitation from to 18 minutes.

4. Less absence from school, which means more recitations and covering the work more quickly and more satisfactorily

5. A GAIN OF ONE AND A HAEF YEARS IN COMPLETING THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WORK. Consider the results of this on the number who would continue at school and take up High School studies.

6. Because of the availability of Continuation work and more attractive school conditions and the privilege of boarding at home many pupils stay for a longer period at school. A comparison of 3 Consolidated School townships with District School town ships showed that twice as many finished their elementary grades under Consolidation and six times as many took Continuation School work.

7. Better and wider training. Fewer teachers are necessary, hence teachers with higher certificates and training can be secured. Where three or more teachers are engaged in a school it is possible to secure specialists in differ ent subjects-where in an ungraded school the teacher cannot specialize in all subjects—or introduce Manual Training, Agriculture, Domestic

8. High School advantages with less



Broken in Service of His Country. Woodrow Wilson, who left the office of President of the United States on March 4. Photo shows him as he is to-day, broken and decrepit, after two terms in office.

expense and moral danger. A Con tinuation School is practically brough to the door of every farmer in the Con solidated School area which will, whe properly organized, take the pupil up to the Matriculation or to Normal En trance. Think of the advantage of this without the expense of boarding in a town or city or the moral dang ers of being away from home at th most critical time of the child's life Is that not well worth while?

9. Co-operation, or team-play. In the assemblage of large numbers of both sexes the play life can be better organized and the co-operative spirit veloped. This means much in later life. To learn how to co-operate and to carry through a work successfully with others in spite of injustices, opposition, and disappointments, in kindly spirit, is a part of education which is well worth while. The Con solidated School fosters this spirit,

10. An increased earning capacity Cornell Agricultural College years ago, in investigating the labor income of a thousand farmers, found that the group who had only Public School education made \$318 a year that with a High School edu made \$622 and those with a College education made \$847 a year. Every vear of additional education worth from \$60 to \$75 a year in labor

What are the advantages from th standpoint of School Buildings, Administration, and Organization?

han smoked.

Barrelled Meats—Bean pork. \$35:

Lard-Tierces, 2014 to 20%c; tubs

resent District School system the In-pector cannot visit oftener than twice a year, and mistakes which are now neglected would be seen and remedied by the experienced Principal who supervises the work of the other teachers in the Consolidated School.

2. An enlarged enrollment, and in-2. An enlarged enrollment, and increased average attendance. In 16 schools in Amabel township, Bruce county, including 5 Union Schools, the number on the roll for 1920 was 431, and the average attendance was 74.4 per cent. of the enrolment. In the 9 schools in Arran township the enrolment last was 121. The average attendance was 74.4 per cent. of the enrolment. In the 9 schools in Arran township the enrolment last was 121. The average attendance was 74.4 per cent. of the enrolment. In the 9 schools in Arran township the enrolment last was 121. schools in Arran township the enrolment last year was 221 and the
average attendance 149. Here the
average attendance was 87.7 per cent.
This is fair, but under Consolidation
both the enrolment and the average
attendance would be increased. In a
large area investigated the enrolment in Arran township the en- ing, etc. Maximum \$200.

last year was 221 and the 7. All grants for which the presen solidation enrolled 4,814, a gain of above it—the grant will be 25 per cent.

1,629 or 51 per cent. In the same of the additional cost. This is proarea the average attendance before Consolidation was 2,107 or 66 per Hall Act of 1919. cent., whereas, after Consolidation it was 3,617 or 75 per cent.

cars or sleighs run on schedule time, bringing the children to school warm, and with dry feet, so that the school may open sharp on time with all present, and the lessons may go op without interruptions.

4. Regular attendance. Fluctuation

in attendance is also avoided. The large number attending tends to keep the average much the same. Teachers who have had to change their day's programme because of the absence of the same work with them at

5. Economy. Instead of a teacher's room, library, cloak rooms, toilets, halls and class rooms in every school, these are united in one. Economy is also effected in recitation periods, energy and concentration of the teacher, length of time necessary to reach Entrance Examinations, time of Inspectors travelling from school to school, correspondence, etc.
6. Hygienic conditions. This will

be found in the character and decora tions of the class rooms, lighting, heating, ventilation, single desks water, toilets, transportation, play grounds and play equipment, and the necessary number of children making ossible vigorous, enthusiastic and

health-giving play.
7. Improved Community Life. This brought about by the equalization of taxation and opportunity, the ex-tension of educational facilities to the whole community, good roads which follow in the wake of Consolidation the provision of a dignified social centre, special school equipment, a community playground, and developed Think of the advantage leadership. of these things to the Churches, the Farmers' Clubs and the community in general. The children receiving better education will be happier and more useful and they will remain at home longer. Every boy and girl then can receive a High School education with out which in this rapidly developing age they will surely be handicapped. Any normal man or woman unde Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 23 to 25c; in cases, 23½ to 25½c; clear bellies, 27½ to 28½c; fat backs, ordinary circumstances can make money, but it is more difficult and more important to make a life.

How much more than the present system will the Consolidated School cost? If you are content with the same buildings, teachers, equipment, and curriculum as at present the Consolidated School costs less. Consolidation is not urged to-day as a butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to means to cheapening education but Michigan, \$105; McGill, \$100; Minne of bettering it. With that view in mind it will cost more—probably from a third to a half more than the present system. But remember all the special benefits derived both in educational and community life. The selfbinder costs more than the cradle or the reaper but no one would go back Neither do those, under to these. normal conditions, who have once thoroughly tried the Consolidated

School, go back or want to go back. What financial assistance will the Government give? According to the Ontario Department of Education the grants are as follows:-

1. \$3,000 towards the cost of building if erected and in operation by Dec. 22nd, 1922.

2. 30 per cent. of the cost of the equalized assessment of the area consolidated. 37½ per cent. if between 5 1920 figures.

ervision. Under the and 10 per cent, but the grant is lim-School system the in-sit off ner than twice 3. An annual grant of 30 per cent,

of cost of transportation where such cost does not exceed 5 mills; 37½ per cent, if between 5 and 10 mills; and 45 per cent, if above 10 mills.

4. \$100 toward the salary of each teacher in the Consolidated School

Consolidation was 3,185 chil- a Community Hall in connection with dren. The same territory after Con- the School-the Hall is usually built of the additional cost. This is provided according to the Community

But how about the blocking of the roads in the winter?

This difficulty, which at first ap-pears formidable, has never yet proved a serious difficulty, even in the schools in Northern Ontario and further west. During one year in Manitoba, under average conditions, there were 22 Consolidated Schools with 61 which reported only 22 trips missed in one year, an average of only one trip per school in the year. At Hud-son, in Northern Ontario, where the winter roads are as bad as anywhere in Ontario, for the winter of 1917-18, 2 or 3 pupils and then had to go over not one trip was missed. Their routes are 6 miles long. One stormy day future time know the benefit this recently 100 per cent, were present, would be. per cent. were present because of the

> Other phases of this problem might be presented. If interested send to the Dept. of Education for their lates? pamphlet on Consolidated Schools which will give you many of the facts presented here, worked out in greater detail, as well as many other facts of interest.

University Fees.

Should university education be for the rich only or should it be as free as public school education? brains or money determine a student's fitness to enter university? This question will be answered in the re-port of the Royal Commission and in the Prevince's acceptance or rejection

of its findings.

To a Provincial University money comes from only two sources—gov-ernment support and students' fees. It is true that liberal private benefactions are also received, but they are always for some designated object, scholarships, or fellowships, or professorships, or buildings for some specific purpose. So it is correct to say that if government support is adequate, university education may be practically free. If government support fails, fees must rise and the sons and daughters of the average citizen, as well as the young men and women who are "making their own way" through college, will be debarred from the education to which their intellectual ability entitles them.

The following figures, showing the fees for the first year in the Arts course in several universities, are interesting: University of Toronto, \$40: Yale, \$300; Harvard, \$250; Princeton, \$250; Pennsylvania, \$250; Cornell, \$200; Chicago, \$180; Wisconsin, \$154;

The old-time theory that only the man with children attending school should pay school taxes has long since been exploded, because now ev realizes that education is the nation's chief business. Just as unreasonable is the theory that those who desire university education should pay the whole cost of it—such a position is the very opposite of democratic.

Population of Winnipeg Reaches 282,818

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The population of greater Winnipeg is 282,818, according to figures in the building and site whose value does 1921 city directory, just issued. This not exceed 5 per cent. of the total is the greatest gain recorded since

Weekly Market Report

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.93\; No. 2 Northern, \$1.90\; No. 3 Northern, \$1.86\; No. 4 wheat, \$1.80\; Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW 50.1 No. 2 Northern, \$1.80\; No. 4 wheat, \$1.80\; Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW 50.1 No. 2 CW 50.1 No.

\$1.80%.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50c; No. 50 to 55c; breakfast bacon, 42 to 45c; No. 1 feed, 45%c; No. 2 feed, 40%c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80%c:

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80%c:

Green meats—Out of pickle 1c less No. 4 CW, 70½c; rejected, 59½c;

Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Darrelled Meats—Bean pork, \$35; short cut or family back, boneless, \$46 to \$47; pickled rolls, \$52 to \$56; mess pork, \$38 to \$41.

Parrelled Meats—Bean pork, \$35; short cut or family back, boneless, \$46 to \$47; pickled rolls, \$52 to \$56; mess pork, \$1.80 to \$1.80.

American corn—Prompt shipment, 22 to 24c.
No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 95c, nom-

o. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 95c, nom-nal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 9c, according to freights outside.
Lara—Herces, 20 % to 21 %; pails, 21 to 21 %; prints, 22 to 22 %; shortening, tierces, 13 to 13 %; prints, 15c per lb.

Oleomargarine-Best grade, 29 to

Oleomargarine—Best grade, 29 to 32c.
Cheese—Large, 32 to 33c; twins, 33 to 34c.
Maple syrup—One-gal. tins, \$3.50.
Honey, extracted—White clover, in 60 and 30-lb. tins, per lb., 21 to 22c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 22 to 23c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½-5-lb. tins, per lb., 23 to 24c.
Churning Cream—Toronto creamer
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 68c; do. No. 5, 64c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$38.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese, finest easterns, 29½ to 29¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53½ to 54c. Eggs, fresh, 50c.
Hogs, \$15; veal calves, \$10 to \$13.

\$8.50.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto:
First patents, \$10.70; second patents, \$10.20.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$37; shorts, per ton, \$35; white middlings, \$40; feed flour, \$2.40.

Eggs—New laid, cartons, 51 to 53c; new laid, 49 to 50c.

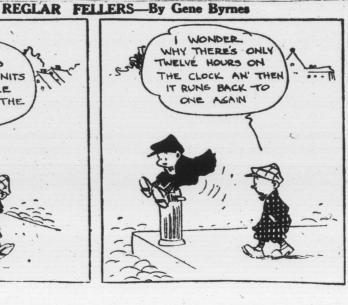
Butter—Creamery prints, 55 to 59c; fresh made, 58 to 61c; bakers', 38 to 45c.

Oleomargarine—Rest grade, 29 to Montreal.

\$7.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to \$0.00, med., \$7 to \$8, do, sed, sed, \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$8.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$8; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; do com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$7 to \$8, do, 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; milkers and springers, choice, \$100 to \$150; calves, choice, \$15 to \$16; do, med., \$5 to \$10; to \$5; do, heavy and bucks, \$4 to \$5; do, yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$14; do, off cars, \$14.25; do, f.o.b., \$13; do, to the farmer, \$12.75.









French Mother-in-Law is a Diplomat

result in tears.

lies in tact and tactics

chter-in-law.

the young wife.

British mother-in-law!

"And Belle Mere?

his dinner?'

"The wife's mother and husba

speedily become fact friends. He consults her in all his difficulties. She

even advises him in his business af-

"Similarly if it is the husband's

Mere does the housekeeping, sees to

the cooking, helps with the sewing,

But the glory of it all she ascribes to

"How different is the method of the

" 'My darling,' she whispers, as soon

as she enters her son-in-law's house

tell me, are you happy? Is he all you

" 'My little,' she exclaims, 'that

young man is adorable and he wor-

ships you. But what have you got for

"In the quarrels of everyday life

Belle Mere invariably supports her

son-in-law. But, strange to say, both mother and husband are frequently

won over to the daughter's viewpoint

Oh, how wise and how truly kind is

thought him? Is he kind to you?.

Why, asks a writer in The London, English mother-in-laws would not glad-Daily Mail, is the mother-in-law a failure in England and a success in

"The English attitude toward her," she writes, "is aptly expressed in the hideous appellation 'mother-in-law!' Who could love a mother with the legal reminder tacked on? How much ore gracious is the courtly French esignation 'Belle Mere'!

"Of course, they have the mother-inlaw joke in France, but it is without malice, and in most cases without meaning, for Belle Mere is, far more often than not, an unmitigated success and a most welcome addition to the acousehold. In France it is rare for wife's mother to keep a separate establishment. Think of the expense establishment. Think of the expense mother who shares the house, she sets—and how much beter to share in- a halo upon the wfe. True, Belle come and motor car! Thus the young menage can afford a larger house and indulge in luxuries that might other

wise be beyond their grasp.
"But Belle Mere's benevolences do not stop here. The housekee passes into her experienced hands and she sees to it that during the first critical months of married life the young wife shall be free to go out with her husband and join in his plea sures and amusements.

"Later, too, when babies arrive, Belle Mere establishes herself as nurse in chief. It is she who accomplishes the children to the park or plays with them untiringly throughout

a rainy day.
"'What would you?' she says. 'My daughter must occupy herself with her husband. Otherwise . . .

"Yet there is nothing in all this that Belle Mere!"

ly do. Why, then, must English n ers and married daughters live rigidly apart? Even a visit from mother-in-law to a young menage is too apt to

THE RESULT OF FLOOD AND OF DROUGHT. "The reason is not far to seek.

"From the moment her child is mar-Five Provinces, Chihli, Shan ried the French mother disciplines herself to what she considers a sacred tung, Honan, Shensi and It is to idolise her son-Shansi, Swept by Scourge

In Cidna ten persons are dying every minute from starvation. This means that six hundred people pass away each hour and fifteen thousand penish between sunrise and sunrise. Fortyfive millions are directly affected and one-third of this number are actually starving and will succumb before spring. Such is the appalling situation to-day in the land of the yellow man in what is rapidly becoming the

THEORETSAME

The world's ear has long been attuned to the piteous plea for help. Un-til the great Chinese famine developed, most of the appeals for aid have come from the innocent victims of The tragedy there was man-The Far Eastern which now implores the assistance of western civilization is the result of food and drought. Man had no part in sowing this whirlwind of death and

Eighty-five Millions Affected.

The elements are solely

suffering.

Clearly to understand the dreadful Chinese dilemma you must know first of all that in the northeastern corner of the oriental republic are the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Shansi, five of the most populous districts of a much-populated country. Under normal co eighty-five million people live here. and they comprise more than one fourth of the entire human element in China. Ninety per cent. are farmers, whose principal crops have been wheat, millet, corn and beans. So densely settled is this region that the crops, large es they are in ordinary times, are barely sufficient to feed the inhabitants. And decrease in productivity, therefore, automatically works a hardship because in this particular section of China transportation facilities are hopelessly inadequate.

The people of these five province are simple, frugal and thirfty folk. They usually harvest two crops a year. In 1916 the output was only fair and there began the series of circumstances which has now engulfed then in sorrow and suffering. Before the autumn harvest was well under way which wiped out entire towns and villages, ravaged the countryside and caused a loss of \$100,000,000.

The Chinaman is by temperament a stoic, and the farmers began to rebuild their shattered fortunes. Illluck dogged them, because the crops of 1917 and 1918 were reduced. Still they persisted and again sowed the fields in 1919. Both crops that year, as well as the following year, were complete failures. The net result is that the advent of the present winter found eighty-five millions of people virtually stripped of sustenance without resource of any kind. What little grain had been husbanded was soon wiped out. When hundreds of thousands sought to escape to other provinces and take up the burden of life anew, they were met by cordons of police at the frontiers and forbidden to enter. Forced back to their own desolate firesides they had to make the most out of nothing.

Greatest Calamity in Hist Other calamities pale before this colassal visitation. The world war

cost approximately 17,500, lives. The black death in England in 1348 and 1349 caused 2,000,000 deaths. The Irish famine of 1846 killed 1,000,000, and the Indian famine of 1866 took toll of 1,450,000. The Chinese famine of 1878 with its 9,500,000 victims does not equal the present peril which, as I have already intimated, will depopulate China to the extent of 15,000,000 before it has run its dread course. It s, therefore, the supreme affliction vet imposed upon mankind.

The whole pain-ridden narrative of human suffering contains no more poignant revelations than are disclosed in China to-day. Here are some specimen chapters of tragedy culled from the larger story of a nation in distress:

A missionary encountered a woman wailing on the banks of a river. When he asked her the cause of her grief she

"I have thrown my baby into the waters rather than have him die of other little ones did."

Along the highways in the devastated area it is no uncommon sight to behold girls tied to trees by their the gradual decrease in the body's parents and left to starve. This shows that the pangs of hunger have driven many thousands of men and women insane. With this maddening hunger has been born a desperation that forces parents to every terrible ex-

To visit the famine field is to touch grief and encounter sacrifice. Life is literally eked out. In Honan a representative of the Associated Press found a family lying exhausted by the roadside. When he asked them how When a sewing machine will not they had subsisted they told him that

A family of five plodded northward

and the worst is yet to come



on the public road in the Shensi province until the mother's strength failed. Their funds were exhausted and they had to have food, The eldest child, a girl, was sold at the first vil-lage for ten dollars. Before the day ended the mother dropped again; she was unable to carry her newly born baby any further, and it was thrown into a convenient well. Three day

.II. Wellington

later this entire family had been wiped Collapse of Family Structure,

out. It is a common occurrence.

I could continue these stories of acrifice and suffering indefinitely. Yet I have only revealed one phase of the nideous picture. The famine area is blasted and blighted. Some parts of it are like the ravished region of northern France. The farmers have stripped their houses of everything and this even includes the wooden supports and roofs. In order to obtain money for food, the animals land, furniture, farm implements clothing and bedding are being dis

osed of at pathetically low prices. A lamentable feature of this sordid drama, and one of the most difficult elements that will enter into the ultimate problem of reconstruction, is the utter collapse of the Chinese family structure. Many of the farmers in the afflicted area are selling their farms at from one-fifth to one-tenth the nor mal price. Wealthy men in the market towns and some from outside the ravaged area—the vultures that pres on need-are buying up these parcels of land and extorting the hard bar born of dire distress. This means that the farmer, whose principal asset is his plot of ground hecomes an outcast. If he should survive these days of gloom his hearth. and noblest lady of the land. tone is destroyed and he becomes

wanderer on the face of the earth. ranges from fifteen to twenty mouths. With the land gone it is impossible to earn enough in one generation to buy back the lost acres. In China land is it passes from generation to generation. Thus the cataclysm that sweeps through the prostrate region is not only sending millions to the grave but carrying other millions down into the hopeless sink of poverty.

China is doing her share. Provinces, officials and merchants have contributed largely to the relief fund. A governor general of one province, who recently died, made a bequest of half a million dollars in his will. A wealthy Chinese merchant of the Straits Settlements has donated \$1,500,000. Merchants' Guild of Shanghai contri buted \$1,000,000. Chinese students in Peking borrowed from Canadians their Tag Day and raised thousands of dollars for the sufferers in this enterprising western manner.

Old age comes on, we are told, by power to eliminate waste matter. People who practice "Fletcherizing." or very thorough chewing, are adding many years to their lives.

We are accustomed to thinking of meat as being the only food which requires very thorough mastication. taken slowly so as to be well mixed Even milk should be slowly sipped instead of being drunk

tors' bills and improves the health is a great economy, of course, but think, too, of cutting that grocery bill in half! When ordering two pounds of steak for dinner, remember that one pound will do even better than twoif you take time to chew it well,

The First Tag Day.

Montem, a curious custom long ago allowed to lapse, used to be an institution at the great public school of Eton in England. In his reminiscences, Mr Montagu Williams gives us a descrip

Montem took place once every three rears. It was originally founded for the benefit of any college student who in his last year attained the highest place in the school, but who, by reason of no vacancy's occurring in time had not the luck to be sent up to King's College, Cambridge. All the money that was taken, under the peculiar name of "salt," pockets on the day that he left, and was supposed to go a long way toward paying his expenses at either Oxford or Cambridge. The amount collected was sometimes one thousand of even twelve hundred pounds.

There was a certain number of sixthform, or upper division, boys, who wore fancy dresses and acted as salt bearers. They carried large silken bags into which they put the money collected from visitors and passers by. The donors received in return for their contributions little pieces of blue paper on which was inscribed the motto for the montem of that particu lar year. The cotto for the last mon tem was pro more et monte.

Royalty itself was not free from the tax. Two salt bearers were stationed at Windsor Bridge, and when the queen drove down the hill-and she never missed a montem—the elder of the two stepped forward, stopped the carriage and, taking off his hat with the words, "Salt, Your Majesty, salt," placed under contribution the highest

The average Chinese family group X-Ray Aids Customs Officials. It is hard to see how we managed to get along without the X-ray. Nowhold the domestic circle together or to adays it finds so many employments, most of them very necessary. Surgeons use the X-ray to examine fractures of bones; dentists, to discover lible to music; the specimen at the Zoo hidden abscesses at the roots of teeth,

> The newest use for the mysterious ray, however, is to detect dodgers of smugglers. Packages are examined for contraband without disturbing the wrappings; cakes of soap in which may be concealed are similarly inspected, and the customs officers do not hesitate to go so far as to radiograph the shoes a woman has on her feet. She is not even obliged to take them off. There may be a ring hidden in the heel of a neat boot, or in the sole.

> During the war the X-ray was used to detect contraband in bales of cot-ton and other material shipped to Europe. It did the work so well that many manufacturers and shippers make a business of "shadowgraphing"

articles in search of flaws. One of the most remarkable new uses for the X-ray is to detect the presence of valuable pearls in mussels and pearl oysters. This is already done commercially in Ceylon. Oysters which are thereby proved not to contain pearls are restored to the beds, thus avoiding their needless destruc-

Tree Seeds for Great Britain.

tion.

In response to requests from forestry authorities in the United Kingdom tree seeds were collected in British Columbia by officers of the Dominion Forestry Branch. These were forwarded to the Forestry Commissioners for Great Britain to be used in the carrying out of reforestation plans under way in the United Kingdom. The seeds included those of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, alpine fir, and of other species which the British authorities desire to test .- Annual Report, Director of Forestry, Ott. wa.

The Pacific coast of Costa Rica produces a species of shellfish from which a rich purple dye for silk is obtained.

Matching Wits With a Grizzly,

The cunning of an old bear that Mr. Enos A. Mills tells about in his book The Grizzly, shows what a wity antag-onist you will have against you if you ever try to match wits with old eph-

After passing an hour or more with out seeing the bear, says Mr. Milles who was following a grizzly to study his behavior, I climbed a cliff, hoping to get a glimpse of him on some ridge ahead. I could see his line of tracks crossing a low ridge beyond and felt that he might still be an hour or so in the lead. But I describe the lead of th the lead. But in descending the cliff. I chanced to look back along my trail. Just at that moment the bear came out of the woods behind me. He was trailing me!

I do not know how he discovered that I was following him. He may rate, instead of coming directly back and thus exposing himself, he had very nearly carried out his well-pland surprise when I discovered him. I found out afterwards that, leaving his trail far ahead of me, he had turned and walked back in his own footprints for a distance. After trampling this stretch a number of times he had leaped into scrubby timber and made off on the side where his tracks did

Afer discovering him on my trail I went slowly along as if unaware of his presence. He followed within three hundred feet of me. When I stopped he stopped. He occasionally watched me from behind bushes, a tree or a

I concluded to turn the tables on him. After crossing a ridge where I was for the moment out of his sight, I turned to the right and ran for nearly a mile. Then, circling back into our old trail behind the bear, I travelled serenely along, imagining that he was far ahead. I was suddenly start-led to see his shadow move from behind a boulder near the trail, only three hundred feet ahead of me! At the place where I had left the trail to circle behind him he had stopped and apparently guessed my me or, turning in his tracks, he had come a short distance back on the trail and lain down behind the boulder to wait for me.

I went on a few steps after discover ing him, and he moved to keep out of sight. I edged toward a tall spruce, which I planned to climb if he charged. Pausing by the spruce, I could see his silver-gray fur as he peered at me from behind the boulder. I concluded finally that it was best not to follow him farther. Going a short distance lown among the trees, I built a rousing fire. Between it and the cliff I spent the night, satisfied that I had ad adventure enough for one outing.

Music Hath Charms.

Do animals like music? The effect of it on various wild creatures was reently studied at the London Zoological Gardens. For most of the tests a violinist supplied the music.

Whether tarantulas listened or did ot listen could not be determined; they remained unmoved and sulky. Not so the scorpions: after a few notes, they became agitated and writhed and danced tumultuously; their excitement increased with every crescendo and decreased with every dimin-

In the reptile cages the effect was nore marked. The monster lizard listened and swayed; the black snakes were attentive and started up and hissed. A box crept as close as possible to the instrument and seemed enraptured. Of all the snakes the cobra is said to be the most sur did not belie the reputation of its kind. On hearing the violin it raised itself on its tail in the traditional attitude. spread its hood and swayed to and fro.

The polar bear stood up at the front of its cage to listen and showed much pleasure. The wolves snarled and cowered in fear, with their tails between their legs. Their hair bristled, and their bodies quivered with fright The foxes and jackals acted in the same way.

The elephant did not care for the music; on the contrary it trumpeted and snorted with rage. Some of the monkeys listened eagerly, with nods and gestures of appreciation; others scowled and turned away in disgust.

After the violinist, players on the piccolo and the flute performed. As rule, the shrill notes of the piccolo annoyed, frightened or enraged the animals, whereas the softer tones of the flute soothed and pleased them.

Motoring on a Wall.

The first motor vehicle introduced into West China has caused a great

sensation. A missionary residing in Szechanu returning from a holiday, took back with him a motor-cycle, the gift of some friends in America. It is the first thing on wheels seen west of Hankow, and the ewner spends mos of his time demonstrating its powers to schools and civic bodies in the previncial capital.

This motor-cycle has given its own er more publicity than all the mission ary work he has done in the city.

There is a certain amount of thril in navigating the first motor-cycle through the narrow streets of a Chi nese city, and up to the present the only comfortable place for driving has been found to be the top of the city

Your body contains as much phos phorus as 5.000 boxes of motches.

When the King Opens Parliament.

There are a pair of gates in London that are kept permanently shut to conveyances every day of the year except one. These gates lead out of Dean's Yard, Westminster, into a lane that runs straight down to the House of Lords. They are only opened on the day on which his Majesty the King

opens Parliament in person.
On that day his Majesty proceeds from Buckingham Palace in a wonderold coach, drawn by fet-black horses. Whilst the King is on his way Yeomen of the Guard still search the under the Houses of Parliament, to ensure the safety of the monarch and his Ministers.

When the Sovereign reaches the House of Lords guus are fired in St. James' Park. The moment of arrival is signalled by hand. Flag-signallers stand on the towers of the Houses of Parliament, and send their messages to other signallers on Government ofoverlooking the park. From thence it is conveyed to the troops be

Ministers await the arrival of the King outside the House, and then take up their position in the procession to the Lords. Usually a large number of peeresses attend as well.

Everybody stands, and it is "hats oft" for the Black Rod when he passes down the central corridor on his way to summons the Commons, who ente a few minutes later at a rapid march their pace is always quick-to hear

the King's speech. The King's Speech is prepared by the Cabinet, and deals with the international situation, and reviews the legislation it is intended to introduce during the next Parliamentary year.

Sunday School Founder Got Idea from Shepherd.

Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, is manuel Twynning, the shepherd of Magpie Bottom, Sheepscombe, Glou- of character. cestershire, from whom Raikes got his

Magpie Bottom is a beautiful crinkle at the edge of Sheepscombe, where the lane departs down the valley, at last reaching Gloucester, eight miles away," the writer says. "I don't know where marjoram grows so well to express. as along the dry banks of the lane by Magpie Bottom; and the common-like field just over the wall is in summer almost one mass of thyme.

From Gloncester to Sheepscombe is a good deal more than the Sabbath journey that was no doubt deemed correct in the time of Robert Raikes; and the young man must have been up here to take a service. At any rate, was shepherd Emmanuel Twynning in that the mescented little paradise, show itself in a person's face more with a wing of children round him, ex- and more as he grows older. plaining perhaps the pastoral parables of the New Testament.

"Master Bob Raikes stopped, perhaps joined in a hymn and talked to brutality. on when it's weather was not so favor gether", indicate slyness and meanable. He was told that on wet days ness. There is no more truth in that class, and that; come wet or fine, there suggests generosity. was a class every Sunday.

thyme and the marjoram and the in- mask. in the and streets of the cathedral delicate.

There we will plenty of Twynnings in Glencester lire, though at Sheepscombe frere are at present none."

There were 426 Canadian chaplains gained rorrie, 21 were wounded, and

Dangers of Dry Air in Homes. The air of our houses in the winter

time is drier than that of any desert. This is not good for folks, one disadvantage of it being that the mucous membrane which lines the nose pas sages and throat is kept too dry, and liability to colds is increased.

To remedy the trouble resort is had o various expedients, such as keeping supply of water in receptacles atached to the furnace, in order that it may meisten the air by its evapora-This helps, though inadequate

for the purpose. There is no such thing as absolutely dry air in nature. Always it contains more or less water, though a quantity of it may be rendered entirely waterfree in the laboratory.

The percentage of water that air can hold in suspension depends upon the temperature of the latter. In air at 70 degrees Fahrenheit there may be as much as eight grains of water to the cubic foot, but no more. It is then the land was inundated by a flood staturated." This means that sixty which where out out on the land was inundated by a flood This means that sixty cubic feet of air would be required to hold one pound of water.

But air at 10 degrees will hold in suspension a little more than twentysix grains of water.

On the other hand, air at a temperature 20 degrees below zero can old less than one-fifth of a grain of water

A glass of ice water in a warm room apidly accumulates moisture on its outside. This is because the air immediately surrounding the glass is cooled and thereby rendered unable to hold its water, which condenses upon the surface of the glass.

The clouds in the sky are composed of tiny globules of water. Formerly it was supposed they were hollow like soap bubbles; else, it was argued, how could they float?

The "Phrenology" Humbug.

There has recently been a marked snowledged as the founder of the Sun- and charlatans are coming money by day School, says the London Dally examining people's "bumps" and draw-News, but nothing is neard of Eming therefrom analytical conclusions in regard to their talents and traits

The cleverer fakers in this line sne cialize in the alleged study of physiognomy as indicative of psychic traits etc. This sort of thing "goes" wonderfully well, inasmuch as the average person is much interested in his own face and in what it may be supposed

Physical anthropologists, however, are firm in asserting that there is nothing whatever in the idea. is no essential relation between the features of a human individual and his character-beyond, of course, the fact that disposition and temperament may and commonly do so modify the muscular structure, especially about the mouth, as to render the expression in-Magpie Bottom there dicative. Thus, for example, a sour temper or a crafty habit of mind will

A prominent chin does not neces sarily signify firmness of character; nor, when exaggerated, does it mean Story-writers nowadays the shopherd, asking him how he went teach us that eyes set "too close to-, indicate slyness and meanbandy cottage sheltered the idea than in the notion that a big nose

"Thring the walk back to Gloucester ed one might say that it depends fun-Where beauty of feature is concern the thought took root and, without the damentally upon the shape of the skull A woman's skull is more light. treme. consequent chirruping of grasshop-pers, hobe took up his shepherding even the texture of its bones is more

> A "duck of a man" often makes goose of a husband.

work, stand it near a fire so that the they ate chaff and that three-fourths oil may melt, and then remove and of a pound of this had to suffice for clean with pure paraffin, putting it six persons for a day. In a village or active service during the war; 103 into every oil hole. Work the machine nearby a population of 2,000 before well, and then wipe every part with had dwindled to 200.

a clean cloth.

Longevity and Chewing.

How reasonable it would seem to be o learn to chew food twice as long as we do, and as a natural consequence, eat half as much as we are starvation in my arms as two of my accustomed to eat. And we might add that a natural result also would be that we would live twice as long.

Everything we eat or drink should be with saliva. Any practice which eliminates doc