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Furniture and Undertaker
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

The Athens Reporter

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

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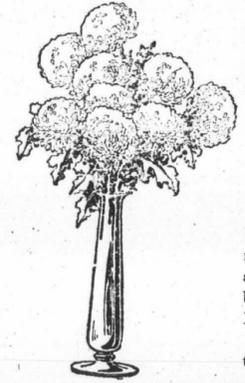
Helping the Farmer



The Merchants Bank is of very practical assistance in helping the Farmer—to obtain Tested Seed Grain—to settle Harvest and Threshing Expenses—to pay off Hired Help—to order the winter's supply of Coal—to purchase Pure Bred Cattle—to realize on Grain Storage Tickets. Avail yourself of this complete Banking Service.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Head Office: Montreal Established 1884.
ATHENS AND FRANKVILLE BRANCHES W. D. THOMAS, Manager.
DELTA BRANCH S. H. BARLOW, Manager.
Sub-agency at Phillipsville open Wednesdays.

"GET THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT"



Beautiful. Living. Growing
PLANTS and FLOWERS
For Xmas Gifts

We have a fine lot of lovely Cyclamen, Azaleas, Primulas, Begonia and Xmas Cherry Plants all out in bud and flower for Christmas and New Years
These range in price from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

"Say it with flowers"

By sending Floral Gifts to your friends and to those in your own home this glad holiday time.
Thrifty, growing Table Ferns, Palms, Boston Ferns, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.
Fresh Cut Flowers—Roses, Violets, Narcissus, Carnations, Etc. All safely sent by express to any express office.

The Hay Floral and Seed Co.
FLORISTS
BROCKVILLE - ONTARIO

Wishing You
One and All
A
Very Merry
Christmas
and a
Happy and Prosperous
New Year

THE
Earl Construction Company
Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

Oysters, Fresh Fruits, Confectionery and Ice Cream. A first class supply always on hand at Maud Addison's.

A very large selection of silverware of best quality and best prices at the Bazaar

LOST—On Dec 20th a gold wrist watch, octagon shaped and Champ make. Finder please leave at Reporter Office

Candies, nuts and confectionery in abundance and first-class quality—prices right at the Bazaar

Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Blancher and little daughter, Mary, of Morrisburg, Ont., are holiday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blancher and Miss A. M. Hunt.

John Layng and daughter, Edna, left last week for a two months visit at Dr. Layng's, Kerrobert, Sask.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Morford Arnold is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Percival spent Xmas at Mr. A. R. Brown's.

Frank Judson, Medical Student of Toronto University, spent Friday evening at Dr. R. R. Paul's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barlowe of Toronto, Mrs. Barlowe of Lyn and Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Paul of Athens had Xmas dinner at Mr. Austin Craig's Elolida.

John Layng has shipped a carload of Oats from the West to Athens Station which will be sold at 60cts a bushel—orders taken over telephone—call John Layng's house

Rev R E Nicholls' subject for Sunday Jan 1st will be "Taking Stock".

FAREWELL SERVICE

On Sunday afternoon January 8th 1922, Rev R E Nicholls will preach his farewell sermon, instead of Jan 1st as formerly announced. The services will be held in the Athens Methodist Church at 3 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. A. L. Fisher spent Christmas with friends at Ottawa

Mr R J Kirkland spent Christmas with friends at Perth

Mr and Mrs Walton Sheffield spent Christmas with Mrs Sheffield's sister at Mallorytown

BORN—to Mr and Mrs Edmund Heffernan on Thursday Dec 22nd at Mallorytown, a son

Mrs N Block is a guest of her nephew, Dr Kelly of Delta

Miss Ollie Tennant spent Christmas at her home at Caintown

Miss Vera Topping spent Christmas at Desoronto

Sorry to report that Mr Care Rowsome's place of business at Cobden was destroyed by fire on Friday night last

Mr and Mrs W H Morris and Willa spent Christmas with Mr and Mrs H G Jamieson, Renfrew

Miss Mina Donnelly who was supplying in Ottawa Collegiate is home for a short visit with her mother, Mrs G F Donnelly

Mr John Donnelly is home from the Toronto Dental College for over the Christmas holidays

Mr and Mrs E F Neff and family spent Christmas with their parents at Hamilton—Mrs Neff and children will remain until after the New Year

Word has reached G D McLean that the infant child of Mr and Mrs Ford Wiltse, St Thomas, died on Dec 23

Athens High School Notes

Pupils have been settled comfortably in their new rooms and the work is going on merrily. The average attendance for November and December was 133. Seventeen of our last year's students are either teaching or preparing to teach and thirteen have returned to farm work.

Under the new regulations, students are required to make 50 per cent on each subject, no total being required. In Form IV during Nov. and Dec. six examinations were held and the following results were obtained, the names being in order of merit—(1) Pass standing in all; M. Alguire, H. Avery, (2) Failed on one subject, G Yates, K. McAvoy, W. Bulger, (3) Failed on two; A. Beale (4) Failed on three; L. Sheffield.

In III B seven examinations were held (1) Pass standing in all; S. Burchell, D. Peat, H. Mainse, E. Davis, A. McAvoy, (2) Failed on one; M. McAvoy, G. Vanderburg, V. Topping R. Taber, A. Collins, (3) Failed on two H. Beale, R. Taylor, J. Heffernan, R. Whitmore, L. Coons, (4) Failed on three or more; V. Vanderburg, M. Howe, V. Dancy, L. Taylor, F. Newton, L. DeWolfe, B. Kelly, A. Ferguson, L. Burnham.

In Form IIIA there were seven examinations, (1) Passed in all but one; F. Kavanagh, K. Beale, G. Conlon, S. Hollingsworth, C. Kidd, W. Morris, (2) Failed in two subjects; M. Sheffield, B. Roddick, M. Earl, M. Charland, F. White, A. Hudson, (3) Failed in three; C. Townsend, C. Yates M. Brown, I. Alguire, (4) Failed in four or more; S. Tennant, G. Johnson, G. Phelps, F. Wing, C. Layng, Z. Topping, B. Grey, B. Bresee, R. Steele, L. Earl, M. Jackson.

In Form IIB 7 tests The following have "Honour" standing; N. Davis, J. Russell, R. Rahmer These had (1) no failures; D. Mulvena G. Goodbody, E. Barnett, (2) one failure; K. Hall, H. Bulger, S. Howard, A. Mainse, B. Purcell, L. Bulford, (3) two failures; R. Ferguson, Z. Leeder, (4) three or more failures; M. Halliday, H. Holmes, L. Johnston, B. Sheffield, V. Shea.

In Form IIA 7 tests (1) Passed in all; C. Curtis (Honours) R. Soper (Honours), L. Leeder, H. Morris, I. Gifford, (2) failed on one; E. Guttridge, M. Gibson, E. Latimer, M. King, C. Beale, (3) failed on two, H. Sturgeon, G. McVeigh, S. King, E. McFadden, N. Baxter, (4) failed on three or more; M. Alguire, H. Stevenson, S. Fleming, K. Fortin, F. Sweet H. Ferguson.

In Form I 6 tests (1) Passed in all; H. Burchell (Hon) A. Webster (Hon), W. Charland, M. Kerr, M. Hollingsworth, S. Fair, L. Judson, I. Young, L. Brown, M. Carl S. McAvoy, J. Webster, E. Perkins, P. Snider, C. Foxton, C. Hill, E. Alingham, (2) failed on one, O. Russell F. Tye, V. Robinson, M. Robinson, K. Taylor, K. Hannah, G. Godkin, T. Tye, F. Watts, (3) failed on two, E. Steele, W. Mustard, E. Jones, P. McConnell, M. Jackson, R. Nicholls (4) failed on three or more; G. Rowsome, P. York, M. Davis, W. Lyons S. Leeder, D. Warner, G. DeLong, H. Scott, B. Ferguson, N. B. Merville.

NEW YEARS GIFTS

Why not give a few choice Gladiolus Bulbs? We have all the new types from 25c to \$5.00 per doz Also a few Choice Cyclamen which will bloom all winter and for years to come.

C. J. Curtis

More Cattle



If your progressive ideas for cattle raising are beyond the financial resources at your command, talk the matter over with the local Manager of this Bank.

STANDARD SERVICE aids Productive Progress

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch:

W. A. Johnston, Manager.

Compliments
of the Season
to all our
Customers
and friends

We are headquarters for
First-Class Groceries and
Confectionery

Your Patronage Solicited

The Bazaar

R. J. CAMPO, Proprietor

Wishing you One and All
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
And a Happy and
Prosperous New Year

XMAS
Comes But Once a Year
We are Headquarters for
Xmas Presents That Last
Big Comfortable Easy Chairs Davenport
Jardiniere Stands Ash Trays Tea Wagons
Book Cases Reading Lamps Clocks, Etc
Hand Sleighs Children's Dining Suites
Doll Cradles Doll Carriages.

Picture Framing and Upholstering
Phonographs and Records
W. C. Town
Furniture and Funeral Director Athens

Every Man For Himself

By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

(Copyright by Musson Company)

CHAPTER IX—(Cont'd.)

"Now, here's where you come in, Phil. Podmore thinks you intend to help him out and that is exactly what I want you to pretend to do. We'll stage a little drama and we'll have you on the carpet along with him. You'll deny all knowledge of the envelope. I'll fire you. You'll get mad and come back at me with red-hot talk for doubting your word and so on. We're going to let Podmore go when we get to the city. You'll go with him. The chance to see you onto him is too good to miss. So we'll turn you loose together; it will be up to you then to mix in where you see fit. Is that all clear?"

"All right. What I want you to do is to keep an eye on him. Find out what his next move is. He told you he was the reporter who had located the evidence that convicted Rives. Did he tell you how he got hold of it?—how he double-crossed Rives by low-down trickery? He doesn't know how to be loyal to anybody. I'll be surprised if he doesn't repeat on Nickleby."

"Then there are some things I want to find out about Nickleby and his associates. I want you to move carefully, Phil. I had one of Cranston's best men on the job until recently; but his usefulness was ended by unexpected developments. I'm working to put Nat Lawson back at the head of the loan company; Nickleby is an interloper and he's playing ducks and drakes with the concern. Tell you about it later. Are you agreeable to act as my secretary in these matters and to carry out instructions—blindfolded, so to speak?"

Kendrick had listened intently to this recital. Now he deliberately lighted his pipe before replying, and when he did it was to ask a blunt question. "Does Uncle Mitt figure in this?" and he noted the shadow that crossed the magnate's face.

"I wish I really knew that, Phil," said Wade seriously. "Time will tell. I'm banking on your uncle to stay square to the finish; but there's nothing to be gained by shutting one's eyes to the fact that many a good man has found the political game as it's being played these days too many for him. There are those who are inclined to doubt all politicians, your uncle included. I don't set myself up as any high-minded reformer; if you're sitting in on a game at all, you've got to play it according to the rules that are handed you—or quit."

Phil smoked in silence. He was thinking of that strange interview with his uncle the night of the fog; but he gave no voice to his thoughts. "Your aunt has some of her private funds invested in the Interprovincial Loan and that's one of the reasons I want you with me, Phil." Wade turned and laid a hand on Kendrick's knee while he looked the young man quietly in the eye. "There are stronger considerations than the money side of it, though. All I can say is that the happiness of your aunt is as dear to me as it is to you, or as it would be to anyone who had learned to respect and admire her as we have. That happiness has got to be guarded, Phil, even at the sacrifice of—everything else."

His gaze wandered away again to where the twin rails converged, and for a moment the rhythmic beat of the wheels over the joints held sway. Rather surprised, Phil stole a glance at the virile face that was turned so steadfastly away and recalled an item of gossip he had once overheard somewhere—that Mrs. Waring was the real reason Benjamin Wade was still a bachelor. He wondered if there could be any truth in that idle rumor.

"I'm sorry that I can't be more explicit. Did you ever try to piece out a puzzle, Phil? That's what I'm up against now. I'll tell you all about it—as soon as I know myself. There are men in this world who stop at nothing."

Phil turned abruptly, a startled look in his eyes, but the other did not finish the sentence. "Harrington Rives is out of jail—" he began.

"A case in point, if you like," roared Wade. "But don't let's talk to no purpose. We'll be passing Rutland's car in a minute. Do we stop for your things?"

"You hired me back there at Thorlakson's," Kendrick reminded. "In this simple fashion were events conspiring."

CHAPTER X.

The Stenographer Still Listening.

The visitors who came and went occasionally up the back stairs at Blatchford Ferguson's office were a motley lot. Silk hats and expensive overcoats sometimes hung on the hooks in the corner. Again, ill-kempt figures slunk up that back way and signal-tapped an entrance; for it was his police-reporter days Blatch Ferguson had been interested in the study of underworld types and he made no secret of his intention of one day writing an authoritative work upon the psychology of crime.

The big leather chair, so placed that it faced the light and left the lawyer in partial shadow behind his desk, had held many a strange and anxious caller in its day. Great men, men of national importance, had sat in that deep old leather chair; but with fine passivity it yielded the same comfort to men who only thought they were important.

Just now it was occupied by Mr. Hugh Podmore—within an hour of that worthy's arrival in the city. At three p.m. his new-found friend, Philip Kendrick, had agreed to call upon Ferguson to corroborate the story which Mr. Podmore had just finished telling and to which his auditor had listened with great interest, that being the only indication of surprise which the practiced Mr. Ferguson permitted himself to exhibit.

fort to conceal his contempt. "And he hasn't forgotten that a fresh newspaper reporter by the name of Podmore played him a dirty trick twelve years ago. He's sworn to get you for that."

"How—how do you know this?" asked Podmore hoarsely. "Itchy" McGuire called to see him before yesterday. He's met Rives. If I were you I'd hunt me up a nice little island somewhere in the Tropics where you can live with the rest of the monkeys; they might elect you to Parliament or crown you king or something. Rives is one bad actor and he's sore—good and sore."

Podmore's attempted laugh had no mirth in it. He reached for his hat, and as he said a hasty good-bye he did not look at all well. For several minutes after he had closed the rear door Blatchford Ferguson leaned back in his chair, chuckling.

Now, while this remarkable interview was taking place in the inner sanctum, Phil Kendrick was shaking hands with Conway in the outer office. A moment later he went on through to the secretary's office, speculating on just what he should say to the self-contained Miss Williams. But, as before, he found her office deserted. To his amazement when he glanced through the inner doorway he saw her for the second time on one knee in front of the keyhole of Ferguson's private office.

She came towards him swiftly, closing the doors behind her as she had done on the occasion of his first visit. She was very angry; that much was apparent.

"I'll admit, Miss Williams, that it is often extremely difficult to break off a bad habit—"

"Mr. Ferguson is busy," she snapped.

"I would judge as much," said Kendrick dryly. "He is expecting me. If you will just hand him my card please, thank you."

He was surprised at the look of disdain with which she took his card. Surely this girl whom he had caught twice in the act of eavesdropping upon her employer ought to be grateful for his silence, his toleration of such an utter misdemeanor! Instead, her whole attitude was one of dislike. She made no attempt to conceal it. It might do her good to get a sharp rebuke from Ferguson, and he was of two minds whether or not to speak to the lawyer about her. Then he remembered that she was only substituting and that dismissal would not mean much to her. There was the chance that it was just her woman's curiosity to know what was going on. Women were often like that, he had heard.

"Mr. Ferguson will see you now. Tell him anything you like." She eyed him coolly.

Phil gave her a cheerful smile as he passed on into the private office. Podmore had just gone.

"I had no trouble in getting a line on him for you, Phil. He came in right after you 'phoned and has been here ever since. Now, what the devil's the meaning of all this? What are you up to?"

(To be continued.)

Fifty Men and One Elephant.

Interesting tests were once made to determine the respective pulling power of horses, men and elephants. Two horses, weighing 1,600 pounds each, together pulled 3,750 pounds, or 550 pounds more than their combined weight. One elephant, weighing 12,000 pounds, pulled 8,750 pounds, or 3,250 pounds less than his weight. Fifty men, aggregating about 7,500 pounds in weight, pulled 8,750 pounds, or just as much as the single elephant. But, like the horses, they pulled more than their own weight. One hundred men pulled 12,000 pounds.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

About the House

Sweets for Winter Parties.

A great deal of care needs to be exercised in determining when candy is ready to be removed from the fire. A thermometer may be used in testing but, with a little practice, the soft ball, hard ball, thread, and crack or brittle stage can be easily recognized when a few drops of the hot candy mixture are tested in cold water.

If, upon testing in cold water, a little of the mixture rolled between the fingers forms a soft ball, the soft-ball stage is reached.

The hard ball stage is reached when a hard ball forms, by the same test. The thread stage is when the sugar forms a thread when dropped from a spoon. The crack or brittle stage is when a few drops, when dropped from the spoon into cold water, at once harden and crackle.

Fruit and nut balls—1 cup dates, 1 cup figs, 1 cup raisins, 2 cups nut meats. Wash and dry fruit. Put fruit and nuts through the meat grinder. Mix well and roll into shape. If desired, glaze with the following glaze mixture: 2 cups corn syrup, ¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Boil together till brittle when tested in cold water. Place pan in pan of hot water and begin to dip the balls at once. Put balls on oiled paper to cool.

Fruit sweets—1 cup dates, 1 cup figs, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup nut meats, 1½ teaspoons orange juice, grated orange peel, ¼ cup honey or corn syrup. Put fruit and nut meats through food grinder. Add orange juice, grated orange peel and honey or corn syrup. Mold into balls and dip in cocoanut or chopped nuts.

Vinegar candy—3 cups sugar, 1½ cups vinegar. Boil sugar and vinegar together until a drop hardens in cold water. Pour on greased plates, cool and pull until white. Cut with shears into small pieces.

Chocolate dips—1½ cups corn syrup, ½ cup mild molasses. Boil together until it cracks in cold water. Pour into greased pan. Cool and pull. Just before candy becomes hard, pull into thin ribbon-shaped pieces about ½ inch wide. Cut into one-inch strips with scissors and set away to cool. When hard, dip into well-beaten melted sweet chocolate and place on oiled paper to cool.

Chocolate caramels—1 cup chocolate shaved fine, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup cream, 1 cup white sugar. Stir until dissolved but do not stir after it begins to boil. Boil until brittle stage but not too hard. Pour on greased plates. When nearly cool, mark in squares.

Cocoanut cream candy—3 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoons butter, 2-3 cup shredded cocoanut, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Stir sugar, milk and butter until sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Boil 12 minutes. Add cocoanut and vanilla, and beat until creamy. Pour into buttered pan, and mark in squares when nearly cool.

Cocoanut sweets—1 pound shredded cocoanut, 16-ounce can condensed milk, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Mix thoroughly. Form into small cakes on a greased tin and bake 20 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven until brown. Melted chocolate may be added in the proportion of two squares to the above recipe.

Everton taffy—2 cups brown sugar boiled briskly with ¼ pound butter, few drops lemon juice, 1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon. Boil sugar, butter and lemon juice together briskly for ten minutes, or to crack stage. Add flavoring and pour in buttered pan. Mark in squares and loosen it from the pan by running a knife under the candy before it becomes entirely cold.

Honey taffy—2 cups honey, ¼ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon soda, 2 tablespoons vinegar. Boil together to crack stage. Cool in buttered pan. Pull. Cut and wrap in waxed paper.

Peanut brittle—1 cup white corn syrup, 1 tablespoon vinegar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 cup roasted peanuts (halved), 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cook syrup, vinegar and salt until it forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Add peanuts and cook until syrup is a golden brown, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and pour into a buttered pan. Cool and break into pieces.

Pop corn balls—1 cup corn syrup, ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 2 tablespoons butter, ¼ teaspoon soda, 4 quarts popped corn. Boil syrup, sugar and cream of tartar to the soft ball stage. Add the butter and soda, pour over freshly popped corn and shape into balls.

"You Help Me, Selma."

"The last is the best of all the game! Now for Rosamond Fleet!" cried Selma Andrews, who after years away was revisiting all her old playmates. "I can hardly wait to see her. I used to be fearfully jealous of her; there never was anyone who had more weedling 'tricks and manners' than Rosamond. Yet I adored her, too."

Martha, who was acting as guide, hesitated. "You must be prepared for a big change in Rosamond," she said. "People can't stay children forever; and like everyone else Rosamond has had trouble. She isn't well—"

But Selma was not to be discouraged. "She can't help being Rosamond," she declared; "not if she is as gray as a badger."

"Oh, she isn't gray!" Martha replied. A little later the two old schoolmates stood at Rosamond's door. The woman who opened it wore a youthful dress that was none too fresh; her hair was arranged like a girl's; her fretful face was rouged. Selma gasped. Could that be Rosamond?

For a moment Rosamond's face brightened, but only for a moment. She led her guests into her pretty parlor and began to recite her troubles. They were not terrible troubles, but clearly they so filled Rosamond's vision that she could see nothing beyond them. The call was uncomfortable for everyone. When Martha rose to end it even Rosamond's protests were half-hearted.

Out in the October sunshine Selma drew a long breath. "I can't believe it even now!" she cried. "I never saw anyone so changed in my life. What is the matter? Has her marriage been unhappy?"

Martha shook her head. "Only as Rosamond has made it herself. Will adored her and in spite of everything adores her still. No, the matter is that Rosamond hasn't changed; she's

ROUP

Can be cured. Don't lose your valuable birds. Act quickly with sick birds and prevent spread of disease by this proven remedy.

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY

ADVICE FREE. Our poultry experts will help you. Write Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto

just what she always was, although we didn't recognize it. Don't you remember that she was always coaxing us to do every hard thing for her in school? "You help me, Selma," whether it was algebra or French or physics. She never would face a hard thing herself."

Selma was silent; she remembered. "And you know," Martha went on, "you can shirk in school—sometimes—and get away with it after a fashion. But you can't shirk in life. So Rosamond, who went right on expecting other people to do all the hard things for her, has had to pay the price."

"Poor Rosamond!" Selma said gravely. "Yes; and poor Will and the poor children; that's the worst of it, Selma."

Tuberculosis in Young Children.

Tuberculosis occurs frequently in infants and young children. It is said that between thirty and forty per cent. of children two years old and more than seventy per cent. of children fifteen years old are affected with it. Indeed, some physicians, who are perhaps unduly pessimistic, believe that all of us have had some form of tuberculosis the seeds of which were sown in childhood, but that the majority have recovered from it.

Tuberculosis of the lungs is less common in infants and children than in adults. On the other hand, in children the joints suffer more. Hip disease and Pott's disease of the spine are common afflictions in early life, but they are rare in men and women. Glandular and intestinal forms of tuberculosis are common in children. Another, often fatal, form is tuberculous meningitis.

In many cases of tuberculosis in children the disease—at least in its beginnings—does not show any conspicuous symptoms. The child may seem to be well except for a little evening fever that runs along for several weeks. Then the temperature, which is never more than a degree or two above normal, gradually subsides, and that is the last of the tuberculosis, which probably no one recognizes as tuberculosis at all.

Tuberculosis is a contagious disease, and if all the sick could be suddenly cured, and if the places where they had been ill could be thoroughly disinfected, it would be stamped out; but, since that seems impossible, the best we can do is to protect the child as fully as possible. A child should not be housed with consumptive adults, for even the dust of the floors will harbor tubercle bacilli, or the germ may be conveyed by kissing, or the disease may be transmitted on a spoon that a sick mother or nurse has used to test the baby's food—an unsanitary practice in any circumstances. Avoiding all those means of contagion and obtaining fresh air and sunlight and good nourishing food may keep a child from having the disease at all, or if not, will give the child the power to overcome it.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

A Remarkable Piece of Jade.

The largest block of jade in the world, according to the New York Times, is in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. At first glance it looks almost as large as Plymouth Rock; actually it is seven feet long and four feet wide. It is not so heavy as Plymouth Rock, but weighs approximately three tons. It was found on South Island, New Zealand, in 1902, and is of the green variety of jade, with shades that range from green to rich emerald.

Vaseline

Trade Mark

WHITE

PETROLEUM JELLY

An application of "Vaseline" White Jelly brings grateful relief when applied to cuts, burns, chafed skin, etc.

CHESBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1892 Chabot Ave., Montreal.

In tubes and jars at all drug-gists.



ISSUE No. 63—21.

GAS CAR EXPERIMENT

on

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

This gasoline-driven equipment is being experimented with by Canadian National Railways on its line out of Brockville to Westport, Ontario. It makes four round trips, or a total of 355 miles per day. It is required to run 45 miles in 1 hour and 45 minutes, including all stops. This car is handling a large number of passengers daily.

EFFICIENT FARMING

Why Smith's Ad Didn't Pay.
John Smith, a dairy farmer, put this advertisement in his local farm paper, when he had ten heavy milking Hol-

FOR SALE—Ten cows. Prices reasonable. JOHN SMITH, —, Ont.

stein grades to turn off because of a shortage of feed. Then he sat back and waited for orders. Only a small percentage of the farmers who read that advertisement, and were on the market to buy, answered it. Those who did answer, asked a number of questions. How old were the cows, what breed, what price, what were the milk records?

Smith had to answer these letters and wait again for replies, only to find that a few wanted Jerseys, others wanted fresh cows, others wanted purebreds, and still others wanted cheaper ones.

In the meantime his feed got short, concentrates kept climbing in price, and he wanted to sell the cows, desperately. Finally he sacrificed the ten head at about half their true value to the neighbors and the local shipper. These buyers took the cows because they knew the stock, and knowing Smith's financial embarrassment, they could drive a sharp bargain. Smith decided that advertising did not pay. Certainly it did not pay John Smith.

Tom Jones put this advertisement in his local farm paper:

TEN heavy producing grade Holstein cows, 5 years old. Price \$100 each. Fresh in September. Forced to sell on account of feed shortage. TOM JONES, —, Ont.

In the return mail Jones had not only answers, but also offers from farmers who wanted just what the advertisement offered, Holstein grade cows soon to freshen, five years old, and were willing to pay about \$100 apiece for them. He sold all his stock within a few days, easily, and at his own price. His well-planned advertisement required only a few letters direct to real buyers, and later a few post cards to others, saying that the cows were sold.

Jones probably figured it out like this: "I will put in my advertisement all the facts I should want to know in buying—age, condition, breed, quality, production, price, and reason for selling." The advertiser answered all of these questions. He decided it would sell cows to him—therefore, it must sell cows to other farmers, too.

The second advertisement was more than twice as long as the first and cost more than twice as much, but brought results where the incomplete advertisement failed.

The classified advertising columns of good farm papers offer good markets to farmers, but there are several things to remember when writing the

advertisement. Men who make a business of preparing classified advertisements check them by a regular set of questions. Here are some of the tests which they apply: "Does the advertisement give complete facts; is it clear, concise, truthful, interesting, logical, convincing, correctly spelled, and punctuated? Is the address correct and complete?"

These few important little things will help farmers to write result-getting advertisements. If it pays to advertise, and it does; then it pays to advertise right.

Good Tools Are Profitable.

It may be desirable to keep the old tool working just as long as possible, but it is not necessarily always the most profitable thing to do. It must be remembered that machines are continually being improved and the time may come before the machine is worn out when it should be discarded because of obsolescence.

Obsolescence is a big word, but it means a lot. A machine is obsolete when the money one loses through its use would pay for a new machine of improved type, which would do the work faster, better, more economically.

There is certainly such a thing as keeping a machine too long. The self-rake reaper had to give way to the modern binder. The modern corn planter displaced the old hand-operated type. The process of displacement is continually going on.

The Farm Dumping Place.

Altogether too many farmers are using their immediate surroundings around the house and barn as a graveyard for their old machinery, wagons, etc., gathered there for years, together with other useless rubbish, making an otherwise naturally good-looking place forlorn looking to themselves as well as to passersby. If one is bound to have such a dumping ground, why not have it an out-of-the-way place and keep the yard clean and attractive? This can also be applied to the right-of-way along the road. Keep the weeds and rubbish away from the right-of-way and make it look clean and nice. One can always tell what kind of a man runs the farm when he sees the barnyard and roadside, and never make a mistake in the estimate.

The Dairy

While it is natural for cows to freshen in the spring it cannot be said to be most profitable, for in the flush time we always find a lower price, while farm work is then most pressing. More than that, a cow will produce from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more by freshening in the fall. Especially is this true if she is given good care through the winter. The cow coming fresh in the fall will be a profitable milker during the season of the year when dairy products sell at the best price. She will go on grass in the early spring and will again be flushed to a profitable production for April, May and June. When pastures become dry and short and the flies most troublesome, she will be dry.

Dairy products are high compared with other farm produce, and the price will undoubtedly continue good until next June. To get the greatest return from the cows they should have good housing and care during the winter months. It will well pay any cow keeper to provide modern equipment for his stock. Not only will he save in time and labor, but through giving better comfort to his animals, their production will be increased.

The dairy cow has proven the farmer's best friend during these trying times. It never before was so necessary to use good cows, give them good care in modern stables, and take advantage of every opportunity to increase their production.

Valuable Experiments With Beef and Dairy Cattle.

Although a pure-bred herd of Guernseys, representing the dairy, and a pure-bred herd of Shorthorns, representing the beef breeds, were only established on the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, early in the year 1920, some noteworthy facts regarding them are forthcoming in an interim report of the Superintendent covering the year ending March 31, 1921. The cost of feeding is given in detail, along with the quantities of the different feeds supplied, and, in the case of the Guernseys, particulars are supplied of the milk and of the profits realized. The results of experiments

in feeding 26 steers of average beef type are also set forth. In the first three months of the year, 14 of the steers fed on roots and fair clover hay gained in weight a total of 2,703 lbs., and 12 of the steers fed on ensilage and marsh hay gained 1,958 lbs. The same meal mixture was given to both lots and, in addition, each steer consumed 14 lbs. of hay per day. Details furnished regarding four of the Guernseys are of special interest. Of these, one cow in her full lactation of 571 days yielded 15,320 lbs. of milk, with 967.15 lbs. of fat and a percentage of 6.35, the produce of butter being 1,137.82 lbs. and the profit realized over cost of feed \$427.01. The other three yielded an average each of 7,644 lbs. of milk, and a percentage in fat of 5.7 in 352 days, at an average cost for feed of \$176.50, the average profit per cow being \$182.8.

Particulars are also given in the report of nine years' experiments in grading up dairy cattle, the object being to show the value of using pure-bred sires of good producing milk qualities on the average dairy cow. Two breeds were used for this purpose, Ayrshires and Holsteins. Full particulars are given in the report referred to. All the other numerous activities of the Farm, in sheep and swine breeding and feeding, in poultry production, in beekeeping, in field husbandry, in fruit cultivation, and in flower culture, are dealt with.

Pure-breds promise profits. Economize by working the "upper forty" during the winter months.

A New Year's Resolution 200 Years Old.

Resolved to live with all my might while I do live; resolved never to lose one moment of time, but improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can; resolved never to do anything which I should despise or think meanly of in another; resolved never to do anything out of revenge; resolved never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life.—Jonathan Edwards.

Central Ontario Women's Institutes Convention

BY GIBSON SCOTT.

The last of the series of Institutes Conventions for 1921 was held for Central Ontario at Toronto. This was also a gathering up of the strands of co-operative unity for all Ontario, for to this gathering came delegates with greetings, full of the inspiration of achievement, from the four assemblies preceding it, accounts of which have already been given in these columns.

Here, too, to the seat of the Provincial Legislature, came the delegations sent by their sister workers, to confer with the heads of the various Government departments, first and foremost among whom stand the Minister of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Institutes. With these same and sympathetic leaders, plans were discussed for forward work during the coming year.

Then, there was the Convention itself, with its many-sided interests. The keynote of the proceedings was happily struck by Lady Falconer, when in her address of welcome, she emphasized three things: First, that they so magnify the art of science of home-making that it would stand out as offering the most liberal education and greatest career open to women. Second, to bring back the joy in work which was one of the greatest factors in life. Third, to learn and inculcate that self-discipline which leads to self and hence all-mastery. The retiring president, Mrs. Todd, in replying, stressed the desirability of unity among the provinces, and of a great national ideal.

In the main, the aims were the same at this fifth Convention as at the first—Health, Education, Recreation, Girls' Work and Interests, Beautification of Home and Community. The trinity of effective co-operation as the Ontario Women's Institutes know it, namely, the Institute, the College, the Department of State, was very apparent all through the deliberations.

University Extension Service.

"There is a growing desire for more education," said Mr. W. J. Dunlop, Director of the Extension Service of Toronto University, "on the part of adults for themselves, as well as for the children, and people are beginning to realize that the University is here to serve the province." He then outlined some of the extension work which rural Ontario might bring to her own doors—Correspondence Courses for Teachers or other students, Night Schools, which were being organized so that the Arts Course might be taken extramurally, and series of lectures to working men on such subjects as Literature, History, Psychology, Economics. The demand for cultural training, was a marked feature in the Farmers' Course of two weeks, held at the University last winter. Two hundred and seventy-nine came from the counties of Ontario for two weeks of combined holiday and mental improvement, among them being three grandmothers, two grandfathers, some boys and girls in their teens, and a large number of young people, ranging in age from twenty to thirty. This course will be repeated this winter from February 6th to the 18th.

Other centres were organizing classes locally, and bringing the lecturers out to them. Streetsville, Brampton and Cheltenham were each doing this.

Better Schools.

Miss K. F. MacIntosh, Convenor of the Standing Committee on Education, drew attention to the work the Institutes were doing and could do, in getting and retaining better teachers, establishing hot lunches, supervising comfortable boarding places, and in securing the travelling college, or demonstration short courses, through the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Marty, Inspector of Schools for Toronto, urged the broad education of the country child for all round human living, and to this end commended Consolidated Schools, whence not only might the children have the advantages of special teachers, but where the whole community life might centre educationally and recreationally during the evenings.

Libraries, Music and Story Telling.

Miss Coatsworth, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, most delightfully led the community singing, and

in speaking on Music for Country Homes and Communities, said, "All children are musical and if they are put to sleep to the sound of sweet music, hear fine and dignified music in Sunday School, sing glees and melodies from the best composers in day school, hear the best music on mechanical instruments in the homes, they would later want to study music for themselves, and, in some cases, at least, create it."

"It is as unsafe to let the children choose their own books as to choose their own food," said Miss Lilian Smith, head of the Children's Department of the Toronto Public Library, in a talk on "How to Make the Best Use of the Library," which was followed by a demonstration in story telling—which made the whole Convention feel like fascinated five-year-olds for a magical quarter of an hour. "Replace the Alger books and vivid love stories with the classics in myth and legend and fable—King Arthur, Gulliver, Robinson Crusoe, Andersen, Grimm, Aesop, the Jungle Books, Stevenson's work and the stories of good novels, so that when he is old enough the child will unconsciously demand the best himself," she advised.

The Superintendent "has a way with him," and one result of this was that a large group of girls, representing the Girls' Work, in both Junior and Senior Institutes, were invited to the platform, and before they or anybody, quite realized what was happening, found themselves dashing off one-minute speeches to an audience of five or six hundred, much to the delight of the seniors. Later, the girls organized a Standing Committee for Girls' Work for the coming year in Central Ontario.

Recreation.

"Do not let recreation become commercialized," said Dr. Annie Ross, Director of Physical Education at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. "It is better to get into the game than to be spectators. Recreation was good for the health, a preparation for life, a mental stimulant, and an art. The child at first wants every toy he sees for himself. This spirit, if undirected, will develop an adult who wants the best of everything for himself. The next tendency, to play house and store and school, came from the desire to imitate, and might be developed further in dramatics. Then came the instinct to compete, the age of running races, wrestling, fishing, and trapping. This instinct might be used to develop in some pupils greater effort in study. Later, the social instinct developed, the age of team play, of co-operation of hand and brain, of accepting both victory and defeat with a good spirit, the spirit of good temper and fair play and an abiding by the rules."

Health.

The Convention rose to its feet, to pay tribute to the work she had done for women, and is doing for the whole world, when Mrs. Pankhurst appeared on the platform. She spoke on the seriousness of the results of venereal disease, especially to the innocent victims who suffer for the sins of their fathers. Women were manufacturing life and they wanted security in their occupation. They should teach their children a right attitude to life, create a right social environment for young people, and educate public opinion to the knowledge that if there were no social evils there would be no venereal disease. Dr. Margaret Patterson spoke on books to be used in teaching the truth about life to young people, and Dr. MacMurchy on the work of the Dominion Department of Health.

Miss Brodie, of the Department of Agriculture, gave an inspiring and very practical talk on Business Methods, and Miss Cruikshank, Director of Macdonald Institute, brought greetings from the college, and reminded the Institutes of the Packet Loan Library Service in connection with Messrs. Library, O.A.C., Guelph, for any member wanting help in preparing a paper.

An Entertaining Feature of the Convention was "Foot Follies," a humorous and instructive film showing how we use and abuse our feet, especially in the way we clothe them.

A Message from the Cabinet.

When on "Department Evening," with the Institute lecture staff on the platform and the Minister of Agri-

The Sunday School Lesson

JANUARY 1ST

The Revolt of Jeroboam, 1 Kings 12: 12-17, 26-30. Golden Text—Ex. 20: 4, 5.

Time—About B.C. 937. Place—Shechem, Bethel and Dan.

Connecting Links—David succeeded in welding the various Israelite tribes into a nation through his masterful leadership and through fear of their common enemy, the Philistines. Solomon succeeded in holding them together by the thoroughness of his organization and by the despotic nature of his administration. But the Israelites were more conscious of their tribal distinctions than of their national unity, and the more natural state for them was not union in a nation, but separation into tribal divisions. The first show of weakness or unpopularity in the kingship would be the signal for revolt among the tribes and this came with the accession of Solomon's son, Rehoboam.

I. The People's Request, 12-15.

V. 12. Jeroboam. See ch. 11: 26-40. "He attracted the attention of Solomon, who promoted him to the position of overseer of the forced labor in the country of Ephraim. According to an intimation in the Greek version, he fortified his native place of Zeredah, and enlisted chariots in his service. This almost ostentatious indication of an intention to revolt aroused the vigilance of Solomon, and Jeroboam was obliged to flee to Egypt" (II. P. Smith). From Egypt he watched developments in Israel, and perceiving that the accession of a new king might offer the chance of heading a revolt to his own advantage, he hurried back to Palestine. All the people; that is, representatives of the tribes who had come to Shechem, a central point, to confer with the new king before they recognized his claims to the kingship. Not accepting as yet the hereditary right of David's dynasty to rule, they laid down certain conditions before they would recognize Rehoboam's sovereignty. He must relieve the people of the despotic type of government which Solomon had imposed upon them. (See v. 4.) Rehoboam had demanded three days to think over their demands, v. 5.

V. 13. Forsook the old men's counsel. See v. 7. The old men, who had probably been Solomon's advisers, counselled a shrewd moderation. Let the king appear to indulge the people and serve them, then having gained their confidence, he may afterwards do with them as he pleased.

V. 14. The counsel of the young men. Unable to appreciate the sturdy independence of the tribes, they thought that Rehoboam should be severe with them from the outset. They considered that a people were merely the slaves of their monarch. Doubtless these young men had been Rehoboam's boon companions and as such had a strong influence over him. My father; Solomon. Made your yoke heavy, etc. The yoke here refers to heavy taxation and forced labor. A despotic government such as Solomon's galled this liberty-loving people as the yoke galls oxen. Rehoboam here proposed to exact more dues and duties from the people than Solomon had done and thus to gail them still more with the yoke of oppression. Whips; a figure for a tyrannous and despotic government. Scorpions. Not reptiles in this instance, but instruments of punishment. The "scorpion" was a long bag of leather stuffed with sand and provided with spikes and therefore capable of inflicting worse pain than a whip. Rehoboam meant that instead of lightening their oppression he was going to make it still harder.

V. 15. A thing . . . the Lord. (Rev. Ver.) Not that God prompted Rehoboam to his foolish decision but that once made, God used it to His own purpose. The writer could not get away from the idea that every event was in some way connected with God's providence. Establish His word; (Rev. Ver.) foretold by the prophet Ahijah, ch. 11: 30-39.

II. Israel's Revolt, 16-17.

V. 16. What portion, etc. "We are not obliged to accept the rule of the house of David." The other tribes did not recognize the hereditary right of David's successors to rule over

them since David himself belonged to the tribe of Judah. To your tents. "Disperse back to your homes." The expression is a survival of nomadic days when Israel dwelt in tents. See to thine own house, David. Confine your authority to your own tribe of Judah.

V. 17. Judah. The tribe to which David belonged would naturally remain loyal to his successors. Henceforth there were the two kingdoms, that of Israel in the north, and that of Judah in the south.

III. Jeroboam's Sin, 26-30.

V. 27. To offer sacrifices, etc. (Rev. Ver.) During the reigns of David and Solomon, the people had formed the custom of going up to the royal shrine at Jerusalem to offer their sacrifices. Jeroboam recognized that if this custom continued it might prove a serious menace to his own sovereignty; so he planned to keep the people at home by improving their local shrines.

V. 28. Calves of gold; wooden images overlaid with gold. The calf (properly "bull") appealed to the mind of the people because it signified strength. Aaron had made a bull in the wilderness and caused the people to worship it. (See Ex. 32: 1-6. No Israelite would think of representing his own son as bull or calf, much less his God. The golden calves were probably ornaments which were used in the idolatrous shrines of the Canaanites and were appropriated by Jeroboam for the worship of Jehovah. In setting them up he was attempting to make the worship at his chosen shrines so attractive that the people would not want to go to Jerusalem to sacrifice.

V. 29. It is too much; an appeal to intolerance. Behold thy gods. He attributed the deliverance from Egypt to these gods rather than to Jehovah. If anything was burned upon the consciousness of Israel it was that Jehovah had delivered them out of Egypt. Thus Jeroboam was inciting the people to apostasy from Jehovah. Bethel; formerly a Canaanite shrine, but henceforth the king's chapel for the northern kingdom. Dan; another ancient heathen shrine near the sources of the Jordan at the base of Mount Hermon. In choosing these two shrines, which were within easy reach of the northern tribes, Jeroboam hoped to divert the pilgrimages away from Jerusalem.

V. 30. This thing became a sin. From being merely ornaments the calves became idols. It should be remembered that in the Jerusalem temple there were oxen as ornaments but they were never worshipped, ch. 7: 25.

Application.

The lesson throws light on the causes of the social and industrial unrest of our own times. It will not do to throw all the blame on the employers of labor, but this much is true: Wherever the attitude of the employer is selfish and hard, wherever he plays the part of Rehoboam, he must expect a harvest of hate and hostility. After all, the only cure for all our disputes and difficulties is the new spirit of brotherhood in the hearts of all the people, not the dominance of one group or class.

King Solomon had some admirable qualities, but he sowed the seed of disunion in his kingdom with a busy hand. Not that he meant to divide it, but his oppressive government and cruel taxation bred sudden discontent amongst his people. This discontent came to a head in the rebellion of Jeroboam. When the grand monarch died he left a hard task for his son, Rehoboam. The son was to reap the harvest whose seed had been sown by his father.

The French Revolution was the harvest of centuries of neglect or tyranny. Russia to-day is starving, broken, confused, because of her own past. Sow the seeds of suspicion, hatred and jealousy, build up extensive armaments, and teach your people that every other nation is plotting against you, and the result will be a war explosion.

culture chief speaker, Superintendent Putnam took the chair, rounds of applause broke forth and the whole Convention burst into "For he's a jolly good fellow," which was merrily responded to by a platform answering chorus, "See him smiling," as the bewildered but pleased superintendent smiled his acknowledgments.

"Our own Minister," Hon. Manning Doherty, as the home-makers regard him, was listened to with deep attention.

"Anything which the Institutes could do to bring greater efficiency to the home or lighten the burdens of the mothers would receive the support of the Government. The financial problems of this country were very great, but all our work would be of little avail did we not bring sunshine to the homes." His interest was very great in the country homes. He had visited remote sections of Old Ontario and had heard from settlers' wives something of the benefits they were getting through the Institutes. He believed thoroughly in initiative coming from the homes of the community, however, and thought the part the Government should play was to provide the headquarters machinery to co-ordinate the work and make it effective over the whole province, leaving the details to be worked out by the people in each locality. He approved of their interest in building up agriculture, the basic industry of this province, in the way in which they were spreading the gospel of co-operation, and urged even greater interest in immigration, especially in extend-

ing their neighborliness to the families of the new-comers.



Bedtime Stories
A year is like a loaf of bread, All fresh and fair and new, With every day a little slice From off that loaf for you;

And sprinkled sometimes through the loaf, To make the flavor good, Are raisins—holidays that come Exactly as they should.

The year is like a loaf of bread, So fresh and new and fair, And when it's nibbled all away Another waits you there!

The New Year.

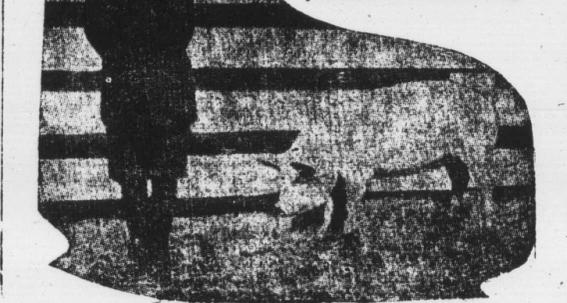
A flower unblown; a book unread; A tree with fruit unharvested; A path untrod; a house whose rooms, Lark yet the heart's divine perfumes; A landscape whose wider border lies In silent shade beneath silent skies, In a wondrous fountain still unsealed, Is this new year yet unrevealed.

Plant seeds of kindness and cultivate fields of neighborliness.

Retrenchment in grain production will facilitate soil reblogging.

WESTERN BOY WHO RAISED THE BEST PIG.

Kenneth McDonald, 18 years of age, of Oak Lake, Man., with the pure-bred Yorkshire pig raised by him, which judges at a recent competition at the Winnipeg Stockyards declared to be almost an ideal type for the production of Wiltshire sides.



THE AUTOMOBILE

WIDENING OF SPARK GAP WILL HELP OVERCOME SKIPPING.

Motors are like some men. When they are going at top speed their performance is excellent. But when compelled to travel slowly they sputter and knock.

Many drivers want to know why they cannot throttle down the engine. It goes all right at medium high speed, but skips at a low speed.

Where magneto ignition is used this often may be overcome by adjusting the interrupter points for a little wider gap. That makes the interrupter points a little earlier and causes the spark to occur when the magneto armature is in a more favorable position and a wider interrupter gap at the slower speed gives a spark with a little more kick in it.

Widening the gap of the spark plug also will help to overcome skipping. At low speeds a full charge of gas is not drawn in, and compression is low and temperature low in consequence. The mixture is not so near the self-ignition point when the spark occurs as it is at higher speeds, therefore a better spark is needed to ignite it. By widening the gap in the plugs the secondary current is held back until it acquires high enough potentiality to jump the greater gap, so that when it does occur an exceptionally powerful spark is obtained.

Spark Gap Attachments.

This may be demonstrated where the engine is equipped with a vibrator coil. Set one of the cylinders on top of the compression ready to ignite. Turn on the current, and, while the vibrator will buzz, the spark inside the cylinder is not strong enough to ignite the charge. Now detach the spark plug terminal and turn on the current. The extra gap will increase the strength of the spark in that cylinder, and it will ignite the charge, starting the engine. This has led to the use, in some cases, of outside spark gap attachments.

Widening the gap and getting a larger spark is not what ignites the charge. It is simply that the greater gap causes the current to build up to a higher pressure, or voltage, before it will jump the gap, so that when it does occur it is of greater intensity.

There are several other things about skipping not generally understood by the novice. The general opinion is that the greater insulating surface of a plug there is inside the cylinder the less likelihood there is of short circuiting and consequently the more certain will be the spark occurrence. This is only partly true. It is true so far as short circuiting is concerned, but where the surface is too great and too much carbon is deposited upon the insulator surface the carbon acts as a condenser and absorbs the secondary current. The effect is that it will not build up sufficiently high voltage to jump the gap. Very heavy insulation on the secondary wires absorbs current in the same way.

The fact that the spark jumps across the points of the plug when it is in the open air does not necessarily mean that it jumps when the points are under compression in running conditions. A current which will cause a spark to jump a quarter-inch gap in the open air will cause it to jump a gap of only one thirty-second-inch under normal running compression. Failure to appreciate this often results in a man thinking his ignition is all right, when there may be a break in the insulation so small that it scarcely can be seen with the naked eye when cleaning the plug, or there may be a porous spot in the porcelain, either of which would leak current

under compression. Many manufacturers test the porcelain to see if they leak, using a spark gap of three-quarters of an inch under a high voltage.

Short-Circuiting the Plug.

If there is carbon on the porcelain, the current very often will travel through this under high compression, because there is less resistance offered by the carbon than by the spark gap. It short-circuits the plug and there is no ignition. Yet, when this same plug is removed and tested in the open air, there will be a good spark; the resistance of the gap in the open air would be less than the resistance offered by a path through the carbon coating. If, on testing a plug in this way there seems to be a good spark, yet the cylinder will not fire, clean the plug thoroughly and try it out in the cylinder. If it still does not fire, try a plug which you know is all right and see if it fires. If it does, you may know that the old plug leaks current somehow and probably needs a new porcelain.

It is a common error with motorists when cleaning a spark plug to polish up the points and call it a job. What really is required is to remove all of the carbon, which is a fair conductor of electricity, from the porcelain or mica and get these back into the insulator again.

When battery ignition is used, skipping at low engine speed may often be overcome by charging the gap in the interrupter points the same as in the magneto. The points are usually set for normal running speed, and when trouble is experienced at either extreme high or low speed adjustment is necessary.

The gap at the spark plug points must be greater usually than when magneto ignition is used, because the spark given by battery systems is naturally of less volume than that given by the magneto. Therefore, the gap must be greater to intensify the current, as before described.

Keep Interrupter Points Clean.

The interrupter points sometimes become coated with an insulating glaze composed of oxides and dirt, hammered by the action of the movable interrupter point, or hammer.

The points will have the appearance of being all right; there will be no pits or points; nevertheless there may be enough insulating material there to keep the current from flowing and no spark will occur in consequence. The points may be cleaned by inserting a very thin file between the points when they are open and then allowing them to close on the file, being held together with no more pressure than the spring exerts, and working the file back and forth until the glaze is removed. It is necessary to have a flat surface that makes contact across the entire face, so that care in using the file is needed and as little metal as possible should be removed.

The condenser is another point of possible trouble. The condenser increases the volume of the spark about twenty-five times. We often find that a very weak spark may be caused by a partial breaking down of the condenser, or occasionally to the fact that it is disconnected at the terminal. Condensers are usually hidden away so that the novice cannot locate troubles of this nature, but an extensive sparking at the interrupter or vibrator points, when they are clean, with a very weak spark at the plug points, indicates that the condenser is not working properly. When this sparking occurs have an expert examine the condenser for trouble.

SIR A. PEARSON, FRIEND OF THE BLIND

FOUNDER OF ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL.

A Glorious Monument to the Great English Newspaperman and Philanthropist.

Cyril Arthur Pearson was best known to Canadians as the founder of St. Dunstan's Hostel for blind soldiers in London.

Born in 1866, the son of a clergyman, he was educated at Winchester School. At 18 years of age he won a scholarship of 100 pounds a year in Sir George Newman's publication, *Tid Bits*, won it by answering ten searching questions a week for three months. Then young Pearson became manager of *Tid Bits*, and held that post for six years, when he started Pearson's weekly. He followed this with several other weekly and monthly periodicals, and finally established the *Daily Express* in 1900. He acquired control of the *London Gazette*, the *Morning Standard* and the *Evening Standard*. But, in all these ventures swallowed up a large part of the fortune he had accumulated.

Then, a few years before the great war began, fate struck him a cruel blow in an incurable affection of the eyes. By the time the first British blinded in battle were sent home

from Belgium and France Sir Arthur had not only become totally blind himself but had made and won his own struggle with all the forces of doubt and despair that attack the sightless. As he was wont to say, "He had learned how to be blind," and he was eager to show these blinded soldiers how they might overcome their terrible handicap.

History of St. Dunstan's.

St. Dunstan's was established in the early spring of 1915. Set in the heart of London, this spacious house with its fifteen acres of beautiful grounds, gave to Sir Arthur, at the very beginning of his work, the establishment and the environment he sought.

He almost filled the gardens with workshops, class rooms, offices and other buildings; he made additions to the house itself. As the work grew a half dozen or more houses near by were loaned or taken over, and several large establishments at the seashore or in the country were given or loaned by individuals and associations to be used as convalescent or holiday resorts. "In days when I could see," Sir Arthur has written, "I had the direction of some big enterprises, but St. Dunstan's became the biggest individual business that I have ever conducted."

When the hospital was established there were only sixteen men to care for, but by the end of 1918 more than 600 men had, as Sir Arthur put it, "already learned to be blind and had returned to their homes." Then 700 were in training and 200 more still in the hospitals, were soon to go there—a total of 1,500 men, whom Sir Arthur

Arms and the Woman!



Upper Insert—The back of the hand must not be neglected. A good cold cream well rubbed in will preserve it beautifully. Lower Left—Pay particular attention to the elbow joint and keep it well nourished. Lower Right—When one has shapely, pretty arms she will look charming in the most simple gown and should never hesitate to wear short sleeves.

WHEN arms can be so beautiful it seems a pity that more attention is not paid to them, for with regular care pretty arms can be made absolutely beautiful and unshapely ones attractive. Today, more than ever, with the mode prevailing of even shorter than "bow sleeves, the contour of the arm plays a most important part in one's appearance.

If it is too thin, which is very often the case, most beneficial results will be quickly accomplished by soaking some soft old linens in either sweet almond or olive oil. These should be placed firmly about the arms, but not so tight that the circulation is interrupted. If the skin has been thoroughly dried, the surface should first be washed with warm water (not very hot) which will open the pores and easily absorb the massage oil. Before applying be sure that the skin has been thoroughly dried, for if any moisture remains the unguent will not be thoroughly absorbed. A few simple physical culture exercises before the treatment, so that the circulation may be stimulated, will produce much quicker results. These exercises should

be gone through before the oil has been applied.

One whose circulation is poor from insufficient exercise will be inclined to have red arms though they may even be plump. The skin will be coarse, but much can be done to give softness and roundness of outline by using the same treatment as described above.

If the skin is rough (goose flesh) it should be thoroughly washed with warm water and plenty of good, pure soap of an oily nature and briskly dried with a rough towel. In the morning a little glycerine and rosewater should be well rubbed in after the bath, so that the texture will be refined. Massage is also essential. Massage the arms every night using a little lanoline and work it in while kneading the flesh so as to bring the blood to the surface. With firm strokes, rub firmly from shoulder to elbow and elbow to wrist, upward and downward. Then begin at the wrist, using the finger tips, and massage with a circular motion up the arm, to the shoulders. If this is properly done it should make the skin glow and tingle and may precede the wrapping treatment.

The elbow is undoubtedly one of the

most difficult parts to treat, for at this point it is not so fleshy and there is a tendency for the skin to become shriveled and the joints to protrude. Unshapely elbows will spoil the appearance of the best dressed woman and it is therefore positively ridiculous for one whose elbows are disfigured to wear extremely short sleeves.

A great deal can be done, however, to nourish the skin so that it will not wrinkle. Plenty of skin food should be used, wrapping the elbow in it if necessary at night, and after bathing in the morning douche the part well with cold water, followed by an astringent, which will close the pores and take up the superfluous skin. Rosewater, three parts to one part of elderflower water and a few drops of tincture of benzoin is a simple and inexpensive astringent that can be prepared in the home.

In treating the arms, don't neglect the back of the hands. If they have become scrawny or bony, rub in regularly a good cold cream and keep them soft. If it is necessary to have the hands constantly in hot water from household purposes, rub in an extra portion of cream before doing so and the hands will never become chapped or unsightly.

had enabled to put despair behind them, and to become busy, self-supporting, instead of the helpless dependents they had thought fate had made them.

Wonderful Range of Activities.

The men at St. Dunstan's are taught shorthand writing, telephone operating, massage, poultry farming, joinery, matmaking, boot repairing and basketry. Sir Arthur considered poultry farming to be a particularly



Sir Arthur Pearson, Founder of St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, and himself a blind man, who was accidentally drowned in London. He was famous the world over for his works for the blind.

suitable occupation for the blind; he was proud that all who studied at St. Dunstan's proved successful in practice. Shorthand writing in braille, a difficult art, has been an important study at St. Dunstan's, and dozens of men have gone from there to their old places as private secretaries, or have found new ones; all of them have met every standard required. Some of them now earn higher salaries than they did before they were blinded. And this lends strength to Sir Arthur's contention that there are certain advantages in being blind, since it compels him who is thus handicapped to develop faculties that otherwise would remain dormant, and to train all his capacities to a higher degree of proficiency. As much importance is attached at St. Dunstan's to teaching the men to play as in teaching them to work. They learn to dance, if they do not already know how, and frequently dances are held; they even have fancy dress balls, which they enjoy immensely. They row and swim and wrestle and run and try to kick goals at football. They attend theatres, organize concerts among themselves, play chess and cards and dominoes, hold debates indoors and tug-of-war contests outdoors, go on long walks and weekend rambles in the country.

It is not too much to say that the great work that has been done for the blind throughout Canada since the early days to the war, owes its inspiration to Sir Arthur and to the Canadian soldiers who were his guests at St. Dunstan's.

That was the sort of thing Sir Arthur accomplished after sustaining an affliction which would have rendered many men almost helpless, and

which stands to him as a monument greater than all his financial and journalistic success.

Convictions for Starting Forest Fires.

Citizens must have been struck in the past few weeks in reading of the large number of prosecutions and convictions for, wilfully or by carelessness, setting fires to standing timber. There have been convictions also for refusing to assist forest rangers in putting out fires. In some cases this may seem hard on the individual, but, on the other hand there has to be considered the loss sustained, not only by an individual or company, but also by the whole country in the burning of forests. There is another consideration, also, namely the loss of life caused by forest fires. The record is not yet complete, but it appears that at least two men lost their lives in forest fires this season. Then there were the numerous families burned out of house and home this year, the members of which suffered in health as well as in property. Fines and jail sentences are not pleasant things. There is no one who does not feel sympathy for those so dealt with, but once the people make up their minds that forest fires must stop fires will come to an end, and these punishments are one way in which public opinion makes itself heard.

Of the American casualties due to gas in the Great War, only 1 1/2 per cent. were fatal.

The skin of the human palm is seventy-five times as thick as that of the eyelid.

News From the Maritimes.

The potato yield of the Province of New Brunswick for 1921 is estimated to be 216% bushels to the acre, the highest in years and higher than any other province in the Dominion, according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Prince Edward Island is said to be second with an average acre yield of 201 1/2 bushels.

The port of St. John, N. B., is anticipating resumption on a substantial scale of the export of live cattle and accordingly work on the preparation of sheds for the purpose, approved by the Federal Department of Agriculture, is being rushed. Four hundred head of cattle this week constitutes the first shipment of the season.

A forest nursery, operated jointly by the Forest Service Branch of the Provincial Lands Department and the Forestry School of the University of New Brunswick, will be established at Fredericton, N.B., if present negotiations result satisfactorily. An initial grant of \$1,500 is being considered by the Crown Lands Department, it is understood.

It is reported that the Iona Gypsum Company, Cape Breton, is about to be taken over by Montreal capitalists. There will be extensive alterations to the plant and in the shipping facilities. For the past few years the output has been largely to Philadelphia, and was found to compare favorably with the best manufactured in the States.

It is estimated that 12,228,574 pounds of maple sugar were produced in the province of Quebec during the spring of 1921. In addition there were 1,375,635 gallons of maple syrup. The number of apple trees totalled 1,231,857, compared with 1,000,033 in 1920; plum trees 322,778, compared with 267,746; pear trees 22,550, as against 18,287; and 408,707 cherry trees as compared with 447,261.

Milch cows in the province of Quebec during the summer of 1921 totalled 1,039,389, as compared with 1,039,809 during the corresponding period in 1920, according to an estimate of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Hogs totalled 883,920, compared with 836,431; hens and chickens 3,476,729 compared with 3,177,402; other poultry 356,456, as against 360,458.

The Umbrella Tree.

Queenslanders take special pride in the umbrella tree, which has almost as much honor with them as that bestowed by Canadians upon the maple. It looms largely in the history of the state. It was discovered by Banks and Solander at Cooktown while the "Endeavor" was undergoing repairs, and, therefore, belongs to the same scientific area as the kangaroo.

If the records are read right, the second report of the existence of the tree was made by Macgillivray and Huxley, who visited Dunk Island in the middle of last century. Its rayed leaflets varying in number, its sturdily flowers closely set on radiating stalks, its piteous secretion of a mild form of nectar on which birds make merry, and, moreover, the originality of the tree not only in appearance, but habit, entitle it to the affection of those who claim it, as belonging to them, by right of discovery and territorial pride.

The tree speaks of the unresting life of the tropics, full, glossy, abundant, dripping life. All the hearty birds cannot exhaust the flow of nectar nor the swarms of butterflies quivering with excitement overeat themselves nor the blundering beetles stem the waste. It hangs from the red flowers in spangles and splashes down among the withered leaves for the refreshment of industrious and thrifty ants, prototypes of Lazarus, who ate of the crumbs falling from the table of the rich man.

Improvements in Detection and Identification Means.

Constantly the methods of human identification, and also the analysis of handwriting, are becoming more and more precise. In connection with the Bertillon method of identification by means of finger prints, several recent developments have occurred, one of the latest being the inclusion of the sweat pores as an element of identification. Experiments in this connection, in France, have shown that when these finger prints are examined under a microscope there are plainly seen a series of spots in single or double lines, which were formed on the print by drops of moisture from the sweat glands. The number of these dots varies from 9 to 18 to the centimeter (4 in.), and their position, and even their shape, which may be either round, oval or curvilinear, are absolutely characteristic in each individual.

As regards the detection of counterfeit handwriting a method has been worked out that is both mathematical and scientific. It has been applied to the detection of freehand forgeries—not those made by tracing or the changing of letters which are easy to detect. It is based on the hypothesis that everybody's handwriting shows certain constants that can be measured. This method is called graphometric, and on enlarged photographs reproductions measurements are made of the height of the letters, the trace of the curvature, the slope of the downstroke, and other details, and they are compared with standards that have been established by a study of the genuine handwriting.

Brisk walking will do as much to restore health as any form of exercise.

A BARGAIN IN NEWSPAPERS

Here is a Real Bargain--the Greatest Value Ever Offered

The Athens Reporter, for One Year \$1.50
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Your subscription to
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appreciated.

Happy New Year

To our friends and
patronage, one and all
we send a

*New Year's
Greeting*

and wishing all once
more

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

DRAIN THE HILLSIDES

Erosions Mean Considerable Loss to Many Farms.

Tilling, Open Ditching and Terracing Recommended—How to Plan and Do the Work—Why an Orchard Will Pay.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The erosion of hillsides and the flooding of the land below by the eroded material has long been a worry and an economical loss to many farmers in hilly and mountainous sections. This can frequently be prevented, and the method employed depends on the conditions existing, such as the nature of the soil; light or heavy, the steepness of the slope, and the type of agriculture practiced; pasture or tilled crops.

The Value of "Sheep-Drains."
Wet hillsides used as sheep pastures may be much improved by what are sometimes called "sheep-drains." These are merely shallow open ditches about 30 inches wide on top, 9 inches wide on the bottom, and 15 inches deep for removing the surface water. They are dug slantingly around the slope to intercept the flowing water and carry it in a definite channel to a suitable outlet at the base of the hill. The removed earth should be thrown out on the lower side to form a sort of embankment to the drain. The grade of the ditch should not be so steep as to give the water sufficient force to destroy the drain by either washing away the banks or digging the drain itself deeper, and thus making it dangerous for the sheep and lambs. Sub-drains are sometimes necessary.

Terracing and Draining.
A system of terracing is quite universally used to prevent destructive washouts on hillsides. The terraces are made perfectly level, and of any width, and then carefully seeded to grass. At the time of rain the water spreads out evenly over the surface of these and then flows gently over the slope below without sufficient force to wash away any portion of the hill and thus prevents "gullying."

For the drainage of tilled hillsides a system of under-drainage is sometimes used successfully. The amount of erosion of the land largely depends on its condition. If the surface soil can be kept firm the erosion will be lessened. Soft spots on the hillside, though, frequently occur as a result of seepage water from above which has penetrated the surface soil and reached an impervious layer and thus deflected to the surface on the side of the hill. Water flowing over this with considerable force will naturally wash it away more easily than the firmer soil free from this seepage water.

Advantage of Tile Draining.
If tile drains are so laid to intercept this seepage water, considerable erosion can be prevented. If the hillside is comparatively steep, drains laid at an angle to the incline will be more satisfactory. They will naturally intercept all of the water flowing through the soil above them. Also the grade will be less and the drains are not so liable to be affected by the water moving slowly through them. If the slope is not very steep the drains may be laid down the incline with satisfactory results. Here the drains on the land on both sides and no double draining results.

In this underdrainage the general benefits are again obtained. The water level is lowered, thus giving more root capacity to plants and the prevention of surface washing by allowing the water to penetrate through the soil to the drains, thus carrying much plant food to the roots of the plants.—R. C. Moffatt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Why an Orchard Will Pay.

The planting of commercial apple orchards in the Province of Ontario is highly desirable for several reasons:

1. Ontario is not producing enough good apples for home supply, but imports annually from Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Oregon and California.

2. Production in Ontario is likely to fall off still more because no commercial planting is being done. Very few commercial apple orchards have been set out in this Province since 1911.

3. Of the thousands of young trees set in the boom years of 1905 to 1911 a large proportion have already passed out of existence. Probably not more than 20 per cent. of the trees planted during those years will figure in the commercial production of the future, and certainly not more than 40 per cent. of them are alive and receiving reasonable attention to-day.

4. The home orchard will never again be an important factor in commercial apple production in this Province, because it is not large enough to be worth while. In seasons when scab control is difficult, or when prices are down because of a heavy crop, the return from the small orchard is not large enough to justify the expense and risk involved. When conditions are unfavorable the small orchard passes quickly into a state of neglect; this is why apple growing in Ontario is at such low ebb at present.

5. Fruit is an essential part of diet. While it is true that in case of necessity people can live without it, it is also true that health suffers and nutritional complaints become much more general in the absence from the dietary of fresh fruits and vegetables. The apple is the most important and most useful fruit of the temperate zone, and, from the standpoint of public health, its culture should not be neglected.—J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

SELLING FARM PRODUCE

Standardization Is Necessary for the Best Results.

Graded Fruits or Vegetables Attract While Mixed Grades Repel—The Satisfied Consumer Will Come Again—Quality Pays.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Will the consumer pay for quality? Yes, and liberally if he understands what standardization means. Criticism is frequently directed at the farmer producer for the lack of attention given to grading and packing of the product of his farm. Fruits in different stages of ripeness, different sizes, shapes and colors are frequently seen in the same package. Chickens of various breeds, sizes, types and degree of plumpness are jumbled together in the same crate and form a marked contrast when placed beside a crate containing birds of the same sex, size, plumpness and color. To the well ordered mind uniformity always appeals, while mixtures and jumbles repel as so much junk. If a child goes into a candy store it will soon learn that mixtures are sold at a lower figure than standard confections. And so it goes through life—a mental attitude is developed by the great majority of consumers to regard those products that are not standardized as being less attractive and having a lower value. The percentage of particular consumers has increased much faster than the percentage of agricultural producers who standardize their products. In the old days the wormy apple, the misshapen potato and the old hen may not have lost their attractiveness, but times have changed, more people have more money to spend on foods than ever before. With the increase of the family income or wealth during the past twenty years the attitude of the younger generation towards the foods that they eat has changed very considerably. If we refer to the good old days when oatmeal was the standard breakfast food and citrus fruits were only seen at Christmas time, we will realize what present day attitude toward quality in food-stuffs means when compared with the past. With this advance in tastes for foods which may be largely flavor and of little value when considered from the standpoint of nourishment, the demands for foods that appeal to the eye and to the sense of taste have increased very greatly during the past five years.

People Will Pay for Quality.

Standardization of food products will put the rosy cheeked, clean, uniform, sound apples in one basket and it will put the wormy, scabby, misshapen product in another. People are willing to pay for quality providing they have a guarantee that they will be handed a quality product in exchange for their money. How many householders have had the all too frequent experience of putting one-third of their purchase in the garbage can? Inferior materials should be directed into channels where they would be used to the best advantage instead of being a millstone or dead weight in occupying space, increasing carrying costs in transportation and reducing the attractiveness of the superior portion of the commodity.

In seasons of food shortage mixed and lower grades of food products will sell well and show a margin of profit, but when food products are abundant the more attractive grades sell most readily and create a want for more high-class produce, which demand frequently must be filled from the lower grade. This substitution of a low grade for a high or standard product kills the incentive to buy. Stung once, the particular purchaser consumer will hesitate to buy. They look, but do not buy.

Grading Best for Perishable Foods.

The amount of perishable food in the fruit, vegetable and poultry product classes that is now consumed, while very large, is not as great as it would be under standardization. Experiences with mixed grades, poor quality and poor packing leave an impression on the mind of the average purchaser that will take some time to erase. When the perishable food product of Ontario is standardized and marketed in a way that will command the confidence of the consuming public an increased demand is bound to follow.

The Satisfied Consumer Is an Asset.

If all the food produce offered for sale could be standardized and marketed in such a way as to develop the market for future crops much benefit would result. Satisfied consumers of this year's product will look to the same source again next year. Consumers know or should know what they want, and if given a standardized packet of food product in exchange for their money will, if suited, go on patronizing standard products. Salesmanship has been too frequently used to sell a consumer something that he did not want, material sold with the one idea of getting rid of it and no thought of the future.

If the farm end of the food products industry is to develop to the fullest it merits all produce grown for sale will have to be marketed through co-operative marketing organizations. Standard, honest, prepared, packed and delivered produce is the only course to pursue in developing a worthwhile market for farm produce in our Canadian cities or abroad. Any food producing community that is without a co-operative marketing organization should consider the establishment of such. Those districts that have such should consider expansion by amalgamating with similar organizations. Standardized products, common honesty, any industry will make for success in producing and disposing of farm products.—L. Stevenson, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

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

Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$5.00 per year.

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

Black Type Readers—15 cents per line for first insertion and 7½ cents per line per subsequent insertion.

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

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

Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.

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

William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

WANTED—Local representative at ATHENS to represent "THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERY," and cover surrounding territory. Splendid opening for the right man. Exclusive territory, highest commissions paid, STONE and Wellington, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Farm To Rent

100 ACRES, known as the CHARLIE COLE FARM near Redan, P. O. in township of Elizabethtown, Possession given 1st. March, 1922. For particulars apply to EZRA S. EARL R. R. No. 3, Athens, Ont.

GIVEN AWAY

On Christmas Eve we will give to the closest guesser, 1 Cabinet Gramophone worth \$125.00. For full information call at the Bazaar. R. J. Campo.

Motor Car Service

Brockville—Westport
Via The Canadian National Railways

Improved service is afforded via Canadian National Railways between Brockville and Westport by the Gasoline Motor Car, now in operation between these points on the following schedule.

Leave Brockville (C. N. Station) daily at 9.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. arriving at Westport 10.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m., 6.45 p.m., and 10.45 p.m.

South bound Motor Car leaves Westport 7.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m. arriving Brockville 8.45 a.m., 12.45 p.m., 4.45 p.m., and 8.45 p.m.

Motor Car carries passengers and hand baggage only and operates daily on the above schedule.

In addition to above, steam train operating to and from Grand Trunk Station Brockville, will leave Brockville 2.50 p.m. daily except Sunday; arriving Westport 6.15 p.m.; South bound will leave Westport 9.00 a.m. arriving Brockville (G. T. Station) 12.00 noon, daily except Sunday.

Tickets and full information obtainable from station tickets agents.

Feed! Feed!

Carload of Re-Cleaned

OATS
(in Bags)

Prices are Right

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods

Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers
Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

Ten Dollars Reward

Is offered for the recovery or for information leading to the recovery of a Peterboro Canvas-covered Canoe taken from the Portage on Charleston Lake this Fall
Address—J. H. Harvey, Lyndhurst.

FLOUR and FEED — PRICES very much REDUCED — ATHENS LUMBER YARD and GRAIN WAREHOUSE.

FARM WANTED: I want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give price and description. G. B. Loudon, Champaign, Illinois.

CAR FOR SALE—Ford car in excellent condition, completely overhauled. A good bargain.—Apply Reporter Office, Athens.

PIANO FOR SALE—Small Size Square Piano in first class condition, its a bargain. Apply Reporter Office, Athens.

STRAYED—One Yearling Heifer strayed onto my premises on Nov. 3. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.—S. W. Lawson, R. R. No. 2, Athens.

WOOD FOR SALE—First-class Hardand Soft wood, delivered on short notice.—Apply to H. B. Knapp, Plum Hollow.

See Page 5 for Special Club Rate with Reporter.

Catarrh

Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the System, HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE restores normal conditions and allows Nature to do its work. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Dominion News in Brief

Fredericton, N.B.—A total of 28,028 acres were planted to spring wheat in this province during 1921, producing 441,400 bushels; according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Other agricultural statistics were: Oats, 284,728 acres, yield 6,905,900 bushels; barley, 8,898, 175,700; buckwheat, 49,812; hay and clover, 625,875; 16,192,000; hay and clover, 625,000 tons from 694,497 acres; and turnips, 17,745 acres, 6,202,000 bushels.

Halifax, N.S.—The Bluenose, Nova Scotia's champion of the international schooner race, left last week for Ponce Porto Rico, on her first trip to a foreign market, with a cargo of fish. In her hold were 600 casks, equivalent to 1,800 barrels of fish.

Sydney, N.S.—It is reported that a new and modern machine shop is to be erected in Sydney shortly by the Dominion Steel Corporation. The most up-to-date machinery is to be installed, adequate to attending to all repairs required in the plant, coal mines or railway. This will mean additional industrial activity and a swelling volume of employment.

Quebec, Que.—The production of honey in the Province of Quebec has more than doubled in the last seven years. From 1,500,000 pounds in 1914 the annual output has grown to 3,800,000 pounds in 1921. There were in the first year of the war only 3,200 farmers interested in the production of honey whilst to-day the number of producers is 6,300, according to the chief of the Honey Production Branch, Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Montreal, Que.—In the total volume of grain into Montreal port from May 1st to December 1st, the rail route exceeded the water route by eleven million bushels in the biggest grain year the port has ever experienced. According to the Montreal Board of Trade 64,559,360 bushels of grain arrived by lake boats as compared with 75,557,069 bushels by rail in the same period. The grand total of grain by boat and rail reached the enormous aggregate of 140,036,445 bushels of all grains, a volume in excess of all other Atlantic ports combined from Halifax to Philadelphia and Newport News, including the port of New York.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's potato crop for the past season amounted to 110,895,000 bushels, according to the Dominion Fruit Commissioner's November report. The total value of the potato crop to farmers was estimated at \$85,877,000. In the yield per acre Ontario averaged 103½ bushels, as against 152 bushels last year; Quebec 162½, 185½; Nova Scotia 163½, 208½; New Brunswick 216½, 198; Manitoba, 166½, 92½. Alberta and Saskatchewan also show increases.

Ottawa, Ont.—With an average bank savings per head of population in the vicinity of \$170, Canada is said to lead the world in this respect. At the end of October 31, 1921, savings deposits amounted to \$1,367,929,274.

Winnipeg, Man.—Within the past year 71 different enterprises were started in Winnipeg, aggregating an investment of \$1,000,000. Among them were factories for the manufacture of linen, garden implements, cabinets, electric appliances, lamps, chemical products, radiators, wood carving, brooms, cigars and caps.

The Pas, Man.—Speckled trout, identical with those found in the Nipigon River, have been caught in the Kettle rapids on the Nelson River. This, it is expected, will have the effect of diverting some tourist traffic from Ontario to Northern Manitoba. The fish are said to be plentiful and of a good size.

Regina, Sask.—It is reported that wheat receipts of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. for the past season total 22,000,000 bushels. This is 3,000,000 bushels more than last year at this time.

Regina, Sask.—The area sown to fall rye in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year is about 100 per cent. greater than the area sown last year. The figures for 1920 and 1921 are 236,155 and 544,483 respectively.

Edmonton, Alta.—The story of a pronounced disability disclosing itself as a valuable asset comes from the Smoky River country along the line of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. Engineers of the road had ceaseless trouble in maintaining the approach to the crossing of the river owing to the continual sliding of the clays of which the banks are composed. Now it appears, after examination, that these clays, of which there is an enormous quantity, are valuable for the manufacture of brick and tile drain, and may in time give birth to an industry, the traffic of which should compensate the railroad for some of the trouble it has experienced.

Calgary, Alta.—Calgary gardeners have demonstrated that the pessimistic prophets of twenty years ago were lacking in vision in respect to certain flowers, such as dahlias. The first dahlia show has just been held in the city and nearly 2,000 blooms were entered. Some of these were from six to eight inches in diameter and the hues were particularly vivid and gorgeous.

Vancouver, B.C.—Twelve lines of steamships are now passing through the Panama Canal regularly, carrying British Columbia produce to the Atlantic ports of the Americas and to the United Kingdom and European ports. Two-thirds of the prairie grain arriving at the Calgary elevators during the past week were for shipment via the port of Vancouver. During the whole of last season's grain shipping period, only 16,000 tons of grain passed through this port. Already this season 50,000 tons have been received and shipped from here.

Vancouver, B.C.—A timber limit at Chilliwack is reported sold for \$600,000 by Alex. McLaren, of Buckingham, Quebec, to Westminster Mills. The property has been held by the McLaren family for 32 years. McLaren still has extensive holdings on Vancouver Island. The deal is one of the biggest of the year.

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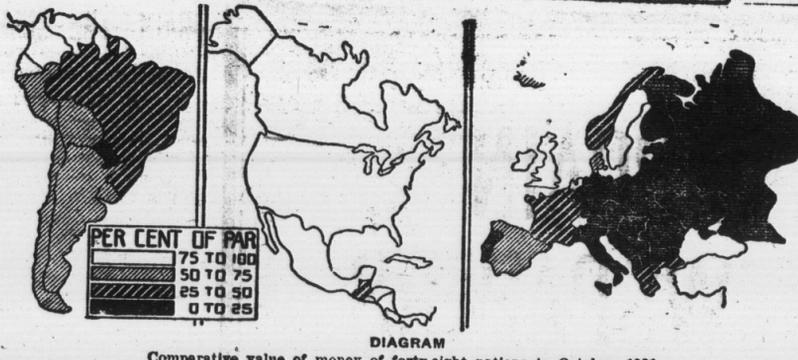
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representative to the general European economic conference, which Premier Lloyd George hopes will result from the meeting of the Supreme Council.

Though Ambassador Harvey is supposed to sit in the Supreme Council merely as an "observer," the line where "observation" ends and "active participation" begins is an extremely fine one. In general, it is safe to say that the United States policy, which will be followed at Cannes, and afterwards, will be to participate actively in any question which is likely materially to effect American foreign trade and finance, or in a situation which might result in international hostilities.

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New Use of "Movies."

For some months Professors Haultain and Dyer of the Department of Mining Engineering, University of Toronto, have been working, in such spare hours as they could find, on a research problem which baffled them because the operations involved occur so quickly that it is impossible for the human eye to distinguish them. The problem is this: After gold-bearing ore has been crushed to fragments of about an inch and a half in diameter it is put into a "tube mill" or "ball mill" which looks very much like a huge drum. Into this same metallic drum a quantity of water is put and also a number of balls of metal or stone. The drum is then rotated and the ore is ground fine—the whole process resembling nothing quite so much as digestion in a fowl's "crop," where food, water, and small pebbles are "churned" together. The research workers ask themselves these questions: How fast should this drum be rotated to secure best results? How many "rock balls" should be put into the drum? Should these balls be as large as a baseball or as small as a golf ball? Should large and small balls be mixed, and, if so, in what proportion? As about two million tons of gold-bearing ore are treated each normal mining year in Ontario, these are rather important questions. But how can answers to them be obtained when, through the specially constructed glass face of the drum, the sharpest human eye sees only a blur, a swiftly moving mass? The ultra-speed camera, on the initiative of Clifford Sifton, Jr., B'15, supplied the answer. A "movie" at the rate of one hundred and twenty pictures per second, was taken. The pictures were then transferred to the screen, but were shown at the rate of only sixteen per second. Then the whole process was clear as daylight. Instead of watching a swiftly whirling tube mill the professors watch "pictures on the screen, study the process without difficulty (because lightning-like movements are now as slow as desired), and draw conclusions from the data presented.



D. C. MACAROW.
General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, who has been succeeded by an acting general manager. The Merchants Bank has been absorbed by the Bank of Montreal.

NO SUPPORT GIVEN BRITISH ATTITUDE ON SUBMARINE QUESTION

A despatch from Washington says: Great Britain found herself completely isolated in her demand for the total abolition of the submarine. Lord Lee, of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, made before the full committee on naval armament a strong reasoned plea for the scrapping of all sub-sea craft. Delegates of the United States, France, Italy and Japan followed him with a flat rejection of the proposal.

All five powers were agreed, however, that this conference should declare the sinking at sight of merchant vessels a heinous offence against the rules of war. They will probably enter into an agreement conferring on the submarine the right of visitation and search, but they will condemn the sinking of mercantile vessels carrying arms and contraband before passengers and crew are able to take to the boats.

On behalf of the United States, Secretary Hughes read the unanimous report of the Advisory Committee of the American delegation declaring strongly in favor of the retention of the submarine as a defensive weapon, but advocating that it be outlawed as a weapon of unlimited warfare against commerce.

The discussion of the submarine question is not yet concluded. In the meantime all the five delegations concerned will consult with their naval experts as to the effect of the statements made at the first meeting.

The committee was unable to take any further steps to settle the Franco-Italian naval strengths. The French announce that they were still waiting for further guidance from Paris, and were not in a position to hand in their statement of claim for strong squadrons of light cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Canadian Lands Available for Settlement

One of Canada's chief needs, in fact her most important requisite, is the increased use of the unoccupied lands now held in private ownership.

Due to absent proprietors, or lack of information as to the conditions under which the property may be acquired by prospective settlers, the land continues in an unproductive condition, notwithstanding that much of it is more or less contiguous to railways.

With a view to bringing the owners of land and enquirers together, the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Interior Department is compiling and publishing lists of such un-

occupied lands in the several provinces. These lists give such information as name of owner and his address, location of the property, price and terms on which it can be acquired, quality of soil and area available for cultivation, distance from railway, etc. So far as possible the information has been secured from the owner or the agent for the property, with a view to maximum accuracy.

Lists of unoccupied lands have been issued for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and these lists may be had on application to the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Siamese Twins Severed by French Surgeons

A despatch from Paris says:—With the presentation this week to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Le Filliatre of "Susanne," a healthy eight-year-old child, was produced living proof of a successful operation performed eight years ago to separate Siamese twins.

While Madeleine, the other twin, died following the operation. Dr. Le Filliatre explained that death was due, not to the severing of the connecting organ, but to a fatal malady.

The operation, which was performed three months after birth, was made extremely difficult by the presence of numerous blood vessels in the connecting tissue, and the fact that organs of the two infants were intertwined, the hepatic tissue joining the livers of each.

CANADIANS IN NEW YORK SUFFERING FROM LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

A despatch from New York says:—There is so much distress among Canadians—ex-soldiers and otherwise in New York City—that the president of the Canadian Club has issued the following appeal:—

"There are many hundreds of Canadian and British ex-soldiers in New York not only out of employment, but in real need of shelter and clothing. As the Winter grows more severe their needs will become the more acute.

"Many of our fellow-Canadians in

search of food and employment are out in the present weather without sufficient clothing and I appeal for your contributions of any spare clothing you may have. Over forty men a day are being dealt with and I cannot over-emphasize the urgency of this appeal."

The actual work of relief is being carried on by the British Great War Veterans of America in New York who have now established a bureau for the issue of clothing and subsistence and the finding of employment.

FIGHT SINN FEIN IN TYRONE HILLS

Irish Constabulary Chase Republican Raiders With Their Fifteen Captives.

A despatch from Belfast says:—Six Republicans were reported killed and 20 wounded in a battle between Sinn Feiners and constabulary in the mountains of County Tyrone early on Wednesday morning.

Alleged Republicans Tuesday night made a raid near Limavady, County Londonderry, capturing 15 men and marching them off. Early Wednesday morning special constabulary from Tyrone, while securing Sperrin Valley, came across a body of men with the captives. The police gave battle and chased the Republicans into the mountains, both sides firing as they ran.

It was during this engagement that the Republicans suffered their heavy losses. The captives were released and the police captured five Sinn Feiners during the fight.

Estimate of Submarine Tonnage Now Existing

A despatch from Washington says:—Lord Lee presented the following estimates of existing submarine tonnage to the armament conference: United States, 83,500; Great Britain, 80,500; Japan, 32,000; France, 28,300; and Italy, 18,250.

He pointed out that under the proposals of 90,000 tons each for Great Britain and the United States, and 54,000 for Japan, the United States could build 6,500 tons, Great Britain 9,500, and Japan, 21,800, with the other two countries in proportion.



VISCOUNT MORLEY.
Veteran Home Ruler in the House of Lords, and twice Secretary for Ireland, who at the age of 83 moved in the House of Lords the adoption of the Irish Peace Treaty. It was his first appearance after seven years of silence.

U.S. Dollar Below Par in Switzerland

A despatch from Geneva says:—Switzerland is the only country in the world where the United States dollar to-day is below par. The dollar was quoted at five francs 12 centimes on the Geneva Bourse.

The normal rate before the war was five francs 15 centimes. The highest rate after the armistice was signed was five francs ninety-nine centimes.

Queen's Christmas Card Features Royal Romance

A despatch from London says:—A Christmas card of rather novel character was used by the Queen. Instead of taking the conventional form, the card is headed "The Royal Romance." Of buff-colored board, it contains portraits of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, and below is attached a small calendar bearing the words, "With good wishes, 1922."

Will Not Effect British Trade Adversely

A despatch from London says:—Lord Aberconway, one of the most prominent figures in the British shipbuilding and coal industries, says:—

"The Irish Free State, even with an exceptionally low income tax, would not offer any attraction to British or foreign capital. The British income tax will sooner or later be lowered, while Southern Ireland will not be able to get along without a pretty high income tax. The Irish Free State will not have any adverse effect upon British trade."

The World's Water Power.
The available water power of the world is estimated at about 200,000,000 horsepower, of which approximately 25,000,000 is now developed or in the process of development.

It is only by finding it the touch that never hurts.

UNITED STATES MAY TAKE ACTIVE PART IN SUPREME COUNCIL

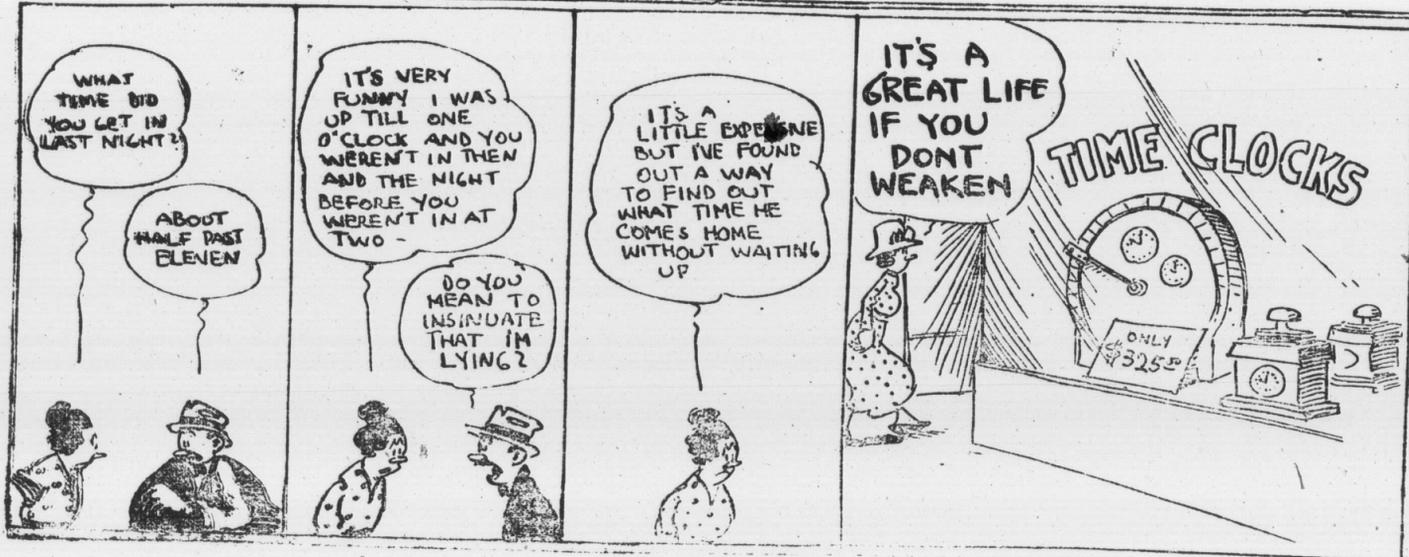
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Gene Byrnes Says:—"It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken."



It is only by finding it the touch that never hurts.

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at Spadina House, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

If ever direct evidence was needed to prove that the general health and physical development of the people are below par, the late war supplied that evidence. In England, Canada and the United States it was estimated that of the hundreds of thousands of young men who were volunteered or were drafted for active service, one-third were unfit to bear arms against the enemy, and had either to be rejected or else utilized for less urgent work at the base.

This article is not by any means an argument favoring military training, or compulsory service such as was the case in Germany before the war. It is solely to point out the dramatic fact revealed by medical examination of recruits, that a large percentage of young men who should be physically and mentally fit, are far from it, the regrettable part of this unfitness being that it is largely due to defects that could have been avoided or put right during childhood and early youth.

Prompted by these alarming statistics and impressed with the great necessity of having some organized scheme for helping the present generation of children to grow up healthier and more free from defects than that of the grown-ups of to-day, the Provincial Board of Health have recently commenced making searching examinations into the physical and mental condition of children of pre-school and school age throughout Ontario, and the results so far obtained are distressing. In many of the schools in rural districts where no medical examination of children had previously been made, defects were found in a large proportion of the children who were believed by their parents and teachers to be well and physically fit. The urgency of having these children receive proper medical and nursing attention is emphasized by the fact that most of the defects could be rectified if attended to early, before they have had a chance to become chronic and interfere with the child's health and normal growth. This is a serious state of affairs, and some means must be devised to deal with it comprehensively. The only solution seemingly would be to bring the entire childhood of the nation under medical supervision. How to bring this about is the problem

confronting all Public Health workers at the present time. The question is a tremendously big one, and has many aspects. In the first place the care of the child must begin actually before birth. On first thought this seems an impossibility, but with the establishment of a network of ante-natal clinics all over the country, the foundations of such a scheme would be laid. These clinics must be so widely established that they will touch every class of people in the community, but first of all there will have to be a campaign of education conducted in such a way as to demonstrate the great usefulness of these ante-natal clinics in child welfare work.

The general health of the prospective mother, her freedom from disease, the kinds of food she eats, the amount of exercise she takes, the little illnesses and indispositions which she may be subject to—these must all be thoroughly investigated. Sometimes a slight headache or swelling of the feet, seemingly insignificant, may be the direct forerunner of serious trouble that may prove fatal either to the mother or infant at the time of childbirth. There is a tendency for the average young woman who has never been told of the possible seriousness of seemingly trifling ailments during this critical period of her life to disregard these danger warnings and not consult a doctor at all.

It is to overcome this lack of knowledge among prospective mothers that the ante-natal clinics are being established. There is every hope that the public will soon begin to realize how great a benefit to themselves and to their offspring it will be to have specially trained doctors and nurses at these clinics where prospective mothers may go for advice, knowing that each individual case will be gone into thoroughly, and appropriate treatment recommended.

Ante-natal clinics have already been established in Toronto, Hamilton and London. By degrees they will be opened at every centre of population throughout the province, and from their good results will undoubtedly follow when the public begin to realize how much they can do to improve the health and happiness of the mothers and children of this generation, and of the generations to come.

Mlle Roches, Timmins, Prescott, Morrisburg, Brantford, Russell, Rosseau, Tavistock, and Hamilton. When will your community become a Boy Scout town?

THE HEALTHY MAN HAS THE BEST CHANCE

Is Always Full of Life and Energy—Failures Are Weak and Bloodless.

Some men seem to have all the luck. If there are any good things going these men seem to get them. If they are business men they are successful; if they are workmen they get the foreman's job. They have the power of influencing people.

The same is true of women. Some have the charm that makes men seek them out; others are neglected. But this is not luck. It is due to a personal gift—vitality. Men and women of this sort are never weak, puny invalids. They may not be big, but they are full of life and energy. The whole thing is a matter of good blood, good nerves and good health. Everyone would wish to be like this and the qualities that make for vitality and energy are purely a matter of health. By building up the blood and nerves, sleeplessness, want of energy, weakness of the back, headaches and the ineffectual sort of presence which really comes from weakness can be got rid of. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made many weak, tired men, vigorous, and many pale, dejected girls and women, rosy and attractive, by improving their blood and toning up their nerves. If you are weak, low-spirited or unhealthy, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and note their beneficial effect.

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

Mere Sound and Fury.

A lank, disconsolate-looking person stood on the steps of the town hall during a political meeting. "Do you know who's talking in there now?" demanded a stranger briskly, pausing for a moment beside him. "Or are you just going in?"

"No sir; I've just come out," said the man decidedly. W. F. Brown, M.P., is talking in there.

"What about?" asked the stranger.

"Well," continued the man, passing his hand across his forehead in a puzzled manner, "he didn't say."

The heaviest annual rainfall in the world occurs in Assam, India, where a precipitation of 800 inches is on record.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

TOMMYS WHO HAVE STAYED BEHIND

LAST OF THE B.E.F. HAVE LEFT FRANCE.

But There Are Many Who Have Taken French Wives and Settled There Permanently.

The British Army has officially left France, but quite a few of those who served in it are still there and, what is more, many of these have no intention of returning to the land of their birth, says a London paper.

Usually it is the old, old story. Tommy has found favor in the eyes of a fair maid of France, and has settled down in his wife's country. He has become Monsieur Thomas Atkins, and his children are growing up to speak French perfectly and English with a slight foreign accent.

In the beginning, Tommy is seldom welcomed as a son-in-law. French family life is very exclusive, and marriages are generally arranged within a very limited circle of acquaintances. Also, there are often difficulties on religious grounds, for the wife is as certain to be a Catholic as the husband is likely to be Protestant.

But once the marriage is an accomplished fact, Tommy is loyally accepted as a member of the family.

Sometimes Marie or Louise has not come empty-handed to her husband. She may have a substantial sum of money, or a little cafe of her own, or a shop or a small farm, and so the one-time soldier finds it the natural and easy thing to become a cafe proprietor, or a farmer.

Better Than the Dole.

Whatever his precise occupation may be, his wife is a most valuable helpmate and partner, for it is the custom for French women to help their husbands in business to a much greater extent than in England.

It is in the sea coast towns that the man who has stayed behind is most in evidence—in such places as Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, and Cherbourg, but he is also to be found inland in Rouen, Arras, Amiens, St. Omer, and other towns, the names of which will never be forgotten by the British Army.

He seems to have a particular partiality for the cafe business and as a rule he makes a success of it.

Let us pay a visit to one of these cafes in Boulogne or Calais. Sometimes it bears the obviously British name of the proprietor, or it may be called the Prince of Wales Bar, or some such un-French appellation. Advertisements of well-known English beers and stouts still further proclaim the nationality of "mine host," and perhaps there is an invitation to "Stop here for a good cup of tea."

You will get a warm welcome from Monsieur Atkins. He will talk freely about his new life. Yes, he is very comfortable, he will tell you, and he is sure he has done a good thing for himself. Better here than at home, where he might be walking the streets and drawing a dole as one of the 1,500,000 unemployed. No, he has no intention of going back, unless some day for a holiday and to see his people.

The Lure of the Tea Cup.

How does he get on with the language? you may ask. There is no difficulty there, he will tell you. He can talk enough now to get on, and he understands practically everything that is said.

French is an easy language to get a smattering of, but a very difficult one if you want to know it really well.

Presently Madame Atkins will join us. She is a typical French woman, with her nicely dressed hair, somewhat aquiline features, and extraordinary neatness of attire, especially about the feet. She speaks a "leette English," perhaps better than her husband does French. It is pleasing to observe that she is obviously very proud of her big soldier-husband.

Business is pretty good, they say. In the evening their place is quite a resort for others who have stayed behind. In the summer time, of course, they did very well; there were so many British visitors about who appreciated very much a place where they could get a good cup of tea at a reasonable price and also talk freely in their own language. There is not much doing in the daytime, but come back in the evening, they say, and see the other British.

So back again in the evening we go, and find about a dozen people sitting and having refreshments at the small table. In due course we have a talk with some of them. Two young fellows, engineers by trade, are employed by an English firm which is buying up old war material and converting it to various uses.

The pay is not equal to Trade Union rates at home, they tell us, but there is good prospect of steady work for a long time to come, which is more than they could have at home at the present moment. The bulk of their fellow-employees are French, the French authorities limiting the proportion of Englishmen to twenty-five per cent. of the total.

Teaching Frenchmen Football.

Two others of the company have clerical jobs with the War Graves Commission, while yet another is a football professional playing with a French team. He is not the only man who has stayed behind in this

capacity, he said. One club alone in the Pas de Calais has no less than four British professionals. The pay is 200 francs (about \$20) a week, with a guaranteed job at their own trade.

How about the standard of French football? Not very high as yet, was the reply. The Association code has not made the same progress as the Rugby game, in which France actually beat Scotland on her own ground last winter.

However, they are coming on. They use their brains, but they have not the same control of the ball as British players have. If only they had more opportunity of seeing really first-class play, progress would be quicker.

It is not only the rank and file of the Army that is represented among the men who have stayed behind. Quite a few ex-officers have settled down more or less permanently in France or Belgium.

All along the battle-line one may find them running services of motor-cars for visitors who have come to view the historic ground, or to see the grave of a son, husband, or sweetheart. The leading hotel in Ypres is owned by a syndicate of ex-officers, and to judge by the prices charged it ought to be a profitable venture.

One of the hotels at Cherbourg, too, is run by an ex-lieutenant of the Motor Transport, whose wife and two pretty daughters ably assist him in its management.

The place is crowded with one-day sea trippers from Southampton and the Isle of Wight all through the summer months.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alfred Naud, Natagan River, Que., writes:—"I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Naud says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

French Anglers Use Mirror.

Some French anglers use a tiny mirror, which is adjusted just behind the morsel of bait. It is believed that when a fish sees itself in the glass it will conclude that some other fish is trying to carry off the bait and will make haste to secure the tempting morsel itself.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Sprayed by Air.

Of Swiss invention is a concrete mixer in which the cement is sprayed by air over a wet mixture of sand and stone while it is in motion.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Lions and tigers kept in captivity require one day a week without food to keep them in good health.

Goodwill survives absence, if the last recollections are kindly.

If you lose your temper, don't look for it, unless you mean to keep it.

Mother! Move Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Hurry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful to-day may prevent a sick child to-morrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.



Cuticura Shampoos Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Cuticura Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: London, Limited, 24 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Use Cuticura Soap always without soap.

ISSUE No. 53—21.

Indian Rajah Gives Up His Kingdom.

A tale of a kingdom relinquished for a little boy is told by The London Daily Express correspondent at Madras, India.

This is the extraordinary sacrifice made by an Indian prince, the Rajah of Pudukota, and behind the sacrifice lies a tensely human drama.

In 1915 the rajah fell in love with a beautiful Australian woman, Miss Molly Frink. He wooed her with all the ardor of an Eastern lover, begged her to share his throne with him, to be his rane. She accepted and they were married.

They returned to the rajah's country, which is situated in the Madras Presidency, and in 1916 a son was born. The father and mother are devoted to this boy.

With the coming of the son the first shadow fell across the happy couple's path. The government of India informed the rajah that they could not allow any one who was not of pure Indian blood to succeed him when he died.

Mother and father were heart-broken. Appeals were made to the authorities by his people, who have been ruled by his family for hundreds of years, but in vain.

The rajah, therefore, decided to give up his kingdom, with all the dignity and position that went with it, and live quietly in England, Australia and the Continent.

Within the last few weeks an agitation has been set on foot by his still loyal subjects to induce him to return, and a petition has been prepared and was to have been sent to the Viceroy of India.

The rajah and his wife have settled the question themselves by adhering to their determination not to return to the throne unless their boy is recognized as the heir.

Classified Advertisements.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cable, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

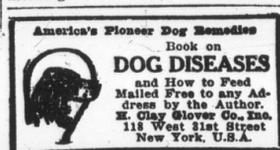
For Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Etc.



YARMOUTH, N. S.

You're Constipated! Take "Cascarets" For Liver, Bowels

Sick headache, biliousness, coated tongue, or sour, gassy stomach—all ways trace this to torpid liver and delayed, fermenting food in the bowels. Cascarets work while you sleep. They immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels. Get a 10-cent box now and let "Cascarets" straighten you out by morning.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, E. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 51st Street, New York, U.S.A.

RESULT WAS A BIG SURPRISE TO HER

MONTREAL GIRL SAYS TANLAC IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

Hasn't a Trace of Former Trouble Left and Feels Like a New Person.

"It was certainly a happy surprise to me when I saw Tanlac was restoring my health," said Miss Yvonne Roy, 3 Hotel de Ville St., Montreal.

"For a year and a half before I got Tanlac my health was simply awful. I slept so fitfully I gained no real rest and I woke up mornings feeling all tired out. My nervous system just collapsed and I would jump at any little noise. I frequently turned so dizzy and sick I could hardly stand the smell of food cooking. My condition seemed to get worse constantly and I worried all the time.

"Well, the first thing Tanlac did for me was to give me a splendid appetite. Then all my troubles gradually disappeared, my nerves got better and I could enjoy a good night's sleep. My whole system is now in excellent condition and I'm enjoying the best of health. Tanlac is certainly a wonderful medicine."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

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

THIN, FLAT HAIR GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

RHEUMATIC ACHES QUICKLY RELIEVED

THE racking, agonizing rheumatic ache is quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. For forty years, folks all over the world have found Sloan's to be the natural enemy of pains and aches. It penetrates without rubbing. You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor that it is going to do you good.

Keep Sloan's handy for neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, strains and sprains. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

Genuine



ASPIRIN

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 24 years and proved safe by millions for

- Colds
- Toothache
- Earache
- Headache
- Neuralgia
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism
- Neuritis.
- Pain, Pain

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer, Manufacturer of Mono-acetic-acid-ester of Salicylic-acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



With The BOY SCOUTS

The eleventh Annual Meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association will be held in Toronto on the afternoon of Thursday, February 2nd. At this meeting reports to the Provincial Council on the year's work will be submitted by the Provincial Commissioner, the Board of Honor, Finance Committee, Executive Secretary and Field Department, and officers and executive committeemen for the year 1922 will be elected. A special feature of this coming annual meeting will be the attendance of His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy, Chief Scout for Canada, who will address the Council on Boy Scout work. In conjunction with the annual meeting a two-day Conference of Scout Officers is also being arranged, the conference to open on the morning of Thursday, February 2nd, and adjourning at noon until Friday, February 3rd, when sessions will be held both in the morning and the afternoon. His Excellency, the Chief Scout for Canada, has also kindly consented to participate in the discussions of the conference and to personally lead in the discussion of "The Patrol System" as applied to Troop work. Every member and officer of Local Associations and Troop and Pack Committees, as well as Commissioners, District Scoutmasters, Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and Assistants are to be considered as "officers" for the purpose of the conference, and it is hoped that they will all come and make this gathering one of the biggest events in the history of Scouting in Ontario.

Mr. Earle H. Davison, Provincial Field Secretary, reports the following:—"One of the 2nd Welland Troop was responsible for giving a fire alarm after a recent meeting. He was on his way home when his sharp eyes detected a short circuit and a great deal of smoke in one of the local electrical stores, and he promptly reported it to the fire station, not far away. He very probably saved Welland from a very disastrous fire, as it was a frame building in the very heart of the business section of the town and only a few doors from a very large hotel. Other members of the 2nd Troop, together with their Scoutmaster, assisted in keeping the crowd back on the arrival of the firemen."

During the past couple of weeks the Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, has issued charters for the conduct of new Scout Troops and Wolf Cub (Junior Scout) Packs in Mountain, Blenheim, Bobcaygeon, Port Carling,

Bell and Dominion Organs and Pianos

Now the evenings are getting longer—the call for indoor entertainment becomes more insistent, a good plan to follow is to have good music in your home and keep the young people where you can vouch for the amusement.

There are no better Pianos or Organs made

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

WE SELL GILSON FARM EQUIPMENT

BACKED BY SIXTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE! DOMINANT IN QUALITY AND SERVICE!
Sixty years of leadership—of giving good value, heaping satisfaction and real service! That's why the Gilson name wins respect and confidence from coast to coast. That's why we are proud to sell this dependable farm equipment.



THE GILSON ENGINE
All Sizes
Costs You Nothing
The famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Engine—any size for any purpose—can be purchased on the easy payment plan. Let it pay for itself. Its economy and dependability have made it the biggest selling engine in Canada. Let us demonstrate on your farm.

THE WONDERFUL GILSON!
"The Wonderful Gilson" stands supreme. More Gilson Silo Filler were sold in Canada last year than any other make. It is guaranteed to be the lightest running blower-cutter made.
Be independent—get a Gilson Silo Filler and fill your own silo—with your own engine, 4 h.p. or larger—at the proper time, when your corn has the greatest feeding value.

HYLO SYLO
The Hylo Sylo insures sweet, fresh, succulent ensilage down to the last forkful. It is built to last indefinitely. Exclusive patented features of design and construction explain why the Hylo is chosen by the discriminating farmer. Pays for itself in the first season. Then year after year, pays the Gilson. Why? It has a wide spread, 100 per cent. profit on your investment. Can you beat it?

THE GILSON SPREADER
Manure is the best fertilizer. You have it. Use it! The best Manure Spreader made is 100 per cent. profit on your investment. Can you beat it?

Call and see our nearest dealer, name below. He will save and make you money on the equipment illustrated and on Gilson Thrashers, Disc-Ace Tractors, Wood Saws, Axes, Pump Jacks, Belting, etc. Write for Catalog.

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THEY LOOK NEW

And as far as wear and appearance go, they are just as good as new, because they have been Properly Repaired by

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Canadian National Railways

BROCKVILLE - WESTPORT IMPROVED SERVICE

Motor Car to and from C. N. Station, Brockville.					
DAILY					
Lve. BROCKVILLE	9.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	
Arr. WESTPORT	10.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	
Lve. WESTPORT	7.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	
Arr. BROCKVILLE	8.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	
NOTE: Motor car carries passengers and hand baggage only.					
Steam Train to and from G. T. Station, Brockville.					
Daily, except Sunday.					
Lve. BROCKVILLE	2.50 p.m.	Lve. WESTPORT	9.00 a.m.		
Arr. WESTPORT	6.15 p.m.	Arr. BROCKVILLE	12.00 Noon		
Tickets and full information obtainable at Ticket Offices.					

Township Council:

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott met on Monday, Dec. 26th at 4 o'clock; members all present; minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by E. S. Earl, seconded by G. O. Hayes, that bonus on wire fence be paid to the following: Vance Foley 18 rods 7 wire \$2.88, Wm. McKenzie 18 rods 7 wire \$2.88, Andre Hender-son 60 rods 9 wire \$12.00. Carried

Moved by G. O. Hayes, seconded by C. B. Howard that T. R. Beale be paid \$10.00 for legal advice. Carried

Moved by Thos. G. Howarth, seconded by G. O. Hayes that Stanley Howard be paid \$68.00, the same to be retained from Statute Labor Tax in Road Div 22, for stone. Carried

Moved by E. S. Earl, seconded by D. R. Sheffield that at the minutes of this meeting be read and if found correct be approved. Carried

Moved by C. B. Howard, seconded by Thos. G. Howarth that the Council do now adjourn. Carried

R. E. Cornell, Clerk.

Municipal Nominations for Rear Yonge and Escott

FOR REEVE
David R. Sheffield
James Cugnan
W. J. Scott
Chas. B. Howard (Resigned)
Stephen W. Kelly

FOR COUNCILLORS
Ezra S. Earl
George O. Hayes
Thos. G. Howarth
Chas. B. Howard
William J. Scott
William H. Whaley
Lucas Tackaberry

COUNCIL ELECTED (By Acclamation)
D. R. Sheffield—Reeve
Thos. G. Howarth
E. S. Earl
Chas. B. Howard
Geo. O. Hayes

Charleston

Miss Katherine Halliday is spending a few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Halliday

Mrs. T. Heffernan spent a few days in Brockville recently

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ross, Toronto, spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Halliday

Miss Beatrice Hudson, Brockville, spent Christmas with her aunt Miss Sarah Hudson

Mr. and Mrs. Forde Moulton, Jones Falls, spent Christmas with the latter's home here

A number from here attended the Christ Church Sunday School Entertainment at Athens on Tuesday evening

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Halliday spent Christmas at the former's home here

Mrs. G. W. Westport, is visiting Mrs. T. Heffernan

M. J. Kavanagh spent a couple of days in Brockville last week

Mrs. Killingbeck went to Lyndhurst on Saturday to remain over Christmas

Mrs. Mulvenna and Miss Hattie Mulvenna went to Athens on Friday to remain over Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mulvenna and Mr. and Mrs. A. Mulvenna

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Halliday spent Christmas at Union Valley with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Spence

Miss Norma Young, Plum Hollow is holidaying at her home here

view of making 1922 a banner year for our Institute. Ladies who are not members are especially invited.

During the past few years new doors have been opened and new responsibilities have come to women

Co-operation has always been a factor in success and in no place is this more apparent than in the Institute, an organization recognized as a power for good not only in this province, but throughout this continent and in the countries across the sea

The Institutes are here to stay Don't be a bystander. Get in line Come Saturday and hear what Mrs. Chas. Yates has to tell us about Institute Work in some of the most remote parts of Ontario. Good Music

If you once give Tanlac an honest trial, you will add your voice to the thousands of others who are praising it. For sale by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

Hard Island

The Hard Island Christmas Tree was pronounced a success by all

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Robeson entertained quite a house party over the Christmas week end

Mr. Ed. Wight of Ottawa is spending his holidays at the old homestead

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fin'ong have returned to their home in Calcium after spending Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sheldon

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bullis of Brockville spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston

Our Sunday School is growing in interest and attendance

When the Landlord Raised the Rent

"I never do have any fun," complained a young girl petulantly. "Come with me, and I'll cure your discontent," suggested a visiting nurse of the National Sanitarium Association.

They visited a humble little home. The mother was struggling to support the three children, while her husband was fighting tuberculosis at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives.

Life was not rosy. It became tragic when the rent was doubled. Hopeless despair looked from her brown eyes. Three pairs of childish eyes watching, sensed something to make even baby lips quiver.

"But there!" with a smile, and the babies smiled too. "I mustn't complain. He's getting better anyway. He writes it's wonderful up there—it's saved his life." And the brown eyes were a prayer.

"I've just got to help," exclaimed an enthusiastic young person as she and the nurse walked down the road. Contributions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton 223 College Street, Toronto.

For Sale—1 Cutter, 1 set Harness, 1 doz hens, 1 incubator 250 egg capacity, 1 baby carriage in good condition, 2 Alladin lamp, several small lamps, 1 fancy hanging lamp, several other small articles—Apply Rev. R. E. Nicholls.

Tauke Vegetable Pills are sold on a positive guarantee to give perfect satisfaction. Try them tonight and you will be delighted to find the results you have obtained. For sale by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens

Christ Church Choir will give a recital of a number of anthems, duets and solos during the service on Sunday evening next Jan 1

Athens Village Council

The following members of our council were elected by acclamation C. C. Slack, L. G. Earl, Percy Whitmore and Clifford Hewitt, and on Monday a vote will be taken to decide who will serve as Reeve and School Trustees—For Reeve: M. B. Holmes, A. M. Eaton, and R. C. Latimer; For School Trustees: W. B. Connerty, D. L. Johnson, A. W. Parish, N. G. Scott

The Humble Home "In the Rear"

A man, gaunt, hollow-eyed, lay on the bed in a little shack "in the rear." The closed window was a silent reproach to an unwholesome garbage heap within twenty feet of the front door. There, the man, his wife and two children existed, miserably.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. 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 ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no 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. 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 Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Butter Wrappers

We now have a complete stock of Dairy Butter
Whey Butter and Plain Paper --- Prices right
Reporter Job Dept., Athens

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister
10.30 a.m.—
7.00 p.m.—
Sunday School—
1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor
Plum Hollow—
Sunday School 10.30
Morning Service 11 A. M.
Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
Evening Service—7.00
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.
Song Service Evening Sunday at 6.45

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector
Sunday after Christmas
Christ Church, Athens—
2.30 p.m. Sunday School
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Organ Recital
Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
10.30 a. m. Sunday School
11. a.m. Holy Communion
St. Paul's, Delta—
1.30 p.m. Sunday School
2.30 p. m. Evening Prayer

Mr. P. G. Hollingsworth begs to announce that he has opened up a first class MEAT MARKET in connection with the grocery recently opened on Elgin St. All orders given prompt attention. All orders delivered.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that we carry a very complete line of Drug Sundries and can give you very attractive prices. The Bazaar' R. J. Campo, Prop.

BEAUMONT S. CORNELL
M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
53 James St. E. Brockville
Evenings 7-8 Afternoons 1-4
By Appointment Phone 870

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Clerk of the Village
Athens - Ontario

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Effective October 2nd
The following Winter Service is now in effect giving, excellent train connections, to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Intermediate Points, also to Western Canada, Pacific and Atlantic Coast Points.

LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Departures	Arrivals
8.00 A. M.	11.50 A. M.
3.15 P. M.	12.15 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	7.25 P. M.
SUNDAY SERVICE	
8.00 A. M.	7.25 P. M.

For rates and particulars apply to
GEO. E. McGLADE
City Passenger Agent
A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
54 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario. Phones 14 and 536