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The Athens Reporter

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Clifford C. Blancher
Prompt Service Athens, Ont.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 15

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, December 30 1920

5 Cents Per Copy

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

AUCTION SALES.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA would like to draw your attention to the fact that they make a special business of handling Farmers' Sale Notes, either discounting same or making collection when due.

Should you have any idea of holding a sale during the coming fall, they would very much appreciate being given an opportunity of taking care of the business for you.

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

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

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

All Laundry Soap 10c bar at the Bazaar

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

LOST—Child's Heart Shaped Locker, date of July 27, 1915, on back. Kindly return to Willa Morris, Reporter Office.

Mr. C. H. Donnelly, Toronto, was a guest at the home of Mrs. Margaret Donnelly over Christmas.

Guests at the home of Mr and Mrs Everett Rowsome during Christmas were Mr and Mrs Winfred Gorman Syracuse N. Y., Mr and Mrs A. M. Lee and family, Miss Ruby Gorman of Ottawa O. and Mr and Mrs J. C. Eyre Chantry.

Mr Clarence Rowsome Toronto Ont is the guest of his parents Mr and Mrs W. H. Rowsome during Christmas holidays.

Holiness Movement Church—Services as follows Sunday—Sabbath School 1 p. m. Service 2 p. m. Prayer meeting on Friday night at the home of Mr. Frank Blancher at 7 p. m. All are welcome. Come and spend your Sunday afternoons with us. A. D. Dewar Pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sheffield and daughter, Helen, of Ganouoque, and Miss Phyllis Hutton, Smith Falls, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cross over the holidays.

Mr Wayne Green, Montreal Quebec and Mr Lorne Green, Lyn On, were guests of Mr and Mrs J. S. Rowsome recently.

Misses Norma and Rheta Stevens of Westport, spent the holidays with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scott.

Mr. Lewis Stevens, Toronto, spent Christmas with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Cross spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Veir, Spencerville.

Miss Minal Donnelly of Cambridge, and Mr. John Donnelly, of Toronto, spent Christmas at the home of their mother, Mrs. Margaret Donnelly.

Mr. Jackson Kilborn, of the Standard bank, Cobourg, Ont., spent Christmas at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns Cook, Toronto, Mr. Wilfred Cook, Kingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Mezer Ferguson of Elgin, spent Christmas at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cook, M. H. street.

Miss Fore Co-Kamer, of the Merchants Bank staff at Kitchener, spent Christmas at her home here.

Mr. E. Leslie Earl is spending his Christmas holidays at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earl.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Coyle and their son, Samuel, were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Coyle's mother, Mrs. N. J. Judd, Soperston.

On Sunday evening last, the choir of Christ Church, Athens, rendered a Christmas Cantata entitled, "His Star". The entire number was rendered in a most creditable manner and the directress, Mrs. V. O. Boyle deserves much credit.

DR. BEAUMONT S. CORNELL wishes to announce that he will open an office for the practice of general medicine at 53 James street east, on Wednesday, January 5th, 1921.

Married—On Dec. 23, in Winnipeg, Kenneth Albert Blancher and Mary Irene McLean, both recently of Athens. They will reside in Yorkton Saskatchewan.

The Christmas Entertainment under auspices of the Methodist Sunday School was held on Christmas night. The entire program was a decided success and much credit is due Mrs. Wm. Towris under whose management it was staged.

The Plays of Bethlehem and Christmas in Egypt and was staged by the Children of Christ Church Sunday School in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening. It was a most pleasing and spectacular arrangement and was magnificently displayed. Well rendered Solos, Readings and Orchestral numbers provided entertainment between acts. extend congratulations to Mrs. V. O. Boyle, the Directress, on the success of the evening.

Village Nominating Meeting Mr. M. M. Holmes was re-elected by acclamation to the position of reeve. Messrs. Jas. Gordon, Wm. Jacob and C. Arnold were elected as council members.

Township Council

Reeve of Yonge and Escott

The Council met after adjournment on the 27th inst., with all members present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Orders given on the treasurer; John Davy refund of dog tax, \$2.00; B. Gree, work on county road, No. 8, \$5.00; A. Henderson, services as valuator of sheep killed by dogs, \$4.00.

Minutes of meeting were taken as read and approved, and council adjourned.

R. E. Cornell, Clerk

Nomination Meeting

The following were nominated for reeve: D. R. Sheffield, W. J. Scott, A. W. Ferguson, Jas. Cugan, David Johnston, Morley Earl; for councillor, Thos. G. Howarth, Geo. O. Hayes, Earl, Harold Fortune, W. B. Heffernan, W. H. Whalley, S. J. Kelly, Heber Burnham and Chas. B. Howard.

The following were elected by acclamation for Reeve, D. R. Sheffield, for councillors, Thos. G. Howarth, Chas. B. Howard, Geo. Hayes, Ezra Earl.

A. H. S. Reports

November and December.

Students making 75 per cent or over are entitled to honors, and are doing exceptionally good work. Those who have made 60 per cent or over are entitled to pass standing and are doing satisfactory work. Students whose marks average below 55 per cent are either not studying as hard as they might, or else they are pursuing wrong methods of study. This does not apply to students who have got behind in their work on account of illness.

St. III Normal Entrance Class—Earl 96, E. Tett 91, W. Baxter 81, M. Kenny 79, F. Leggett 88, M. Seymour 85, A. Taber 84, L. Guttridge 81, M. Conlon 81, J. Bates 80, E. Kilborn 79, C. Miller 79, H. Ryan 78, M. McAvoy 78, G. Yates 73, E. Avery 73, A. Scott 71, H. Roddick 71, W. Slack 70, J. Heffernan 70, L. Sheldale 69, A. Collins 68, L. Steacy 68, K. McAvoy 68, R. Whitmore 67, M. Earl 66, K. Heffernan 61, H. Mainae 60, R. Taylor 57, L. Taylor 56, H. Seale 55, A. Ferguson and M. Aguire not ranked on account of irregular attendance.

St. II Normal Entrance—L. Phelps 78, V. Topping 69, M. Howe 59, A. Healy 58, L. DeWolfe 58, V. Vandenburg 57, E. Davis 55, V. Dancy 53, L. Cooper 44.

High School Graduation—C. Earl 92, E. Tett 87, W. Baxter 81, M. Kenny 79, F. Leggett 78, A. Taber 72, M. Conlon 70, E. Kilborn 69.6, H. Rabb 61, E. Miller 69, J. Bates 68, G. Yates 67, W. Slack 62, L. Phelps 62, H. Roddick 62, L. Sheffield 59, J. Heffernan 56, M. Earl 53, R. Taylor 52, J. Kelly 48, H. Seale 43.

Form III—M. Brown 72, B. Breese 71, B. Roddick 71, M. Sheffield 70, M. Jackson 70, B. Eaton 69, K. Bear 69, F. Kavanagh 67, M. Charland 67, W. Morse 66, B. Gray 64, G. Johnston 61, J. Sturgeon 64, B. Taylor 61, E. Whitmore 58, L. Taylor 57, M. Earl 56, M. Aguire 55, J. Heffernan 54, J. Kelly 53, E. Kilborn 52, E. Miller 51, C. Miller 50, H. Ryan 49, M. McAvoy 48, G. Yates 47, E. Avery 46, A. Scott 45, H. Roddick 44, W. Slack 43, J. Heffernan 42, L. Sheldale 41, A. Collins 40, L. Steacy 39, K. McAvoy 38, R. Whitmore 37, M. Earl 36, K. Heffernan 35, H. Mainae 34, R. Taylor 33, L. Taylor 32, H. Seale 31, A. Ferguson 30, M. Aguire 29.

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What Others Say About Our Famous Sanitary Odorless Closet



"A convenience worthy of the name"—B. K. Papette
"More for the money than I expected"—M. Latour.
"I would not be without it for five times the cost"—H. A. Barker
"Every home should have a Sanitary"—J. A. Peters.
"The very thing for homes without sewage"—P. M. Marquet.

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

Are Your Eyes Right?

If you do not have eye comfort, make an early visit to our "Optical Parlor"
We have the most Scientific Equipment for Eye Sight Testing, backed by years of successful experience.
We can assure you of a Prompt, Courteous and most Expert Service.

H. R. KNOWLTON
Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

THOMPSON'S

Pianos
We sell both Bell and Dominion Pianos
Organs
For those who prefer an Organ we recommend a Bell or Dominion.
Phonographs
If you haven't heard the Brunswick, do so before you buy---It's O.K.

Farms We have several good farms in the vicinity of Athens for sale and we consider the price is very reasonable—If you want a farm we can save you time and money.

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

Farm Help

Owing to unemployment in centres of population there are many men now available for farm work. A large number of these men have had farm experience and their services are now available at moderate wages with board. Farmers who can usefully employ one or two of these men at this time will be rendering a service to the community as well as to themselves. Many farmers have repairs and other odd jobs which have been put off for years on account of the high cost of labor. This might be a good time to get caught up with work of this nature.

Farmers desiring help please communicate with your local representative and state the nature of the work and wages you are willing to pay.

WALTER H. SMITH,
Agricultural Representative.

HONORABLE MANN
Minister of

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Soils and Crops

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

Lost Motion in Farming.

As every farmer knows, "lost motion" is undesirable in farm machinery. The mower or binder which is loose in all its bearings will not do efficient work. The power applied to it is largely consumed in the operation of the machine, instead of being delivered where it is needed for efficient operation. This lost motion also greatly increases the wear and tear on the machine, until it becomes a discouraging task to try to use it and it is finally discarded.

There is a valuable lesson in the history of the old machine which has an application to the owner's business, and this means every farmer. There is a great deal of "lost motion" in the operation of the average farm, and this "lost motion" is a great factor—possibly the greatest single factor—in determining the profit resulting from the operation of the business.

Lost motion in the operation of a farm is of so many kinds that it is scarcely possible to classify it, much less to catalogue it. But with his attention directed to it, any farmer can discover plenty of it by an analysis of his own business in the light of easily remembered experiences.

A trip through any farming section at almost any time during the cropping season will reveal striking examples of this waste resulting from lost motion on every hand. One farmer will have gone to the labor and expense of preparing a field and planting a crop, but due to the use of poor seed get a poor stand, thus limiting the possibility of a profitable crop at the outset.

Another will have planted more crops than he can properly care for and is unable to till them properly with much the same result. Others have failed to fit the seedbed properly, and still others have planted crops not adapted to the soil, or on land so poor in tilth or so poorly drained as to preclude the possibility of a profit from them.

These are typical examples of "lost motion" in farming which might be multiplied indefinitely. They are worthy of the careful thought and study of every farmer. Obviously it is an irreparable waste to expend time, in the thing of which life is made up, in the development of lost motion if it can be avoided.

Unfortunately all the lost motion cannot be eliminated in even the most perfect running machine. But by comparison, the well adjusted, well oiled machine runs smoothly in comparison to the neglected and worn-out one. Nor can all the lost motion be eliminated in the conduct of a farm. There are some natural handicaps which cannot be foreseen or easily surmounted. But if all the lost motion possible is eliminated there will be much the same difference in the resulting efficiency and the resulting profits—there is in the efficiency of the two types of machines with which every farmer is familiar.

How can most of this lost motion be eliminated? First, by careful thought and planning in advance of the season's campaign and second by constant vigilance during the producing season. In many cases a smaller acreage of cultivated crops, planted on better prepared and fertilized soil, using better seed and giving better care throughout the growing season is a step in the right direction. This will in many cases make time available for the improvement of land for future cropping, as in the drainage of wet areas, the application of lime or marl where these soil amendments are needed, the growing of green manure crops to supply needed humus,

etc., all without actually reducing the current farm income and at the same time increasing the chance for future profits from the operation of the farm. Think it over! Plan now to cut out all the lost motion possible in farming operations.

The Poultry House.

Most of us value a possession according to what it costs us in cold cash. When feeding poultry, for example, we try to make good use of expensive grains and meat food, that we may get the best results. It often happens, however, that things costing nothing which are necessary to the comfort and health of the fowls and greatly affect the profits, are neglected. Sometimes we forget that the sun has a tremendous effect on health and productivity and do not keep the windows of the poultry house clean so that the sun can shine in or make sure that the windows are the right size and in the right position. We should remember that germs of disease are quickly destroyed in most cases, if the direct rays of the sun hit them and that these same rays warm and dry the building, externally and internally, and keep it not only cheerful but comfortable. It is, in fact, the only heating agent that we have which costs nothing, and most poultry keepers depend on it entirely for all the warmth the poultry house gets except that furnished by the fowls themselves.

A poultry house which is so situated that the sun does not strike its east, south-west, west sides during the day is not a proper place to keep the poultry in winter. Practically all poultry houses are without artificial heat and if the sun's rays cannot get in its work, there is no means of warming and drying these buildings and making them comfortable for the fowls. Hens do not perspire through the skin, but throw off all the impurities that go with perspiration through the mouth and nose with the exhaled breath. In this exhaled breath there is a great deal of moisture, and this moisture, congealed in the cold atmosphere and against the cold walls of the poultry house, forms frost on cold nights. This frost and dampness must be gotten rid of or it will accumulate to the extent that the house will be uncomfortable and unhealthy, the fowls will suffer and egg production will cease.

The sun offers the means of getting rid of this moisture and these impurities in the poultry house air. It warms the house so that the air takes up the moisture and dries the walls and the additional warmth makes it possible to open the windows in the south side of the building. The foul and moisture-laden air can then escape and fresh, pure, outdoor air takes its place so that when the house must be closed again at night in severe weather, there is a good store of fresh, vitalizing air for the fowls to breathe during the night.

The need of sufficient window space is readily seen, yet there is danger of getting too much, for glass (and we believe in glass in a poultry house) lets out heat as fast as it lets in and a house which has too much glass warms up too much during a sunny day and cools down too rapidly at night. If the house has too little glass, the sun's rays cannot get in sufficiently to be effective. A house which is of ordinary width (from 12 to 14 feet) will require about one full-sized, two-sash window, like those used in a dwelling house, for every 8 feet in length. Of course these windows must be made to open up and down, to provide the necessary ventilation.

Horse Sense

Often the question comes up whether a true brood mare can be distinguished from a counterfeit and, incidentally, what is a fair price to place on a brood mare that promises to be or is a valuable producer. This question every man must answer for himself. About all that can be said is that a good producing mare, like other good farm animals, as a rule, is worth all that her owner asks. It is a weakness with most breeders that they can be blinded to the merits of the best individuals by a fairly good offer.

It would be comparatively easy to determine the value of a brood mare if her offspring could be seen, but this is rarely possible. In buying a mare for breeding purposes the buyer must rely on his own judgment; hence, the better a judge he is the better he is likely to fare in the bargain.

Men who have given careful study to brood-mare type are generally agreed that certain characteristics are common to most profitable brood mares. Of first consideration is character. Character is a term that covers all qualities peculiar to an animal. It is the combined effect of general appearance and disposition.

Femininity is most important in a brood mare. It is not easy to describe, but is indicated by the setting of the ears, expression of eyes, shape of head and face, fineness of nose, lips, neck, and shoulders. The critical judge of brood-mare type, no matter what breed, looks first for a kindly, then clean-cut features,

Poultry

As a boy I lived for some time near a Danish poultryman who was a constant source of wonder to all in the neighborhood. This old fellow had a way of making chicks grow until they were about twice the size of other chicks. People mysterious secret by which he persuaded his chicks to grow so fast. They used to ask him again and again what he did.

"It's the way I feed them," was his invariable reply, "and the care they get."

The first trouble with the average farm chick is that we Canadians feed too much corn. We ought to know better. Corn isn't a growing feed and it isn't a hot-weather feed, especially for fowls. And the Dane used to say: "Oats make kids husky, but don't forget, it makes chicks huskier!"

That was his gospel and he lived up to it. He fed no corn so long as he wanted the chicks to grow and thrive. When he wanted to "finish off" chicks for the market, then he used corn.

Of course, you can not feed whole oats to baby chicks; that is out of the question. But you can prepare the oats so that chicks of all ages can eat them. Oatmeal, if it can be procured cheap enough, is very best thing that you can feed to growing stock. It can not be used entirely, there must be variety; but it can be made the bulk of the ration.

If oatmeal is prohibitive, allow the Dane's way and grind your own, crush them if you prefer, and feed them soaked in milk to the little fellows, and in masses with wheat bran to the older stock.

meats and bran," the Dane would say, "and you can have all the corn you want. In two months my chicks will be on the market, while yours will mostly be just getting started!"

Tipping Baits That Work.

Successful trappers generally find that baits are a great help. However, one must understand when to use them and the kind to employ. Too many of the animals and rely upon attractors to get us for. When we fail we are pretty sure the decoy is at fault. This is wrong, usually, although some of the so-called patent scents are not all that they should be. Success with decoys depends almost wholly upon our knowledge of animal life.

For convenience, we may classify baits as natural and artificial. In the former we have the foods.

Skunks and civet cats may be drawn with almost any kind of bloody meat. Use large chunks. Carcasses of rabbits and muskrats will do. Don't forget that flesh placed too near dwellings often lures dogs and cats instead of the animals intended. Furthermore, you will have difficulty with hawks, crows, and other birds unless you use brush or weeds to hide the meat.

Raccoons will eat almost anything. Corn, honey, fish (fresh, smoked or canned) clams, and corn can be used. The opossum can be caught with sardines. Use the kind put up in oil. Small, plucked birds are also good.

Muskrat and rabbit flesh attract mink. Tiny pieces are best though many people imagine the attractor ought to be large. Fish, frogs, and the like can be depended upon at times to fool this sly animal.

The head of a rabbit is ideal for weasel. Bloody meat is also used quite extensively.

When after muskrat do not forget that this animal exists entirely upon

vegetables—Corn, potatoes, apples, and parsnips are good. When snow covers the ground some green decoy is best. Parsley, celery, tops of carrots, and even a twig or two of evergreen will do.

Food, the natural bait, is not always effective. On the average farm there is usually an abundance of what the fur hunters eat. Furthermore, with competition keen among pet hunters, something better must be sought. The bait that proves good at one time or place may not at another. Therefore, we must try to find out what will serve us best at each new set.

Strange as it may seem, the raccoon exhibits great curiosity over anything bright, and the muskrat is attracted by white objects. By remembering this, we can often get pelts which otherwise might not be added to our collections.

I will treat the patent attractors very briefly. In fairness to all it must be said that most of the distributors try to put out good baits. Some of them, however, are not very effective.

Liquid scents do not, as a whole, give good results. You can prove that by pouring out a few drops, the same as you would on the line we are comparing. Suppose you made sets one day and expected to draw animals the next, just before dawn, when the fur bears are most active. With the bait evaporated, or practically so, you can not hope for any great success. Most of the failures from liquid bait may be attributed to this one fault.

There is yet another complaint to make against it. Water destroys the scent, and snow, sleet, and frost affect it. When trapping for mink, muskrat, raccoon, and opossum many sets must be baited close to a stream, or lake. Should the water rise, the liquid scent will be destroyed.

The various paste baits have overcome the faults of the liquids. This decoy is very lasting. If we are compelled to keep away from traps for days, and this is often the case, especially with mink—we know that the paste can be depended upon to lure for a week. Should there be rain, snow, sleet, or frost, we may rest assured that this new type of attractor can be submerged, and when exposed to the air again it is apparently as strong as when squeezed from the tube.

There are two things about baits to bear in mind. The most important, perhaps, is that no decoy ought to be employed where sets can be made without it. Remember, there are no magic mixtures which actually drag animals into traps.

New window-panes where those broken ones are, will not cost very much in money or time, but they'll keep out a heap of cold.

Cold, dark and dank stables are conducive to tuberculosis. A few hours spent in cleaning windows and renewing broken panes will be well repaid.

A window pane is a lot better than an old hat to keep out the cold wind; nor is the cost of glass or setting it prohibitive.

Too many girls can play "The End of a Perfect Day" on a talking machine, but can't get up in time the next morning to help get breakfast.

Generally speaking, the season has not been one of uninterrupted prosperity for the fruit-grower, but it has certainly emphasized the need of co-operation.

The Welfare of the Home

How I Made Life More Livable on the Farm.

There was a time when our daily round of duties meant the carrying of from 25 to 30 gallons of water. In winter-time it meant carrying coal for three or four fires, some of them upstairs; cleaning and filling a number of lamps and lanterns; skimming and washing of many crocks of milk, and churning by hand.

It meant cleaning the linoleum on the kitchen floor by getting down on the knees, turning the washing machine by hand, sweeping and raising germ-laden dust with a broom.

In spring and summer it meant carrying for many sittings hens, and then mothering little chicks in old boxes that let them get wet when it rained. Work was slow on bake day because of a cold kitchen.

After years of work and planning, the old kitchen was replaced with a new one. One at a time, as could be afforded, improvements have been added to lighten the daily duties above mentioned. Now the daily routine of work is quite different.

A pressure water system solves the water question. It supplies filtered rain water, hot and cold, at the kitchen sink and at a wash bowl in the kitchen for toilet purposes, also for the bath room.

A hot-water system heats the house all through, and eliminates the carrying of coal. A radiator in the kitchen, with a shelf on it, makes a warm place for the bread to rise. The yeast is kept warm overnight in a home-made fireless cooker.

A steam separator skims the milk and the churn is run by power. The chicks are hatched in an incubator in the cellar and raised under coal brooders, with success, in a house that keeps them warm.

An electric light plant ends the

daily cleaning of lamps and lanterns, and makes electric lights throughout the house from cellar to attic, in the barn, and in all outbuildings where needed.

An electric washing machine and wringer does the work of the old hand power. Water and drains are also in the washroom.

A receptacle in the kitchen provides a connection for the electric iron.

An electric cleaner attached to any light socket in the house cleans without dust. Attachments come with it for blowing dust from radiators and bed springs, cleaning draperies and upholstery and furniture. A mop and bucket with wringer quickly cleans the kitchen linoleum.

A tray saves many steps, and whole meal or bringing all from the meal to the table. The soiled dishes are placed and arranged on the table to wash as they are used.

Our steam pressure canner is one of our much-liked conveniences. It does the work in about one-third to one-half the time of such time in a hot saving fuel and making a fire.

The oil stove for the summer often can be used to cook the evening meal, and is often used at the same time as the range when there is a lot of cooking to be done.

These improvements and conveniences tend to make life more livable and enjoyable. They add attractiveness for the young folk, and they settle so where for Father and other need more than

The Growing Child—Article I.

Physical Defects Among School Children.

Time and again careful investigations by competent medical authorities have shown that children lose a considerable part of the educational advantages open to them because they suffer from uncorrected physical defects such as decayed teeth, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, malnutrition, defects of vision and the like. But great as is this loss of education, it is not nearly so serious to the child as is the after-effect of such uncorrected physical defects on the child's physical development. Many parents do not realize that neglect of the teeth may lead to incurable heart disease or crippling rheumatism, that adenoids may result not only in chronic nasal catarrh, but in a permanent disfigurement of the face, or that failure to correct malnutrition may stunt the child's growth and make his body more susceptible to disease.

Perhaps you may think that all this is of little interest to you. Your child, you believe, is well and strong. You cannot be sure of this until a doctor's examination proves it to be a fact.

Neglected Teeth Cause Serious Illness.

Due largely to the revelations of the X-ray, supplemented by careful examination by physicians and bacteriologists, we know that neglect of the teeth and mouth are responsible for a number of serious infectious diseases, whose origin until recently was very obscure. The more important of these conditions are diseases of the heart and arteries, infections of the blood and infectious diseases of the joints.

All modern up-to-date dentists now make use of X-ray pictures whenever they suspect any trouble with the roots of the teeth. Not only the dentist, but the physician as well, has been astonished at what these pictures have revealed to him.

Often they show that pus is present about the neck of the tooth, and that there are pockets extending down toward the roots which hold large quantities of putrid material. The discharge of poison and germs from these hidden abscesses at the roots of the teeth and the consequent absorption from these and other local sources of infection such as diseased tonsils are often the real cause of some obscure ill-defined ailment which, perhaps, has baffled the attending physician for some time.

Certainly not all rheumatic or systemic diseases are due to pus around the necks of the teeth, or from concealed abscesses at their roots, nor yet to infections of the tonsils. Yet it is strongly suspected that such mouth infections may often be the cause, or at least a contributing cause, of many diseases, such as tonsillitis, rheumatism, St. Vitus's dance, certain forms of heart and kidney diseases and obscure stomach ailments.

Tartar Deposits.

One of the commonest results of neglect of teeth is an accumulation of tartar. The first sign of tartar is a slight roughness, felt usually on the inside of the lower front teeth. This is caused by deposits from the saliva of a hard chalky substance. The clean condition of the mouth resulting from tartar deposits is a common cause of "bad breath."

Pyorrhoea.

The deposits of tartar where the teeth join the gums is a frequent cause, though not the only cause, of Rigg's disease, or pyorrhoea. The gums become irritated and infected by disease-producing germs, the tissues are broken down and pus forms. Unless the pyorrhoea sufferer is prompt in putting his case in the hands of a dentist the infection can only be removed by dissolving the soft tartar and the attachment of the soft gum to the teeth. In

the teeth become loose and eventually are lost.

Hints on Preserving Good Teeth.

From what has been said in a previous article, you will realize how important it is to look after your children's teeth, train them to care for them properly, and have a dentist examine them from time to time to make sure no defect is overlooked.

Have you ever stopped to think how great an influence diet has on the development of the teeth? The importance of a proper diet is much greater than most people realize.

When baby comes into the world it is apparently toothless. Nevertheless at this time the first teeth are practically completely formed, lying beneath the gums. In fact, under these first teeth there are already the beginning of the permanent teeth. Under these circumstances, you will understand that these teeth cannot develop as they should if the body is not supplied with a sufficient amount of the necessary building material. Hence in the food of your child you should make sure that especially those elements which build bony structure, of which the tooth is a type, are supplied in sufficient quantities. This fact recognized, you will agree that proper care of the child's teeth really begins in earliest infancy, even before any teeth have appeared, and should be directed especially to the infant's feeding. Nursing at the breast is by all odds the best way to start the proper development of the child's teeth.

The two most important elements needed in the diet for building sound teeth are lime and phosphoric acid and for the growing child there is not a better source of these than milk; mother's milk in infancy and clean cow's milk later. After infancy the diet of every child should include a glass of milk with each meal, and in addition to this there should be other sources of mineral salts, such as fruits, green vegetables and pure water.

But there is another important thing to remember about the relation of food to good teeth, and that is the influence of exercise. Just as regular use of the muscles makes the muscles large, firm and strong, so regular use of the teeth for chewing helps to make stronger and better teeth. The food should therefore be presented in such a form that it will require chewing. For this reason the diet should include a certain amount of coarse material designed especially to exercise the teeth. Coarse whole-grain breads, hard tack, baked potatoes eaten with their jackets, fresh apples—these are

will help to make good teeth. The decay of the teeth, also spoken of as "dental caries," is caused by the action of germs or bacteria which lodge upon the less exposed parts of the tooth. As a result of their gnawing the tooth structure is softened, allowing the succeeding generations of bacteria to penetrate further into the substance of the tooth.

Much can be done to prevent this decay of the teeth, and this accumulation of germs, by brushing and cleaning the teeth regularly. Each child should be taught the proper use of the tooth brush, and the mother should train her child to brush the teeth regularly after each meal. At the present time the proper use of the tooth brush is taught in many schools by means of the "tooth drill," but this will help but little if the mother does not make sure that this teaching is actually applied in the home.

Does your child actually

Plant Windbreak Protector

Mr. Norman Ross, Chief Planting Division, Dominion Branch, at Indian Head, speaking of the effects of windbreaks on his conference on Soil Fertility at Winnipeg, gave illustrations of the work that secure planting belts had done near Saskatoon, where the belts had been planted in 1914 and 1915. He said that the belts had saved the crops from the wind and had made the soil more fertile.

FOR

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The Athens Reporter

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Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c
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William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

Charleston

Mr and Mrs W. G. Crozier and children went to Port Perry on Thursday to spend Christmas and the Christmas holidays.

Miss Gertrude Gile of Westport has been very ill at the home of Mr and Mrs Douglas Hayes. Her mother is there with her.

Mr and Mrs Jack McKenny and children and Miss Doris Andrew, Frankville spent Christmas at Mrs McKenny's old home here.

Miss Katie Lulliday, Toronto arrived on Friday to spend the Christmas holidays under the parental roof.

Members of Charleston packed to go on Wednesday evening to spend Christmas tree etc.

Detailed Statement

Of Receipts and Expenditures of the Municipality of the Village of Athens from December 15th, 1919, to December 15th, 1920; also a Statement of Assets and Liabilities of said Municipality of the 15th Day of December, 1920.

CASH RECEIPTS		
1920	Taxes.	
	Amount of arrears collected.....	\$ 1,423.34
	Amount of 1920 taxes to date.....	8,850.00
		\$10,273.34
1920	Fines.	
Nov. 29	From E. J. Purcell, P.M.....	6.00
1920	Licenses.	
Jan. 2	From G. E. Stevens, cigarette license.....	75.00
May 1	A. M. Eaton, auctioneer license.....	5.00
1920	Rents.	
Jan. 2	From Medal Contest.....	6.00
	Methodist S. S. Concert.....	8.00
	Prov. Election.....	6.00
	Eng. Church entertainment.....	6.00
	I. O. O. F. meeting.....	6.00
	Medicine Show.....	8.00
Feb. 23	Epworth League.....	6.00
Apr. 23	Robt. Wright, Co. concert.....	10.00
June 29	Anglican Church.....	4.00
July 7	Moving Pictures.....	10.00
Aug. 5	Enterprise Amusement Co.....	10.00
Sept. 4	Woman's Institute.....	12.00
Nov. 10	A. H. S. Commencement.....	8.00
Dec. 27	Ladies' Aid.....	6.00
Dec. 13	Moving Picture.....	12.50
	T. R. Beale, for room for year.....	72.00
	Lower room for year (A.H.S. Club).....	27.50
	Assemblies in hall for year.....	175.00
		393.00
1920	Miscellaneous.	
Jan. 2	To Cash on hand.....	\$ 3,924.55
	Township share H. S. Debentures.....	232.06
	Township share P. S. Debentures.....	28.73
16	For tile sold.....	9.00
	Interest, cash in bank, for year.....	9.56
Oct. 8	For tile sold.....	3.90
	Ry. tax distribution.....	64.16
20	Interest for % year.....	72.00
Nov. 30	Wm. Holmes, Co. Treas., Co. Road fund.....	583.25
Dec. 15	G. E. Holmes, receipts from weigh scales.....	16.50
		4,881.96
CASH PAYMENTS		
1920	Salaries, Allowances, etc.	
Jan. 31	By John Bigalow, janitor.....	6.25
Feb. 12	F. Blancher, C.P.....	12.00
14	L. G. Earl, auditor.....	10.00
16	Jas. Dillabough, auditor.....	10.00
	B. Culbert, Collector.....	40.00
June 12	G. F. Gainford, Assessor.....	30.00
July 12	G. W. Lee, half year Clerk.....	40.00
Oct. 13	G. W. Lee, re Court Revision.....	20.28
Dec. 15	Dr. H. M. Moore, M.O.H.....	30.00
	G. F. Gainford, selecting jurors.....	2.00
	M. B. Holmes, selecting jurors.....	2.00
	C. C. Slack, manager T. H.....	6.00
	R. J. Seymour, Court fees.....	40.00
	G. W. Lee, half year Clerk.....	15.00
	G. W. Lee, Secretary Board of Health.....	2.00
	G. W. Lee, selecting jurors.....	5.00
	G. W. Lee, making out tax slips.....	10.25
	G. W. Lee, registration B. M. and D.....	4.00
	J. P. Lamb, treasurer.....	59.00
	J. H. Mulver, Road Commissioner.....	15.00
	W. H. Jacob, Road Commissioner.....	15.00
	F. Blancher, Chief Police (11 mos., \$15.83).....	174.13
	J. B. Hanna, janitor (8 mos. at \$11).....	88.00
	J. B. Hanna, janitor (3 mos. at \$20).....	60.00
		706.91
1920	Printing, Postage, Etc.	
Jan. 3	By W. H. Morris, printing.....	5.50
Mar. 29	W. J. Morris, printing.....	3.45
Oct. 11	W. J. Morris, printing.....	4.50
Dec. 15	W. H. Morris, printing.....	8.45
	G. W. Lee, postage and stationery.....	5.25
		95.35
1920	Law Costs.	
Jan. 3	By G. W. Lee, expenses re Clow suit.....	4.00
Apr. 7	Lewis & Fitzpatrick, advice re Clow suit.....	2.00
Nov. 19	N. G. and Sarah Earl, settlement.....	825.00
	G. W. Lee, expense re Earl case.....	10.25
Dec. 15	Dr. Moore, account Earl case.....	46.88
	G. W. Lee, expense re Earl case.....	1.90
		890.03
1920	Roads and Sidewalks.	
	Paid out during year on orders of Council and Commissioners, including \$583.25 to Co. Treasurer.....	1,411.74
1920	Charity.	
Jan. 14	By Ed. Taylor, wood.....	3.50
Mar. 26	Jos. Thompson, supplies.....	2.40
Apr. 29	A. Taylor & Son, wood.....	11.50
Apr. 19	W. C. Tows, funeral M. Allen.....	35.00
15	Muskoka Pres. Hospital.....	10.00
	Dr. Moore, indigent account.....	16.00
	J. P. Lamb & Son, "does".....	2.25
	Dr. Harte, indigent account.....	5.50
		89.15
1920	Interest.	
	Interest on overdraft during the year.....	14.79
1920	School Purposes.	
By H. R. Knowlton, bal. P.S. levy for 1919-20.....	1,175.60	
G. E. Holmes, H.S. maint. acct. for 1919-20.....	185.00	
G. E. Holmes, H.S. maint. acct. for 1919-20.....	259.00	
G. E. Holmes, H.S. maint. acct. for 1919-20.....	148.00	
G. E. Holmes, H.S. maint. acct. for 1920-21.....	555.00	
G. E. Holmes, H.S. maint. acct. for 1920-21.....	370.00	
H. R. Knowlton, on P.S. levy for 1920.....	871.00	
		3,637.00
1920	Debentures.	
	Local Imp. Debentures at \$87.49.....	695.45
	H. Debenture No. 18.....	441.50
	H. Debenture No. 16.....	30.00
	Public School Debenture No. 15.....	29.75
	H. School Debenture No. 7.....	68.75
	H. Improvement Debenture No. 11.....	88.8
		2,786.50
1920	Fire Protection.	
	Repairs at Dovesley fire.....	8.00
	Repairs at Robinson fire.....	8.00
	Repairs, coal for Fire Hall.....	9.75
	Purcell, coal for Fire Hall.....	9.75
	Parish, repairs to hose.....	2.50
	Beach, coal.....	2.50
	C. Watson, cleaning tanks.....	32.00
	C. Watson, cleaning tanks.....	4.80
	Repairs, work on tanks.....	12.80
	Repairs, work on tanks and well.....	209.88
	Repairs, work on tanks and well.....	58.25
	Repairs, work on tanks and well.....	5.50
	Repairs, work on tanks and well.....	8.00
	Repairs, work on tanks and well.....	2.50
	Repairs, work on tanks and well.....	2.50
		422.33
1920	Town Hall.	
	J. B. Hanna, scrubbing hall.....	12.00
	F. Blancher, wood.....	72.00
	J. Thompson, supplies.....	2.10
	J. Heffernan, wood.....	9.97
	Repairs, work on tanks.....	100.00
	Repairs, work on tanks.....	35.40
	Repairs, work on tanks.....	74.75
	Repairs, work on tanks.....	0.00
	Repairs, work on tanks.....	0.00
	Repairs, work on tanks.....	0.00
		300.00

In Memorium

KNAPP—In Sad and loving memory of Joseph E. Knapp who died in Edmonton, Alta, Dec. 21st, 1919.

A devoted father true and kind
A beautiful memory left behind
Sadly we miss him yet why
Should we grieve,
A little while longer and we
too must leave.
The Children.

Born—Dec. 12, 1920. To Mr and M.s Perley B. Cross, Edmonton Alberta a daughter.

TO TORONTO.

During the past year Mr. W. T. Rogers, the Principal of the Brockville Business College, has personally conducted eight parties of students to Toronto, and located them in comfortable homes, and in good positions. The Toronto business men like the Brockville trained stenographers. Young people of this district are reminded that the New Year Term of the Brockville Business College will open January 3rd, 1921.

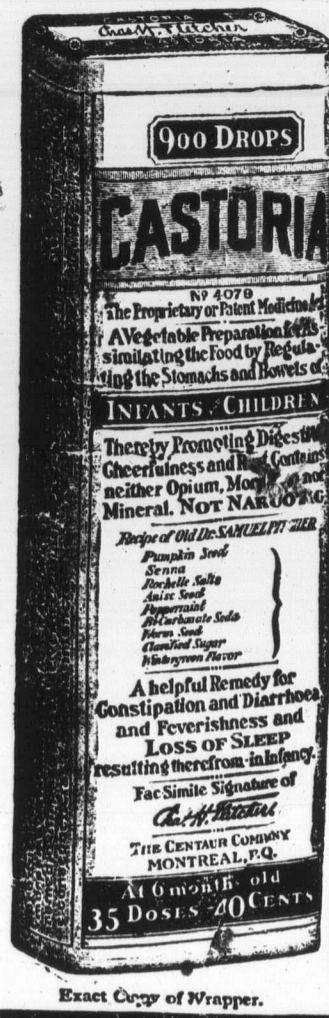
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GLIDDEN
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Fibre-Flax Industry of Canada

The report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Ireland with reference to the importation of Canadian flaxseed which appeared in the weekly Bulletin of the Trade and Commerce Department recently, contains certain items of great importance to those interested in this growing industry.

Though it has been proved by experience and demand that Canadian seed is equal to Dutch Blue Flower, it cannot be too strongly impressed on the exporter that it is only seed graded Number 1 that should be exported. The Irish Department of Agriculture has issued a circular to all importers and many growers in Ireland pointing out the importance of the Canadian Government certificate and the merits of the seed.

There have been a number of cases reported in which Canadian seed has not given satisfaction. In 2 cases the seed was not fibre-flax at all, but linseed. Other cases have shown germination of only 6 per cent, and other faults, but "only one case has as yet arisen where the Government inspected and graded seed is claimed to have given trouble," and in this case the farmer had bought half a bag and that unseeded.

Although the seed merchant in Ireland under the law is not responsible for germination results, he is responsible as to whether the seed will produce fibre flax or linseed, a result of this being that last year, the Irish Department of Agriculture acting as a seller, had to pay out a sum of £3,000 to £4,000 damages in the case of seed supplied nearly all by one Canadian shipper. In no case has our Government grading been at fault; this seed had not been inspected or graded.

The Commissioner also points out the importance of the exporter living up to his contract. It was a blow to the trade when an importer contracted for 1,000 bags and could only obtain 500 bags.

The need for keeping the Canadian standard at the top notch is emphasized by the severe competition expected in fibre seed from Riga and Japan. It is also certain that the price per bag will be lower, probably about two-thirds of the abnormal price in 1919.

As seed cannot, in the Irish climate, be stored without deterioration for any considerable time between its arrival and the sowing of the crop, Canadian seed is shipped during January and February.

WHERE CANADA LEADS THE WORLD GREATEST INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Our Fair Dominion Undoubtedly Popular in the Eyes of Emigrants.

Canada has led the world in the past decade in the proportional development of her population, and authentic figures give her a greater percentage of increase in her people than any other country young or old.

The most recently published directory figures, issued in 1920, give the Dominion of Canada a population of 8,835,102. Returns of the 1911 census recorded a population of 7,205,643 in Canada. This gives for the nine-year period, an increase in the people of Canada equal to more than 22½ per cent, which will be found to be greater than that experienced by any other country. In the year 1871, Canada's population was but 3,657,257, which gives for the period of nearly fifty years an increase in population of almost 140 per cent.

Countries increase their population in two ways—by natural reproduction through births and by immigration. The proportions in which these two factors enter into the racial increase naturally varies according to the economic situation in different countries, the conditions of livelihood offered, the quantities of available open land, policies governing immigration and other considerations.

Birth Rate Plus Immigration.
The older countries of Europe, such as the United Kingdom and France, increase the numbers of their citizens almost wholly through the birth rate, for the addition from outside sources through immigration is almost negligible. Newer countries like the American continent and the Dominions of the British Empire find that their multiplication comes to them at an advanced rate through immigration, which a healthy birth rate augments. The birth rate, of course, varies largely with different countries, as does the percentage of infant mortality, both of which are matters of consideration in computing population increases.

The United States Census Bureau has announced that as a result of the census figures recently concluded, an increase of 14.9 per cent is recorded for the Republic for the decade just passed, as compared with an increase of 21 per cent for the decade just 1910. The bureau accounts for the falling off largely by the decline in immigration. The United States, as a country largely built up, whilst still attracting and having a yearly immigration of considerable extent, has a status somewhere between the older European countries and the newer British Dominions, and its last census figures form an equitable basis from which to delve into the population increases of other countries. The process reveals some interesting figures from a Canadian standpoint.

Canada's Increase 22½ Per Cent.
Canada's increase of more than 22½ per cent in the past decade naturally leaves the older countries, depending on their birth rate for increase, very far in the lurch, for few European countries achieved a population increase in this period equal to five per cent.

But the fairer comparison is with the newer countries of the world, the other Dominions of the British Empire, where conditions making for growth are similar multiplication coming largely from the yearly tide of immigrants. Here, too, it is found that Canada has gained an ascendancy of considerable extent and all these countries are left well behind.

Australia, for instance, which had a population of 4,000,000 last year, increased over the 1911 census by nearly more than 17 per cent. The Dominion of New Zealand

Whatever you do in life, keep in an ambition-arousing atmosphere. Keep close to those who are dead in earnest, who are ambitious to do something and be somebody in the world. Keep close to those who are doing big things along the line of your own aspirations.

with a present population of 1,139,014 made an increase of population in the same period of nearly 13 per cent. In the eight year period ending June, 1919, the Union of South Africa increased its white population by between 9 and 10 per cent. Thus Canada with a decade increase of 22½ per cent, not only surpasses European countries but has a substantial surplus over those next in order where the process of settlement is still going on, and similar attractions and conditions are held out as inducement to emigrants.

Tribute to Dominion's Popularity.
These figures constitute a glowing tribute to Canada's popularity in the eyes of emigrants. Canada is undoubtedly popular. This is once more indicated in the recent statement that the multitude of intending emigrants from the British Isles under the scheme of the Overseas Settlement Committee declared themselves as being overwhelmingly in favor of Canada as their future bourne. When in addition to this, the heavy influx of settlers from the United States is taken into account, this heavy development is accounted for.

It must also be taken into consideration that the period under review included the war years when immigration to Canada from overseas was at a standstill, and that from the United States fell off owing to the change brought about in economic conditions. Viewing the tremendous resumption of the flow this year from both sources, Canada can confidently look forward to a yet greater growth in the numbers of her citizens in the coming years, and the review at the end of the next decade will, in all probability, record figures hitherto unattained in the development of a new land.

Artillery Sniping.
A British major tells a story of two officers in an observation post who happened to see three figures come out of a wood some thousands of yards behind the German lines. The light was good, and as the figures came nearer one of the officers became interested in them. As a rule, that observation post did not ring up the guns unless a party of more than six Germans were seen; but present the officer at the telescope spoke.

"I say!"
"Yes?"
"Get on to Stiggins (the code name of the battery). Tell them that three Hun officers with blue cloaks, lined light-blue silk, blucher boots and shining swords, will be at the crossroads at H. 16, C. 45, 5, in about five minutes. Tell them they are probably Prince Eitel Fritz and Little Willie. I'll give the word when to let them have it."

Presently the observing officer said, "Now!"
The shells passed shrilly over the observation post, and a moment later the cloaks and swords were flying at all angles as the officers dashed back from the crossroads. Two fell; the third escaped. It was never learned who they were.

We often hear international people say that superstition is harmless, nothing is harmless, make a man believe that he is a puppet at the mercy of signs and symbols, omens and in that there is world trying mortals.

—and the worst is yet to come



How They Saved the Ainsdale.

The Ainsdale was a three-masted steel sailing ship of 1825 gross tons. She was one of those splendid vessels writes Mr. Ralph E. Cropley in the New York Evening Post, on which are constantly tested the courage and the resourcefulness of mankind. On the night of February 6, 1917, in a gale and a heavy sea, she was fired upon by a submarine without warning, and her crew were given five minutes in which to leave the vessel. The next morning they were picked up by a passing ship and taken into port.

But the Ainsdale did not sink. Six days later she was sighted by the tramp steamer Basuto. Thinking she might be a decoy, with a submarine lurking in the neighborhood, the master of the Basuto approached her gingerly as she lolled and yawed in a stiff sea. Finally the chief officer, by name of MacDonald, persuaded the master to let him put a lifeboat over and visit the derelict. By good seamanship the trip was made, and they got close in under the lee and boarded the Ainsdale. A cat, a parrot and a monkey were the only living things that they found.

A hurried survey caused MacDonald to feel that there was a chance of saving the derelict, even though German shots had carried away her steering wheel, broken her standard compass and punctured her top sides full of holes. She had been badly swept by the seas, for rope-ends streamed here and there and overboard in every direction, and everything movable above decks had been carried away by the sea.

Eight men volunteered to stand by and assist MacDonald. A jury steering wheel was rigged, and the Basuto attempted to take the Ainsdale in tow. Owing to the wind and the heavy sea, all attempts were unsuccessful; so eventually the Basuto proceeded on her voyage, leaving the derelict to the resourcefulness of nine men, who had to do the work of a normal crew of twenty-five.

MacDonald alone of the nine knew navigation and had been on a sailing ship before. And these nine men, diving twelve and a half days of vile, winter weather, worked a water-logged and slowly sinking ship whose rigging had been partly decimated by German shell fire. Though terrific squalls pounded against her, the sullen Ainsdale rode the sea; and her nine men worked like mermen, half of the time submerged.

By the eleventh day all the provisions that they had left were some biscuits. Although the standard compass was not dependable and the chronometer had run down, MacDonald found, on falling in with a coast patrol ship, that he was within five miles out of his destination.

But MacDonald's crew was over when he came to tow. He sprang up with a towline and tug sound, and the Ainsdale sailed.

Do not dwell on your disappointments, your unfortunate surroundings or harbor black pictures in your mind. Do not dwell upon what you call your peculiarities. Hold to the belief that the Creator made you in His own image, a perfectly normal, healthy, happy and sensible human being, and that any other condition is the result of your abnormal thinking.

Hunting With a Crazy Quilt.

Curiosity among many birds and animals is not an uncommon trait. But in Central Asia there is a species of partridge that seems to have more than its share of curiosity. In hunting the bird the natives take advantage of its weakness.

If you happened to be touring through that section of the country during the season of this particular partridge, you would notice peculiar objects of many brilliant colors, bobbing along in the fields or from behind rocks. In a country so plentifully stocked with strange-looking birds you might think these objects were nothing more than some new species that you had not seen before; but on closer examination you would discover each of them to be a native hunter.

In their left hands they are carrying screens of cloth that look something like crazy quilts of the most glaring colors. This patchwork of colored cloth is stretched over a frame resembling that of a kite; and some of the cloth is tied on the edge in the form of streamers that wave back and forth in the breeze.

The species of partridge for which they are hunting is called the chukar, or rock partridge; chukars are plentiful, but they are so wild that the hunters find it difficult to get within shooting distance.

Almost all native Asiatic hunters carry old-fashioned guns, and if they waste a great many shots. However, one of them somehow discovered that the rock partridge was brimful of curiosity and quick to approach and investigate any gay-colored thing. So he rigged up the kite-like contrivance, with its various colored cloths, and found that it worked with great effect; and he brought in so many of these usually shy birds that other hunters began to wonder how he did it.

Finally one of the hunters told him the secret. He had seen a patrol ship, that he was within five miles out of his destination.

But MacDonald's crew was over when he came to tow. He sprang up with a towline and tug sound, and the Ainsdale sailed.

The Battle of the Mothers

We were sitting in the reading room of the club, says Punch, when our elderly friend the archdeacon entered. He had been so long absent that we asked him his reason. Had he been ill?

"Ill? Not he. He never was better in his life. He had merely been on a motor tour with his mother."

"Do you mean to say," some one inquired, "that you have a mother still living?"

"Of course I have," said the archdeacon. "My mother is not only living but is in the pink of condition."

"And how old is she?" the questioner continued.

"She is ninety-one," said the archdeacon proudly.

Most of us looked at him with wonder and respect—even with a touch of awe.

"And still motoring?" I commented.

"She delights in motoring."

"Well," said the first questioner crossly, "you needn't be conceited about it. I have a mother, too."

We switched around to this new centre of surprise. It was even more incredible that this man should have a mother than the archdeacon. He had a long white beard and hobbled with a stick.

"And how old may your mother be?" the archdeacon inquired.

"My mother is ninety-two."

"And is she well and hearty?"

"My mother," he replied, "is in rude health—or, as you would say, full of beans."

The archdeacon made a deprecatory movement, repudiating the metaphor.

"She not only motors," the layman pursued, "but she walks. Can your mother walk?"

"I am sorry to say," said the archdeacon, "that my mother has to be helped a good deal."

"But," the archdeacon continued, "she has all her faculties. Can your mother still read?"

"My mother is a most accomplished and assiduous knitter," said the bearded man.

"No doubt, no doubt," the archdeacon agreed; "but can she still read?"

"With glasses—yes," said the other.

"Ha!" exclaimed the archdeacon. "I thought so. Now, my dear mother can read the smallest print without glasses, and she can thread her own needle."

We murmured approval.

"That's all very well," said the other, "but sight is not everything. Can your mother hear?"

"She can hear all that I say to her," replied the archdeacon with the air of one on the defensive.

"Ah! but you probably raise your voice, and she is accustomed to it. Could she hear a stranger? Could she hear me?"

"Well," the archdeacon conceded, "could not go so far as to say that her hearing is still perfect."

The layman smiled his satisfaction.

"In other words," he said, "she uses a trumpet?"

The archdeacon was silent.

"She uses a trumpet, sir? Admit it."

"Now and then," said the Archdeacon, "my dear mother has recourse to that aid."

"I knew it!" exclaimed the other. "My mother can hear every word. She is young enough, too, to be interested in everything. There is not one of her thirty-eight grandchildren of whose progress she is not kept closely informed."

He leaned back with a gesture of triumph.

"How many grandchildren did you say?" the archdeacon inquired.

"Thirty-eight," the other man replied.

Across the cleric's ascetic features spread a slow and happy smile. "My mother," he said, "has fifty-two grandchildren."

CANADA'S LOVELY ISLAND PROVINCE

CHARM OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Land of Fortunate Possession, Having Old-World Beauty and New-World Wealth.

Prince Edward Island of itself apparently does not seek publicity. At these times, the little island is apparently more content with its status than others of the provinces of Canada, and satisfied to glide along serenely and evenly within its own confines.

Yet the island province, a school of voluntary publicity agents in the young men and women who leave their native shores and disseminate throughout the more western sections of Canada to build up the less congested areas. And tourists from other lands in search of beauty and charm have in ever-increasing numbers discovered the fairness of Canada's island province, and gone away enraptured to return again to the quiet pastoral beauties of its countryside and the tranquil scenery of its shores.

An Important Economic Factor.
Prince Edward Island has attractions for others than transient visitors. The island is a decidedly important economic factor in Canada's aggregate wealth, and holds within its boundaries great sources of revenue as well as many undeveloped potentialities. Not only is the land self-supporting, but in position to engage in a considerable export trade with its products.

Within an area of 2,184 square miles it has a population of about 94,000, or twice as many persons to the square mile as any other Canadian province. With the lowest cost of heat and cold of any province, the Rockies, the

Idleness never won distinction in the world, and never will. The world does not owe us a living, but every man owes the world work. God made man for employment and we cannot dodge the issue.

world as the premier land of fox ranches. The domestic breeding of foxes originated there and the island has never ceased to maintain the ascendancy, exporting each year a large fur pack as well as large numbers of breeding animals, and at the same time continually increasing the number of existing ranches. During the past season, for instance, more than a million dollars worth of silver fox pelts left the island shores, and in the same period half a million dollars worth of a breeding stock found its way from the same source to ranches situated in every part of the globe.

There are some four hundred fox ranches on the island with nearly six thousand pairs of black foxes and about one thousand pairs of red foxes.

The fishing industry is an important one. Lobster, salmon, cod, haddock, mackerel and mackerel are caught, and the oyster culture is an important item in fishery revenues. Lobster is the most valuable of the sea products, amounting in 1919 to \$538,979 out of a total revenue of \$895,521. Cod was next with \$120,307, and the oyster cult produced \$30,562. Two hundred lobster canneries on the island produced more than \$1,000,000 worth of goods.

Ancient and Modern Aspects.
Charlottetown, the capital and commercial centre of the island, has a population of about 42,500. Other towns are Summerside, Souris, and Montserrat, all quaint little burghs, with a charming old-world atmosphere.

Modern amenities are not lacking. Beaches, hotels, and a fine system of roads and highways are to be seen in every part of the island.

Prince Edward Island is a land of contrasts. It has the beauty of a tropical island and the ruggedness of a mountain range. It has the peace of a quiet village and the excitement of a busy city. It has the charm of a fairy tale and the reality of a modern nation.

EVACUATION OF FIUME BY CIVILIANS HAS BEGUN: FACE STARVATION

D'Annunzio's Finance Minister Resigned and Left Fiume—Poet-Soldier Calls His Rebellion a "Holy War."

A despatch from London says:—The evacuation of Fiume by civilians has begun, according to a despatch from Milan to The London Times. Already one hundred refugees have arrived at Candria. The food situation at Fiume is considered almost desperate. The population numbers 52,000, and the food supply will not provide for them for more than a fortnight. The situation in the islands of Arbe and Veglia is considered even worse. A majority of the population of Fiume, says the correspondent, oppose any encounter involving bloodshed. Even some members of the Regency disagree with D'Annunzio. The Finance Minister, Professor Pantaleoni, has resigned and left Fiume. Fifteen men have deserted from his army. Deputies Suzi and Deambria have left Fiume for Rome to submit a proposal that Italy recognize the Regency with Barros, Arbe and Veglia, while the Regency renounce the immediate annexation of Fiume to Italy, which would be a subject for future negotiations and also renounce further action in Dalmatia.

A despatch from Rome says:—To all appearances a state of war has been re-established along the Fiume front. Roads have been torn up, railway tracks have been broken, barbed wire entanglements have been established and all telephone and telegraph wires leading into Fiume have been cut.

FRUITS OF VICTORY LOST TO GREECE

Patriarch Says Country's Interests Imperilled by Constantine's Return.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—The Greek Patriarch here has delivered to the Greek High Commissioner a verbal message concerning his recent demand for the abdication of King Constantine of Greece for transmission to the Government in Athens. The chief of the Orthodox Church declares his action was taken in behalf of the sacred interests of Greece, which he says have been imperilled as a result of the recent changes there. The Patriarch says he is apprehensive that Greece will be stripped of the fruits of victory because she has offered the Throne to an enemy of the Allies. Athens, Dec. 26.—The seals were broken on the apartments of the late King Alexander to-day. Queen Sophie, Madame Mano, (King Alexander's widow) and an officer of the Ministry of Justice were present. Jugo-Slavia has announced that before renewing her alliance with Greece she will wait until the allies have declared their policy.

FOUR POINTS URGED BY GERMANY ALLOWED BY REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

A despatch from Brussels says:—The enormity of the concessions by the reparations conference to Germany became apparent when it was revealed from the highest source that the conference agreed upon the acceptance of four of the main points presented by the German. The points are:—
1. The exact total of the indemnity and the annuities must be specified forthwith in order to stabilize the German budget.
2. Following the delegates' recommendation of these points for adoption by their Governments, a reconvening of the meeting on January 10 regarded as certain. At the same time the decisions of the former meeting at Boulogne, France, and the conference at Brussels, Belgium, were to be reviewed.
3. A further revision of the peace treaty in order to permit Germany to conclude trade alliances with Holland, Russia, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland and other neutrals. Italy demanded acquiescence in this point.
4. The exact total of the indemnity and the annuities must be specified forthwith in order to stabilize the German budget.

"VACATIONS" ORDER OF DAY IN ENGLAND

Trade Depression in Old Land Continues to Increase.

A despatch from London says:—The growing industrial inactivity and consequent financial and moral depression far overshadow interest in the discussion of armaments and a naval holiday. Notice was given on Thursday in several large factories of "vacations." The tin plate works in Swansea will be closed at the end of the month, and other tin plate works in Llanelly were closed on Wednesday, the management pointing out as one of the reasons for closing the fact that "the whole world is upset in finance, and people cannot afford to buy tin plate, no matter what prices are offered." In consequence of the trade depression the spinning factories in Belfast have closed down, and thirty thousand workers are idle. For the same reason the Monmouthshire collieries have given the men a fortnight's notice. One of the unfortunate aspects of the depression here is that German firms are benefitting at the expense of British employers and workers. The first assembly of the League of Nations was in session from Nov. 15 to Dec. 18. The next meeting will begin on the first Monday in September, 1921.



PART OF IRELAND UNDER MARTIAL LAW
Shaded areas show the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary and Cork, which have been placed under martial law.
1—The Galway County Council has asked the British Government for a truce
2—The Limerick County Council has adopted a resolution disassociating itself from the Galway County Council's action.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION WILL MEND

Worst Will Soon be Over in Opinion of Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Cancellation of the luxury taxes has had a salutary effect, according to advisers received by the Government. Already business is showing signs of improvement. The unemployment situation continues bad, but there is hope that the next week or two will see the worst of it over. At a special meeting of the Cabinet Council held Thursday afternoon there was a long discussion of the unemployment problem and details were considered of the proposed plan of assistance, in co-operation with Provincial and municipal authorities. The Government, it is understood, has already been notified by a large number of local authorities of their desire for Federal co-operation. Two Provincial Governments—Ontario and British Columbia—have taken a similar step. What the cost of the scheme to the Federal Treasury is likely to be there is as yet no reliable data available, but expectation is expressed in official circles that the cost will not be large. In its statement of policy issued ten days or so ago the Government laid down the principle that the first step in dealing with unemployment should be the provision of work rather than of relief, that the primary obligation for the provision of relief should be rested with the local authorities. Should emergency relief become necessary, however, the Dominion Government was willing to meet one-third of the cost, providing that the Provincial and municipal authorities met the other two-thirds. Such a policy—in its insistence on the provision of work as a first step—will reduce, it is argued, very considerably the charge which might otherwise be occasioned by the Federal Treasury.

HOLIDAY SEASON AT SANDRINGHAM

Royal Family Pass Christmas Vacation as Usual in the Country.

London, Dec. 26.—Following their custom, the Royal Family spent the Christmas holidays on their estate at Sandringham. King George, Queen Mary and Princess Mary went direct from London. The Prince of Wales, who had been hunting in the Midlands for several days, joined the family at Sandringham on Saturday. This visit always brings joy to the tenants of the estate, for it is invariably an occasion for good cheer and liberal gifts, the King and Queen going personally among the people and superintending the distribution of presents. This year the Royal party was reinforced by the King and Queen of Norway and their son Olaf, who is affectionately known in England as "The Little Prince," although he long since outgrew the diminutive title, having now reached the age of eighteen. The Norwegians have been visiting at Appleton House. On Sunday they were guests at Sandringham. King George took advantage of the holidays to indulge in his favorite sport of hunting. He is one of the best shots in England. A good part of his daily bag will be sent as usual to the hospitals. One of the customs of the Royal family for generations has been the cutting of a wonderful Xmas pudding by the eldest daughter of the house, who habitually serves it with her own hands. That office fell to Princess Mary, who performed it in gracious conformity with the traditions.

LIVELY BATTLE IN AIR BETWEEN R.C.M.P. AND U.S. CRIMINAL

"Mounties" Add One More Daring Deed to Their Already Long Roll When They Fight and Overcome a United States Confidence Man in a Swift Fight in Mid-Air.

A despatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says:—When the Royal Canadian Mounted Police go after a man they get him, no matter where the trail leads. There are records of where one of these quiet, tireless men has circumnavigated the globe to get his quarry. The point is that they do not fail, and they do not operate with a brass band. Joseph H. Gadsbury, alleged American confidence man and former war aviator, will testify to the daring and resourcefulness of these highly-efficient officials. It is charged that he has promoted and profited by numerous questionable schemes in the U.S., chiefly having to do with airplane swindles. He is a skillful aviator, and always kept a speedy airplane at hand, ready for instant flight. His latest exploit is said to have been staged at Britt, Ia., where he induced farmers to part with \$180,000 for an airplane factory. When the police were about to close on him he stepped into his airplane, soared up out of range of their pistols and he headed for the Canadian border. The Northwest Mounted Police were notified by wireless. Part of their equipment is a fast airplane, kept in a hangar at Winnipeg. It carries a machine-gun, and it was rushed out and began patrolling the border. Word came that Gadsbury had been forced to alight at Emerson, but would resume his journey to-day. The Canadian plane waited for him, concealed high in the clouds, and when he crossed the border it swooped down. His machine also carried a small machine-gun, and there was a lively battle. The Canadians finally sent a fusillade through his propeller and managed to puncture his gasoline tank. Gadsbury took desperate chances in a nose dive to earth, flattening out just in time to avert disaster, and started to run for the woods, but his pursuers overtook him.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.94 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.91 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.87 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.69 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52 1/2 c; No. 3 CW, 49 1/2 c; extra No. 1 feed, 49 1/2 c; No. 1 feed, 47 1/2 c; No. 2 feed, 44 1/2 c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 91 1/2 c; No. 4 CW, 83 1/2 c; rejected, 68 1/2 c; feed, 68 1/2 c.
All of the above in store at Fort William.
American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50 to 53c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Barley—85 to 90c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55, nominal, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—\$11.10, top patents; \$10.60, Government standard.
Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk, seaboard.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40; Shorts, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.00.
Cheese—New, large, 26 to 27c; twins, 27 to 28c; triplets, 28 to 29c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2 c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 58 to 61c.
Margarine—35 to 37c.
Eggs—No. 1, 69 to 72c; select, 76 to 78c; new laid, in cartons, 85 to 90c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4.20; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japans, 9 1/2 c; Limas, Madagascar, 10 1/2 c; California Limas, 12 1/2 c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15 section case; 5 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.
Smoked meats—Hams, med. 40 to 42c; heavy, 38 to 40c; cooked, 55 to 58c; rolls, 35 to 37c; cottage, 38 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 49c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 54c; boneless, 55 to 59c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 25 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26 1/2 c; pails, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4 c; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tierces, 17 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 c; pails, 18 1/2 to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c.
Choice heavy steers, \$12 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10; do, 900 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 800 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, com., \$5.25 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, Spring, \$11 to \$12; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$16; sheep, \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$16 to \$16.25; do, weighed off cars, \$16.25 to \$16.50;

TEN PER CENT. CUT IN PASSENGER RATES

Take Effect on New Year's Day Throughout Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Railway passenger rates throughout the Dominion will be reduced ten per cent. on New Year's Day. This is in accordance with the order issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners on September 9, under which general increases were granted in passenger and freight rates. The order granted an increase in passenger rates of 20 per cent., applicable to the end of the present year. Afterwards, until July 1, 1921, the increase was to be 10 per cent. On July 1 passenger rates come back to the basis in effect prior to the coming into force of the order. There will be no reduction in the increase granted in parlor and sleeping car rates and excess baggage. With the end of the year also the general increase of 40 per cent. granted in Eastern freight rates will drop to 35 per cent.; the increase of 35 per cent. in Western freight rates will drop to 30 per cent.

SETTLERS FROM U.S. WELL EQUIPPED

Immigrants to Canada in 1920 Total 50,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—United States citizens coming into Canada to take up residence here are bringing with them considerable wealth, according to statistics of the Immigration Department. The amount of cash and the value of settlers' effects together in the eleven months ending November aggregated \$17,519,033. December will add another million. From all sources immigration by the end of the year is expected to total 50,000. The resources of the ordinary immigrant from overseas are not as great as of those from the States. The average is about \$372 per head.

New Oil Strike Northeast of Calgary

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Reports from the Imperial Oil Company well at Czar, Alberta, northeast of Calgary, are to the effect that crude oil has been struck in small quantities at a depth of 2,800 feet, and five drillers are being kept at work through the holidays in anticipation of a substantial flow within the next two hundred feet.

TRAINS CAN'T RUN TO MOUNT OF OLIVES

The Governor of Jerusalem Guards Holy Places Against Modernization.

A despatch from London says:—Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, who described himself as the successor of Pontius Pilate, was entertained at luncheon by the Overseas Club and Patriotic League. Among his own acts as Governor, said Storrs, was one to prohibit drink bars, as they seemed so wholly out of keeping with the surroundings, and the High Commissioner had extended this proposition to the whole of Palestine. His reply to a request for a concession to run trams to Bethlehem and the Mount of Olives was that the first rail section would be laid over the body of the hidden the use of iron within the jurisdiction of the Holy Places.

Paper Industry Capital Totals \$264,581,300

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The capital invested in the pulp and paper industry in Canada, according to returns compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to \$264,581,300. The returns cover the operation of 99 plants. Impressive services were rendered by the Bureau of Statistics.



THAT AINT SO MUCH! MY COUSIN JENNY HAS CHARGE OF A WHOLE HOSPITAL FULLA TRAINED NURSES

A TONIC FOR THE NERVES

The Only Real Nerve Tonic is a Good Supply of Rich, Red Blood.

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent specialist, "we doctors would not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of to-day. Sufferers find themselves tired, low-spirited and unable to keep their minds on anything. Any sudden noise hurts like a blow. They are full of groundless fears, and do not sleep well at night. Headaches and other nerve pains are part of the misery, and it all comes from starved nerves.

Doctoring the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of rich, red blood. Therefore to relieve nervousness and run-down health Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken. These pills make new, rich blood, which strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, gives new strength and spirits, and makes hitherto despondent people bright and cheerful. If you are at all "out of sorts" you should begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

Availability and the Value of Plantfood.

Why do crops need plantfood at all? Ninety-five per cent. of the average growing crop is water; 45 per cent. of the solid matter is made up of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; less than 5 per cent. of the growing crop is composed of mineral constituents which the plant obtains from the soil. In her wisdom, nature has provided, however, that this "less than 5 per cent." is just as essential to the growth of the crops as the other 95 per cent. Then, in speaking of the essential plant foods, while we are dealing with a very small percentage of the plant, we are actually dealing with things absolutely necessary to crop growth.

Four important constituents of plant food which are found in the soil are lime, nitrogen or ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. You, of course, remember that lime sweetens the soil and helps the strength of the growing plant; nitrogen causes its leaf, stalk or straw growth, phosphoric acid invigorates its root growth and causes early ripening, and potash has a great resist disease, and also helps the deal to do with the power of the plant filling of fruit, grain or tuber.

Canada's coal resources are estimated, in a report of the Department of the Interior, at 1,234,269 million tons, or two-thirds of all the British Empire. Of this total, 2,158 million tons is anthracite, 283,661 million tons bituminous, and 948,450 million tons lignite and sub-bituminous.

A Scotch Egg's Worth.

In the days when eggs were used as common tender in certain parts of Canada an old Scotsman went to the store to buy for his wife an "egg's worth of darning needles." In those days, writes Mr. Newton McTavish in the Canadian Magazine, the general store prevailed, and the stock in trade frequently included whiskey and other strong liquors.

The storekeeper whom the Scotsman approached had "given out" that he would "treat" every customer. Sandy obtained the needles, then he waited with some patience for the treat. At length he was constrained to remark:

"I'm hearin' ye're giein' a treat to every customer."

"You'd scarcely expect a treat with an egg's worth of darning needles," the storekeeper replied.

"Ah, weel, bit ye canna draw the line too close—a customer's a customer."

"All right. What'll you have?"

"I'll take a bit whiskey."

The storekeeper poured out a horn of whiskey and laid it on the counter.

"I'm used to haein' a bit sugar in it," said Sandy, smacking his lips.

The storekeeper opened the bin and dropped a lump of sugar into the glass.

Sandy looked at the concoction, hesitated a moment, and then spoke again.

"I'm used to haein' an egg in it," he ventured.

The storekeeper reached behind and took from a shelf the very egg that Sandy had traded. He broke the shell and let the contents drop into the glass.

And, wonderful to behold, there were two yolks! Sandy looked on, and a smile of satisfaction came to his face as he raised the glass to his lips.

"I'm thinkin'," he said, "there's another egg's worth o' needles comin' to me."

Genuine Surprise.

Tittleton, the tragedian, boasted that nature was his only teacher.

"Please tell me," an admirer once asked, "is that expression of astonishment you assume in the second act of your last play copied from nature, too?"

"It is," said Tittleton. "But I had no end of trouble to get it. To secure that expression I asked an intimate friend to loan me \$50. He refused. That caused me no surprise. I tried several other friends. They refused. I was not surprised. Finally I asked one who was willing to oblige me, and as he handed me the sum I studied in a glass the expression of my own face. I saw surprise there, but not astonishment. It was alloyed with the suspicion that the money might be counterfeit. I was in despair. Where should I find genuine astonishment?"

"Well," continued the admirer, "where did you get it?"

"Then an idea struck me," the tragedian said. "I resolved upon a desperate course. I returned the \$50 to my friend the next day, and on his astonished countenance I saw the expression I sought."

WHEN BABY IS SICK

When the baby is sick—when he is cross and peevish; cries a great deal and is a constant worry to the mother—he needs Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Philippe Payen, St. Flavien, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been a wonderful help to me in the case of my baby and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is better to pay a debt than to get a present.

Surnames and Their Origin

POMEROY

Variations—Pomery, Lapommeraye, Appleyard, Applegarth.

Racial Origin—Norman-French.

Source—A locality.

Pomeroiy is a family name belonging to that group which originated as descriptive of the locality in or near which the original bearers of the name lived. It means "apple yard."

It is an old name in England, being traceable back to the days of Norman dominance, in which, together with the period following it, most of the English family names developed into such from mere descriptive phrases.

The original form of the name, as it is found in the old records, is "de la Pommeraye" ("of the Appleyard"), but the Saxonized version appeared quite early, at first in the form of "Atte Appleyard," and later with the prefix eliminated.

Pomeroiy, of course, is simply a variation from Pomeroiy in the development of the spelling from "Pommeraye."

While Pomeroiy in some instances is more recently imported from France, the more usual form of the name as existing in that country to-day is Lapommeraye.

There has been little difference in the manner in which the true French and the Anglo-French family names have developed. In many cases they are almost identical. The principal difference in trend, except in the large class of family names formed from diminutives of given names, has been the dropping of all prefixes in England, while the French, though dropping the "de" quite often, have tended to retain the "de" or "le."

MARSHALL

Variations—Ferrer, Ferrier.

Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon.

Source—An occupation.

The word "marshall" is one that has run the full course from the most humble to the most dignified of meanings. It is an Anglo-Saxon word, the original form of which was, under Norman-French influence, "mareschal." It was a compound word, made up of "mare" and "schalk," the latter meaning "servant."

The "mareschal" was originally, then, a "servant of the horse," that is to say, he was a horse-groom or a blacksmith.

But as the Norman-French overlords' household were of military organization, the title came gradually to denote the more important meaning of "master of the horse," and to be associated with more dignified duties of a military nature. In the course of time the "mareschal's" duties became those of "marshalling" the guests at banquets and important functions.

How important this was can be seen only in the realization that in the man social organization this was the most punctilious matter, and from the fact that the title has developed the highest military honor that the French Government, and that of Great Britain also, can confer upon generals.

The family name of Marschal, in its outgrowth of the title in many instances, but it cannot be said in many others it was the outgrowth of the original occupation of horsehoelng, which attached to the name. Ferrer, Ferrier, have the word for word for word.

To-day the Seed of To-morrow.

Some of the most miserable wretches I have ever known were always dreaming about a happy to-morrow. They had focused for so many years on the future that they had neglected to cultivate the present which is the seed of to-morrow. Somehow we seem to think that we are going to reap a wonderful to-morrow without sowing our to-days; but to-day is the cause of to-morrow and the effect can not be greater than its cause.

London Church is Haven for Homeless.

The Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, rector of the historic church St. Martin-in-the-Fields, opens the church doors each evening to any of the homeless who come. Each night the church is filled, says a London despatch.

A constable of the "women police service" stands watch in the aisle all night, and to her the visitors tell their stories. She directs them to places in the cushioned pews and they sleep there, the men on the right of the aisle, the women on the left.

The homeless, the evicted, the unemployed all find shelter there.

Commuters who have missed the last train home, well-to-do country folk who have come to London and are unable to get accommodations in the crowded hotels, rest beside beggars and the man who has "a promise of a job next week."

It has been suggested that other churches open their doors in this way.

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, fermentation or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Adv.

Success.

I fought for you, and I wrought for you,
And I strove to win your smile;
I toiled for you, and I milled for you,
For I deemed you well worth while.
I ran life's race at a frenzied pace,
And the goal I had in view
Was an envied name on the scroll of fame,
And a liberal share of you!

I sighed for you, and I lied for you,
And for you I staked my all;
I longed for you, and I wroghed for you,
But—your honey was mixed with gall.
I have won you, yes, but I must confess
That my triumph is small and mean;
For in life's great game, neither name nor fame
Is the worthiest choice, I ween.

I dreamed for you, and I schemed for you,
And my scheming was not in vain;
I wrestled for you, and contested for you,
But the best I have failed to gain.
In my selfish quest, how little I guessed
That fame is a fleeting breath;
That riches, renown, are as thistle-down,
But that love shall be love till death!

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT—

"I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor accidents, such as sprains, bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is liable to catch when log driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly.

(signed) Ellison Gray

A Twenty-Foot Tail.

The peacock prides itself in the fact that it knows how to exploit its advantage when it suits. There are other birds as much reason as the peacock.

WORKING FOR SOLUTION

Carriers Studied Exchange on International Freight.

Definite progress towards a solution of the vexed question of exchange on international freight charges between the United States and Canada seems likely, as a result of a meeting of representatives of the principal Canadian carriers at Montreal recently.

The question, which is a most complicated one, was again considered from all its angles, and a tentative plan was prepared involving an average varying surcharge, which, it is hoped, will lead to a solution which will be satisfactory to all parties interested. It is appreciated, however, that in the working out of this problem it is of the utmost importance that the integrity of the through rates by the different gateways must be maintained to avoid the danger of a cancellation of all international tariffs.

Owing to the diversity of conditions affecting the various classes of traffic, and the far-reaching effect of any action which may be taken, a full examination of the international charges and consultation with United States carriers is necessary. This has already been undertaken by a committee appointed for the purpose, and the matter will be pressed to a definite conclusion at the earliest possible date.

The Boy Scouts Association.

The citizens of one hundred and twenty-seven cities, towns and rural communities in the Province of Ontario know the value of the Boy Scouts because they see them every day walking the streets, playing their games and doing their work. And as a group there are not better, brighter and more promising boys than those same Boy Scouts.

Any boy in Ontario, twelve years of age or over, may become a Boy Scout if he promises to keep the Scout Promise and Scout Law and prepares himself for simple tests on the composition and history of the Union Jack, and can make several cordage knots.

The plan is to group a number of boys (preferably not more than 22 in any one "troop," as they are designated) under the leadership of a "Scoutmaster"—a carefully selected, clean, intelligent, boy-loving, volunteer leader—always a man of sterling character and mature judgment. Each Troop and Scoutmaster are under the supervision of a "Troop Committee" of responsible citizens, usually officials of the church, school, community association, club or other organization with which the Troop is connected.

Through such leadership the boys of the troops are kept interested in a programme of play activities that are health-giving and educational. They take long tramps, studying nature in all its forms. They learn woodcraft, and how to take care of themselves in the open. They have troop meetings each week for study, handicraft, experiments, demonstrations, etc., and go into camp every summer under trained directors.

In a hundred ways the boy's time is occupied. The programme is so varied and so fascinating to the boy that he simply hasn't time or opportunity to trail with an idle gang or to turn into the evils that beset the path of the idle boy.

Full information regarding the formation, registration and conduct of Boy Scout Troops may be had upon application to the Provincial Headquarters, The Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto. Commencing with this issue news notes and items of general interest regarding the movement will be published almost every week in these columns.

The Best Medicine.
Prescribed for members of the League for Longer Life:
Two miles of oxygen three times a day. This is not only the best, but cheap and easy to take. It suits all ages and constitutions. It is patented by infinite wisdom, sealed with a signet divine. It cures cold feet, hot heads, pale faces, feeble lungs, and bad temper. If two or three take it together it has still more striking effect. It has often been known to reconcile enemies, settle disputes, and relieve suffering.



Her Translation.

"Say looky here!" demanded a chin-whiskered customer in the rapid-fire restaurant. "I want a good, substantial meal; but suthin' that'll fill me up."

"Bale o' hay for the gent from Jimpson Junction!" calmly yelled Heloise, the waitress, back to the kitchen.

Woman!

Little Boy—"Mother, are there any men angels in heaven?"

Mother—"Why, certainly, dear."

Little Boy—"But, mother, I never saw any pictures of angels with whiskers."

Mother—"No, dear, men got in with a close shave."

Trying Out Chaucer.

A story that illustrates the literary ignorance of many a modern book salesman is told by Sir Thomas Lipton.

There is a company in England that runs about a thousand bookstalls, and Sir Thomas applied at one of these, a minor one, for Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

"Haven't got it, sir—that is, not at this stall," replied the youth who was in charge. "You see, we're trying it out at a few of our larger stalls to see how it goes. If it makes a hit, why, then we'll have it here."

Easy Money.

A motorist touring in the western counties, where, though the scenery is beautiful, the roads are bad, managed to get his car stuck in a tenacious mudhole.

After he had made vain attempts to escape a boy appeared with a team.

"Haul you out, mister?"

"How much do you want?"

"Two dollars."

After a long and fruitless argument the motorist agreed to pay the money asked and the car was pulled to dry land.

After handing the money to the lad the motorist asked:

"Do you haul many cars out in a day?"

"I've pulled out twelve to-day."

"Do you work at night, too?"

"Yes, at night I haul water for the mudhole."

Question of Direction.

Arithmetic, according to the average small boy, was simply invented in order to give teachers a good excuse for punishing their unhappy pupils. And, certainly, little Tommy Smith found it the unpleasant feature of his young life.

"Now, Tommy Smith," said the school teacher one morning, during the usual hours of torture, "what is the half of eight?"

"Which way, teacher?" asked the youngster, cautiously.

"Which way?" replied the astonished lady. "What do you mean?"

"Well, on top or sideways, teacher?" said Tommy.

"What difference does that make?"

"Why," Tommy explained, with a pitying air, "half of the top of eight is naught, but half of it sideways is three."

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Canada conducts a large and growing whale industry off the Pacific coast of Vancouver Island, with three whaling stations; 432 whales were caught in 1919, running from 20 to 90 feet in length, averaging a ton in weight for each foot of length. The catch produced 2,107,924 gallons of whale oil, 540,280 gallons of sperm oil, 3,450 tons of fertilizer, and 1,400 tons of whalebone, nothing being wasted. Whale meat is now a marketable commodity, being put up in cans like salmon. A 60-foot whale will yield \$900 worth of oil, etc.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distempers

Classified Advertisements.

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

Spots of Sensation.

Distributed all over the body, in and just beneath the skin, are nerve-ends which respond to touch or other stimuli. Half a million of these react only to cold; 30,000 convey only the sensation of heat.

There are three or four million pain spots, which are scattered much more thickly on some parts of the body than on others. Thus the left side is more sensitive than the right, and the inside of the arm or the leg possesses a greater sensitiveness to pain than the outside.

The hot spots and cold spots are much mixed up together. Thus, if a person be blindfolded and told to plunge his fingers for an instant into hot water he will hastily withdraw them, with the impression that the water really is hot, when in reality it may be ice-water.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Lots of people say things they ought to be ashamed even to think.

It is not the oath that makes us believe the man, but the man the oath.—Echylus.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. W. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 113 West First Street, New York, U.S.A.

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

TROUBLED WITH ITCHING
"I had been troubled with an itchy face which took the form of a rash. I broke out in small pimples which were very much annoying, and I searched them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night. I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three boxes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.
Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.
Box 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold everywhere. Dominion Canadian Depot: 100-102 St. Paul St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap always without charge.



Warming relief for rheumatic aches.

HE'S just used Sloan's Liniment and the quick comfort had brought a smile of pleasure to his face. Good for aches resulting from weather exposure, sprains, strains, lame back, overworked muscles. Penetrates without rubbing. All druggists have it.

35¢ 70¢ 1.00

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distempers

It's Safe in this Bank



Money out of Bank may be spent unwisely, lost, stolen or destroyed. But money deposited in The Merchants Bank is secure against extravagance, fire or theft. On pay-day, put all your money in a Savings Account and pay the necessary bills by cheque. You will find more money in the Bank—your savings are earning interest and the cancelled cheques are receipts for bills paid. Open a Savings Account today.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, J. R. Carr, Manager.

THE

Repeatograph

The Wonder of the Talking Machine World

\$5 Your Machine is not complete **\$5** without it, prevents scratching

THE REPEATOGRAPH is a wonderful little instrument that can in a minute be attached to any talking machine. It automatically repeats as you wish an entire record or any portion of it.

There is nothing to get out of order, nothing to adjust that a child cannot do, adds to the appearance of your machine, and is out of the way when not in use.

Sold Only By

C. Tribute

"Who sows no seed, harvest reaps"

The BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
—An Independent Future

A small monthly payment, or a lump sum, paid in advance, will assure to young and old a Canadian Government Annuity of from

\$50 to \$5,000

a year for life payable monthly or quarterly. May be purchased on a single life, or on two lives jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees.

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

Wishing You All

Warburton

Mr. Milton Burda has secured employment for his seam engine on the Provincial Highway for the winter season at Yonge Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Webster, motorist to Kingston on Monday last.

School has closed for the Christmas season. A Christmas tree was held in the afternoon and the entertainment and exchange of gifts was enjoyed by all.

Mr. Allan Donaldson, Brockville, representative of the Imperial Life Assurance Co., made a successful business visit to our settlement last week, securing five different good-sized policies in one day, with premiums for several more in the New Year. Mr. Donaldson has granted cheques for the settlement of some paid-up policies during the past month and the Imperial Assurance Co. is to be commended for its splendid settlements.

Mr. Wm. Sales has moved to R. J. Austin's house, with whom he has engaged to work for the coming year.

Mr. Gordon Loney and sister, Miss Madaline, spent Thursday in Brockville.

Harlem

Very sorry to have to report Mrs. McEntyre as very ill. She has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Kelly has the disease well in hand, but his patient is very weak.

G. C. Eyre is home from his trip to the west with a carload of Holsteins.

Mrs. Gifford, of Brockville, who died after a long illness in the hospital, was brought here to her childhood home and buried in the Harlem cemetery.

The Chantry cheese factory is said to be sold to Mr. Walter Wykes, a returned soldier. While everyone will wish Walter success, we will all miss Mr. Roy Derbyshire, who has not only been a success as a cheese-maker and factory proprietor, but also a very popular citizen.

Mr. W. H. Bell, Mott's Mills, has bought a flock of sheep from a man near here. The sheep industry seems in the ascendant again.

A number of the Harlem young people are helping their Phillipsville friends with a Christmas tree entertainment.

WINTERING BEES

Large numbers of colonies of bees are lost in Canada every winter through lack of proper care and forethought. Serious losses are due to the want of timely and intelligent preparation. Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion specialist in bulletin No. 43, 2nd Series of the Experimental Farm, makes the statement that long and cold wintering in many parts of Canada, is not so hard on the bees as might be imagined. In some respects, he says, wintering is easier here than in mild countries, like England or in the Southern States. This is because bees rest more completely during the winter in Canada. One of the most important things for wintering is a populous colony, consisting mainly of young bees; another is an abundant supply of wholesome stores in the combs, and the third is an adequate protection from the cold.

This bulletin entitled "Wintering Bees in Canada," is available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In describing the wintering of bees in the cellar, the temperature for the cellar is given as about 42 degrees F. Some precautions as regards the spring management of bees are recorded in the bulletin.

NOTICE

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

F. D'Ancher, Chief Const. Me.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work.

The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Athens Public School

Report of standing of pupils for autumn term, September to December. Names in order of merit.

Room III.

Senior IV.—H. Burchell 82, honors. M. Robinson 87, S. Fair 67, V. Roberson 87, G. Godkin 66, C. Foxton 85, O. Hollingsworth 63, K. Hanna 63, W. Lyons 60, K. Taylor 60, L. Johnson 60, F. Nichols 54, R. Nichols 54, T. Parish 53, W. Flynn 62, M. Purcell 46, H. Dillabough 45, A. Barnes 41, H. Biglow 37, I. Stevens 37, M. Coons and A. Topple, not ranked.

Junior IV.—R. Kavanaugh 76, honors, M. Earl 68, M. Flynn 7, A. Goodfellow 69, F. Bradley 66, C. Purcell 61, D. Bendell 58, E. Wing 53, M. Curtis 50, R. Haystead 33.

Senior III.—S. Rahmer 68, S. Peat 67, D. Goodfellow 61, E. Blancher 57, J. Nowlan 54, R. Robinson 53, F. Hawkins 52, R. Moulton not ranked.

No. on roll September to December 22nd, 46. Average attendance 58.

Room II.

Junior III.—R. Bradley 81, honors, B. Godkin 72, E. Gifford 72, K. Nichols 64, D. Connery 64, B. Barnes 61, J. Hawkins 60, L. Burchell 57, D. Lyons 56, I. Dillabough 55, J. Kavanaugh 52, L. Hawkins 46, E. Wright 36.

Senior II.—H. Stevens 75, G. Newton 71, J. Thompson 64, L. Scott 64, B. Fair 59, M. Pierce 58, G. Parish 57, A. Hamblin 54, T. Avery 53.

Junior II.—H. Hawkins 76, M. Peat 74, C. Rahmer 74, A. Gifford 69, F. Ross 69, G. Wilson 66, I. Yates 66, I. Hollingsworth 60, D. Goodfellow 56, C. Blancher 49, Laura Hawkins 47.

No. on roll 37; average attendance 32.

Room I.

Senior I.—Edith Wing 80, H. Burchell 73, Irene G. Miners 74, R. Nichols 71, E. Scott 66, Harry Bigelow 65, E. Siznett 63, E. Moulton and H. Avery not ranked.

Junior I.—Laverne Scott 72, Edith Hawkins 66, V. Hollingsworth 62, M. Parish 63, F. Robinson 61, D. Curtis 55.

Senior Primary—M. Hone 83, I. Young 65, B. Peterson 63, W. Nichols 59, R. Windsor 44, D. Moulton not ranked.

Junior Primary—Eva Wright 75, Reynold Blackwood 71, R. Pearce 69, H. Drennan 64, H. Hawkins 50, L. Earl 49, R. Purcell 44, F. Segnett 19, Reid Bradley not ranked.

No. on roll 35; average attendance for term, 27.

Total enrollment, 118; average attendance, 97.

The average attendance is low, due to number of pupils attending a short time and removing from Athens.

A. L. Fisher, Room I.
M. L. Carl, Room II.
S. L. Snowden, Principal.

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

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

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

CASTORIA

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

Detailed Statement of Village of Athens— from page 4

Aug. 25	W. B. Percival, insurance	47.89
Sept. 13	H. Hagerman, work at hall	10.00
Oct. 2	W. G. Parish, lumber	17.72
13	J. B. Hanna, attending gas machine	36.00
19	W. C. Town, repairs to chairs	4.00
Nov. 19	Wm. Hamblin, wood	35.00
25	J. C. Peterson, work at hall	13.76
Dec. 9	J. Bigalow, work at hall	5.33
15	G. E. Judson, supplies	2.90
	N. A. Hagerman, work	3.33
	Wm. Hamblin, wood	15.00
	W. G. Parish, lumber	.82
	H. H. Arnold, supplies	4.22
	N. Shook, carting chairs	1.50
	Earl Construction Co., supplies	61.00
1920	County Rate.	635.64
Dec. 15	By Wm. Holmes, County Rate	2,262.39
1920	Street Lighting.	
Dec. 15	By J. P. Lamb, wood alcohol	1.98
	G. E. Judson, coal oil	1.05
	Earl Construction Co., gasoline and mantles	16.65
	E. J. Purcell, gasoline	7.50
1920	Miscellaneous.	27.18
Jan. 14	By G. F. Gainford, D.R.O. and expenses	11.00
	W. G. Parish, rental polling booth	4.00
	S. C. A. Lamb, D.R.O. and expense	11.00
	S. L. Snowden, error in assessment	4.80
	G. W. Lee, poll book for Municipal election.	2.75
Feb. 4	Municipal Worlds	6.00
Mar. 25	John Shea, cleaning crossings	31.75
26	J. Barnhart, shovelling snow	3.00
31	T. R. Beale, treasurer's bonds	10.00
Apr. 7	Ontario Municipal Association	5.00
	Municipal World, assessor's guide	.55
24	W. Allingham, shovelling snow	3.00
27	W. Allingham, shovelling snow	5.00
29	C. Watson, shovelling snow	1.50
	S. R. Hart & Co., marriage register	1.91
30	F. Foley, shovelling snow	2.00
May 6	Ed. Hawkins, shovelling snow	1.50
June 4	John Livingston, drawing refuse	38.00
	John Shea, drawing refuse	17.50
18	Inspection scales	4.00
Aug. 25	Dr. Moore, supplies re Town Hall	1.40
	Wm. Allingham, cutting weeds	1.80
	G. N. Purcell, carting	2.50
	N. G. Parish, cement for well	20.73
	work at well	7.50
		19.00
		1.00
		1.00
		1.00
		2.52
		7.75
		8.25
		\$ 239.27

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

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

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector
Second Sunday After Christmas

Christ Church, Athens—
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer.
Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
St. Paul's, Delta—
1.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
2.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—
9.30 a.m.—Sunday School.
10.30 a.m.—Church Service.
Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
7.00 p.m.—Church Service.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

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

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

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

For rates and particulars apply to
GEO. E. McGLADE
City Passenger Agent
A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario. Phones 14 and 530

STRAYED—A Young Collie Dog,
Yellow in color with some white and answers to the name of sport. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly inform Redorter Office, Athens

Car and Truck for Sale

FOR SALE—Studebaker 7-passenger Car with Touring and Limousine Tops, which are interchangeable, price \$950 Cash. Also One Motor Truck \$750. apply to John W. MacKay, care of Kelley & Co., Brockville

FOR SALE—Frame Garage 12x18 built new this spring. Apply to Clarence Gray 2 miles west of Athens on Lyndhurst road.

SKATES FOR SALE—One pair of Hockey Skates and Boots in good condition, cheap for quick sale—apply to Claude Watson, Athens.

New Years--

Is almost here, now is the time to GET what you want at reasonable prices---

SPECIAL PRICES

We Have a Good Miscellaneous Stock of jewelry, including Wrist Watches, and also have a number of Watches on which we can quote you very Special

CAMPO