

**W. C. TOWN**  
Furniture and Undertaker  
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

# The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 6

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, October 28, 1920

5 Cents Per Copy

## Sacrifice Sale of New Grafonolas & Records

I have a large stock of New Records and several New Machines of different models, also one Victor Machine, second hand—All go at big sacrifice in prices to close out.

**W. B. PERCIVAL**  
Must be closed out in 10 days—call early to get good selections.

## 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

## Boys Overcoats

We've a splendid line of Overcoats for boys of all ages.

Nice fancy styles for boys from 3 to 8 years, and nice styles for bigger boys from 8 to 18 years.

Now's the time to buy your boy's Overcoat while our stock is complete and all sizes in stock, for Boys' Overcoats will be very scarce this season.

A good line of Boys' Coat Sweaters, Jerseys, Underwear, Caps and Golf Stockings in stock now, and we can give you the best values for your money.

## The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"  
BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

## 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.

Hear the New Victor Records while you are enjoying a dish of Ice Cream at E. C. Tribute's

Just unloaded, one carload of Ford Cars. Buyers better get the new price now. Call W. B. Newsome & Son, Plum Hollow.

Guild's Bred-to-lay Barded Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns, a superior strain of heavy layers. For sale at Mrs. T. G. Stevens.

Services will be held every Sunday at 2 p.m., in the church known as St. Paul's Presbyterian church, by the Standard Church of America (Inc.) We stretch forth the human hands aided by the supernatural in these services for the salvation of mankind. An irrispective representation is desired. The Gospel message is for all.

Two very excellent paintings by Mr. Crawford C. Slack are on exhibition in Lamb's window.

On Thursday evening last friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coon and family gathered on the eve of their departure from the farm, spent a social evening and presented them with two handsome chairs as a token of the esteem in which they were held.

Rev. F. Armitage returned from Kingston on Monday of this week from the conference of the Standard Church of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Henderson and Miss Emma Collins, of Elloida, spent the week-end in Kingston and attended the last sessions of the convention of the Standard Church of America.

Miss Grace Rappell has secured the agency for a first class line of private Xmas greeting cards. See them.

Mrs. Rappell and Miss Grace have returned from Leeds, where they were guests of Mrs. A. E. Brown.

During the storm on Sunday evening Mr. Royal Moore's house was struck by lightning and Miss Lucy suffered quite a severe shock.

Messrs. W. A. Johnson, L. Glenn Earl, Marley Earl and J. Morris motored to Ottawa for over the week-end.

We are pleased to note by the Regina Leader that Mr. K. C. Rappell, of Assiniboia, has passed his examinations necessary to be enrolled as a barrister. Mr. Rappell is an Athens boy and we offer our congratulations.

Mr. Chas. Yates was a visitor at Toledo early this week.

Miss Josephine Taylor, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. E. Donnell, and was also a guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Paul, returned to her home in Lyn.

The council of the Rear of Yonge and Escott will meet on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, at one o'clock.

Mrs. Norman Brown was a visitor with friends in town last week.

The various water tanks for fire protection have been thoroughly overhauled and put in first class condition.

Mr. Chas. Yates has disposed of his farm in the vicinity of Sheldon's Corners.

Mrs. G. W. Derbyshire is a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Munsen Brown this week.

Mrs. J. K. Redmond left last week to spend the winter with her son across the border.

**WOOD WANTED**—Some rough wood for Heater and some good wood from 20 to 24 inch for cook stove—needed NOW apply Athens Reporter.

Miss Adella Leadbeater, who has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Ada Leadbeater, Pearl street, returned to her home in Phillipsville on Wednesday of this week.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, October 30th, at 3 p.m. Besides the regular business a report will be given of the Eastern Ontario convention held in Ottawa, on October 13, 14 and 15. Addresses will also be given on "What We Should Read" and also "Laws Relating to Persons in Industry." A choice musical program will be presented.

The Bell Ringers which appear in the Town Hall, on November 4th, under auspices of the Women's Institute, are a quartette of clever young Americans appearing tuneful vocal melodies, bell ringing of merit, character sketches and original productions. They excite admiration wherever they are heard. Doors open at 7; curtain at 8 p.m. Admission 75c.

Mrs. Osborne, superintendent of the Elbe Sunday school, on Sunday last was presented with a handsome upholstered rocker on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday. Several from Athens were present.

The many friends of Mrs. Wesley Henderson will be sorry to learn of her illness during the past week.

Miss Jacqueline Moulton has returned to New York to resume her course in nursing.

Miss Mina Donnelly left on Monday to take her position on the teaching staff of the Uxbridge high school.

Miss Bessie King, Lansdowne, is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. W. A. Eaton.

Mr. S. Hill and family, Garretton, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Towriss.

Miss Ollie Tennant spent Sunday as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fortune.

Quite a number of Athens ladies motored to Elgin on Wednesday of last week to attend the W. M. S. convention.

Mrs. Helen E. Cornell and her mother, Mrs. V. Robertson, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Gordon Cumming, Lyn.

An organ and choir recital under the directorship of Mrs. V. O. Boyle will be given by Christ church choir, Athens, immediately after the completion of the evening service on Sunday next, Oct. 31st, at 8:20 p.m. There will be an interval of five minutes between the conclusion of the evening service and the beginning of the recital to enable people to come or go. The following numbers will be given: Organ solo: Sonata, Opus 27 (Beethoven); solo, child soprano, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," (Handel); anthem, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," (Shelley); soprano solo, "Entreat Me Not to Leave Thee," (Gounod); anthem, "Now the Day is Over," (Marks) duet, "The Lord is My Shepherd," (Smart). A silver collection will be taken to defray the cost of the choir music.

Mr. Alvin Ghos and Miss Mariel, Glen Buell, have been spending a few days with friends here before proceeding to their new home in Manitoba.

Miss Hazel Yates has gone to teach in a school near Bedford Mills.

Mrs. A. L. Fisher is making improvements on her Central street property before taking possession.

At the meeting of the W. M. S. in the vestry of the Methodist church, on the afternoon of Nov. 4th, Mrs. James Hanna, delegate to the recent district convention at Elgin, will give her report.

World's Temperance Sunday is to be observed on Sabbath next by an inter-denominational S. S. rally in the Methodist church at 2:30 p.m. The programme will be in keeping with the occasion and will include an address by Rev. Mr. Nichols, pastor of the local Baptist church.



The Sanitary Odorless Indoor Closet provides Comfort and Convenience during the disagreeable winter weather. Every household is entitled to the protection against ill-health and inconvenience that the Sanitary Odorless provides.

The price on Sanitaries has never advanced. Our literature is free for the asking, or call and see one at the store.

**STOVES! RANGES!! HEATERS!!!**  
We have an excellent line of the up-to-date Stoves and Heaters of well known makes.

## THE 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

## SPECIAL IN Shoe Dressing

While They Last

British Military Waterproof

Ox-Blood Chocolate Black 10c per tin  
Regular Price 15c per tin

ASK FOR E Z White Cake 10c

**Joseph Thompson**  
Athens Ontario

**A Woman Is As Old As She Looks**



No woman wants to look old. Many in their effort to look youthful resort to the "beauty doctor." Their mistake is that they visit the wrong department in the drug store. Beauty depends upon health. Worry, sleepless nights, headaches, pains, disorders and weaknesses of a distinctly feminine character in a short time bring the dull eye, the "crow's feet," the haggard look, drooping shoulders, and the faltering step.

To retain the appearance of youth you must retain health. Instead of lotions, powders and paints, ask your druggist for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This famous medicine strikes at the very root of these enemies of youthful appearance. It makes you not only look younger, but it overcomes the weakness and builds you up. Your druggist can supply you with liquid or tablets; or send ten stamps to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, N. Y., and a trial pkg. of the tablets will be mailed to you. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been in use 50 years. Here is what one woman says: "I was, ALTA.—"I am glad to be able to recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as I certainly think it is a splendid medicine. I have been down and sickly for nearly two years. I have lately taken two bottles of the "Favorite Prescription" and found it a wonderful help."—Mrs. H. WOLSTENHOLME.

**STORE VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE**

**Damp Causes Mould and Dry Atmosphere Shrivels.**

About 75 per cent. of the ordinary garden vegetables can be stored for winter use if a little care is taken. Most vegetables are best stored in a temperature just above the freezing temperature of water. They are best kept where it is dry as well as cool. Atmosphere should be neither too dry nor too damp. Damp causes mould and too dry atmosphere shrivels. In this country there is more danger of damage from having air too dry than from it being too moist. Where there is a furnace in the basement or cellar it is well to partition off a room for the vegetables to prevent their being too hot. There should be a door from bottom to top of partition so as to admit heat during extremely cold weather. Vegetables should not touch cement or stone walls, but there should be an air space between the vegetables and the wall to prevent frost. When there is no furnace provision should be made for a small stove for additional warmth during the coldest of the winter.

above freezing they should keep until May. Cabbage—Cabbage should be kept just above the freezing point in temperature. They demand a good circulation of fresh air. Are best piled not too deeply on slatted shelves, so as to permit airing. Small numbers may be suspended from the ceiling by hanging roofs. If in small numbers, cabbages can be kept better with roots on. Where quantities must be piled in bulk, put hollow, slatted ventilating shafts up through centre of the pile. If cabbages freeze, thaw them very slowly. Carrots—Carrots should be in a dark, cool place. Keep much better if mixed in sand. Onions—Should be spread on slatted shelves so as to permit of free air circulation. Layers should not exceed ten inches deep. If they freeze, keep them frozen as long as possible, alternate freezing and thawing will cause rot. Immature onions, or those with thick necks, should not be stored. Dry onions well before storing and store in a dry place. Another room may be better than the cellar. The best temperature is just above freezing. Parsnips—For winter storage, dig very late in fall. Keep better if covered with moist sand so as to prevent drying. A few for spring use may be left in the garden all winter and dug before the tops have again grown two inches. Potatoes—May be piled in bulk in a dark place. Good ventilation is an advantage, and the bin should be kept away from the outside wall. Unsound tubers will spread decay. Avoid sunlight.

**STORAGE DON'T'S.**  
Don't let the frost injure the crops before you take them into the cellar. Don't bring them in while they are wet. Don't cover roots with damp sand if the cellar is hot. They will start to rot if you do. Don't try to store onions, squash or pumpkin in a cool cellar. They will keep better in a drier, somewhat warmer room. Don't forget to watch your storage room and sort out any decayed specimens before the trouble spreads. Don't forget that a thermometer is a good friend in a storage room. If it is possible to provide a special storage place, select that part of the cellar farthest removed from the furnace and where the greatest amount of air circulation takes place.

**KINDS OF VEGETABLES.**  
Beets—Though capable of standing a little frost, beets should not be severely frozen before harvesting. If for table use, the leaves of the beets should be twisted off rather than be cut off with a knife. If they are to be boiled at once, they will be better with four inches of the top stalks adhering, but if they are being stored these should be twisted off; otherwise they will rot. Beets keep much better if mixed in sand. At four degrees

**MUSHROOMS MAKE DELICIOUS DISH**

**Experienced Collectors Know Where to Pick the Best Ones.**

One of the joys of these autumn days is to be had in the early morning when the diaphanous mists are just rising from the fields and the sunbeams glitter upon the dew drops that sparkle on the grass and tremble from the edges of crimsoning blackberry vine and russet tinted bracken. In such surroundings the mushroom likes to lift its dusky head, modestly concealing the delicate pink of its under surface. Mushrooms gathered on such a morning and brought home and lightly fried with ham will furnish a dish for an epicure, but the intending gourmand must in no wise be omitted or the supreme gusto will inevitably be lost at the subsequent feast. Most people are familiar with the mushroom of the fields, agaricus campestris. They are also probably aware that there are many other species that are also edible, though unless one is an expert, it is better to leave all doubtful specimens severely alone, as the penalty for making a mistake may be a most painful death. A recent article in The Geographical Magazine describes the effects of poisoning from the Fly Mushroom or Amanita muscaria. The symptoms begin with excessive perspiration, nausea vomiting and diarrhoea, together with considerable giddiness. As the poison proceeds in its dire course, delirium, convulsions and loss of consciousness develop in rapid succession, when large quantities have been eaten the patient sinking into a coma followed by death. Such is the penalty for unwary sampling of unknown species, and most people will agree that it is better to forego the delights of a dish of mushrooms altogether than take any such risks.

**MANY SPECIES—**On the other hand, many experienced collectors have added to the familiar field mushroom. Among these is the inky copile, which is to be seen in abundance in the waste places and beside the roadsides in the interior of British Columbia. These are more like a half-folded parasol and never extend to the fully open flat shape of the field mushroom. They are extremely delicate in flavor and texture, having no approach to coarseness such as the more familiar variety sometimes develops. The Morel is another edible mushroom that has gained great favor with epicures, and it is said that they were once so highly regarded that forests have been burned down in order to obtain the substratum suited to their development. Possibly the most historic is the imperial agaric, or Caesar's mushroom. This was the famed "boletus," served at the feasts of the emperors of ancient Rome, and celebrated in prose and verse by the writers of that period. Epicures thought so highly of it that they prepared and cooked the plants themselves, performing these operations with utensils of amber and gold. Mushrooms growing in the garden should be more extensively carried out than it is. A mushroom bed is comparatively easy of manufacture and can be made up in a shed or cellar, and will furnish the table for a considerable period with these delicate plants, while any extra supply will never fail to find a ready market.

**MURINE Night and Morning.** Cures Croup, Hoarseness, Itchy Throat, Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Inflamed or Irritated, Inflammation of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, Infantile Cholera, Infantile Diarrhea, Infantile Typhoid, Infantile Spasms, Infantile Convulsions, Infantile Paralysis, Infantile Tetanus, Infantile Epilepsy, Infantile Convulsions, Infantile Paralysis, Infantile Tetanus, Infantile Epilepsy.

**Jim, the Stowaway.**  
Jim was originally a sea captain's dog, and always accompanied his master on his voyages. When the captain died, he left Jim to his friend, who was a clerk in the offices of an eastern steamship company. Jim stayed with his new master just one night. The next morning he had disappeared. When the boat, which the deaf captain used to sail, was well out to sea, a gaunt, shaggy-haired dog crawled out from some hiding-place in the pilot-house, whining piteously. The crew received him with delight, but Jim paid little attention to them. He was searching for one he could not find, and it was long before he could be persuaded even to take food. He showed a decided dislike for the new captain, and growled whenever that officer tried to make friends with him. He seemed to feel that the captain was somehow responsible for the loss of his master. During the outgoing voyage, Jim prowled incessantly about the ship, but on the return he crawled into his hiding-place and remained there until the dock was reached. Faithful Jim continues to sail the seas and to look for his master.

**Course of Happiness.**  
The world contains not one single object that might not be a source of happiness. Sorrow springs from this that man outdoes himself in misusing everything. He turns against his own body or his own spirit all sorts of things that seem to be made for his joy.—Georges Duhamel in the Century Magazine.

**HE KNEW.**  
Teacher—Edwin, what is the best time for picking apples?  
Edwin—When the farmer ain't looking.

Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.  
**Dye From Onion Skins.**  
To make dye from onion skins, says The Electrical Experimenter, take the outer skins from half a dozen onions (medium sized), and boil in water until the color is extracted. This is a very suitable yellow dye.



**They Know That Cuticura Will Soothe and Heal**

Whether it is an itching, burning skin trouble, an annoying rash, irritation, or a wound or burn Cuticura will soothe and in most cases heal. First bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and anoint with Cuticura Ointment. In purity, delicacy and medicinal and refreshing fragrance Cuticura meets with the approval of the most discriminating. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c per tin. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot, The British Drug Company, Limited, 25, Front St. Montreal.

**About Canada**

Lost in the wonder that arises from a contemplation of the immense iron industry of Canada at the present time, it is difficult to realize the small way in which the work began. It was about 1737 that Canada had its first iron plant established in a small way at St. Maurice by the French Government for its own purposes. After the land came into the possession of the British the plant was carried on as a Government work, but later it passed into the records show that the character of the iron made from the bog and lake ores of the St. Maurice and Three Rivers district was of an extraordinary nature, and that it rivalled in quality the finest product of the old world forges.

So great a success was made of the industry at St. Maurice that other plants were established in the early years at Batiacan, Hull, L'Islet, and Bale Ste. Paul—all in the province of Quebec. But it was a hard industry to make successful, for the transportation was poor and the plants were hindered by difficulties in the duties of the land. In later years, with the vast increase in methods of transportation, and the amount of iron required annually in the Dominion and throughout the world for greatly increased works, there has been a huge increase in the output of the Canadian mills. The railways, for instance, require many hundreds of thousands of tons of the best iron and steel each year now, the amount is becoming larger every twelve months. This is a field that the pioneer in the industry never had opened to him. The ores in Canada are of the finest type, and so there is an assurance of a certain annual trade in this for ages to come.

**Minard's Liniment For Diphtheria.**  
**Boiling Tincans.**

After trying many other processes of recovering tin from old cans, there is now, according to La Nature, a return to the old fashioned method of boiling the scraps (well cleaned) in a solution containing an excess of free alkali and saltpetre. The tin is recovered as crystals of stannate of soda and the alkali and saltpetre can be used over and over again.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ADVANTAGE.**  
(Washington Star.)  
"Don't you object to all this talk about the high cost of everything?"  
"Not at all," replied the profiteer.  
"It prepares the mind of a customer for what he may expect and saves argument."  
**NONE.**  
Applicant (for job): "What's the chance for a fellow beginning at the bottom and working up?"  
Foreman: "None; our job is digging holes."

**HAS NO PAIN NOW**

**What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did for Mrs. Peasey of London.**

London, Ont.—"I suffered with periods, pains, was weak and run down, could not eat and had headaches. The worst symptoms were dragging down pains so bad I sometimes thought I would go crazy and I seemed to be smothering. I was in this condition for two or three years and could not seem to work. I tried all kinds of remedies and had been treated by physicians, but received no benefit. I found one of your booklets and felt inclined to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I received the best results from it, and now I keep house and go out to work and am like a new woman. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to my friends, and if these facts will help some poor woman use them as you please."—Mrs. J. F. PEASEY, 200 Restory Street, London, Ont.  
The reason women write such letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. and tell their friends how they are helped is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives. Freed from their illness they want to pass the good news along to other suffering women that they also may be relieved.  
If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

**The History of Your Name**

**CAHILL.**  
VARIATIONS—Love, Quick O'Callill. RACIAL ORIGIN—Irish. SOURCE—A given name.

Historical record is the basis for including Lowe and Quick as variations of the Irish family name of Cahill. For, strictly speaking, they are not the same name at all, though both Lowe and Quick, when of Irish origin, are traceable back to the same person.

The Irish form of the family name is "O'Callath," which it should be remembered, is not pronounced with a "th" like that in English, but more like the English spelling which actually is used in representing it.

The Irish family name is derived from the given name of "Callath," which means "valor."  
For the most part the "O'Callath's" were descendants of or followers of Callath, the son of Conor, nicknamed "Conor no Luinge Luathe," or "Conor of the Swifter Sailing Ship," a chieftain prominent in ancient Irish history.

Subsequent to the English conquest of Ireland the native families in many sections was compelled by law to adopt English surnames. As a rule they did not pick them at random, choosing rather an English translation of the Irish family name or an English name which sounded as much as possible like it.

In this manner some of the O'Callath's adopted the name of Quick, from the Irish word of that meaning in the title of the historical "annals" on a change of "lath," while others adopted the name of Lowe from its similarity in sound to "Luathe."



35 years Standard for Delivered and Painful Menstruation sealed Tin package only, all druggists or direct by Mail Price \$2.00. Bewley, Remedy Co., 71 E. Front St., Toronto, Canada.

**French Peasants' Good Pay.**

The French peasant, steady going, thrifty and frugal and far more inclined to do without than to buy beyond his means, almost without exception pays his debts reliably and promptly. High collection costs form part of a dealer's worries in France.



**Here's a Genius.**  
Adv.—I offer my services to the Public as Literary Writer on all subjects, whether solemn or joyful. Also Obtaining, giving Departed Friends Glorious welcome to the Hereafter. Boston Transcript.

**WOODS' PHOSPHODINE.**  
The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole system, makes new Blood, and builds up the system. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Failure of the Heart, Female Weakness. Price \$2 per box, 3 for \$5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WALKER MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

**AN ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID.**

European Edition of New York Herald.) Among cases of accidental poisoning those caused by carbolic acid are the most frequent. These generally arise through mistaking a solution of carbolic acid for some medicine, or, as occurs very often for some alcoholic liquor. The remedies generally employed in dealing with this kind of poisoning consist in washing the stomach with alkaline water or pure glycerine, followed by the ingestion of alkaline sulphates and white of eggs beaten up. Some years ago however, Dr. Maberly showed that tincture of iodine, administered in fairly large doses, may give him better results. On one occasion, when called in to attend a young nearly dead, thinking he was drinking whiskey, had swallowed a quantity of a strong solution of carbolic acid and who consequently was very severely burned about the lips and throat. Dr. Maberly hurriedly made him swallow a tablespoonful of tincture of iodine in a cup of water. A few minutes afterward the patient was able to swallow some milk without any difficulty, speaking became easier and he very soon completely recovered. Similar success was met with in a third case of carbolic acid poisoning, the victim being a child of two years of age. In this instance the iodine treatment could not be begun till thirty hours after the ingestion of the poison. The alarming symptoms soon disappeared under the influence of tincture of iodine given every four hours in doses of five drops in a teaspoonful of water. The little patient was cured. The tincture of iodine neutralizes the carbolic or phenic acid by forming with it an iodophenate, insoluble and therefore harmless.

**Minard's Liniment For Distemper.**

**New Idea of Transportation.**  
A "locotractor" has been developed for use in Africa. The weight of the car and cargo is supported on metal rails, but the vehicles are driven by rubber-shod wheels running on prepared strips of road metal on each side of the tracks. This arrangement is said to be very effective.

**WANTED**

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request. HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS 100 SHIPPAN CHAMBERS, OTTAWA, CANADA

**ISSUE NO. 44. 1920.**

**HELP WANTED**

**WOLLEBY MILL HELP WANTED.**  
We have several good openings for experienced and in-experienced male and female help. We require a few weavers and winders. Every assistance given to learners, and good wages paid during the learning process. Workers in this line earn very high wages, and are always in demand. Only a couple of weeks' time necessary to learn. Several good openings for steady men. Special consideration shown to family of workers. Plans and cost of living reasonable in Brantford. Moving expenses advanced to reliable families and housing accommodation arranged. Full particulars furnished upon request. Write us. The Sluabury Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN OR LIGHT SEWING** at home, whole or spare time; particulars apply D. Foxen, distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Mfg. Co., Montreal.

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**

**FOR SALE—LARGE GENERAL** stock and equipment, situated on main line between Kent and Kingsville. Main auto road from Windsor to London; six miles to closest town; in one of the best farming districts in Ontario; value about \$2,000; good reason for selling. J. H. Treasain, Clachan, R. 3, Southwell.

**FARMS FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE—200 ACRES, TOWNSHIP** "Maryboro", near Drayton; buildings on each farm; particulars apply D. Foxen, 62 Beechwood Ave., Hamilton, 44-45.

**THIS 150-ACRE FARM GREATLY** reduced in price to effect quick sale; on main stone road; one mile from good live town; good brick house; electric lights; furnace; basement barn; driveway; hog pen, chicken coop, cement silo; well is a light clay loam; considered one of the best farms in the township of Oxford county; priced to close estate, only \$14,000. Chas. E. Shaver, Norwich, Ont.

**NEW ONTARIO—100 ACRES—PATENTED—3 miles out; \$2,800.** Write Mrs. Bert Gates, Halleybury, Ont.

**LIVE STOCK**

**GALLOWAYS—ARE HARDY, HORN-**less beef cattle, crossed with short-horns or grades; they produce good feeding beefs and steers; young bulls for sale. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**POTATOES—QUANTITY, SEND** your best price. D. Dixon, Carleton Place and MacAuley Sts. Hamilton, Ont.

**PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN** accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

**BE A REGISTERED NURSE—THE** Cooper Hospital of Camden, N.J., offers a three (3) years training (Theoretical and Practical) to young women who wish to enter the nursing profession. A high school education is required. This course admits young women to one of the many positions demanding the trained nurse of to-day. For further particulars write: The Superintendent of Nurses, Cooper Hospital, Camden, N.J.

**KNITTING YARNS—LOVELY COLORS,** pure wool, but very moderate prices. Sample shades free. Georgetown Wollen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.

When you think of TORONTO always think of THE WALKER HOUSE  
The House of Plenty  
The Walker House is the personal service that places pure wool in the hands of the people. It is the personal service that places pure wool in the hands of the people. It is the personal service that places pure wool in the hands of the people.

**STORM WINDOWS & DOORS**  
SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.  
Write For Price List  
The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited  
HAMILTON, CANADA

**Great Britain's Whites and Blacks.**  
In the British Empire there are 62,000,000 white and 376,000,000 colored people. The 62,000,000 white represent a capital wealth amounting to \$500,000,000,000, as against the 376,000,000 colored people, the degree of literacy among the white people, according to Sir Henry Johnson, is probably not more than 15 per cent., among the colored races it is nearly 90 per cent.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound**

A safe, reliable purgative medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, 2, 3. No. 2, \$2.50 per box; No. 3, \$4.50 per box. Sold by all druggists, or prepared on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walker's)

**ZENOLEUM**  
The Great Coal Tar Disinfectant Dip  
Zenoleum is endorsed and used by the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa, and by the O. A. C. at Guelph.  
Zenoleum will rid your live stock or poultry of lice, mites, fleas and ticks. Zenoleum will not burn and is not greasy or dirty. It is the cheapest and most powerful germicide. Ask your dealer, or direct from us if he cannot supply you.  
**WODEHOUSE'S**  
Animal Invigorator—Poultry Invigorator  
WODEHOUSE'S ANIMAL INVIGORATOR will prevent disease among your live stock—will fatten your cattle and increase the flow of milk—will fatten and condition your swine.  
WODEHOUSE'S POULTRY FOOD will keep your poultry healthy. It is an appetizer. It will materially increase the egg production.  
For sale by flour and feed dealers and hardware stores, or direct from us if they cannot supply you.  
**Wodehouse Invigorator, Limited**  
69 STUART STREET WEST - HAMILTON, ONT.

# Quart-Measure Feeding Formulas--By David L. Stillman

An Easy Way to Mix Scientific Poultry Rations

Few keepers of small flocks make any attempt at scientific feeding; not one in a dozen keeps dry mash before his hens. A few don't know there is such a thing as scientific feeding, but most of them think they haven't got time to attempt it. And it does look like quite a job to follow the directions when one reads: "An excellent dry mash is made by mixing together so many more or less pounds or half a dozen other grains and feed products; should be fed in a dry-mash hopper." At this point the book or paper is thrown out of the window or tucked on the shelf in disgust. The would-be scientific feeder hasn't any scales for weighing grain, hasn't a hopper of an idea what a dry-mash hopper is, never heard before of two of the feeds listed to go into the dry mash; so why should he read further? And he continues feeding corn, or corn and oats, as of yore.

The thing that confuses the keeper of a small flock most is that proportions are always expressed in pounds. He goes by measure. He has a two quart measure, a four-quart measure and perhaps a peck measure; but he has no adequate scales. For this reason I have reduced weight to volume in the formulas that follow.

I have fed my hens very simple formulas and very elaborate ones, with equally good results. But the only case I can think of where either beef scrap, fish meal, or milk of some kind could be left out with success is where in warm weather the hens have a large range on which to catch bugs and worms to their heart's content; and even then these must be fed some meat food in winter. Grains lack a substance that the animal food supplies.

Here is the simplest feeding system I would dare recommend:

**GRAIN.**  
Cracked Corn  
**DRY-MASH FORMULA**  
1 Peck Meat Bran 1 Teaspoonful of Salt  
**QUART WHEAT MIX** Thoroughly Scrap

The dry mash must be fed in a container of some kind where the hens may have access to it at all times. A commercial hopper may be bought at the store, or one can be made at home by nailing a cleat across the top of a wooden box of the right size, leaving the center and leaving a space on each side wide enough to put the feed in and to allow the birds to put their heads in and eat, but not wide enough for them to get in and scratch the feed out—about three inches is right. Feed the corn in the litter at night and in the morning, giving about twice as much at night as in the morning.

**BARLEY INSTEAD OF WHEAT.**  
It is generally conceded that hens should be fed about equal quantities by weight of grain and mash. But since cracked corn is at least twice as heavy as the mash formula given above, the flock should be limited to four quarts of cracked corn to every peck of dry mash consumed. The flock should have grit, shell and fresh water before them all the time.

The way I am feeding my hens now is very similar to the New Jersey Contest method, except that in the whole-grain mixture I use barley instead of wheat, as I can seldom get wheat; and when I do get it, it is low grade and high priced. I find that hens will eat barley in the hulls, without trouble, but do not like it when the hulls are removed, as in the so-called pearl barley. Here are the formulas:

**GRAIN.**  
1 Peck Cracked Corn 1 Peck Oats  
1 Peck Barley  
**DRY-MASH FORMULA**  
4 Quarts Bran, 2 Quarts Meal or Chops  
3 Quarts Middlings, 1 1/2 Quarts Scrap  
3 Quarts Ground Oats, 1 Tablespoonful Salt  
This grain mixture will weigh about a pound and a half to the quart, while the mash will weigh a pound; and since one is two-thirds of one and a

## Storing the Vegetable Crop

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The vegetable crop has been an abundant one in most places in Canada this year, and many persons will have a large quantity to store. It is important that care be taken in storing so that losses will be reduced to a minimum.

Potatoes should be dry when stored and where possible put where the temperature will not go above 40 degrees F. or below 32 degrees. In order that the surface of the potatoes can be kept dry and in the best condition to avoid rotting, provision should be made for air to pass underneath and through them. If they are stored in considerable or large quantities such provision is made by keeping the potatoes about six inches off the floor by first putting down a slatted temporary floor with the boards just close enough so the potatoes will not fall through, and a similar slatted temporary wall a few inches from the permanent wall would permit a still freer circulation of air. Keeping them in crate-like boxes with openings between the boards on top and sides is a good method.

Beets, parsnips, carrots, salsify and turnips keep best under conditions somewhat similar to potatoes, though it is not so important to keep them dry. Indeed in the average cellar they are liable to become too dry and lose their firmness. If there is danger of this they may be kept in boxes and covered with a sack kept wet. In a warm cellar they will grow.

Onions are very liable to rot unless kept in a dry place. Keep them spread out as thin as possible. Where quan-

ties are small, an attic room where there is no frost will be found a good place to store them.

Cabbage will soon wilt in a warm, dry cellar. Keep them outside as long as possible by protecting them with leaves, straw, or soil. If they begin to crack before it is time to pull them, loosen them in the ground by twisting the plant and thus checking growth. When stored where the air is very dry they keep better with the roots and stems left on, and wrapping each head in a newspaper will prevent wilting to some extent.

Celery is left outside until danger of severe frosts. To keep well in storage it needs a moderately dry, well ventilated cool cellar for best results. The celery should be planted in the cellar in rows close together in sand or light soil, separating each row with a lath or other pieces of wood to keep the tops somewhat apart and better to ensure a circulation of air. The soil should be kept moist but the tops dry. Avoid wetting the leaves and stalks if watering is necessary.

To store green tomatoes to ripen them put in closed boxes or drawers where they will be in the dark and in a moderately warm place.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.

**NO LAUGHING MATTER**  
"I admire the man who laughs at danger, don't you?"  
"No, I think he has a mighty poor sense of humor."—Boston Transcript.

**OTHER TIMES**  
"I can remember when a dollar would fill a market basket."  
"Yes. But you can also remember when a man had to work as much as a couple of hours for the dollar."—Washington Star.

It is equally true that a man is known by the company he keeps away from.

**PLENTY OF GREENS.**  
Furthermore, the condition of the birds might make some difference in the relative amounts of mash and grain they would require. The seasons also and the limit or range allowed might make a difference to the grain and the mash ratio. Obviously, a flock given free range in summer, to pick up seeds, chase bugs, scratch for worms and sample every green herb they come across would require less bought feed than hens confined in yards with only a limited quantity of green stuff each day.

I would recommend, therefore, the same volume of grain for hens on range as for hens in yards, leaving them in either case to supply their further needs on the mash before them, without any worry for fear they might go hungry; for if they can't get the food they like best they will put up with some they don't like quite so well.

I find that a flock of fifty-one or two Rhode Island Reds, confined to yards and laying about fifty per cent., and fed a liberal quantity of greens each day, have required about five quarts of grain a day to balance up their dry mash—in the second feeding system. The same could be used for all American breeds. The Asiatics, being larger, would require a little more; the Mediterraneans, being smaller, would call for a little less. If clear cracked corn is fed—as in the first formula, a little less in volume could be given, as it is a trifle heavier than the mixture. But for practical purposes I would say use the same bulk as of the mixture; five quarts a day to every fifty average-sized hens.

In summer the feedings may well be made an hour after sunrise and an hour before sunset; but in winter the morning feeding should come as soon as the birds are off their roosts and wide awake, and the night feeding shortly before sunset.

Below is laid out an exact feeding guide for a flock of fifty hens; the reader is urged not to try to follow it too exactly, however, but to vary it as local conditions and observations may demand. Here it is:

1. Keep a supply of dry mash before the hens at all times.  
2. Be sure they have a liberal supply of green succulent food each day.  
3. Keep grit, shell and charcoal before the hens always.  
4. Scatter the grain before them morning and night, using the following table as a guide:

Type of Fowl	Quarts of Grain	Morn. Night
American	2	3
Asiatic	2 1/2	3 1/2
Mediterranean	1 1/2	2 1/2

## "The Melancholy Days Are Here The Saddest of All the Year"



## Winter Calf Rearing

To many winter seems an off season in which to raise calves, but nevertheless it is a fact that most successful calf raisers find it to be the best season. In the first place the farmer has more time to give the proper attention to the details so important in calf feeding; secondly, there is usually a greater supply of skim-milk owing to the smaller number of pigs raised in the winter than in summer; lastly, the calf has not got the summer heat and flies to contend with, and is just at a nice age to turn to pasture the following spring.

When the calf is dropped it should be allowed to remain with its dam until she has licked it clean and dry or else be removed to a separate stall and rubbed dry with wisps of straw or a piece of bagging. If at all possible, the winter-raised calf should have the brightest, driest and sunniest place in the stable for its winter quarters, and they should be kept clean at all times, for comfortable quarters mean almost as much as good feeding. The calf should receive within twelve hours a feed of the colostrum, or first milk, from its dam. It is important the calf gets a feed of this milk, as it has a beneficial effect on the bowels, and ensures the calf getting the proper start. For the first few days the cow should be milked and the calf fed three times daily, the milk being fed while still at blood heat. Eight to ten pounds per day should be sufficient for the average calf. Feed the calf whole milk for the first two to four weeks, depending on its strength, a weak or puny calf being carried on whole milk for the longest period. Gradually change from whole milk to skim milk, making the period in which the change is made extend over about ten days, as abrupt changes are apt to bring on digestive troubles. At this time the calf should be consuming about twelve pounds of skim-milk daily in two feeds. As the change is made from whole to skim-milk the fat removed from the milk should be replaced by adding a tablespoonful of finely-ground scalded flaxseed jelly. The proportion of the flaxseed jelly and skim-milk can be increased gradually, and at about three months of age add to the flaxseed jelly other constituents to make a calf meal composed of round flax, 1 part, fine ground oats 1 part, and ground corn 2 parts.—This mixture to be fed in the milk, similarly to the flaxseed jelly, at the rate

of 1/2 pound per day at the start gradually increasing to one pound per day at four to five months. At this time the skim-milk ration may be cut off and the dry grain ration mentioned below increased proportionately.

It is well to start the calf eating a little dry and bulky food as early as possible. With this end in view a small quantity of fine cover hay and whole oats should be kept before the calf after it is a month old. As the calf grows older the whole oats may be replaced by a mixture of bran, rolled oats, and ground corn. This mixture should be fed at noon at the rate of 1/2 pound per day at start up to 1 1/2 pounds per day at time of weaning, three months of age. Silage may well be increased to 3 pounds per day and be fed in two feeds, morning and evening. Roots are a valuable feed for growing calves and may be introduced into the ration in small quantities when the calves are from two to three months of age. Silage should not be fed to very young calves and as it usually gets strong towards the latter part of the winter, only very small quantities should be fed if used at all. Feed salt in limited quantities regularly. Provide fresh water but do not let the calves gorge themselves with it.

Strict attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the utensils and mangers in which the calves are fed as well as to the box stalls in which they are quartered. The latter should be cleaned out at least once a week and preferably oftener.

The above ration may seem heavy and the feeding of it a matter of some detail, but it is attention to these points that ensures well grown calves capable of developing into profitable matured animals.—G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

## HE FIGHTS TO PUSH BIG BASEBALL PROBE

H.L. Repogle



Hartley L. Repogle, states attorney, who is hot on the trail of the traitors to clean American baseball. He is one of the leading figures who have led in the recent investigation which has unearthed the greatest baseball scandal in history.

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## Eggs in Water Glass Beat the Middleman

By Ruth Dunbar

When, before the war, Christmas eggs reached the price of sixty cents a dozen, town housekeepers discussed the matter excitedly in their clubs, while the farmer's wife put cornstarch in her squash pies and anxiously watched for the maternal bloom in Biddy's comb. During the late unlamented winter a familiar sign in the markets read, "Eggs, \$1.15 per dozen." Did we have hysterics? Not at all. Our emotions had been so long lacerated by the High Cost of Living that we could feel no more.

Moreover, in the back of our minds as we read that egg sign nestled words of hope—water glass. That is the magic wand which, waved over eggs when they are plentiful and cheap, puts them into a deep sleep whence they may be awakened in all their youthful freshness to enrich the winter table.

The egg of the domestic fowl consists of a germ cell embedded in a soft yellow globule or yolk, which floats in an opaque watery substance, the white, both covered by a tough membrane and all inclosed in a thin shell, a tiny air space remaining outside the membrane. An invisible outer coating fills the pores of the shell.

But while in appearance when fresh there is no difference, this egg will never become a chicken unless two or three weeks prior to being laid its germ cell has been fertilized by the male bird. Twenty-four hours in a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit told the secret. At the end of that time the yolk of the infertile egg will be practically the same, but in

the yolk of the fertile egg will be seen a light spot. It is the germ beginning to hatch. Twelve hours more of the same temperature shows a blood ring in the yolk, and the egg is no longer good for food. Six days later the fertile egg reveals the semblance of a chicken, while the infertile egg is still fit to eat. If the latter is kept cool it will be an edible egg for a much longer time.

It is estimated that ignorance of this fact—that infertile eggs keep better than fertile—costs our farmers \$15,000,000 a year. And this frightful loss is due to that hitherto respected bird, the rooster. We thought he was essential to the production of eggs. Now we know that the hen will lay just as many if separated from her lord and master, and the slogan is, "Banish the rooster." If you wish to hatch eggs, let him run with the hens during the hatching season. But the stern order is: "Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over."

Two things cause spoilage of eggs. Heat, and germs entering through the porous shell. Whether or not you understood these principles, they are ed upon them. They put their eggs in a cool place as they could decide, and they sought to close the pores with all kinds of materials. They used salt, bran, oats, lard, melted paraffin, vaseline, lac, varnish, wax and soap. Times the eggs kept fine while. The next time they saw the same preserver the eggs spoiled.

If housekeepers had known the importance of having their eggs in the right condition to start with, they might not have failed so in their simple means.

## THE BRAIN BOX

Conducted by E. Gunn Ramsay

Registered According to the Copyright Act.

Are you one of the successful people? Success! What an alluring, glittering word!

Who that does not wish to be successful—not only to be thought successful, but to be successful.

This word—Success takes on many different shades of meaning.

When you were a boy, do you remember how you thought the man who trimmed your unruly locks, must be most successful, because of the fat cigar he smoked, and the glitter of his diamond ring?

Your boyish mind then measured success by monetary values. It took no appreciation of the mental realm. By the same token, therefore, the much harassed little doctor whom everyone clamored for, but whose ability to collect his bad debts was nil—was a failure. He appeared shabby and meagre by comparison with the apparent prosperity of your tonsorial friend.

You promptly resolved which type of man you would emulate.

Thoughtful aspirations in those far off days took no reckoning of the measure of a spiritual achievement.

Material comforts, exterior show, were the thing, and those who had these were to be envied and followed. Thus in the days of youth.

How far have you travelled since then? How do you measure success today? Because you have not amassed

the fortune that Jones has, or got into the same circle as Smith, do you have a feeling that your life is not entirely successful, that somehow you have failed.

What then is Success? Is it a pile of money, a hoard of gold, a glitter of pomp and show? Success is deeper.

The only man who is entitled to claim it as his own is he who has striven to fulfill, and who has worked out some part of that for which he came into the world.

If you have made some place the better for your coming—whether it be a building, an organization, your home, your business—if you have added to the sum of happiness in the world, even in the smallest way—if you have added to the sum of good efforts, efforts upon the side of justice and right—if you have improved your output or production, so that others may enjoy the more—worked that others may have more freedom—this is success.

Success often is intangible to the unthinking world. Do not measure your achievements by the popular rule. No dead inanimate thing can express it truly. It must pulse and beat into other lives.

Have you influenced for the upward stroke? Will anything you have done or said live and help in the lives of others?

There lies the road to Success.

## THE ORIOLE'S NEST.

Study a completely finished oriole's nest. What a mass of tangled filaments, string, grasses, fibres: I have often wondered which was the first string that was put on, how was it put on and what came next in the order of building.

Most of us have seen the beginning of simpler nests, such as that of the robin or the English sparrow. One need stand only for a few minutes at any railway station, or at any place in the city where English sparrows have congregated, to see the little fellows busily carrying bits of hay or straw.

It is no great puzzle to learn how an English sparrow builds its nest. It finds the material and packs it in "in almost any old way."

It is not difficult to understand how a robin builds its nest. Frequently one may see the whole process from the laying down of the first material until the structure is completed. With

## FOUR YEARS A HUBBY



Posting as a man to evade perils of the slums, Jacqueline Gay, an Indian girl, married her girl pal and worked in a mission for four years. Her identity was learned through a suit filed against a man she alleges sold her drugs while nursing girls of the slums.

an oriole the situation is different. The nest excites our curiosity more than that of almost any other bird. In it is an element that should especially appeal to the boy scout, particularly one who is interested in tying knots and in the manipulation of cords of various kinds. I fancy that even the most skillful scout would not get along well in knot tying if he could use only the thumb and one finger of one hand, but even these would be better for intricate work with strings than a bird's bill. The only way to discover the secret is to watch the bird with a good field glass, and to keep pretty reasonably on the watch for the oriole's actions from the time of its first arrival. Yet if you do not see the very beginning of the nest it will be worth while to note its progress after it has been started.

Saloniki.

The city of Saloniki had in normal times a population of about 160,000 to 170,000. This has been increased to about 400,000 through the influx of refugees from Serbia, European Turkey, Bulgaria and that part of Greek Macedonia until recently in the hands of Bulgaria. During the last few years the character of the population has been steadily changing. The Greek element has more than doubled, and at this time stands first in numbers. Turks, formerly the most numerous class, are now third in rank and are steadily decreasing. The Jewish population stands in second place and is the most important commercially. A mixture of Bulgars, Serbs and Romanians and Russians make up the remainder of one of the most heterogeneous populations in the world.

A MAN OF ABILITY

Tomson: "Johnson has no ability of any kind."  
Jackson: "No ability? Nonsense. Why, he can ask you for a loan in such a way that you thank your lucky stars for the opportunity to accommodate him."

In cleaning a sponge, dip into half a small cupful of salt in a pint and a half of water. Knead and rub the sponge well in this, and then rinse.



RECONSTRUCTION is the order of the day. If you have formed the Savings habit you are prepared to meet its opportunities; if not, reconstruct your methods and begin today. We have a Savings Department at every Branch.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ATHENS BRANCH

W. A. Johnson - Manager

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
\$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; \$2.00 when not so paid.

William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1920

Athens Locals—continued

Wesley Towriss returned last week from a few months absence in the Canadian west.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pattimore and Mrs. R. E. Cornell, enjoyed a motor trip to Westport and back last week.

All Laundry Soap for sale at the Bazaar

Miss Vera Greenham is assisting at the switchboard in the local telephone central this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parrish are visitors with friends in Syracuse this week.

Mr. W. B. Crockett, Rev. Steward and Mr. G. W. Musgrove, Financial Sec'y, of Rev. Newton's former charge in Montreal spent the week-end at the parsonage.

Miss Lucia Graves, Montreal and Waterloo, Que., is a guest at the parsonage.

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 Reiley & Co., Brockville

Next Sunday being World's Temperance Sunday, a Mass Meeting will be held in the Methodist Church, at 2.30 under the auspices of the W.T.C.U. A good program will be given, the lesson will be presented by Mrs. (Dr.) Paul, B.A., and an address by Rev. Nichols, on "A Christian's View of Temperance" there will also be recitations and musical numbers. The Sunday Schools and public are invited to attend

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrah Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrah Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrah Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Woman's Missionary Society Convention

The annual convention of the Women's Missionary Society of Brockville district was held in Elgin, Oct. 20th, 1920.

Perfect weather prevailed throughout the entire sessions. On arrival we were made welcome and everything possible was done for our comfort.

The morning meeting opened at 10.30 o'clock, District Superintendent Mrs. Wm. Towriss presiding in her usual efficient manner.

Following devotional exercises and the routine of business, the roll call brought encouraging reports from nineteen auxiliaries, one circle and seven bands.

Mrs. Towriss, in a few well chosen words, made mention of the great band of women who stand behind this organization, and entreated us to double our diligence and be greater in consecration and devotion in our work and results would come.

After a few brief thoughts on the subject of prayer by Mrs. T. Moulton, the morning session was brought to a close. All were invited to luncheon in the Sunday school room. Mrs. Warren gave a few words of greetings, to which Mrs. Loucky replied.

The afternoon meeting opened at two o'clock with the superintendent in the chair.

An interesting and helpful paper was given by Mrs. D. Forth on "How to Maintain an Auxiliary."

"The Watch Tower" was well conducted by the Elgin Auxiliary, Mrs. G. Warren leading.

A short paper on "Associate Helpers," was given by Mrs. Spero, of Donville.

A practical paper, "The Mite Box; Its Use and Abuse," was given by Mrs. J. Hanna.

"Our Literature" by Mrs. J. Moore, was also helpful.

A splendid address was given by Mrs. F. A. Larke on "The Bible and Missions." A few years ago the expression, "Back to Christ," was a familiar term. This year it may be "Back to the Bible," that has apparently been so much neglected in these years of multiplied activities.

An instructive paper, "Missions, a Duty or Privilege, Which?" was given by Mrs. (Rev.) Fulcher.

Mrs. Wesley Towriss pointed out to the need and the benefit of systematic giving in her paper, "Giving or Praying—Which?"

Next came the appointment of district superintendent.

Mrs. Wm. Towriss was again prevailed upon to remain as district superintendent, with Mrs. F. A. Larke as associate superintendent.

A question box brought quite a number of questions which were helpfully answered by some of the ladies.

Again the company repaired to the school room where a dainty, appetizing repast was in readiness.

The evening meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. Keough, pastor of the church. He spoke words of encouragement, urging us on to greater effort.

A well rendered solo was given by Miss Morrison.

Several excellent papers and addresses were given as follows "If I Were Young Again," by Mrs. H. Bennett; "What the Circle Means to Me," by Miss A. Leadbeater; "Is Band Work Worth While," by Miss M. Alguire; "Our Aim," by Mrs. (Rev.) Murray, and "The Zones of Missions," by Mrs. Wm. Towriss.

The choir of the local church rendered valuable aid, and a solo by Miss N. Pinkerton was much appreciated.

After the report of the courtesy committee, an invitation to meet at Lansdowne next year was accepted.

A very profitable convention was brought to a close by singing the Doxology.

Annie Frye, Rec. Sec.

Correspondence

Toronto, Oct. 20, 1920

The Editor Athens Reporter, Athens, Ont.

Dear Sir—I have been informed by Mr. M. B. Holmes, receve, that three trophies of War—or in other words, three crosses—have arrived in Athens, which were captured from the mightiest enemy of modern times, and will soon be placed in position where the eyes of living men and the sightless eyes of unborn generations may gaze on them with admiration, wonder, love and awe. These silent pieces of war remind us of those alluded to by Tennyson in his immortal poem when he said:

"The cobweb woven across the cannon's throat Shall shake its threaded tears in winds no more."

When this generation is wrapped in dust and a newer (and let us hope if possible, a better) generation than ours is on the scene, I am sure they will remember the heroism and unselfishness of those whose memory incidents of personal bravery and we reverently and sacredly keep in mind. These war trophies speak of great sacrifice. A poet has said: "Unto is the voice of 'loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men.'" To posterity these runs will be a consolation. They will reveal to other hearts and other lives than ours the memories of a band of brave and honorable men who unselfishly gave their lives that truth, freedom and justice might live untrampled and unstained.

man race and its loftiest traditions, and with a loyalty to King and Empire which will not waver and will not pale.

These guns, emblems of the wreck of fraud, injustice, deceit, years of treachery and cunning and ignoble aims and ambitions, remain in your midst to help you, whenever you gaze upon them, to appreciate what it is to be a Canadian and a British subject. As object lessons they will be far-reaching to the coming generations, also telling the story of love of country and humanity, forcibly portraying "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Yours sincerely, A. E. Donovan.

Note—It is the intention to mount these guns on concrete bases outside of the Town Hall in the near future.—Ed.

Charleston

The snow, sunk the night of the big storm, has been raised.

The fine weather has brought some more Americans to the lake. Others say had they known October would have been such a beautiful month, Mr Foster's house would have been filled.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Leeder, McIntosh Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilson, Athens, were recent visitors at Jas. Kavanagh's.

A new boat house is being built at Camp Vega.

W. Crozier is home from a hunting trip.

M. Tackaberry is building a new boat house.

J. Botsford is home from the Canadian West.

T. Hudson is working in Brockville with his brother John, carpenter. John, Jr., is taking his place on the farm.

Mrs. Godkin has improved her farm by some new wire fence.

Guideboard Corner's

Mrs. J. Mackie, Elmdale; Mrs. Montford Berney and little son, Arthur, visited at "The Lilacs," on Saturday.

Mrs. Ettie Eaton spent Sunday at the home of her parents.

Mr. Chas. Wiltse, of Alpena, Mich., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Livingstone.

The boys and girls are busy in preparation for Halloween revelry, on

that wonderful night when "fairies dance and witches are abroad." Pumpkin lanterns are being made and tried out with much enjoyment.

Little Kenneth Lawson is ill and under the care of Dr. J. F. Harte.

We hear with regret of Mr. Sam Hollingsworth and family removing from our neighborhood quite soon.

Sand Bay

Miss Katie Johnston has returned home after spending two weeks at Vernal Cross' nursing Mr. Neal Truedell, who, we are sorry to say, is not improving.

Nearly all the boys have returned home from the Northwest. James and William Griffin came Friday.

The threshing machine is now up in Sand Bay. Nearly everybody has their threshing done in this part of the country.

Mr. D. E. McCrady, from Brockville, spent Thanksgiving at the home of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. McCrady.

Elwell Slack has sold his farm to Stanley Gray. Elwell has bought Mr. Peck's farm up on the main road. We will miss him and his family in this neighborhood.

Mr. V. Goff has moved up on the Blair farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haskin visited his uncle, Mr. D. Haskin, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCrady visited T. Dier, Seely's Bay, one day last week.

Florence and Leona Cross spent Saturday and Sunday in Kingston.

Portland

A very pretty wedding was solemnized when Rev. Mr. Tackaberry united in marriage Isabella, youngest daughter of Mrs. John W. Morris, of Portland, to Frederick Ormsby Thompson, Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Gornley, Ontario.

The teachers of this vicinity attended the convention.

Misses Blanche and Julia Meyers spent Monday in Brockville.

Miss J. Weyers, of the Collegiate Institute, is spending her holidays at her home.

The last W. A. meeting was largely attended, when lunch was served in Anderson's hotel.

German engineers are figuring on obtaining enormous power by diverting water from the high level rivers of Southern Germany to the low level system of the Main.

A container for soap suitable for removing grease spots has been patented that can be attached to the handle of a whisk broom, where it is within reach when wanted.

American Fashion Coat of Sealskin and Grey Squirrel.



Jaunty and youthful, with a wide becoming collar and cuffs of grey squirrel is this bolted sealskin coat.

The stand supplied with a new electric flatiron contains an opening into which a curling iron can be placed to be heated by the larger implement.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fitch

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

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

Christ Church, Athens— 2.30 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m.—Evening service. 8.20 p.m.—Organ and choir recital under directorship of Mrs. V. O. Boyle.

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf— 2 p.m.—Sunday school. 3 p.m.—Evening service. Duet, "Face to Face."

St. Paul's, Delta— 9.30 a.m.—Sunday school. 10.30 a.m.—Holy communion.

Baptist Church R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow— 9.30 a.m.—Sunday School. 10.30 a.m.—Church Service.

Athens— 11.00 a.m.—Sunday School. 7.00 p.m.—Church Service.

Subject—The Man Who Forgo

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

DR. PAUL PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN

Post Graduate New York Lying-in Hospital and other New York Hospitals.

Office and Residence in the home formerly occupied by Mrs. Norman Brown, Reid St., Athens.

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

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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

Table with Departures and Arrivals columns. Departures: 7.50 a.m., 3.15 p.m., 5.50 p.m. Arrivals: 11.20 a.m., 11.55 a.m., 8.00 p.m.

Sunday Service. Departures: 7.50 a.m. Arrivals: 8.00 p.m.

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

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# GREAT SALE

- of -

## Manufacturers Samples

We were fortunate again this Fall in buying all the samples and surplus stock of two big Clothing Manufacturers and Men's Furnishing Houses. Samples consist of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, odd Pants, Underwear, Shirts, Socks, etc., which the travellers have been showing to the merchants for this Fall and Winter. Being samples, and being pressed for money, we bought them at special low prices, and we are giving our customers the benefit by having a Big Sale for one week, commencing THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28th, at 8.30 a.m.

**Men's Sample Braces**, only two or three of a line, made to retail at 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25. Our Manufacturer's Sale Prices...59c., 69c., 89c.

**Men's Sample Socks**, in lisle, cashmere and heavy ribbed wool, in grey and black; made to retail at 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Our Manufacturer's price, for 23c., 29c., 39c., 43c., 69c. and 98c.

**Men's Sample Underwear**, heavy merino, fleece-lined, heavy ribbed, and fine wool, two pieces and combination; made to retail from \$1.50 to \$6.50. Our Manufacturer's Sale prices, from 98c. to \$5.45.

**Men's and Boys' Sample Coat Sweaters**, a big range to choose from, on sale at less than manufacturer's cost.

**Men's and Boys' Sample Gloves and Mitts**, a big range to choose from, in wool, kid and mocha, lined or unlined, on sale at less than manufacturer's prices.

**Men's and Boys' Sample Caps**, nice tweed, with or without inside bands, made to retail at \$1.50 to \$4. Our Manufacturer's Prices from 89c. to \$2.79.

**Men's Sample Hats**, in nice tweed and felts the very latest for this fall; made to sell from \$3.50 to \$9.00. Our Manufacturer's Sale Prices, from \$1.95 to \$5.29.

### Big Snaps in Men's Sample Suits and Overcoats

Don't buy your Suit and Overcoat till you come and see our big range of Sample Suits and Overcoats. You will find a sample here that will just fit you, and save from \$7.50 to \$12.00 on a garment.

Remember, Sale will start Thursday morning, and will continue for a week, unless lines are sold out the first few days of the sale, which we cannot duplicate. This is a great opportunity to buy your winter outfit and save fully one-third of the retail prices. Goods are very high this season and very scarce, and you will only have to pay more later on. Make your best effort to be here early and have your best pick of the samples.

The above sale prices are on our Manufacturers' Samples only, not on regular goods, but we will allow a special 10 per cent. discount during the sale on all our regular Fall and Winter Stock. We guarantee every sample to be perfect, or we will refund your money.

# Globe Clothing House

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

### Interesting Letter from Africa

The following letter was received by Athens friends from Miss Winifred Parker, formerly of Brockville, who is in Africa on missionary work. We take pleasure in placing this before our readers as a possible means of telling of the work being carried on in the field there:

From Savagery to Civilization.

Palko, July 29, 1920.

Africa is a land of extremes in many ways. No single volume could portray the customs of a small area, their homes, clothes, language, customs, all differ in different neighboring tribes. With this in view you might find it interesting to accompany me on my holidays and make the acquaintance of a few of the types and see the country.

We pack our belongings, taking food, cooking utensils, beds and bedding, everything one needs for comfort or necessity, for there will be no restaurant, car or even sets in our coaches at this end of the line.

We pack ourselves and loads into a box car, shake off the raindrops and mud and settle down to the business of keeping house in close quarters.

The train is late in starting, for a white man has not come, and we wait for Europeans in this country. Soon he arrives and we are off at the rate of 10 miles an hour, with stops at every station. The scenery is not beautiful, simply rocky country with tribes living up in the top of these fountains. Occasionally a monkey comes out to see us pass, or we notice a herd of camels resting by the roadside. The stations, however, are interesting; some are small with flower plots well kept. Occasionally we pass some important centre where considerable money has been spent on hospitals, government buildings, etc., but for the most part the natives and their varied dress and behavior claim our first attention. We see a few pagans in their scanty dress, many Mohammedans in their flowing robes, with their beads in one hand, praying as they go.

Then the station master appears with his business-like manner and superior air, for his forefathers were Christians and he never spoke any other language than English and he feels insulted if you call him an African. Then clerks and European boys in English clothes and feeling very important indeed, airing all the English they know and filling in with hands when words fail.

The different types of white men travelling are interesting. The man wearing a felt hat instead of a sun helmet, is a mining engineer who imagines he can play with the sun here as in South Africa. Some day he will pay up with his life. The tall clear complexioned man near is a trader, we can tell by his attitude; here comes his boy with his whiskey and soda. The man in uniform is an officer in command at one of the government headquarters camps, and we four women and one man finish out the numbers as missionaries.

The evening of the first day we arrive at a junction where we spend the night and change to a narrow gauge line. We set up our beds in cars and transfer our luggage, supplanting it all personally as all do in this country. The following morning as the train is under way, we try breakfast, but it is not a success as the line is so rough we can hardly get a bite to our mouths and drinking is out of the question. We shake till we fear our internal organs will be hopelessly mixed and never extricated. However, all things have an end and towards evening the puff, puff, of our little engine reminds us we are climbing the plateau. The landscape changes, the hills encircle us, purple and gold in the fading light. We round a curve and see a beautiful cascade falling far below us; the clouds encircle the crests of the foothills far below us and we feel for the first time we are really among the clouds. Soon the town of Jos is reached and after a night's rest we do some sight seeing and shopping. A famine of coal oil, flour and sugar is on and native food is both scarce and high, so despite the beauty of the little mining town we are glad to start off the following day with a retinue of carriers for Miango. Eighteen miles distant, we stop at a mining camp for dinner and enjoy real potatoes again and see a little of the workings of the mine, as the men bring in the tin they have washed at the creek and get their weekly wage, for it is Saturday.

We have some exciting incidents on the way. A hammock with its inmate becomes rooted on a stump, or the men nearly fall into the river and the occupant of the hammock is sure they will be ducked, the horses slip on the banks or fall down in the mud. We race horses and the

hammock men try to pass each other. As dark comes on we sight the sanitarium and at length reach its welcome shelter, glad again to see a real home with glass in its windows, concrete floors, a real sitting room like one at home, an upstairs, geraniums, a tennis court and a garden with potatoes.

We had several interesting trips here. One day we went to see a pretty falls. When in sight of it the rain started and those of us on foot saw more than one falls on the way back, drenched with rain.

Another day we set out to visit another mission station, nine miles away. There were no roads so we got lost. Then it started to rain and we sheltered in the side of a rock for a time, but seeing it didn't stop, started off again. Finally after galloping along on the slippery paths, facing a cutting rain, we landed at a large mining camp and were ushered into a white man's residence. We got off our wet things and on bathrobes and had tea. We were getting pretty chilly and the men were wondering what they would do with us, when the one woman in the camp sent an invitation for us to visit her. We accepted and soon were clothed in women's attire and had a delightful breakfast, but before leaving we had to don men's riding breeches for astride riding, surmounted by long coats and boots. We were a sight and our male escort nearly fell off his horse laughing at us two girls. We at last found the mission station, where one bachelor is at present, and he was kind enough to ignore our attire and we had a pleasant time visiting among his people. Their homes were most damp reeking places and many of the people absolutely nude. The men usually wear a small fringed apron around their loins and the women hang a candle shaped affair from the waist line. This is their clothing. The roads were very bad and the people scattered in the hills. We agreed one would need an iron constitution and shoes to stand the work among them.

On the return trip the following day we again were lost and climbed hills so steep that in the decent we had to be careful lest the horses should fall on us as we led them.

Another day we went to see a power plant under construction. It consists of a canal a mile and a half in length, with a falls of over one thousand feet, at the bottom of which is the machinery for generating electricity for power for the surrounding tin mines. It is a wonderful undertaking for this country, costing over half a million dollars. Remember that it is 800 miles from the coast, 20 miles from a railway and the machinery is huge, having to be conveyed the length of the canal on a narrow railway. When this is completed it will greatly facilitate mining operations, for the plateau is rich in tin ore, many mines having been worked for 10 years and are still in operation. Prof. Faulkner and his party from England are making observations to discover other minerals, and gather data concerning the volcanoes and geological formations that abound.

The plateau is about 40 miles square and has a high elevation making it very healthy, as the nights are cold and the heat never intense as we have it on the plains, but the sun is as dangerous. One man died the morning we left Jos. He refused to wear the sun helmet or take quinine daily and other precautions if one wants to live. In a few hours after a bad sunstroke the cords leading to his brain snapped and in a few hours a grave is added to those on the hillside, the head of the mine reads the burial service and a widow and three small children in England receive a cable announcing their loss.

The people on the plateau are pagan of the pagans, bold and fearless and clothesless, sturdy and healthy, without even a name or idea of God, nor value of life. A few weeks before we arrived a man was killed in a quarrel over farms, his body divided, distributed and eaten. When we arrived the people of the town took to the bush as they feared our field director was the government resident coming to execute judgment. As yet nothing has been done to them. It was interesting to see them pass by the hundreds, morning and evening, to and from their farms, some 10 miles away. They go in single file, carrying their immense hoes with them, with which they turn over the ground very quickly.

Firewood is very scarce and the women gather cow manure and any dry shrubs they can find for fuel. Their costume consists of a green tail of weeds hanging down their backs. They have thus a new dress every day.

On turning our faces homeward

we went to the power plant and had a ride of 20 miles on a motor truck, starting our journey from the terminus of the railway. We were glad we did, for many white people were going to the coast and we would not have had a compartment had we taken train further down the line. We slept most of the way down, having seen the scenery before, and on arriving at Zaria, the midway junction, we were met by the superintendent of traffic, who told us no train went on the following morning so we had better spend the day in Zaria. We wanted to get to Minna for a night before taking train for Agos, so after entertaining us at dinner he gave us a private car, where we had beautiful accommodations and in which we journeyed on the following day to Minna, where we were met by all the resident missionaries and slept that night in a stationary bed, again taking the train on the following day for the two days and a night ride to the coast. This part of the trip was very interesting. Instead of flat country unwooded, we have beautiful tall trees, crowned with vines that festoon themselves from one tree to another, making impassable forests of tall palm trees and brilliant foliage, lending variety to the usual monotonous landscape. Many large towns appear, with tin roofs glistening in the sun. We pass government centres and see beautiful roads and automobiles aplenty. Here we pass a military camp and head a splendid band playing. Now we are to cross the Niger river on an immense bridge, the building of which spoiled a native proverb which said "it could never be bridged." They reckoned without the whiteman. Another day and we see oranges by the way, pineapples, coconuts and lay in a supply for they are very cheap. At last we near Idgus with its hustle of city life, and natives of every description are seen. We are met by a representative of the Bible Society, and away we go over the long bridge that joins the mainland with Lagos, the island city, beautifully situated on a lagoon with natural harbor, along the front street of the city.

The old Spanish architecture, new up-to-date buildings, towering palm trees and lovely foliage and flowers, together with the never failing ocean make this place a delight to the eye. As we spin along the splendid asphalt roadway, we ask, and is this really Africa? Yes, and coast life, with home comforts, home prices, as well as plenty of white faces. Lagos has a white population of over 500, and a church for Europeans only, as well as a jail for white men with at present two inmates.

The evening of my arrival, a small dinner party was given at my host's residence. It was rather a novelty to see people in dress suits and a table set with all the modern appointments, and hear real good music. But strange to say, most people, including government men and missionaries, prefer bush stations to the coast or even large interior towns. The life is freer, the opportunities, we think, greater and living more normal.

Sunday morning we attended the church missionary society cathedral, a colored preacher giving us a very good sermon. The choir consisted of black boys and men in surplice, and the service was lengthy and mostly ritual.

I couldn't help but smile when the banns were read of Seraphonia, Anglesia Augustinia, etc., to whom I cannot remember; any one having any remarks why these two should not be wed, speak or forever hold your peace; for this is the third reading of the banns. Everything is English, but some of us Canadian and American missionaries, with a small sprinkling of Dutch, Nor-

(continued on page 8)

### "The Bloomin' Old Rag Overhead"

A SMALL Union Jack rippled amid the tree tops. There seemed something valiant about it, a gay, won't-be-downhearted spirit, when you heard its history.

A doctor at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives was talking. "The sad thing is, it's young people, eager, hard-working boys and girls, TB, attacks usually—those who make the best Canadians, because they're ambitious. See that flag? The fellows in that pavilion were determined to have a flag. Each contributed the little he could. They got the flag, but, poor chaps, they're disappointed—it's so tiny."

Yes, tiny up among the towering pines, but defiantly proclaiming "What we have we'll hold!" And in the cots beneath, lads, weak and ill, but battling for health, lads whose precious pennies bought "the rag overhead," are echoing its dauntless spirit—"What life we have we'll hold!" Lads, fighting surely!

Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Treasurer, 223 College Street, Toronto.

### The Sunday School Lesson

Lesson V., October 31.  
**HEW DOWN THE CORRUPT TREE**  
Lesson—Matt. 7: 13-29. Printed Text—Matt. 7: 15-27.

World's Temperance Sunday  
Golden Text—"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire." (Matt. 7: 19).

Historical Setting  
Time—A. D. 23. Place—Uncertain.  
Daily Readings

Monday, October 25.—Known by Their Fruits (Matt. 7: 13-29). Tuesday, October 26.—Fruit of Repentance (Matt. 3: 1-12). Wednesday, October 27.—Strong Bodies (Dan. 1: 8-20). Thursday, October 28.—Blind and Deaf (Isa. 42: 14-22). Friday, October 29.—Corrupt Because Sinful (Rom. 3: 9-20). Saturday, October 30.—Restore the Fallen (Gal. 6: 1-10). Sunday, October 31.—The Spirit of Love (1 Cor. 13: 1-13).

**COMMENTS**  
Verse 15. We are still studying the Sermon on the Mount. The false prophets were professional crooks. The ordinary name is hypocrite, but this term is too mild to cover the characteristics described by our Lord's figure of the sheep and wolves.

Verse 16.—In this verse Jesus illustrates the way to tell true teachers from false by their fruits. This is one method to measure not only doctrines but lives.

Verse 17. A sound, healthy, righteous life brings forth goodness. An unsound, diseased immoral life brings forth evil.

Verse 18. The same thing is here stated negatively for the sake of emphasis.

Verse 19. "The hewing down of the bad trees and casting them into the fire indicates the final destruction of the false prophets." This is Jesus' own warning against the ambitious egotism that is back of false teaching.

Verse 20. False teaching bears the fruits of doubt, skepticism, unbelief, materialism.

Verse 21. Something more than mere profession is necessary to membership in the kingdom. James afterward taught this same doctrine (1: 22-27).

Verse 22. "That day" will be the day of judgment. Jesus is here beginning to train his disciples concerning the judgment. He Himself to be the judge (John 5: 22-27; Matt. 25: 31).

Verse 23. Jesus does not know workers of iniquity. They are not in his list of acquaintances, associates or friends.

Verse 24. The Lord here makes an illustration concerning two bases of life. One is false; the other is true. The life built upon Christ is solid, and will stand.

Verse 25. The rains of adversity, the floods of disaster and the sands of misfortune blow upon and beat against the Christian life in vain. In fact, the timbers of Christian character grow stronger by being buffeted in the storms of human experience.

Verse 26. The sands of insincerity, frivolity, unbelief, instability and doubt make a foundation that can not support life in times of trouble and distress. Therefore the rock-builder is wise and the sand-builder is foolish.

Verse 27. Life's beaten pathway is strewn with the wreckage of lives that were built upon the sands. It would seem that those passing by would be warned to adopt a better foundation and a canner type of architecture.

**ILLUSTRATED TRUTH**  
To keep alive that which bears evil fruit is to invite disaster (v. 19). Illustration—The householder brought an odd-looking vine from the woods and planted it near the porch, paying no heed to those who told him it was a species of poison ivy. After several persons came in contact with the vine to their sorrow, he put a wire guard about it, to what he considered a safe height, though his wife protested against his keeping the vine at all. One morning, however, after several disturbing experiences, the vine was missing. "It was a beautiful vine," he explained, "but I concluded that a thing that had to be hedged about like that ought to be banished altogether."

**TOPICS FOR RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION**  
I. By their fruits (vs. 15-20). 1. Who were the false prophets? 2. How did Jesus describe them? 3. How may the characters of all men be tested.

II. The Father's Will (vs. 21, 22). Who shall enter into the kingdom of heaven? 5. How may the genuine Christians be distinguished from the professional Christians? 6. To what "day" does Jesus refer in verse 22?

7. In what sense does Christ not know the unfaithful and the faithless? III. Hearing and Doing (vs. 21-27). 8. What is the real comparison Jesus makes here? 9. Describe the true and false foundations of life.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermicide that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system but as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, entangling them and endangering their lives.

**Sugar and Crime.**  
The observation has been made in the English courts that ninety per cent. of the children brought up for trial were accused of stealing sweets. This corroborates the assertion of Judge Henry Neil that whenever there is an increase in juvenile crime it is due to a scarcity of sugar. The children must have sugar and they will steal it if they must.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

## STANFIELD'S

*It wears longer*

### Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

**Men who work outdoors need the comfortable warmth of STANFIELD'S "Red Label" Underwear**

It is made of the best wool—and is cut to fit perfectly, giving ease and freedom with the warmth needed to protect against bitter cold.

We make underwear in heavy weights for men, women and children.

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### THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN

By ELINOR MURRAY

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The first thing a mother should do in regulating the new baby's life is to plan his daily routine.

Everywhere we hear the cry of system, and the more we learn to systematize our lives and work the better and happier we are. Haphazard work of any kind, whether in the business world or in the home, is sure to lead to waste and worry—and failure and worry waste busy is considered works terrible havoc. I have saved before that we parents manage systematically makes less worry than one could badly brought up on the hit and miss plan. mark you, I said less worry, not less work, for mothers are bound to have plenty of work, but it isn't the work they mind, as a rule, it is nervous fretting and worry.

There is absolutely no reason why a baby should upset a household. Yet very, very often you will find young husbands complaining that "things aren't the same since the baby came," and young wives bitterly declaring they no longer have a good time.

There is no doubt at all that the arrival of the baby will make a change in the house; and if the little mother is going to be the kind of mother she must be to have the kind of baby she wants, she must sacrifice a great many of the good times she had been used to. On the other hand, if she takes care of her baby as she should, and takes care of herself as she should, she will discover good times at home that she never dreamed of before.

Babies are purely creatures of habit. They expect exactly what mother and father teach them to expect. In a great many cases young parents teach baby bad habits through their own nervousness. They are so afraid of that little mite, so afraid of hurting him, so afraid of not making him happy, if he cries they take him up and rock him or carry him around. Baby likes that; it is much more exciting than lying in bed and staring at the ceiling; so whenever he feels like a change he promptly cries, knowing that he will be taken up and played with.

It takes most parents a lifetime to find out all there is to know about their children; it takes the average baby about a week to find out all he wants to know about his father and mother.

The baby who lives according to his mother's carefully thought out plan in his baby who eats on time, sleeps on time, exercises on time, is happy and well all the time.

### MOTOR NOW CLASSIFIED AS AN "ECONOMY"

One combination which is showing real team work in slashing at the high cost of living is the automobile, and the improved condition of highways. Years ago an automobile was purely a luxury, later it became a necessity, and now it is a real economy. By means of it the city dweller is enabled to live outside of the high-rent districts without sacrificing valuable business hours.

Furthermore, he can now live where he can have his own garden and laugh at the soaring prices of food products. Recreation and clean, pure, health-giving fresh air are provided for himself and the whole family.

The farmer, who formerly had to plan his trips to town in order not to interrupt his scheduled work, can now run into town on a minute's notice to get needed supplies or for a bit of recreation. Instead of being hours from town he is now but a few minutes. It is just as good as moving closer.

### Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis Without Any Drugs

If you suffer from a cold, sneezing or catarrh—don't use a snuff—use a sensible treatment like Catarrhoxone. It heats and soothes, brings relief at once, cures thoroughly. In bronchitis and throat trouble no doctor can do better than prescribe Catarrhoxone. Try it—see what wonders it works—what power it possesses. Different from the old way—you inhale Catarrhoxone. Get the dollar outfit which includes the inhaler and is guaranteed. Smaller size 50c, sample size, 25c, at all dealers.

### Must Work Together.

Human beings were made to succeed and to be happy when they work together on the "each for all and all for each" basis. Put them together any other way and they won't get on at all.

**Relief for the Depressed.**—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills... They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will... They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

### JUST BOOKS

THE TIDAL WAVE. By Ethel M. Dell. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Of the six short stories contained in this new volume by Ethel M. Dell, "The Looker-On" is perhaps the least stereotyped. While entirely conventional in its portrayal of the gay and apparently irresponsible youth who proves himself a hero, it is less so in its climax and in its presentation of the steady-going, reliable virtues of the other man. The longest tale in the book, "The Tidal Wave," rehearses once more the oft-repeated story of the philandering artist, the feebly beautiful fisher-queen who became his model and would but for an accident have been his mistress, and the exemplary fisherman lover to whom she turned with the utmost alacrity after the artist's departure. It contains some nice bits of description of rocks and sea. "The Magic Circle," which follows it, is the highly improbable story of an estranged or supposedly estranged wife who did not recognize her own husband when he wooed her at a masquerade, while "The Second Fiddle" is the equally, perhaps still more, improbable tale of a determined young woman who pursued the man she loved to his sea-side retreat and played the role of village maiden for his benefit and to the expected conclusion. A shipwreck has an important part in the plot of "The Woman of His Dreams," whose hero is a war correspondent, while the villain is an objectionable person who "wasn't fit for the society of any good woman," but in the end becomes quite extraordinarily generous. The last tale of the half-dozen here collected together, "The Return Game," is an exceedingly old-fashioned story of the thoroughly ill-bred revenge taken by a supposedly charming and fastidious woman upon the man she imagined had won her heart by way of amusement. Of course he was really a most chivalrous individual, and everything is presently set right in the usual way and with the usual "happy ending."

**Conquerers Asthma.** To be relieved from the terrible suffocating due to asthma is a great thing, but to be safeguarded for the future is even greater. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief, but it introduces a new era of life for the afflicted. Systematic inhaling of smoke or fumes from the remedy prevents re-attacks and often effects a permanent cure.

"Nothing is made in vain," said the ready-made philosopher. "Maybe," answered Uncle Bill Botlestap. "But I wouldn't advise anybody around here to start a corkscrew factory."—Washington Star

### Advice to Girls

By MISS ROSALIND.

Rosalind is here to answer letters pertaining to girls' and men's affairs. Perhaps they are of the heart, perhaps of the home, perhaps even of business. Whatever the subject, we shall do our best to give you advice. At all events, you are sure of a sympathetic, perfectly quiet listener. Our office has moved to larger quarters, address future letters: MISS ROSALIND, Advice to Girls, 34 King William Street, Hamilton.

DEAR ROSALIND:  
Would you kindly advise me of a sure and safe cure for removing superfluous hair from the face. Am a young girl, and I would like to clear my face of it. I thank you in advance.  
(Signed) PEGGY.

DEAR PEGGY:  
I have heard that the only absolute method is electrolysis; an electric needle penetrates to the root and kills the hair. However, there may be other ways. I cannot mention the names of firms in this column; but if you care enough I can send you several names of beauty specialists to whom you could write and ask advice. Send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you would like that information.  
ROSALIND.

DEAR ROSALIND:  
I beg to make an inquiry on an important subject.  
My oldest sister, about twenty-seven, had been keeping company with a young man, about the same age, for over six years. About five years ago they became engaged, and he made her promise not to teach school any more, which she did.  
Then, about two years ago he went overseas, and since his return he has been very distant; only been up once since he came home.

While he was away, she had bronchitis, which ended in false reports of consumption. Many lies had been told about her, which he heard, and since then he will not speak.  
We have been trying everything to get him to come back, but it is in vain.  
Now, Rosalind, we ask your advice. What shall we do? It is a worry to her, and we would do anything for her.  
Hoping to see your advice in the paper soon.  
THREE TRUE SISTERS.

DEAR LITTLE SISTERS:  
Bless your hearts for your devotion and loyalty! But I find it very hard to tell you what to do. If I were to say the young man right out if he has broken his engagement with your sister because he has heard of her illness—why your sister might be furious with you and I should be sorry. Better show her these letters and tell her Rosalind thinks your whole family too good for a young man who has proven himself so stupid and fickle.  
Far better for Big Sister to forget all about him and go back to her good teaching for a while. There is bound to be a better man somewhere, and he will come along and you will all be happy ever afterwards.  
ROSALIND.

DEAR ROSALIND:  
I am seventeen years old, and most of the boys I go around with have a special girl to take home from church or go to the pictures with or to socials. I haven't seen any that I want to go steady with. Is it my fault, or do you think perhaps I am hard to please. I like the girls I meet, but they always have somebody else to talk to or go places with, and never seem to want me particularly.  
DICK.

DEAR DICK:  
Perhaps you are hard to please and perhaps the girls are. Still your letter is well worded and beautifully written and you sound like an awfully nice boy. If you want my really, truly, honest opinion, I think you are much wiser to not want to "go steady" with any girl. You are at the age when boys and girls can't have such good times in bunches. I believe in a boy having girl friends, as many as he can get; but this "pairing off" business at so youthful an age strikes me as being extremely silly. Make a point of being very courteous and very attentive to all the girls you know, and if you find that there are one or two who don't seem to have as good a time as the rest, be rather nice to them. Do it all in a nice, jolly, big-brother way, so that no other chap will think you are trying to nab his girl—and I think you will find that other boys will follow your example and make it good times all round, but free hearts for all. Let me know how it works—and at the next dance—don't forget the lonely wall-flowers—for my sake.  
ROSALIND.

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For burns, bruises, sprains, bites or chills it excels, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief, than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.  
And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent experience in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to re-comment it in the highest terms to all who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers as large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real triumph, good for man or beast.  
CHAS. K. ROBBINS,  
Cheboque Point, N.S.

### NO SURPRISE.

Doctor: "Your wife's mind is completely gone."  
Husband: "Well, I'm not surprised. She's been giving me a piece of it every day for about two years."  
Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

### COMING TO CANADA



**GENERAL BOOTH**  
General Bramwell Booth is coming to Canada within a few weeks to meet the officers of the Salvation Army in order that he may establish a feeling of closer personal co-operation between each member of the army and its executive head. Many meetings of the Eastern District of the Salvation Army which extends from Fort William to St. John's, Newfoundland, will be held in Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa—and at which General Booth will speak, but his main purpose is to get in touch with the officers of the Army.

### If Thin, Nervous, Run Down, Depressed This Will Help!

The wear and strain of life has tended in recent years to produce nervous debility in a large percentage of our population.  
Thousands are affected with a feeling they can't exactly describe. They are always tired and droopy, lack ambition, have poor appetite, look pale and suffer from depressing headaches and insomnia.  
This condition is full of peril. It is the stepping stone to invalidism, the beginning of a shattered constitution. We advise everyone in this condition, have poor appetite, look pale and try to get well while yet there is time.

Probably no better advice can be given than to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which have become famous in restoring the sick to good health. A general toning up of the system at once takes place. The whole body is vitalized by rich and purer blood. The appetite is increased, food is digested and naturally strength rapidly increases. Headaches go because the bowels are regulated and all wastes are carried off.  
There is no experiment about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they certainly restore the sick, as a trial will quickly prove. Just as good for the old as the young, and suitable to the needs of women and children. This grand family medicine should be in every home.

### THE ROYAL RANCH.

Professor W. L. Carlyle, interviewed by the Calgary Herald, said: "The string of thoroughbreds that are now stabled at Victoria Park are owned jointly by His Royal Highness and Mr. George Lane. The string will be conducted under one stable though they will be raced as individuals by their respective owners."  
"These horses, in fact all the stock," said the professor, "stood the journey across very well indeed. Of course, there will be no racing done with them until next season, as we must get them acclimatized first. I am going to manage the stable, and will also, in future, have the care of the stock on the Prince's ranch and the Earl of Minto's."

"The Prince is shipping over here 26 Shorthorns, from the very best families and types, and 75 Shropshire sheep. Most of the cattle are old heifers. It is the Prince's idea to bring this high grade of stock to Western Canada with the intention of helping out the stockmen of the west. They have all been raised on the Prince's farm in England, and instead of selling them there, where they are not so much needed, he conceived the idea of buying the ranch in Alberta, and giving the western stockmen the chance to get into good stock. If they are not sad, then they will be bred and raised, and be marketed in the ordinary way."  
"The Prince is very fond of his Dartmoor ponies" added the professor. "This animal is the oldest known type of horse in the Old Country, its forbears being supposed to have been brought over in the early days of England's history, by the manners of tin in Cornwall, from Spain. The Dartmoor pony is of a size between the Shetland and the ordinary horse, and they will be raised here and used principally for children's driving ponies." Professor Carlyle expressed the opinion that they would probably grow to be a bigger type than in the Old Country.

Though the Prince is not expected to pay another visit to Canada until next year, his manager and financial secretary, Mr. Walter Peacock, C.V.O., is coming to Alberta in September. He will travel first of all through the United States, and visit the State Fair at Iowa, and will be met there by Professor Carlyle, who is going there to judge the Percheron stock shown. Mr. Peacock will then come through to Alberta and spend two or three months there, studying the conditions in the country.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

### HOME SWEET HOME

By Earl Hurst



Panel 1: NOW DONALD YOU STOP YOUR WHINING—YOU HAVE TO GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL.  
Panel 2: SEE WIZ! I DON'T NEED TO GO TO CHURCH I KNOW ALL ABOUT THAT BICYCLE STUFF.  
Panel 3: COMON LETS SIT DOWN SOMEWHERE AND PLAY IT.  
Panel 4: MY DEAR BOYS DO YOU KNOW WHAT DAY THIS IS?  
SURE! DON'T YOU?  
GEE YOU OUGHTA HEAR THIS KID PLAY THE MOUTH ORGAN BY EAR—ANYTHING AT ALL!  
DO YOU YOUNG MEN KNOW THE TEN COMMANDMENTS?  
WE NEVER HEARD THAT ONE—BUT IF YOU'LL WHISTLE THE AIR DON'T WILL PLAY IT A RIGHT EN DON'T.

## Lends Fragrance

to the simplest meal

# "HEAT AND SALADA" TEA

is pure, wholesome and delicious.

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

## A JEWEL IN THE ROUGH

### SYNOPSIS.

**STEPHEN WOOD**, a new arrival in Alaska, owns a small mining claim near Dawson City. One night in the town's favorite and most appropriately named saloon, "The Pistol Shot Inn," he met

**HENRY TALBOT**, who has struck it rich and owns several claims. They become friends, and Talbot gives Wood a great deal of assistance and advice. They both met

**KATRINE PONIATVOSKY**, daughter of the owner of the saloon, and a strong friendship springs up between Wood and Katrine.

In the course of time Stephen finds a claim that shows every indication of a rich strike. Stake jumpers try to get Stephen's claim, which is defended by Talbot and Katrine. In the fight that follows, Katrine is wounded, and as a result of her wounds, begins to lose health and spirits. Stephen is worried and appeals to Talbot.

Stephen did so, and found there was a reason for her apparent illness, which delighted and consoled him; but when Katrine flew into a passion, declared it was detectable that it would take away her freedom and her power to ride and enjoy herself. Stephen was shocked and grieved, and said he was disappointed in her; whereupon Katrine replied she hated him, and Stephen quoted Scripture texts to her till she ran out of the cabin and rushed across to Talbot's in a passion of sobs and tears. At least, she knew he would not quote texts to her. Talbot did all he could to smooth out matters between the two, and after that Katrine spoke very little; she took refuge in a deserted saloon, and grew paler each day. It was only when the men had come out to work, and she was left alone with a great pile of things to mend—work which she hated—that she would go to the door and stand looking out over the gray waste under the snow-filled, lowering sky, with the tears rolling silently down her cheeks. From where she stood she could see, through the gravels, the men working far down at the other end of the claim, and the long line of trenches and the banks of frozen gravel, some times in the light fog, made of the tiny sharp snow-flakes, sifting through the air, they would look misty, like ghosts or shadows; and sometimes the dulled click and scrape of the spades would reach her.

"Slaves, slaves, just like slaves!" she would think, watching the muffled-up figures continually bending over their work; and their dreary, grating, grating, and their "Will had been digging for her while he dug for gold. A red sun, dull as copper, hung above them, and sometimes the great Northern Lights would send up a red flame behind the horizon; and to Katrine it seemed like a blood-covered sword held up by Nature to warn them off a land not fit for men. One afternoon when the sun looked more sultry, and the sky more threatening than ever, and the men moving at the end of the claim looked no more than mere blots in the cold mist, she stood watching the steady red blade shoot up in the ashen sky, and began comparing its color to other things. "It's as red," she said to herself softly, "as hearts and diamonds," and then her thoughts wandered to the cards themselves, and she thought of the hot saloons at nights crowded with faces, and the tobacco smoke in the air, and the jabber of voices, and the laughter of the miners, and their oaths and jokes and stories, and their friendly ways to her, and the admiration on their rough and sometimes honest faces, and the long tables and the spat, spat of the falling cards as they were dealt, and the chink of the glasses and the hot spirits burning your throat, and then the warmth and life and cheeriness of it all. Her eyes brightened and her chest heaved a little as she leaned against the lintel. If she could have one night of it again! And here, what would it be when the men came back? Supper, and then Talbot and Stephen talking of their work, and the probable value of the claims, and the pairs they could make, and what the dirt would run to, and then dismissing the whole subject as impossible to decide till the spring came and they could wash the gravel, and then having so dismissed it, they would fall to speculating again what the spring would show them the dirt worth, and so on all over again from the beginning. Oh, she had heard it so often, nothing, nothing but the same topic night after night, and after that, cups of coffee, of which she was sick, or water, and then reading a chapter of the testament, and then going to bed, and Stephen too dead tired to give her a good-night kiss. If they had had a game of cards in the evening

now, altogether, and become interested in that and forgotten to talk of the claims, and some good whiskey after it, or cleared out one of the cabins and had a dance there with some of the hands who lived near, and a man to whistle tunes for them if there was no other orchestra; but no! Stephen thought that cards were his only amusement, and he would not have them in his house, and whiskey too, and dancing worst of all, and only the sin of avarice and the lust of gold was to be connived at there. As she sat there the though, slipped into her mind quite suddenly—so suddenly that it surprised herself—"why not go down to town and have a good time as usual?" Her heart beat quickly, and the old color came into her cheeks. She glanced at the dull, coppery sun growing dimmer and dimmer behind the thickening snow fog, and the pink light flickering on the horizon, at the dim figures of the men and the gray waste on every side. There was a thick silence, broken only by a faint far-off clack of a shovel from the trenches. There would be half an hour's more daylight, half an hour before the men returned to mine. She would get a good start anyway. She turned into the cabin again, her face aglow and her eyes sparkling. She knew that Stephen would be fearfully angry with her—she had not been once to the town since her marriage—but she had a stronger nature than Stephen's, and felt no fear of his anger.

"He thinks I am a reformed character," she muttered contemptuously to herself, as she put on her thick rubber boots. "Well, I told him there was only one chance to reform me, and that was to take me away from here, and he wouldn't do it."

She built up the fire in an enormous bank, and left the men's slippers and dry socks leaning on it. Then she slipped into her long skin coat, and crushed the fur cap down on her eyebrows and pulled it over her ears. As she went out, she took a last look at the claims—the men were still busy there. "Slaves!" she muttered. She closed the door with a sharp snap and left the key hanging on it, as was usual when she was inside. Then she turned her face to the town trail and set off at a long steady stride through the dead, silent air. The town was within easy walking distance for her, and though it would be dark before she reached it, that mattered very little, her eyes were strong, and almost as good as a wild cat's in the dark. On every hand the sky seemed to hang low and threatening over the earth, and the air had the grip of iron in it; but Katrine pushed on at the same even pace without even an apprehensive glance round. Her wrinkles rose as she walked. She felt the old sense of gladness in her youth and strength and health, and in her freedom, and as she bounded along over the hard, glittering snow, full of a mere "responsible animal pleasure, such as moves the young charoils in his bounds from rock to rock. Darkness had come like a blot upon the earth where she had gone, half the day, and now she had the twinkling lights and the reddish haze of Dawson before her. Her eyes brightened as she caught sight of them, and she hastened her steps. By the time night had fairly settled down she came into the side street, of the town. Dawson is an all-night town, and things were all in full blast—saloons, shooting galleries, dance-halls, and dog-fights going on just as usual. She noted with satisfaction that nothing seemed to have altered a little bit since she saw it last, and as she turned into Good Luck Row, to walk down it for old acquaintance sake, a big, disreputable old yellow dog she had fed through last winter came bounding up and leaped all over her in delighted recognition. Katrine was pleased at this welcome, and spent quite a time at the corner with him, asking how many dog-fights he had had lately, and being answered with short, triumphant barks that she took

to mean he had demolished all the small dogs of that quarter. Then she went on and passed her own former house, and saw to her surprise it was vacant, and so was Annie's next it. That looked as if Dawson was not pressed for space. As she was turning out of the row she saw ahead of her another old acquaintance; this was a human one, and Katrine felt as if she had quite slipped back into her own life as she hailed him.

"Sam!" she called, gently. "Halloo, Sam!" The miner turned, and as soon as he saw her a broad, genial smile overspread his countenance and stretched his mouth from one edge of his fur ear-laps to the other.

"Why, Katy, you down here again; you've cut the parson fellow, eh?" "Oh, no," said Katrine, hastily, reddening a little. "I'm just in town for a day or so. How's your wife?" "Well," answered Sam, slowly, as he put himself at her side and slouched heavily along the sidewalk with her. "She's all right—leastways I reckon she ought to be; she's in 'even now."

"Oh, Sam!" said Katrine in a shocked voice. "How she died? How did she die? When?"

"Why, I reckon it was the cold like she kind of froze to death. When I got home one night the fire was out, and she was just layin' across the hearth; the room was awful cold, and there wasn't a fire either. I suspect that helped it. I'd bin away three or four days, and the food give out quicker than I thought, and the fire—I arst a doctor here wot it was, and he said it was enough or sumthin'."

"Syncope?" suggested Katrine. "Yes, that's what 'e said; but I see it was just the cold 'ketchin' of her heart like, and stupor' it."

"What were you doing?" asked Katrine. "Why, I was out arter gold, o' course."

Katrine shivered. They passed the Sally White at that moment, with its flaring lights and noise of merriment within.

"Let's go in, Sam, and get a drink. Your tale has pretty nearly frozen me."

They turned in, and as Katrine pushed open the door there was a great heat, and a light, and welcome from the men round the bar. The door fell to behind them, shutting out the icy night.

When the light failed, and the night had come on to the claims like a black curtain let fall suddenly, the men went off to bed, and with cold, their muscles almost rigid, plodded slowly and silently back to the cabin. The hired men dispersed in different directions, some going down town and some to their cabins near. When Stephen and Talbot entered the room, they found Stephen cranking as if it had just been tendered, and both men sat down to change their boots in the outer room. The door into the bedroom was shut, and they supposed Katrine was within. They were too tired and frozen to speak, and not a word was exchanged between them. After time Stephen got up and went into the inner room; there was no light in it, and the door swung to behind him. Talbot, with a white, drawn face, leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes.

When Stephen entered he thought Katrine was probably asleep upon the bed, and crossed the room to find a light. When the match was struck and a candle lighted, he stared round stupidly. The room was empty! He looked at the bed. Katrine was not there; then his eyes caught a little square of white paper pinned on the red blanket. He went up to it, unknipped it slowly, and read it with trembling fingers. Talbot, waiting in the outer room, hungry and thirsty, got up after a time and began to lay the supper. This done, he made the coffee, and when that was ready and still Stephen had not appeared, he rapped at the door. There seemed a muffled sound from within, and Talbot pushed the door a little open. Inside, he saw Stephen sitting on the edge of the bed, staring at the paper in his hand.

"What's the matter?" said Talbot. "Stephen handed him the paper in a blank silence and Talbot took it and held it near the candle. This is what he read:

"I have gone down to the town to get a little change and to relieve the dreadful monotony of this life. Don't follow me; just leave me alone, and I'll come back in a day or two. There is no need to be anxious. You know I can take care of myself."

(To be continued.)

### THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Simple Diet.**

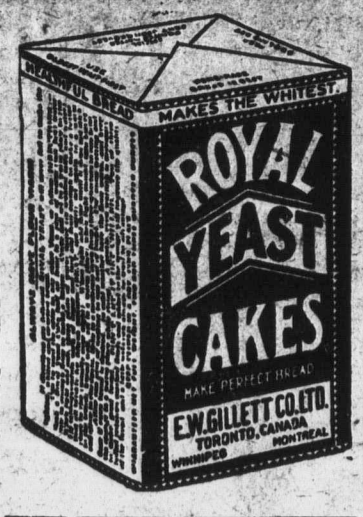
The late pope is said to have lived on a very simple diet, as simple as that of the poorest tradesman. In the morning he drank a cupful of coffee, at noon he took a little soup and meat and for supper vegetables and meat. His favorite food was the Italian national dish, polenta.

**HAD A GUARANTEE.**

(Boston Transcript.) Newrich (showing treasures)—This picture is by an old master. Critic—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Newrich—It is, though. The man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past seventy before he did a stroke of it.

Always look out for the sunlight the Lord sends into your days.—Hope Campbell.



### EARLY FALL CARE OF THE FLOCK

#### Effects of Different Feeds Should be Considered During Mould.

A reasonable amount of care with the farm flock during the late summer or early fall will perhaps return a larger profit in the following months than the same amount of work given at any other time of the year.

With the prices of feedstuffs still very high it behooves the poultryman to have his flock in shape to produce the greatest number of eggs during the months when prices are highest. Spring and summer being the natural period of production for the hen are the seasons when prices rule lowest, consequently the flock that is in proper shape to produce results in the results in the early winter months will return the largest interest on the money invested.

#### THE MOULT AN INFLUENTIAL FACTOR.

One of the main factors influencing early winter production is the moulting period. The drain on the hen's system during the feather forming period makes it practically impossible for her to both produce feathers and eggs at the same time.

It requires six weeks for a tail or wing feather to grow to maturity, and as the feathers are usually dropped a few at a time it is easy to realize the length of time that is wasted during the moulting period. Then, again, all the hens do not moult at the same time, which is a decided disadvantage as the feed ration best suited for a laying hen will not give the best results to a flock in the moult.

#### EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FEEDS.

It has long been known that certain feeds have a bearing on the early development or the retarding of the moult. It is an advantage to have all the hens moult at the same time and it is advisable to have the period over with before the cold weather sets in. Any change in the feed ration should be brought about gradually. The best method is to confine the hens to a yard where the ration can be controlled supplemented with some fattening food such as corn or buckwheat, which should be increased until it is practically the only grain feed used. The corn ration should be fed for about two weeks. The heating action of the feeds used will tend to loosen the feathers. However, to complete the moult it will be necessary to discontinue the feeding suddenly; in fact, almost starve the hens for a short period. The feathers will drop at once, and the poultryman should exercise care to gradually increase the feed ration when the desired result has been obtained. The ration should be changed and the corn and buckwheat entirely omitted and wheat substituted. A dry mash should be kept before the hens at all times, consisting of wheat bran, middlings, and ground oats.

By using this method the moult should be nearly completed in six or seven weeks, but care should be taken not to force the hens with a laying ration too soon after the moult.

It must be remembered that the pro-

gress of forcing a hen to moult should be undertaken with care; the poultryman needs to keep a watchful eye on the flock and make sure that the process is not overdone, as in that case much vitality will be lost and the production impaired during the following months. However, if the practice is followed and the proper results achieved the added value of the eggs, produced when egg prices are highest, will more than reward the keeper for the time employed.

#### FATTENING THE TURKEYS.

Turkeys as a whole reach the market in much better condition than the general run of other fowl. Perhaps this is because the turkey is such a good forager, going to any part of the farm that offers a meal. Most of the receipts on central markets, however, would be improved by better feeding during the last few weeks. Turkeys cannot be subjected successfully to the two-week cramming process that is commonly followed with other poultry. Such a process would result in a large mortality. The feeding period must be extended over a period of six weeks. During this period their run may be restricted to a fenced yard or a good sized shed with a wire front.

During the first month of feeding they may be fed either grain or mash composed of oats, barley and corn, and during a part of this period they should be on free range. The change to seclusion and heavier feeding at the same time would be too radical. A method followed by many is to feed whole grain morning and night, and a mash composed of cornmeal, chop, bran and some coarse sand mixed with milk at noon. Cooked mashed potatoes mixed with milk is supposed to produce a whiter flesh, and towards the end of the fattening period beef scrap or cooked meat will hasten fleshening.

#### POULTRY CLEANERS.

A well-known poultry man found a way to save the wheat that is dropped in the stubble incident to shocking and removing the sheaves. When the sheaves were drawn away from the field, which is at a distance from the farm house, the same evening a small, portable hen house in which the young fowl were confined while moving, was placed on a skid and drawn up and placed in the centre of the wheat-stubble. In the morning the doors of the house were opened, and presto! the birds found themselves in a veritable Eldorado, and proceeded at once to eat. The plentiful supply of grasshoppers this season formed a fine ration for the chicks.

Plenty of fresh water is supplied daily near the portable house. In sanitary utensils, and the chickens enjoy this method of life, which the youngsters term "camping out," and always refer to the fowl on the field as the chickens on "their holidays." This is the easiest and only way to save all the choice loose-wheat. When the field is cleaned the house and hens are again put on the skid and taken to their stubble fields or brought back to the home yard.

#### COLD NOT GOOD FOR LAYERS.

Because of the long cold winters, the open-front poultry house has not proved satisfactory in this section," writes a poultry expert of a northern town. The first long laying house, constructed by a certain breeder, was of this type, but after several years' experience he has discarded it for the modified plan recommended by Prof. A. C. Smith, of the Minnesota Agricultural College. Instead of having large openings at regular intervals, the college plans call for small openings above each window. These openings are fitted with a frame covered with light cloth so arranged that they can be opened at any angle desired. The ends, back wall and roof, and sealed inside and out. The space between the rafters is filled with sawdust, which acts as a non-conductor, keeping the heat in and the cold out.

The house is the result of the careful experiments carried on by the poultry department of the college.

"It is much warmer than my other house," says the poultryman. Yet there is never any moisture or frost on the wall. By leaving a number of small openings near the roof sufficient ventilation is provided to keep the air reasonably pure and fresh. The way these hens laid last winter proved to the producer that he had been making fresh-air friends of his hens at the expense of his pocket-book. In a milder climate the open front is all right, but it doesn't fit our conditions.

#### STANDARD-BRED FOWLS

A pure bred, whether it is a hen or a cock means that the animal comes from a definitely recognized breed and that the parents were pure-bred animals of the same breeding, which can be definitely proved, and thus making the animal eligible for registration, it is then a pure-bred animal. There is the added stipulation that an animal must be healthy, vigorous and in order to be pure bred.

In reference to poultry breeding, perhaps the best terms of all to indicate 100 per cent. blood is the expression "standard-bred." This means that the fowl referred to as standard-bred is one which conforms to the standards of form, color, markings, weight, etc., for the various breeds under the Standard of perfection of the American poultry association. Standard-bred is a term which is growing in popularity among those doing business in the pure-bred poultry field, and is perhaps a more distinctive expression than any other which might be used with reference to poultry.

#### Goodness of Apples.

Because we like apples we use them, but apart from that we use them because they contain healthful acids, needed minerals including iron, lime and sulphur, many calories of energy, and some real nutrition. True, an apple is eighty-five per cent water, but so is milk, and the apple has thirteen per cent of sugar and starches.

The ostrich hides its head in the sand on the same principle that insulates the fowl who has head over ears in debt to feel out of sight.

### DRAWING ON YOUR RESERVE STRENGTH

This is What Thousands of People Throughout the Country Are Doing.

Thousands of Canadian housewives are working from day to day at their best. They are busy drawing more and more on their "reserve strength," knowing full well that they are using up that vital force which often means life or death in the crisis of disease. They are the victims of a "drawing out" process, exhaustion, ailing, the performance of even the smallest tasks would were once the simplest and easiest parts of the day's work. They find their appetite failing, sleep is disturbed and unrefreshing; they lose weight, and always feel tired and depressed. Often the trouble will have progressed to a point which makes full recovery slow, but the treatment should be persisted in and renewed health and activity will be the result.

The case of Mrs. W. Schooley, R. R. No. 2, Tillsonburg, Ont., well illustrates the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of health breakdown, through weak, watery blood. Mrs. Schooley says: "For upwards of five years I felt my strength declining, until at last I could not do light chores around the place. Then a doctor was called in, and after doctoring about a month he said that only an operation would help me. I did not feel like going through this, and decided that in any event I would wait a while. I had no appetite, often had headaches accompanied by dizzy spells, several times I had fainting spells, and my legs would swell, and I could not even sweep a floor without resting several times. Again a doctor was called in and he said the trouble was general debility and nervous breakdown. The treatment, however, did not help me, and then one evening as my husband was reading the paper, he came across a case in many respects similar to mine, cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The next day he got me a supply of the pills, and to their continued faithful use for several months, I owe my present splendid health. I may say that soon after beginning the use of the pills I felt a gradual improvement in my condition, my appetite improved, I began to feel rested after a night's sleep and I gained in weight. My friends were continually expressing surprise at my improved condition, as it was generally believed I had become a chronic invalid. I always take a delight in telling them that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are responsible for my present good health, and as they have been a real blessing to me I shall always continue to praise them."

If you are suffering from any condition due to poor, watery blood, or weak nerves, begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now, and note how your strength and health will improve. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IT IS A ROYAL HOUSEMAIDS STRIKE

The Royal housemaids in Buckingham Palace are demanding the right to "live out," following the action of the majority of girl shopworkers and domestic servants in London. In their petition to Queen Mary they asked for an eight hour day with permission to live out if they so desired.

The King and Queen granted the eight hour day, though it involved the employment of a dozen extra maids, but they declined to grant the demand for the privilege of living out.

The petition was similar to one presented to Queen Alexandra by the maids at the Marlborough House. Alexandra granted the request, but Queen Mary again refused. All the housemaids have tendered a month's notice of this intention to give up their positions unless the request is conceded.

#### MURDERED.

Put right out of business, a whole family of corns by Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns and warts in one day. No pain or sore if "Putnam's" is used. Refuse substitutes, 25c. per bottle at all dealers.

I had rather have a fool make me merry than experience make me sad.—Shakespeare.

### ROOFING

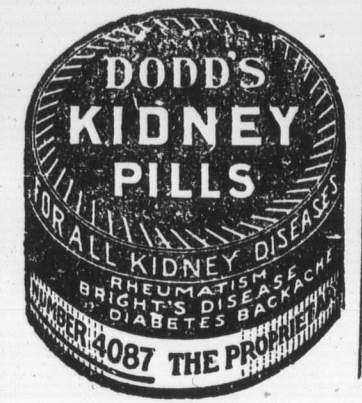
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**INTERESTING LETTER FROM  
AFRICA.**

(continued from page 5)

wegian and other nationalities, but English predominates. English train system and stiffness in more ways than one; English slowness too, but it might be worse, we love the mother country even if she is a bit slow.  
Sunday evening we attended a church for the white people only. It was a pretty structure, beautifully situated in a garden of various tropical plants with seats artistically placed, reminding one of a park. The service was conducted by an English Government chaplain.

It was indeed strange after seeing nothing but pagans to walk, while black ladies rolled by, not in Fords but in fine cars, and to meet well educated people. A dentist who fixed my teeth was mulatto educated in Washington, D.C., and did as good work as I could have got at home.

A motor trip to the beach was a treat, to see the old ocean that we lived on two months on the way to Africa and to look over the horizon in the direction of home made it seem farther away than when in the bush. Another two years or less and I will be again at the coast, to go home.

After a week's absence I returned to Minna, where Miss Wallis waited my return to go on to our station. We started the same day, but a hard rain made the rivers so high we could not cross, but spent the night in a rest house near. Returning home the following day, we got such a warm welcome from our people and were so glad to see them, had you been along you would understand a little of the joys of a missionary. The boys helped us clear out the house without asking for a gift in return, a most unusual thing.

So we are back at work and glad to be, too. To-day we went to see a dance called Maddowa, supposed to be done for health. It is not a yearly affair like most. This year we are having a lot of it. A number of rude instruments form an orchestra. The drums are pounded by the hand with great vigor. Women do the dancing, some of which is slow of movement, but the real kind is very strenuous, the women jumping up and down till they fall exhausted. We saw two fall in the soft mud, roll over on their faces and like panting pigs in a trough, then drawing themselves along on the ground begin dancing while on their knees, gradually regaining their feet and going on as before. I think much of it is not fatigue but pure acting. It is all most disgusting. One could not imagine any animal but a pig acting so. We turn away sick at heart and wonder how long before we have one woman won for the truth in this difficult tribe, which we have learned to love. Pray as you have never prayed for missions. Nothing but pentecostal power from on high will break down these high walls of darkness. We have the hearts of many of the women, but are no nearer to getting them to desire the truth than if they only just met us. But God is able, so trusting we go forward, glad to be in the fight.

F. W. PARKER.

**A.H.S. Field Day**

(Continued from last issue.)

The events remaining over from field day were finished after school hours last week. Two boys' events, which were originally intended to be open but later were made class events, were run off since field day. The winners are:

Hopping contest—Class I, C. Bender; class II, W. Slack; class III, C. McFadden; class IV, J. Heffernan.

Indian club dance—Class I, C. Yates; class II, R. Taylor; class III, C. McFadden; class IV, H. Rabb.

While this raises the number of points of some of the contestants, it makes only one change in the prize list, giving H. Rabb a lead of five points over J. Bates for the prize in form III.

The prize-winners among the girls are:

Form I, A—H. Morris, junior medal, 19 points; S. Howard, term prize, 6 points.

Form I, B—B. Leeder, form prize, 5 points.

Form II, A—W. Morris, form prize, 7 points.

Form II, B—G. Conlon, form prize, 4 points.

Form III—E. Tett, senior medal, 19 points, E. Kilborn and V. Topping, tie for form prize, 11 points each.

The winners in the girls' events were as follows:

50 yards dash—Jun., 1 H. Morris, 2 W. Morris; Sen., 1 E. Tett, 2 L. Guttridge.

Baseball throw (distance)—Jun., 1

S. Howard, 2 H. Morris; Sen., 1 E. Kilborn, 2 M. Kenny.

Basketball throw (distance)—Jun., 1 E. Whitmore, 2 B. Breese; Sen., 1 E. Tett, 2 E. Kilborn.

Basketball throw (net)—Jun., 1 H. Avery, 2 H. Morris; Sen., 1 L. Steacy, 2 M. Kenny.

Potato race—Jun., 1 N. Davis, 2 B. Roddick, Sen., 1 V. Dancy, 2 E. Tett.

Sack race—Jun., 1 H. Morris, 2 W. Morris, Sen., 1 V. Topping, 2 G. Conlon.

Needle and thread race—Jun., 1 K. Beale, 2 H. Bulger; Sen., 1 G. Yates, 2 F. Leggett.

Potato and spoon race (open)—1 L. Steacy, 2 G. Hawitt.

Wheelbarrow race—Jun., 1 E. Eaton, 2 H. Morris; Sen., 1 E. Tett, 2 E. Kilborn.

Indian club race (open)—1 V. Topping, 2 H. Avery.

Hammer and nail contest—1 B. Leeder, 2 C. Miller.

Balancing contest—1 B. Bates, 2 M. Howe.

Relay race—1 form III, 2 form I, A.

The competition between the forms for the form championship shield was won by form III, who were winners last year. The prizes will be presented in the near future at a meeting of the Literary Society. The medals will be presented at the commencement exercises in November.

**QUESTIONS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.**

God tells us in His word that "time is short and the days are evil," and exhorts us to "redeem the time."

Are we redeeming the time when we break God's commands?

Are we honoring God when we dishonor our parents and our home training by Sabbath breaking, by profanity, by using street slang, by using cigar, cigarette, or intoxicating liquor?

Do those habits indulged in add dignity or self-respect to the young women and grown up boys. Is their example worthy of imitation by the small girl and boy?

Does the small boy who groups with others on the street corner and calls out in a jeering way to the passers-by know that he is disgracing himself and dishonoring his home training?

A Friend of the Boys and Girls.

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**The Merchants Bank  
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have just installed a nest of Safety Deposit Boxes—the first shipment to arrive. The convenience, security and exclusiveness of these depositories are too well known to necessitate comment. Those desiring this accommodation are respectfully requested to consult the manager, as soon as possible, as the present supply is limited and the demand great.

TO LET—At Charleston, Farm 225 acres in first class state of cultivation, a Good House, Out Buildings and Silos all in good repair, Wind Mill and plenty of Water within ten minutes of Church and School, Factory and Post Office, Rural Mail and Telephone—Fall Ploughing will be done—Possession March 1, 1921. A. W. Johnston Athens, P. O.

WANTED—A respectable, middle-aged woman to act as housekeeper for one person, with good home in the country. Apply stating wages expected to Box H, Athens Reporter Office.

LOST—Left hand, Tan Kid Glove, Sunday evening Oct. 3, in Athens, finder kindly leave at Reporter Office.

FOR SALE—Flat Top Office Desk in perfect condition. For further information apply at Reporter office, Athens.

FOUND—Pair of Scissors, apply to Mr. F. Blanche, Athens.

FOR SALE—Two good houses near Athens High School. Apply to G. W. Brown, Athens.

For Sale—Some pure bred Oxford Ram Lambs. Apply to James Burns, Frankville.

EXPERT PHOTO FINISHING—Developing, 15c. a roll; and printing, any size, 3c. each, postage paid. The Jackson Studio, Chesley, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Well drilling outfit in good condition, with extra tools. Can be inspected operating in the vicinity of Brockville. Apply to M. L. Wilson, Box 34, Athens.

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