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Furniture and Undertaker
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The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVII. No. 11

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, December 1, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

War Bond Coupons Cashed Free



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

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
ATHENS AND FRANKVILLE BRANCHES W. D. THOMAS, Manager.
DELTA BRANCH S. H. BARLOW, Manager.
Sub-agency at Phillipsville open Wednesdays.

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

Clearance Sale of Fall and Winter Millinery at great reduced prices—Miss C. O. Gray, Athens.

Word reared Mrs. Mary Rappell on Wednesday evening that her son, J. Gordon Rappell, Manager of the Merchants Bank at Eaton, Sask., had suddenly passed away—further particulars later.

Tanlac is well advertised, but advertising alone could not have produced Tanlac's popularity. It had to have merit. For sale by J. P. Lamb and Co., Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McLean and son, Lloyd, spent Sunday at Lyn, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Willows.

NOTICE

On Sunday, Dec. 4, at 2:30 p.m., the Holiness Movement of Athens Congregation will (D. V.) worship at the Parsonage on Reid St.

Further notice later for December. A. D. Dewar Pastor
Sunday School at same place at 1:30 p.m.

Mr. C. J. Bell, one of the Field Secretaries of the Dominion Alliance will be the speaker at the morning service in the Methodist Church next Sunday. The present objective of the Alliance is Dominion wide Prohibition. If you are interested in this movement come and hear him.

Owing to the nearness of the Elections the Pastors evening sermon will be on the subject of "Christian Politics" based on Proverbs 29:2. Everybody welcome.

The Earl Construction Company installed an Acetylene Lighting Plant in the home of Mr. Ed. Putman, Seeleys Bay, on Wednesday. Last week they piped the house and grocery of George E. Judson for the use of Acetylene Gas which will come to Mrs. Judson's premises from the plant in the rear of Earl's Garage.

"Say! Hello! Where did you get that Beef?"

"Down at McLeans."

"Is it cheap?"

"Cheap! You bet it's cheap and the very best."

Buy your Meats at G. D. McLean's Grocery, Main St. East.

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

WOOD FOR SALE—First-class Hard and Soft wood, delivered on short notice—Apply to H. B. Knapp, P. O. Hollow.

STANDING TIMBER WANTED. near Athens—apply to Herbert Barham, House of Industry, Athens.

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

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

The Junior Auxiliary of Christ Church, Athens, held their Monthly Meeting at the Rectory Thursday afternoon at four o'clock—about twenty children were present. After the meeting Mrs. Boyle, their Superintendent, served a delicious tea, ably assisted by Miss Muriel Fair who poured tea. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Boyle was moved and seconded by the children for their delightful time.

The children decided to send a bale and have begun making their quilts and collecting Christmas toys also started to make and send bandages to the lepers.

Ten Dollars Reward

Is offered for the recovery or information leading to the recovery of a Peterboro Canvas-covered Canoe taken from the Portage on Charleston Lake this Fall

Address—J. H. Harvey, Lyndhurst.

Deposit Your Coupons



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

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

STANDARD BANK

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch:

W. A. Johnston, Manager.

HAY GIVES---

"Service on the Minute"

We send Flowers by Express or by Parcel Post to all points in Eastern Ontario. They reach their destination in perfect condition and please our many customers. We deliver free all orders of Five Dollars and up in value; for Funeral designs or Cut Flowers Charges paid to your express station, or your post office. This makes it a "fair deal" by putting our out of town customers on the same level as those who buy over the counter here in the City. Telephone us for quick and efficient service.

"Say it with Flowers"

We lead in Artistic Floral Emblems for Funerals Boquets for Weddings, Presentation Boquets for all Occasions, at the Season's Lowest Prices.

Our floral pieces are models of neatness and good taste; we do not crowd the flowers, but let each blossom show its own individual beauty, just as if it had naturally sprung into place, while the combinations of colors and shadings are carefully chosen to give the most pleasing results. Our work is done by very competent flower designers who have had a life-long training.

We respectfully solicit your orders for FLOWERS for any occasion

The Hay Floral and Seed Co.
FLORISTS
BROCKVILLE - ONTARIO

Comfort and Convenience

Without Waterworks, Plumbing or Sewage

A perfectly Sanitary indoor closet that may be placed in any dwelling, in the bathroom, bedroom, or cellar. One of the great conveniences of the present time, where there is no water system.



Prices and literature for the asking.

THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

Brockville, Ontario

November 26, 1921

To the Electors of Leeds:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

On December 6th you will be faced with the discharge of a patriotic duty in the casting of your ballots for one of the Candidates at the most important Federal Election in the History of Canada.

Much will depend upon the capacity of the members of the 14th Parliament, and I ask that you give the situation serious consideration. It has been my earnest desire to meet all classes of our citizens but I have found it impossible to make a personal canvass of all of this very large constituency and I ask you to treat this as a personal request for your vote and influence. If elected, I shall to the best of my ability, strive to promote the welfare of Canada, to strengthen the bonds of unity within the British Empire and to advance the interests of all the residents of this County.

Yours sincerely

H. A. STEWART

WE SELL GILSON FARM EQUIPMENT

BACKED BY SIXTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE!

DOMINANT IN QUALITY AND SERVICE!

Sixty years of leadership—of giving good value, heaping satisfaction and real service! That's why the Gilson name wins respect and confidence from coast to coast. That's why we are proud to sell this dependable farm equipment.

THE GILSON ENGINE

All Sizes



Costs You Nothing

The famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Engine—any size for any purpose—can be purchased on the easy payment plan. Let it pay for itself. Its economy and dependability have made it the biggest selling engine in Canada. Let us demonstrate on your farm.

"THE WONDERFUL GILSON"



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

HYLO SYLO



The Hylo Sylo insures sweet, fresh, succulent ensilage down to the last forkful. It is built to last indefinitely. Exclusive patented features of design and construction explain why the Hylo is chosen by the discriminating farmer. Pays for itself in the first season. Then year after year, pays 100 per cent. profit on your investment. Can take a real load. It is free from clutches, you beat it!

THE GILSON SPREADER



Manure is the best fertilizer. You have it. Use it! The best Manure Spreader made is the Gilson. Why? It has a wide spread. It is low down. It has light draft. It will take a real load. It is free from clutches, gears and all complicated parts.

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

Made in Canada and Guaranteed by GILSON MFG. CO., Limited - GUELPH, ONT.

Call and See Nearest Dealer H. B. KNAPP, Athens, Ontario

Every Man For Himself

By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

(Copyright by Munsion Company)

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)

"And how goes the battle, Crispy? Who won the latest bun fight?" smiled Wade by way of making conversation. "Have you persuaded your father?"

"Indeed I have not," interrupted Crispy with an exaggerated pout. She looked directly at Ben Wade and frowned, as if the subject were one about which she would rather not be teased even by an old family friend of long and intimate standing. "It is too mean for anything! If, as Mr. McAllister has been good enough to intimate, I am capable of big successes in newspaper work, is it right to hold me back from the necessary experience? To hear Daddy talk you'd think I was a little child."

"Crispy!" reproved Nat Lawson quietly.

"But I ask you, Mr. Wade, is it fair?"

"Your father knows best, my child. He probably had good reasons."

"I do not approve of you working on the night staff. I must ask you not to refer to this matter again. We will not discuss it now, please."

"Allow me to give you another cup of cocoa, Mr. McAllister?"

"Thank you, but I must be getting along," said McAllister, glancing hurriedly at his watch. "I have stayed later than I intended, thanks to the side-tracking of yon railroad president."

"I'll run you down to the office in the car for that," laughed Wade, also rising. "I'm going out of town for a couple of weeks, Nat; but the next time I see you I expect to have some news that will interest you. And I'll give it to you in advance of publication." He slapped McAllister on the shoulder and they bade their host and hostess a jovial adieu.

But once Wade's limousine was speeding down the street the magazine fell strangely silent. He passed a cigar to McAllister and lighted one for himself. For fully five minutes he did not speak a word. He listened to a preoccupied way to the editor's opinion of the new city parks by-law and to that gentleman's surprise interrupted him finally by a statement entirely irrelevant.

"Crispy Lawson is a remarkably clever young woman," he said, gazing thoughtfully at a little electric light in the roof of the car.

"For once I can agree with you entirely," nodded McAllister, flashing a quick glance at the other's upturned face.

"I don't blame her for getting sick and tired of writing your pink-tea items. Why don't you give her a chance at bigger game?"

"You heard what her father said?"

"I did. I want to make sure that you did too."

"Whatever you like," snapped Wade. "There are some jobs that even a clever woman has no business attempting, that's all."

"Why talk in riddles, Ben? What's on your mind?"

"This wonderful graft exposure which you are planning to spring on an unsuspecting public. He rounded on McAllister and looked at him gravely. "How much of it have you told Nat?"

"I have said nothing about it to anybody," replied the editor, plainly puzzled. "Why?"

"My advice is to keep right on saying nothing about it. The less you say the less you'll have to take back."

"We'll see about that in due course," chuckled McAllister. "Do I look like a fool?"

"Appearances are often deceptive. I once knew a fellow who got so slick at gumshoeing that he sneaked up on his own shadow and made a fool of himself."

"Got married at high noon, perhaps?"

"Mac, seriously, I want you to promise me that you won't spring anything without giving me twenty-four hours' notice. It's an unusual request, I know; but I ask it in your own interests. There was too much taking the earnestness with which he spoke, and McAllister stared at him.

"You have some inside information to justify it?"

"Yes. I cannot tell you the details just now. I warn you that if your paper attempts the so-called exposure which you have in mind without my co-operation, you'll regret it bitterly. I can help you and will be glad to; but only on condition that you warn me when you are ready. Do you promise?"

The limousine had stopped opposite the Recorder building and McAllister alighted slowly. Then he reached in through the open door and shook hands.

"All right, Ben. You're the doctor," he decided.

"Good. You can count on me, then."

As a starter I can promise that the photos of the Alderson Construction Company's missing campaign-fund contribution will be delivered to you personally to-morrow night. I'll look you up when I get back in a week's time, Mac. Good-night."

McAllister remained standing at the curb till Wade's car swung out of sight around the corner. Then he struck the pavement with his cane, for it irritated him to be so completely surprised. Wade knew! How much did he know? And how in under the sun?

"Pyed!" he grunted. "Devil take the man!"

He turned slowly and entered the building to his night's work.

CHAPTER VIII.

Aboard the Private Car, "Osaska."

For many years self-repression had stood high in the estimation of Hughie Podmore as a thing worth cultivating. He had first learned the value of it in many a clandestine game of poker, which he had condescended to play of a Saturday afternoon in a corner of the deserted common-room. In those days of his early newspaper experience the ink-daubed denizens of the "ad-alley" had paid with hard-earned wages for many a fancy vest and expensive cravat which the paper's star reporter had worn with such aplomb. And when he had adventured afield into wider pastures more in harmony with his talents, where the cards were not soiled nor the air pungent with printers' ink and benzine, he had taken with him a tendency to quiet tones of speech and quietness of movement.

Being a believer in rubber-heels and a cool head, therefore, the secretary of the President of the Canadian Lake Shores Railway went about his duties with his customary assurance. After the first excitement of his startling discovery had passed there was nothing in his manner to indicate the fires which burned within. To one who knew him well, perhaps, it might have seemed that for the two weeks which followed the mysterious disappearance of the tan satchel he was a little more restrained in his talk, and a little more alert in movement. Beyond this he gave no indication of the keen disappointment and mortification that possessed him.

It had been the biggest stake for which he had yet played. He had stacked the cards with particular care till, so he had thought, all element of risk had been eliminated. But for this his natural caution would have deterred him from the attempt. What he had completely overlooked was the possibility that some one else might decide this was any man's money who was clever enough to acquire it. Figure as he might—and he had spent hours in deep thought—even his keen mind had been unable to solve the situation to his satisfaction. Somebody had stepped in front of his nose in spite of the most elaborate precautions. Who had done this, and how? It had been done so cleverly that not a single clue as to the perpetrator was left—once he had proved beyond question that Clayton had not double-crossed him. Clayton had taken the first train for Chicago; but not before Podmore had third-degreed him into abject fear. No, Clayton had had no hand in it; that was certain, and with the arch-established identity of the chief ringleader remained a mystery which baffled investigation—especially when the situation called for the utmost circumspection.

It was a problem which Podmore was forced to solve without consulting anyone. He could not go boldly to his supposed partners with his discovery; for thereby he would reveal to them the double-dealing that he had attempted to keep secret. He had to be very careful what he did, Mr. Hughie Podmore realized, very careful indeed. For this mix-up held many possibilities for personal misfortune. In fact, the situation suddenly had become fraught with positive danger. There were moments, therefore, when the cautious Mr. Podmore felt qualms which though not born of a troubled conscience, were nonetheless disagreeable. Conscience in the case of Hughie Podmore, if it had ever existed, had been a stunted affair which because of inattention long since had given up the ghost. Its place had been pre-empted by Argus-eyed regard for all matters affecting the preservation of the safety of his own skin. And Hughie Podmore was well aware that a large contribution to campaign funds by a construction company would be a matter of immediate suspicion among opponents of the Government if it became known. Such things had got people into trouble before this. It had been one of the things which had landed the famous Honorable Harrington Rives in jail—and others who were involved.

Hughie Podmore knew all about that strenuous period of political chases. Twelve years ago he had been an eager-eyed young reporter with a large appreciation of newspaper sensations. His skill at ferreting into hidden recesses by unsuspicious methods had made him a valuable man for a paper which was willing to ignore certain time-honored traditions of the press. Under editorial stimulus Hughie had blossomed forth among the flowers of the journalistic profession as a yellow chrysanthemum. "Mup" became the word wherever Hughie showed himself. His reputation finally had estranged him into other fields of endeavor.

Those had been the days! If only he said Rives had been working together! If he had been managing Rives' campaigns there would have been no crude mistakes to land the "people's idol" behind the bars, Waring or no Waring. He would have

seen that every dainty dish was properly cooked before it was set before the King, its inner rawness safely covered, done up brown. By all means let there be lemon filling, but smothered in a beaten white purity that would pass the public censor! Under his management there would have been no tangible evidence to show that favored contractors, bidding upon public works, had been secretly advised that their tenders were too low, and instructed as to the amounts to which it was safe for them to raise their new tenders; there would have been no evidence of election contributions from these favored contractors for the amounts thus squeezed out of the public treasury.

With such an example of folly to warn him, it was no wonder that the Honorable Milton Waring had told Nickleby and Alderson he would have nothing to do with their proposed campaign fund contribution. Nickleby must have a pretty strong connection even to dare such a prettily sure of himself to go ahead with the plan on his own initiative.

Nickleby believed that Ferguson had the money now. What would he say if he knew the fact—that the money was really in the hands of some person unknown, some person perhaps who was interested in gathering evidence that would upset the present Government? There was only one thing for Mr. Podmore to do, namely, that his own pet scheme had failed, and that was to keep quiet as to his own ambitions and stick to the three-handed game which he was supposed to be playing with Nickleby and his henchman, Alderson; for Nickleby was worth trying to.

(To be continued.)

Trees.

In the Garden of Eden, planted by God, There were goodly trees in the spring-time sod—

Trees of beauty and height and grace, To stand in splendor before His face.

Apple and hickory, ash and pear, Oak and beech and the tulip rare.

The trembling aspen, the noble pine, The sweeping elm by the river line;

Trees for the birds to build in and sing, And the lilac tree for a joy in spring.

Trees to turn at the frosty call And carpet the ground for their Lord's footfall;

Wood for the bow, the spear and the sail, The keel and the mast and the daring sail;

He made them of every grain and girth For the use of man in the Garden of Earth.

Then, lest the soul should not lift her eyes From the gift to the Giver of Paradise

On the crown of a hill, for all to see, God planted a scarlet maple tree.

—Bliss Carman.

Imperishable France.

Those who thought that France, "bleed white," was doomed to perish, must marvel at the power of the nation to revive.

Returning tourists who have had a good time there naturally see things in a favorable light, but official accounts also are cheerful.

For example, Le Temps reports that there were 623,000 marriages in 1920, or twice as many as in the same period before the war; the births were 44,000 more than in 1913, and the deaths 56,000 fewer. That does not make for race extinction; neither does the 88,000,000 quintals of wheat harvested this year in spite of the drought; a crop that compares well with that from a much larger area before the war.

An Interesting Flight.

One of the most interesting flights ever made by man took place recently in Germany in the soaring and gliding competition for motorless flying machines. One of the aviators remained in the air thirteen minutes, "circling, turning and balancing like a soaring bird."

He travelled six miles between start and finish and at one time was at a height estimated to be at least three hundred feet.

The First Savings Bank.

The first British savings bank was started by a woman, Priscilla Wakefield, at Tottenham, near London, in 1789. It was for children, and was followed by one for adults in 1804.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

\$15 lb. for Wool

That's what you pay for it when you buy a suit. What do you get a pound for it when you sell the wool? Canadian wool has to be prepared for the spinner. A pound of wool bought from the farmer is sold from one commission merchant to another, stored in England, sold and re-shipped until eventually it gets back to the mills in Canada at many times the price you got for it. There is no place in Canada to prepare wool for the worsted spinner. Isn't it a shame?

A mill is now under consideration in Toronto, to convert raw wool for the spinner. When wool can be sent direct to the mill for combing and sold direct to the spinner, then the farmer will get the full price. It is of interest to you, Mr. Wool Grower, write Dominion Development Corporation, Limited, 709 Continental Life Bldg., Toronto, and get the full plan.

About the House

Perfectly Baked Bread.

Few housekeepers seem to understand the role which temperature plays in bread-making. In importance it ranks with good flour and yeast. Although many housewives experience difficulty in having dough rise well on a cold, windy day and note the rapidity with which it grows light in summer, they fail to grasp the full significance of such observations. Success or failure seems dependent upon the weather and they do not realize that they themselves may control the matter of temperature.

The yeast used in making light bread is a microscopic, one-celled plant requiring for its growth air, moisture, food and a favorable temperature. It acts upon sugar present in the dough, forming carbon dioxide gas which, in attempting to rise to the surface of the mass, is caught and held by the elastic gluten of the flour. As more gas is formed within the sponge or dough, the gluten stretches and the entire mass expands and becomes "light."

Like most plants, yeast thrives best at a certain temperature. Although it is quite active between 75 deg. and 95 deg. F., it produces best results at from 80 deg. to 85 deg. F. As the temperature is lowered, the activity of the yeast becomes less until growth ceases at about 50 deg. F. Although inactive below that point, it begins to grow again when a favorable temperature is restored. Above 95 deg. the action of the yeast is lessened by the activity of other organisms present in the dough or by the products of same. At somewhat higher temperatures the yeast is actually killed.

A favorable temperature, therefore, will have much to do with active and healthy fermentation. Furthermore, by regulating the temperature one may control the rising of the dough, hastening or retarding it almost at will. In general, however, doughs should be kept as nearly as possible at the same temperature throughout the process and not subjected alternately to heating and chilling.

But how may the housewife control the temperature of the dough? The simplest way is to provide herself with a "sponge box," which is a simple box or cabinet, capable of holding the dough, and which can be warmed by means of hot water, a hot stone, a small lamp or an electric light bulb. On an extremely hot day the cabinet may likewise be cooled by means of cold water or ice. The thermometer, by means of which the temperature is regulated, is one of the most important things in connection with the sponge box.

In place of the sponge box a fireless cooker may be used. The principle underlying its construction is that of maintaining the temperature of articles placed within it. If, therefore, a sponge or dough be mixed so that its temperature is correct, then placed inside the cooker, this temperature will be maintained. On a cold day it is well to have not only the liquid but also the flour slightly warmed. The radiator or soapstone of the fireless may likewise be warmed until just comfortable to the touch. In warm weather, especially if the dough is to stand a considerable length of time, neither the flour nor the liquid should be warmed, and certainly a thermometer should be used, for how can one guess accurately by "feel" when the liquid is luke warm? Different individuals vary greatly in their sensitiveness to heat and guesswork may cause great error in gauging the temperature of liquid or radiator.

Two general methods for making bread are practiced largely in this country, the "sponge" and the "straight dough." Each of these may be divided into the short or quick and the long or overnight process, depending upon the amount of yeast used, as well as upon the temperature maintained. Besides using less yeast in their preparation overnight, sponges or doughs are generally kept at a lower temperature than those made by the shorter daytime process. In very warm weather especially the dough is likely to become sour overnight unless it can be kept sufficiently cool.

In order to learn definitely what time is required we will consider some of the recipes for making bread. A popular formula calls for one-half cake of compressed yeast and one cup

of liquid for each "standard" sized loaf of bread, with the requisite amounts of flour, salt, sugar and so forth. If a temperature of 85 deg. F. be maintained throughout the process, this dough should be light the first time in 1½ hours, the second time in 1¼ hours. It should then be molded, and after rising in the pans one hour will be ready for baking. Allowing 10 minutes for handling the dough between risings and about ¼ of an hour for baking, the bread should be out of the oven within 5 hours from the first mixing. In practice, therefore, a housewife will find that by beginning at 7 a.m., the dough should be ready for the oven at 11.15, provided it has been kept at 85 deg. throughout the process. At 12 o'clock, when the noon meal is ready, her bread will be out of the oven and no extra fuel or time in the kitchen required for its baking. Should the dinner hour be at 1 o'clock, the dough might be started at 8 a.m. At 80 deg. F. the time for the first rising would be 2 hours, for the second 1½ hours and for the rising in the pans one hour 1½ hours, making a total of 1 hour more than with the higher temperature. Hence if the dough be mixed at 7 a.m. and kept at 80 deg. F., it should be out of the oven at 1 o'clock.

With the overnight straight-dough, less yeast and a lower temperature should be employed than with the quick method. Using 1 cake of compressed yeast for six loaves, and keeping the dough at 70 deg. overnight, it should be quite light in the morning. It should then be kneaded down and molded for the pans and placed where it may be gradually brought up to 85 deg. In 1½ hours at this temperature the loaves should be light and ready for baking.

When dry yeast is used the sponge process is the one most commonly employed. Ordinarily such a sponge will be light in 10 to 12 hours. This time, however, is also dependent upon the temperature, which should be between 75 deg. and 80 deg. F. If the temperature of the sponge has been only 70 deg. F., however, fully 13 hours will be required for the mass to become thoroughly light, while at 60 deg. F. 16½ hours will be necessary.

The housewife may, therefore, plan to have her baking operations fit in with her other duties in the home. Mixing, kneading, molding and baking may be so adjusted that they will not conflict with other matters, and the baking especially may be arranged to come during the time that her presence in the kitchen is required for other reasons as well. Nor need she spend the entire morning in the kitchen mainly to "watch the dough." Knowing the temperature of the dough and the time required for rising, the housewife may calculate just when her dough will need attention.

Dark, close streaks in the crumb of bread are often due to unevenness in temperature during rising. Particularly when a dough has been chilled and fails to rise properly the housewife is tempted to place it where it will become warm rapidly, either at the back of the range or in a pan of warm water. Without the aid of a thermometer it is difficult to gauge the temperature, and there is danger that the yeast cells in that portion of dough most exposed to the heat may be killed. Although blended later with the rest of the dough no expansion of this portion takes place, and close streaks in the finished crumb are the result.

Could the housewife but realize the importance of knowing the temperature of the dough she would not begrudge the investment of a dollar or two in a simple dairy or chemical thermometer. Through its use guess work is eliminated, the operations of bread-making may be adjusted to suit the convenience of the house-keeper, and bread or hot rolls may be provided fresh for any meal. Moreover, the flavor, texture and general quality of the product are almost sure to be excellent.

Oh, Captain!

Young Lady—"Dear me, captain, what do you find for the sailors to do when you are cut at sea? Aren't the men very idle?"

Captain—"No, lady. I keep them busy hoing the sea weeds out of the ocean current patch."

EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA TO HAVE ZEPPELIN PASSENGER SERVICE

The project of an aerial line connecting the continent of Europe with the continent of South America by gigantic Zeppelin passenger ships is being worked out in Germany. Doctor Hugo Eckener, one of the chief directors of the Zeppelin works, Germany's most famous pilot, and for many years a co-worker of Count Zeppelin has just returned from a visit to Argentina and Spain. Dr. Eckener has spent several months in those countries studying routes and landings and assisting in the organization of the company. He says that he found Southern Spain ideally located for a European air harbor and as a port for a trans-Atlantic Zep-

pelin line. The other end of the line will be near Buenos Aires, where it is declared that weather and wind conditions are very favorable.

He estimates that a Zeppelin with 150,000 cubic metres gas capacity has a speed of 115 kilometres an hour, with forty passengers, can make the trip from Spain to Buenos Aires in ninety hours. One hundred hours will be required for the trip to Europe on account of less favorable wind conditions.

As the peace treaty places almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of organizing and operating air ships from Germany, the organizations will be exclusively Spanish, with Germans in charge of all operations.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

Boys just love its smooth fragrant lather

BEST FOR BABY - BEST FOR YOU

Cleaning

THE postman and expressman will bring Parker service right to your home. We pay carriage one way. Whatever you send—whether it be household draperies or the most delicate fabrics—will be speedily returned to their original freshness. When you think of cleaning or dyeing think of PARKER'S.

Parker's Dye Works Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St. Toronto.

Vaseline Trade Mark WHITE

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



Holland's Many Wheels.
Two million bicycles are ridden in Holland, a country with a population of 6,000,000 persons.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.
Hope is an eager, living wish that what we desire may come true.

SUCCESS

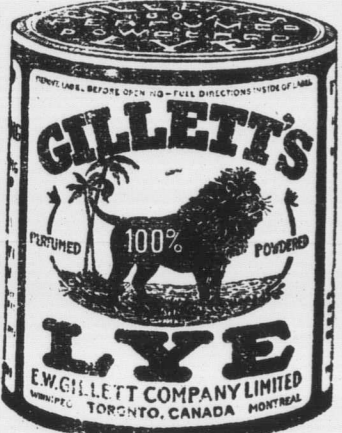
Lots of fertile eggs. Healthy chicks. Every bird kept in vigorous healthy, profitable condition, by Nature's tonic.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting! Then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.



EFFICIENT FARMING

Suggestions on Feeding Mares in Foal

Oats, being a light, palatable and well-balanced feed, are by far the best grain for horses. Corn can be used if only forms about one-third or one-half of the grain ration of the brood mare. When wheat is fed, it must be in small quantities and ground. Bran, being a bulky substance, is very important in the mare's feed because it keeps from overfeeding and is a good regulator. Barley is also a good feed and being more bulky than wheat is very much like oats in composition; sometimes it is cooked and fed for medicinal purposes.

Timothy hay is used as roughage for horses. Sudan grass is safe for mares in foal. If cut in early bloom, orchard grass is about equal to any of the grasses for hay. Clover is good, and possesses great fattening qualities, but owing to the fact that it is likely to be dusty, great care should be exercised not to feed it to brood mares. Corn fodder and straw are fed to idle horses in winter, but they have not enough nutrition in them for mares in foal. Soybean hay is quite a nice hay, threshed or unthreshed, and liked by most horses; but, never feed it if there is any sign of mold. Alfalfa is an excellent feed if it is fed once a day with timothy hay or corn fodder at the other times. Due to weather conditions it is sometimes not properly cured; then it should never be used to feed mares in foal. There have been complaints from farmers that it makes the kidneys act too freely, but if it does not make up more than one-half of the roughage it is not likely to be noticed.

The mare will be healthier, foal stronger at birth, and parturition will be easier if she is used at some slow work almost every day. If the mare is idle in winter, most of the feed may be roughage, but the ration should be increased when the mare is worked. The quantity of feed is determined by size and condition of the animal—whether fat or thin—the work it does, sick or well, appetite, condition of the droppings and whether the animal is easy or hard to keep.—M. W. B.

My experience in feeding mares in foal, which covers a period of over twenty years and several different breeds, shows that it is important to have the right kind of mares to breed and then feed them enough to keep them in good healthy growing condition, but not too fat, as a mare "hog fat" is almost sure to drop a small and sometimes very weak foal.

I have fed nearly everything, but find oats, with a feed once a day of bright alfalfa or clover, about the best yet. Any kind of roughage, such as corn-stalks or oat straw, will do in between the alfalfa or clover. I find alfalfa or clover takes the place of bran in keeping the bowels loose.

If the mare is working regularly, a quart of wheat shorts twice a day, mixed with the oats, makes a strong ration; but I would not advise feeding this if the mare is standing any length of time between working periods.

If the mare does not foal until after the grass starts in the spring, turn her out on pasture for at least part of the day, as I find that green grass, sunshine and fresh water are the best renovators for any horse, whether a mare in foal or one that has been either raced out or worked out.

Another thing, allow plenty of salt. Have it where the mares can get it at all times and do not forget to give some knickknacks once in a while, such as apples, carrots, etc. If mares are in the stable, keep the stable clean.—W. Y.

Mares in foal require a balanced ration. Simply filling them up on corn fodder or straw will not bring the desired results; the mares must also have some feeds which contain protein, such as alfalfa or clover hay and oats. A ration composed of straw and corn will not furnish the necessary food elements, for they contain only carbohydrates which alone do not make a balanced ration. Mares in foal require more feed than do geldings or mares not in foal.

We allow our mares to run in the stalk fields during the day if the weather is not stormy and then at night feed them some alfalfa hay and oats. Very little corn is fed to horses; a small amount is all right, but should not be used as the exclusive grain ration.

Toward the end of the gestation period the mares require more feed than before, as the foal has now become of such a size as to require more nourishment from the mother and she must be fed more liberally in order to keep her own system up, as well as to nourish the foal. Plenty of fresh water should be available for the mare at all times, and it should have the chill removed. Ice-water is unhealthful for any stock and especially for mares in foal. A tank heater can be used to take the chill from the water.

Do not overfeed the mare. She should be kept in just moderate flesh, and when she is working her feed should be increased according to the amount of work required of her. As feeding time draws near, a laxative feed should be fed, one that will keep

the bowels in good working order. Not much trouble will be found in this way where alfalfa is fed, but do not feed too liberally as it will cause the bowels to become too loose. By careful observation, the groom is usually able to tell whether or not the feeds being used are what the mare requires, for if her coat is smooth and sleek, the bowels in good condition and she continues to carry the same amount of flesh, not too fat nor too thin, the chances are she will bring forth a vigorous foal.—D. H.

I find it good practice to give feeds rich in mineral matter. Oats, bran, clover and alfalfa are to be preferred. A grain ration may consist of five parts ground oats, four parts wheat bran, and one part linseed meal, with bright clover or alfalfa hay for roughage. I find the above formula good.—M. B.

The Value of Farm Manure.

While it has long been known that farm manure profoundly increases the yields of farm crops, definite information is scanty regarding the value of such increase expressed in dollars and cents. For ten years the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has been conducting experiments to determine the value of farm manure applied to the mangel crop, which was the first crop of a rotation consisting of mangels, oats, clover hay, and timothy hay. To the mangel crop was applied 15 tons per acre of farm manure. A comparison between the crops produced on this land was made during a five-year period with similar crops on unmanured land, that was in an equal state of fertility when the experiment began.

With mangels, the large labor expense for hoeing and cultivating are the same whether the crop is large or small, while, of course, the preparation of the land and the seeding of the crop entail equal expenses. Only in pulling, loading and hauling would much difference exist. With oats there would not be a very marked difference in the expense incurred in handling a large crop as compared with that required for a small crop. Hay, to a greater extent than the two previous crops, would necessitate more expense for a larger crop, but the proportion of total expense would not be very great on high-priced land where rental charges are high.

In 1920, farm manure produced the following increased returns per acre: an increased crop of 15.5 tons of mangels at \$2.88 per ton, worth \$44.64; an increased crop of 8.8 bushels of oats at 58 cents per bushel, worth \$5.10; an increased crop of 1.7 tons of clover hay at \$24.30 per ton, worth \$41.31. As the second year crop of the unmanured plot was pastured and not cut, it was necessary to make an estimate of the increased yield in this crop over the unmanured crop. This has been placed at \$20.65 per acre. In the previous year the increased value of the four crops amounted to \$77.51, which gave \$5.17 for each ton of manure used. During each of the three previous years the manure gave a profit at a decreasing ratio, amounting in 1918 to \$6.14 per ton, in 1917 to \$3.74 per ton, and in 1916 to \$3.58 per ton of manure applied to the mangel crop.

These experiments clearly show that the use of farm manure has a value in farm practice, and should therefore be conserved to the fullest possible extent. For the five-year period from 1916 to 1920 inclusive, the farm manure used produced an increased monetary value on the four acres of land of \$391.29.

Apples and Potatoes.

Apples and potatoes are the crops that are in most general demand among fruits and vegetables, and it is therefore interesting to note the returns from the different provinces of yields of these given by the Dominion Fruit Commissioner. Dealing with apples first, British Columbia exports an excess of 100 per cent. over last year, or 1,009,000 barrels; Ontario, a crop of 60 per cent compared with 1920, or 960,000 barrels; Quebec, 35 to 40 per cent. of last year, or around 35,200 barrels; New Brunswick about 10 per cent in excess of last year, or 33,000 barrels; Nova Scotia 10 to 15 per cent. in excess of last year, or 1,300,000 barrels. Turning to potatoes, British Columbia's crop is about 75 per cent. of last year, or 1,800,000 bushels; Alberta, 90 per cent. of last year, or 6,425,000 bushels; Manitoba, 90 per cent. of last year, or 5,115,000 bushels; Ontario, 45 per cent. of last year, or 10,783,000 bushels; Quebec, 75 per cent. of last year, or 28,225,000 bushels; New Brunswick, 70 per cent. of last year, or 10,857,000 bushels; Prince Edward Island, 80 per cent. of last year, or 4,940,000 bushels; Nova Scotia, 50 per cent. of last year, or 5,105,000 bushels.

The time taken for the current to pass through the Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Ireland, a distance of about 1,700 miles, is one-fifth of a second, indicating a mean velocity in the cable of only 8,500 miles per second.

Breeding Turkeys.

With turkeys retailing at 58c and 60c and over per pound, it would surely seem worth the while of breeders to pay them every possible attention. Above everything, it is unwise to dispose of the best and to retain only the culls. This policy, if followed, as in the case of every other species of livestock, leads to depreciation of the flock and a lessening of demand and price. In fact, of recent years there has been a noticeable decrease in quality, if not in price to the consumer. Inbreeding is another inadvisable course. If a breeder is to get the best, he needs to breed to the best. The introduction of new blood of a well-selected strain is a wise course to pursue. One thing to be especially avoided is the selection of immature hens for the production of eggs to be used for hatching. Hens, two years old, or even older, of good average size for the variety to which they belong, will lay eggs that will hatch out stronger and better pullets than hens a year old or younger. While the eggs can be hatched in incubators, results reached at the Dominion Experimental Farms proved that the poults do much better if brooded by the turkey hens. When the chicks are old enough, they should be given a wide range of pasture or woodland. They should be fed in the morning before wandering away and liberally in the evening to encourage them to return. Water should be available at all times.

A ration consisting of equal parts of finely ground oats, cornmeal and middlings mixed into a crumbly mass with boiling hot water or milk and fed a little warm is an excellent fatter for turkeys intended for the market. Separate those intended to be kept for breeding from those it is proposed to sell before commencing the fattening process, which should be started as soon as the weather threatens change in the fall. It is well for commercial breeders to confine themselves to one variety, as thereby they obtain a more uniform grade.

The Bacon Hog.

The Deputy Ministers of Agriculture of every province, either in person or by representation, and representatives of all the principal packing houses, attended a conference on the bacon hog industry, called by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and presided over by the Deputy Minister of the Department, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, at Ottawa on November 2nd and 3rd. After a thorough discussion of the present situation as regards the bacon trade, grades and standards were adopted as follows and recommended for recognition: (1) A select bacon hog was defined as with jaw and shoulder light and smooth, back from neck to tail evenly fleshed, side long, medium depth, dropping straight from back, ham full, good general finish, no excess fat, and weighing from 160 to 210 pounds. (2) Thick smooth hog, not conforming to Wiltshire standard but of smooth fleshing finish, weighing from 160 to 210 lbs. (3) Heavies, any type of smooth fleshing and finish, weighing 210 to 260 lbs. (4) Extra heavies, any type of smooth fleshing and finish, weighing over 260 lbs. (5) Shop hogs, any type of smooth conformation, finished weight 120 to 160 lbs. (6) Lights and feeders, any type of smooth conformation, unfinished weight 160 lbs. and under. (7) Roughs, of rough conformation, any weight. (8) Sows, all females

that have raised one or more litters: No. 1 sows of smooth finish and underline up to 350 lbs.; No. 2, all other sows. (9) Stags, hogs that have been castrated and are well healed before being offered for sale. The packers agree to pay a minimum premium of 10 per cent. for hogs of the first class, in order to stimulate the production of hogs suitable for the best quality bacon.

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Specializing in Poultry.

One reason for failures in the specialized poultry business is the fact that it is a mass of small details. Men who can succeed in the dairy business often make a failure with poultry because they are not in the habit of watching the small details and consider some very important parts of the work as rather fussy labor which will cause no trouble if neglected.

Women sometimes succeed better with poultry than men because they are familiar with housework which is full of small details from morning to dark. They learn to pay attention to the small items and apply their tact and perseverance in housework to the management and development of their poultry flocks.

A poultry keeper has a constant fight on his hands to develop new flocks of breeding stock. The dairyman can accumulate a nice herd of cows of good producing ability and he knows that, barring unusual occurrences, he has an equipment for the dairy business good for several years. The poultry keeper no sooner obtains a large flock of high-producing hens when they reach an age of two years and their best laying period is over and a new flock of pullets must be ready to take their place.

A hen is a small unit and it takes many of them to make a large and profitable flock. The poultry keeper without experience who starts with many birds is unable to quickly understand their management. There is so much detail to the business that it must be started on a small scale and built up as the knowledge of the breeder accumulates. It is possible to succeed with poultry as many are doing, but no prospective breeder must assume that the work is easy if he expects to master the details and succeed.

Lighting the Farm Home.

About a year ago we installed an electric power and lighting plant. At the time we felt it to be somewhat of a luxury, but soon found it to be a business proposition. In all, there are about fifty lights. We have one at the north and one at the south corner of the house, about fifty feet away, controlled from the kitchen. At night these light the lawn and porches and by being a little distance away, all insects are attracted to the lamps and do not bother the porches. On the east and west corners of the barn there are large lights used only in emergency, and they are controlled by a switch at head of bed. A small motor is used to run the washing machine, grindstone, sausage-cutter, grain-cleaner and sheep-clipper. There is a vacuum cleaner, which is a wonderful labor-saver and a sanitary way to do the work. A power and lighting plant is a blessing to the farm home.—M. C.

Don't strain your eyes looking for faults in your neighbor. No chance! This has ever been the excuse of weak men.

What the Delta Junior Institute is Doing

The duty of presenting a report of the activities of the Delta Junior Institute during the past year is a pleasant one.

Although on several occasions we have discussed the advisability of limiting our meetings to one a month, on every occasion the arguments in favor of meeting every two weeks have ruled, so we have 20 regular meetings to report, with an average attendance of 14. At present we have a membership of 22, which is an increase of eight over last year.

Our Junior Institute is considered to be the girls' social centre, where we meet at the homes of our members and enjoy one another's society. We find that our membership is growing so large that we can no longer be conveniently entertained in our homes, so we are arranging for a club room, which will be furnished and maintained by us, where we can hold our regular meetings and entertain our friends and other societies.

Our meetings consist of a business session after which we spend a social hour in discussions and various kinds of work. It is Ruskin, I think who says: "The reverence for the law should be breathed by every mother to the child who prattles at her knee," and we have completed a study of the Laws of Ontario and have had several interesting and beneficial discussions on this study. At each meeting a lunch is served which adds to the pleasure of all.

When we found we were in need of funds we decided to hold a sale at fair time, and we were very fortunate in securing a prominent space in the Exhibition Hall, where we displayed our fancy as well as useful articles. During the summer of 1920 our committee purchased material which was very skillfully converted into sale articles by our members. Many liberal donations were made by the business men and friends of the Delta Juniors, all helped to make our sale

a success. We were so pleased with the result of our sale that we immediately started preparations for a Christmas Gift Bazaar which, thanks to the enthusiasm of the members, also proved a success.

From our proceeds we donated liberally to the Navy League, Sick Children's Hospital, The Armenian Relief Fund, Muskoka Free Hospital, and we saved the lives of some Chinamen. On several occasions we have sent bouquets to sick friends. We consider our donation of \$20 towards educating a talented young member of our neighborhood hardly worthy of mention, beside the time, effort and money spent by our Senior sisters in that worthy cause which they have taken up.

We are offering prizes at the Fall Fair for the best pie and doughnuts and for the best fancy camisole, to be made by Juniors in each case.

On St. Patrick's Day, in the evening, we Juniors gave an Irish party, which was enjoyed by all in the good old Irish way and at which we were the gainers of four new members.

Early in May we spent a very pleasant evening entertaining our Senior Sisters. We had hoped to have the pleasure of entertaining our District President, but were disappointed, however, we hope to have that pleasure in the near future. In passing, may I say we have remarked on a paragraph in a past report of one of the Senior branches in which they offered a handsome quilt to the first girl married in the community. It may be of interest to you to know that during the short lifetime of our Club and Junior Institute, we have had the pleasure of presenting 15 wedding presents to our members; out of this number we have eight on our roll.

The Delta Juniors are looking forward to being able to present a better report of our work for 1921-22, and since "unity is strength," we surely will gain our objective.

Right After the Pelt Crop

A Profitable Side Line for Winter Time.

By GEORGE P. GOODRICH.

There is a crop adjacent to or within reach of most farms, which should prove profitable to the boys and young men of the family and even to "Dad" himself, if so he has the time to give to it and has still retained enough of the snap of youth to get out of the rut of his daily work.

I refer to the fur crop to be harvested by means of hunting and trapping. The statement is made by those who have got into the statistic side of pelt producing, if it may be so called, that the fur crop produces for the farmers of Canada nearly two millions of dollars each year.

There are pelt-hunters of all sorts, just as there are wheat or corn raisers of all sorts. According to the sort you are, is the crop you will have. Of course, the man who looks to produce corn from soil and in a climate not fitted to corn production, is bound to fail. If you live in a section where there are very few or no fur bearing animals of any kind, then why waste time hunting for them? But in those sections where certain of the furry tribe are plentiful enough to constitute a real menace to the farmer, it becomes his duty to be rid of them and it is a duty which if fulfilled industriously and intelligently will pay him for his time and effort.

Furriers tell us the outlook of the fur market for the coming season, considered from the trapper's standpoint, is excellent, and that right now it is wise to get outfits into shape and arrange the program.

The kinds of fur in demand this year are coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, opossum, fox. These animals are more or less common throughout Canada; more or less they are the farmer's enemies and take free toll of his labor. Since their extermination is therefore more or less a necessity and since their pelts have a commercial value, the boys and men—and not infrequently the girls—have reason for a systematic search for pelts.

Every boy knows—or should know—that while these predatory animals ruin the peace of the poultry yard and would steal our Thanksgiving turkey-feast from under our noses, if they could, still there are laws that protect them in certain seasons and laws governing how and when they can be hunted.

Know Your Hunting Ground.

The first thing to do then is to learn the game laws of the section of the province where you wish to trap. Copies of these can be secured from game wardens or from leading fur houses.

If you are going to work right at home where you know the hills and hollows, streams and trails and hide-holes, well and good. If you want to make an expedition far afield, then you have the fun of locating the trapping ground and establishing your centre of operation. Perhaps most of the work will be done, however, right around "the old home place" and then the whole family can have an active share in it.

Although the pelt "crop" grows

without any care on our part, and is to be had for the taking, the best rewards will be gathered in by those who go to the work systematically and intelligently.

Know your hunting ground and its possibilities—know the game laws—study the requirements and prices of the fur market—familiarize yourself with the firms that buy—and choose the best market for the crop you mean to harvest.

Attention to Details.

You may do all these things very well indeed and yet not make good for several reasons. Many a trap has failed because it was not in good shape, not baited right, not rightly set. Of course, you can make this whole matter of pelt-production a mere incidental of the winter's work and reap accordingly, a small reward. Or you can get down to brass tacks and by studying the habits of the prey, closely inspecting trails and tracks, and spoor, dens and haunts; by having the traps you need and in excellent condition, by placing them wisely, by inspecting them promptly and regularly—win the game. No—not win it either, for even then, unless you know how to handle your prey after it is trapped, how to get the pelt without spoiling it, how to stretch and otherwise prepare it for the market, you can easily lower its value if not lose it altogether.

Luck? There is no such thing. Everything operates according to law and the hunter who knows the rules of the hunting game, or in other words, the law, and meets that law, will get the game. He is taking a poor chance whose knife is dull or not the right size and shape, whose hatchet is an old thing with hacked edge and is handle liable to go back on him when he needs it most. Poor tools, poor workman.

I saw a new word the other day: trapperette. It made me a little mad, for I have a sister who traps with me and why she should be called an "ette" I do not understand. She goes where I go, knows what I know, does what I do. She wears proper clothes for the job. She is a trapper, straight out, with no "ette" in the business. Indeed, when it comes to real agility, delicate skill, a fine sense of direction and a queer intuition that seems to make her know what Brer Rabbit or Sir Skunk are thinking about and spoil their thinks for 'em—well, Sister has me pretty well buffaloed.

All furs have increased tremendously in value. Where formerly the annual catch of pelts was in the hundreds of thousands, it is now in the tens of millions. Therefore, competition is keen, not only in the field of actual hunting and trapping but in the fur market. Still, so long as fur is used, as it is now—and that will be so long as there is fur—for warmth and ornament, there will be selling and buying, and since the fur-bearing animals "live in the country" surely the farmer's family is the one that logically should profit by these pelts of animals who prowl and prey.

A New Cheese Originated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A new, medium high-flavor cheese has been originated by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms System. It is called "Meilleur Cheese," or "Le fromage Meilleur," and is being manufactured at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The process of manufacture is, briefly, as follows:

The milk is heated to a temperature of 90 degrees F. when it is rennetted and cut. The curds are then cooked at a temperature of 115 deg. F., and afterwards moulded and pressed, in one and three pound sizes, ready for the curing room. The process of curing is one of the most important features in the successful manufacturing of this high class product.

This new cheese possesses a very pleasing and delicate flavor with no objectionable odor, and has been pronounced a very superior product by the numerous experts and connoisseurs by whom it has been tried. It is a distinct and valuable acquisition to the cheese industry and the present indications are that it will meet with a very popular demand.

A Whole County Advertises.

If it pays a manufacturer to display his name and wares on a big sign board, why wouldn't it pay livestock breeders to follow a similar idea in advertising their livestock? Thus reasoned the Gage County Livestock Breeders of Nebraska. For a starter they planned a county wide advertising campaign. They placed seven sign boards on the main thoroughfares, where they could be seen and read by the travelers through the county.

The boards are painted with a black background, with the lettering in white. They measure 7 x 10 feet and are easily read.

The breeders of the county are unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction for this method of advertising. By pooling their orders they have already sold six carload lots of purebred cattle and swine to other states, not altogether as a result of the sign-board advertising, but the boards have helped in many ways.

Poultry

Ground oats are probably the best fattening food for poultry for market. Buckwheat comes next. For better results, fattening coops should be arranged in a building where very little light enters and the food should be given in troughs. Mix the ground grain thoroughly to a crumbly condition with hot skimmed milk or hot water. Feed a little at a time; always keep the fowls a little hungry.

It will require about two weeks to fatten young chickens properly, and during the last half of this period, prepared fat should be part of the mash. It is best to cook this fat in a portable kettle out in the open, some distance away from any building. Place rough fat in this vessel and cover with cold water to a depth of about five inches. A quantity of this fat may be prepared at one time, as it will keep in good condition for weeks and can be used as required.

After the fat and water have been placed in the kettle, start the fire and let the contents boil for two hours, after which the fat will rise to the top. This should be skimmed off into a pail, from which it can be poured into available pans.

When the fat has cooled for a few minutes, and before it has commenced to set, a cupful of cold water should be poured into each pan. The water will sink to the bottom and prevent the fat from sticking to the pan.

If old hens are fed on a good proportion of this fat for three weeks before being killed, their carcasses will be quite tender and juicy, provided they are steamed before being browned in the oven.

Young chickens should be crammed by hand for about a week before being butchered. Allow them to eat all they can, and then give them a few pellets so that their crops are well stuffed. Ground oats made into pellets from two to two and one-half inches long, and dipped into warm milk or fat, will easily slip down the throat. To prevent their getting lodged at the bottom of the neck, work the pellets down with the finger and the thumb. About once every three days add a little fine grit to the food.

The AUTOMOBILE

BEARINGS ARE SUPPORTS FOR MOVING PARTS.

What is a bearing? Well, it is a support for a moving part, made so as to minimize friction, stand wear and achieve fine adjustment. It would not be a bad idea if more humans had the characteristics of a bearing.

There are hundreds of these things in an automobile, so one could hardly be blamed for losing just a few. But the loss of only a few might raise merry havoc with the machine, and put it in the drydock of the automobile world—the repair shop.

There are many types of bearings, some in which the metals are selected with the idea of obtaining strength rather than non-friction qualities; others have strong metal shells lined with a comparatively soft non-friction metal. In these bearings moving members slide over each other.

In addition to this we have the so-called anti-friction bearings, in which balls, or straight, taper, or helical rollers are used, giving a rolling rather than sliding contact.

On the engines alone there are more than one hundred bearings. This is figured on the average six-cylinder motor; some of them have more than double the number. There are, for instance, the following:

Six cylinders, six wrist-pin bearings, six crank-pin bearings, four main, three cam-shaft, twelve cam, twelve push rod, twelve valve stem, two fan, two water pump, eight ignition, six spark control, six carburetor control, six carburetor, three oil pump, four self-starter, and four self-starter linkage gears, total 102.

The first named cylinder and piston, not generally termed bearings, are usually of cast iron, which gives comparatively long wear and in which the friction is not great if well lubricated. When wear does occur at this point it is necessary to rebore and have larger pistons fitted.

When Wear Occurs.

The wrist-pin bearings usually are in the form of a bronze shell, called a bushing, surrounding the wrist pin; when wear occurs it is necessary to drive out the bushing and replace with a new one which fits. In some cases it is necessary to replace the wrist pin also.

The crank-pin bearings are usually in halves, the metal half or bronze, surrounded by a steel strap or casing, when wear occurs, the adjustment is made by taking out thin sheets of metal, called shims, which allow the halves to be brought closer together. The main crank-shaft bearings are of the same type.

The cam-shaft bearings are usually in bushing form, or of ball type, which must be replaced with new ones when they become worn. The cam-follower bearings may be just flat plates resting directly upon the cam, or rollers running on a pin in the valve push rod. Wear in these parts would usually be compensated for by adjusting screws on the valve push-rod.

The push-rod guides are sometimes made of cast iron or other metal, with a bushing or bronze shell in bushing form, and would require replacement when worn.

The oil pump bearings consist of a plunger working in a small cylinder, with one end bearing against a cam or a pair of gears driven from the cam shaft. These bearings, being

perfectly lubricated, seldom or never require adjustment.

All of the bearings considered so far are cared for by the lubricating system of the engine, which starts when the engine starts to run, and as long as oil is kept in the engine they are quite certain to be taken care of, barring accidental stoppage of the oil lead.

Fan Also on Bearings.

The fan usually runs on ball bearings, which are lubricated with a squirt can, being usually of the cup and cone type, that are adjusted by tightening the cone. The water pump bearings are lubricated by compression grease cups; when the bearings become badly worn it is necessary to drive out the bushings and replace them; generally the shaft also will need replacing. When this shaft becomes worn out of round no amount of tightening of the stuffing box will prevent water from leaking out.

The valve stem guides are sometimes bushes, but more usually are holes bored through the cylinder casting. In the former case, when wear occurs the bushing may be driven out and a new one, with new valve, installed; in the latter case, the holes must be reamed true and larger, and valves with larger stems be inserted.

In the ignition system ball bearings usually are employed with or without means of adjustment. These are lubricated with an oil can or packed in grease. There is one bearing of the ignition system which is unique in that some manufacturers advise keeping it free from lubrication substances of any kind. This is the rocker arm of the interrupter on certain makes of magnets. Other forms of interrupters are so constructed that lubrication is advisable.

The carburetor air-valve bearing operates better if not lubricated, but does wear and need replacing at times. The throttle bearings may be lubricated and would certainly wear longer if this were done. When they do wear air is admitted which is noticeable at low engine speed, causing skipping and irregular running. Then the holes in the casting must be enlarged and a larger shaft inserted.

Pins Usually Not Adjustable.

The throttle and spark-control linkage have a number of bearings, which may be of the steel ball and socket type or a wire bent to fit in an eye. These pins should be frequently lubricated with a squirt can. Usually they are not adjustable, so that parts must be replaced when they become badly worn.

The self-starter motor and generator are usually equipped with ball bearings and are lubricated with a squirt can. Both the motor and generator have a copper commutator on which carbon brushes bear. These are not bearings, strictly speaking, but they do require a very slight trace of oil. The commutator becomes worn occasionally and must be smoothed up with fine sand paper, or, if badly worn, must be removed and trued in a lathe.

The other principal bearings throughout the car are usually of ball or roller type, which may or may not be adjustable. Usually the directions for the care and replacement are given in the manufacturer's instruction book.

—and the worst is yet to come



Fishes That Climb Trees.

It seems something of a miracle that a fish should be able to indulge in occasional tree-climbing.

On certain parts of the coasts of Asia and Africa, when the tide goes out, a fish known to the natives as the bonni is left behind. Instead of finding dry land ungenial, this fish enjoys it thoroughly and makes hunting expeditions among the pools. Its breast fins are like elbow-joints, and by means of these it skips and jumps about the shore.

Observation of the antics of this queer specimen has shown that it is apt to retire speedily to a little pool and dip its tail in the water. This is because it has a supplementary breathing apparatus in its tail.

This fish has been known to climb a tree in the course of its wanderings. There are quite a number of species which can live out of water without experiencing any inconvenience. In India certain species of fish can live out of water for a day or two and on a hot summer's day they may be seen strolling rather clumsily across the fields.

Again, in Africa, there is a fish which has two lungs in addition to gills. For about six months of the year it lives entirely out of water. It gorges itself on food, as during the summer it buries itself in mud swamps and lives on its fat.

A Brazilian fish, which spends the summer in the same way, walks about on its fins. When kept in an aquarium, it has been known to approach a keeper and feed out of his hand.

Giving Her a Tip.

"Bridget, I don't want you to have so much company. Why, you have more callers in a day than I have in a week."

"Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable, you'd have as many callers as I have."

Bank of England to be Rebuilt.

The famous Bank of England Building, called the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, will soon be entirely rebuilt, made several stories higher and renovated so radically as to cause a change inside and out, says a London despatch. In the many years of its activities the bank as it grew necessitated taking premises for branch work outside the old Threadneedle area. Now it is planned to bring all the work together under one roof. Efforts will be made to preserve as much as possible the original features of the building, but some of the gardens on the four acre plot probably will disappear.

Despite its cold financial pursuit, the old building is full of romance. During the Gordon riots in 1780 the clerks were armed, instands were melted into bullets, and the rioters were beaten off.

Where Girls Propose.

A curious custom prevails in Himia, one of the little islands of the Greek Archipelago.

The girls of this tiny isle exercise the right to propose to the men! The inhabitants of Himia are engaged almost entirely in sponge fishing. When a girl desires to marry, she waits until she has obtained the number of sponges from the sea that corresponds with the number of years she has lived.

These she places in a silk net, which she presents to the man of her choice. Should he refuse, his chances of obtaining another bride are remote, as usually the Himian maidens shun him as a punishment.

With wings nearly a foot in width extended, the Great Atlas Moth, of India, is the largest moth or butterfly in the world.

Raccoon Ranching in Canada

The raising of wild animals for their pelts in Canada, which may be said to have had its inception in the cult of the silver fox in Prince Edward Island, has spread all over the Dominion and come to include within the scope of its activities practically all fur-bearers of any value. One which has been somewhat slow in finding favor in the Dominion, but which has risen to greater popularity with the increased value of its skins, is the raccoon. The initial successes achieved in Canada in the domestication of this little animal has thrown light upon the industry and the profits to be secured from its following and has encouraged many to enter upon this interesting pursuit.

Now raccoon ranches are to be found all over the eastern and occasionally in the western provinces. Canada holds out particular advantages to those inclined to follow the farming of these profitable little fur-bearers. The climate and topography of the Canadian provinces are conducive to the production of richer and glossier furs of all kinds than other countries. This is true of both the wild and domesticated animals and the raccoon is no exception. Coons found wild or raised on ranches in Canada are stated to be in every way superior to those in existence across the border.

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Authorities are of the opinion that raccoons are the most easily domesticated of all the denizens of the wild, after a short time in confinement losing all inclination to stray from their new homes and becoming as home-loving as kittens. If permitted to stray from their pens they will invariably return. They are less delicate in the rearing than foxes and it is almost impossible to kill them through exposure or neglect. They are both meat and vegetable feeders, which simplifies the proposition of dieting.

Their food in the wilds consists largely of frogs, honey and birds' eggs; domesticated they thrive exceedingly on butchers' scraps cooked and boiled corn. Gloss is put on the fur by periodical administrations of castor oil.

Not only is this animal a fur-bearer but valuable in his products from three points of view. Besides his pelt, which of recent years has greatly increased in value, from twenty-five to forty pounds of palatable meat, as fine as lamb, is taken from his carcass as well as about a gallon of oil.

Generous Profits Obtained.

The raccoon is prolific, producing at a birth from two to nine of a litter, so that a substantial ranch can be built up in a very short time and the proposition put on a profitable basis. Possessed of a home-loving instinct as these animals are, a ranch may successfully be conducted within a very limited area. A very successful one, in fact, is conducted within the confines of the city of Montreal, where a breeder, after experimenting all his life with other species of fur-bearers, decided upon the raccoon as offering generally the greater profits, and has run his ranch for six years. The foundation stock he obtained from animals caught by farmers and from other domesticated stock.

There is a great future for the domestic rearing of fur-bearers in Canada, and each year the industry is attaining more important proportions. Settlement is gradually curtailing the natural haunts of these animals, and on the other hand national fur markets at Montreal and Winnipeg are becoming important as world fur centres. As the richest producer of wild furs in the past, Canada is determined to maintain her prestige in the future, against the inevitable diminution of the catch, by extensive establishment of domestic ranches, providing profitable openings for many followers.

Affirmation.

"I am one with the all good." This is a splendid thing to keep in your mind constantly. Say it every day of your life, "I am one with the all good, one with the infinite life, one with omniscience, one with omnipotence—and if I am, I partake of all these qualities. I am perfect and immortal because I am created by perfection, by immortality."

"I am love because I am the product of love's creation."

Here and There in Canada.

In the whole of Canada there are 1,065 million board measurement feet of standing timber, according to the federal government. Of this, 360 billion feet are located in British Columbia and 200 billion feet in the prairie provinces.

The total value of 6,128,880 acres of land assessed under the Wild Lands Tax in Saskatchewan is \$79,791,607, according to the report of the Wild Lands Tax Commissioner, published in the annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Brick and tile to the value of \$300,000, manufactured in Saskatchewan, were used in buildings that were erected in 1920, in connection with which materials to the value of \$8,379,774 were used. While Saskatchewan contains some of the largest and most valuable clay deposits on the continent, they are as yet practically undeveloped. A wonderful market in Western Canada where last year it is estimated more than \$28,000,000 worth of clay products were used, awaits the development of the ceramic industry in this province.

Exports of lumber to the United States through the port of St. John for the three months ending September, 1921, aggregated \$753,492. Exports of laths amounted to \$75,171; lumber, \$384,061; pine boards, \$23,807; pulpwood, \$75,470; shingles, \$2,595; and wood pulp, \$192,385.

A company has been incorporated with provincial charter to operate a large lumber mill and carry on lumber operations at St. Francis, near Edmonton, N.B. It is understood that Boston and Maine capital is behind the new company.

Erection of a paper mill, near Fort George, B.C., to cost approximately \$6,000,000, will be undertaken immediately, provided negotiations with the provincial government for leases on timber limits are successful, it was announced by Robert Tyhurst, of the Fraser timber syndicate.

Discovery of a large deposit of fuller's earth at Northern, British Columbia, is reported by Ralph O. Jessup, of New York. Mr. Jessup has left for New York, where he will endeavor to interest capital to exploit his find.

As an indication of the growth of automobile ownership in the province of New Brunswick, figures obtained from the provincial government show for the year 1921 up to the middle of October, against the whole of last year. The number of licenses issued were 13,576 and 11,216 respectively.

Thirty-five boxes of McIntosh red apples were packed from one tree in an orchard at Vernon, B.C., in addition to eight bags of windfalls. The tree is fourteen years old, and from one hundred trees in the same orchard 1,700 boxes of apples were picked.

Banquet Without the Hostess.

A procession of thirty-six elephants, painted green and red, met the Prince of Wales when he entered the territory of the only Mohammedan woman ruler in the world the Begum of Bhopal.

The Begum is a highly-educated, cultured woman who speaks English fluently. She is fond of music and painting, and has written one or two books, notably an account of her pilgrimage to Mecca.

Robbers attacked her caravan, but the Begum, personally leading her bodyguard, routed them.

This ruler was not present at her banquet to the Prince, for she is not permitted to take food in public.

Natural Question.

"I remember," said grandma reminiscently, "that when I was a girl we used to make our bread with soda."

"And did you use ice cream soda when you made cake?" asked her little granddaughter.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong purpose, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines. Labor whistles. Luck relies upon chance; labor upon capital.—Coben.

THE CORN BELT IS TRAVELLING NORTH

WILL OCCUPY REGION OF WHEAT BELT.

And in the Near Future Will Become a Staple Crop of the Canadian West.

A striking feature of the 1921 harvest in the Canadian Western provinces is the quantity of corn to be seen on every hand, adding a novel touch to the western landscape of a few years ago. The traveller through the countryside encountered on all sides splendid sturdy stands of the growing crop, and later met plots and fields of the tall ripened sheaves ready for the silo and the winter's feed bin. The stalwart growth and excellent yields of the corn of the Prairie Provinces have occasioned exclamations of amazement and admiration from visitors across the line who, dwelling in what are known as the "Corn States," are in the best position to appreciate the wonderful production of Western Canadian soil. In ingrained belief that their territory alone on the continent possessed the properties for successful corn production, their astonishment and marvel can be imagined.

It is not so very many years ago since sceptics said that wheat could never be grown profitably in Canada, and gradually the growth and extension of Western Canadian cultivation saw the wheat belt travel northward in its wake, until now it is generally acknowledged to lie well within the Canadian West, a situation attested by a decade's uninterrupted successes in winning international honors for this crop. Indications would now tend to the assumption that the corn belt is undergoing something of the same process of shifting, and that, in the near future, corn will be a staple crop of the Canadian West, and the Prairie Provinces vie with the corn states across the border in their annual yields. Certainly the excellent crops to be seen all over this territory, and the increasingly large areas devoted to the culture, would demonstrate there is nothing in soil or climate to hinder such circumstances coming to pass.

Amazed at Growth of Corn.

The realization of this fact will undoubtedly have a great effect on their attitude towards Canada of United States farmers in whose agricultural activities corn enters as such a large factor, and Canadian agricultural land should be regarded with yet greater favor. Recently, a party of United States farmers visited the Canadian West to look over farm lands with the intention of purchasing and settling if satisfied. They were shown various sections where values ranged from \$25 per acre to \$50 per acre. In the course of their inspection they were amazed and delighted to see the excellent stands of corn as fine, on their own acknowledgment, as they could produce on the highly held lands farther south. Learning the price of the land they exclaimed, "These farms are worth at least \$75 per acre when you can raise corn like this." They were corn farmers and reckoned in terms of corn production. Needless to say they decided in favor of Canada and are now preparing to raise corn north of the line.

Other United States farmers will probably be just as amazed to learn that the Canadian West can raise corn to evoke the admiration of corn belt experts. The fact that corn is only becoming really popular in the West is due to several causes, one being that devotion to the cult of wheat and other cereals has tended to practically exclude more crops and another that before the more intensive farming which is becoming the order in the larger portions of the provinces, the wide ranges provided the necessities of pasturage and winter feed.

Certain it is that in the West corn can be grown successfully, and the increasing favor it is finding with farmers augurs the future location of the corn belt much in the same region where the wheat belt is to-day.

Gun That Saves Life.

Many things can be shot out of guns besides bullets and shells. An inventor has just produced a gun from which a stout line can, from the shoulder, be shot a distance of one hundred and ten yards.

The apparatus is particularly useful to ships, yachts, or lifeboats, when they require assistance, or for sending a line on to a quay or over a wreck. Its use to fire brigades, it is believed, will be invaluable also.

The mechanism is of a simple character. The gun is fitted with a stand, and when placed on this the distance to which the line can be sent is even greater.

Milk-Pudding Don'ts.

Don't drink milk with your meals! So said Sir James Cantlie, the eminent surgeon, in a lecture recently.

Milk clots upon meat or fish, and the gastric juices cannot get to work. This curd gets harder and becomes like cream cheese, thereby impeding the digestion of the meat.

By drinking milk with meat you lose the benefit of both and cause great trouble to the stomach. Milk puddings should not be taken with meat, fish or game.

Man was made for action. The mind must be employed, and when it is employed normally it gives a great sense of satisfaction, and increases health. The individual feels the exhilaration of constant growth, and there is no stimulant like that. It gives an uplift to the entire nature. There is no tonic, no stimulant, like that of the successful pursuit of one's highest ambition.

The Only Way.

Tommy had been very troublesome at school. The teacher had instituted a new form of punishment. She kept a roll of those children who made themselves conspicuous by their bad behaviour, and each month a list of the "awful examples" was posted up.

This afternoon, when she thought she'd stood about enough, she suddenly stopped the classwork, and exclaimed sternly:

"Now, listen to me, Tommy! If you don't stop misbehaving I shall have to take your name."

"Well, teacher," replied the small boy, "you'll have to marry me first."

Moral Hens.

A young married woman who moved into the country considered the keeping of hens a pleasant and profitable undertaking. As she grew more absorbed in the pursuit her enthusiasm increased. During one of her animated descriptions of her success a friend inquired: "Are your hens good laying eggs?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, in a delighted tone; "they haven't laid a bad egg yet!"

\$15,000 to Light a Fire.

The news that Britain's blast furnaces are being rekindled is encouraging, says a London paper. For months they have been cold owing to the prohibitive cost of setting them going.

The blast furnace, which looks like a gigantic beehive, is used for smelting iron. Its roaring crown of flames is a familiar sight in the Midlands.

Few people realize what it costs to set one going. Many tons of wood are needed, and once this has ignited, load after load of coke is poured into the furnace. The heat is now intense, but it is not nearly sufficient to smelt iron ore.

For three weeks the furnace must roar night and day to bring the clay lining to a temperature great enough for the purpose. All this time the furnace is producing nothing whilst it consumes coke worth £3,000.

As there are about 300 of these miniature volcanoes in that country, the cost of setting all of them going runs into something like £1,000,000.

Equal to the Occasion.

A man overtaking two friends heard his own name mentioned and asked what it was they were saying about him.

"Well," assured one, "to tell the truth, we were disputing as to whether you are a fool or a rogue."

Taking an arm of each he said: "I think I can best settle that—I am something between the two."

More Also.

Roger had just returned from the birthday party.

"And did you remember to wish Maudie many happy returns of the day?" asked his mother.

"Yes, and I wished her many happy returns of the cake, too," replied the young hopeful.

Canada for the Canadians

What Is To Be Canada's Destiny?

Shall it be that through the destruction of the Tariff as proposed by both Crerar and King, the development of Canada is to come under the domination of the United States, to be followed by gradual financial domination and as a consequence, political domination?

OR

Is Canada's destiny to be that of a great free nation within the British Empire group of Nations, developing her boundless resources of mine, river, water power, forest, and cultivating her millions upon millions of acres of arable land? Is her development to surpass that of any other nation?

Shall her manufacturing industries develop her minerals and raw materials into implements and goods for the benefit and comfort of her people and for foreign trade? Shall she become a self-contained nation within the Empire, her great railways interchanging, the products of factory and farm among her own people, and her ships sailing every sea?

Shall she maintain her integrity within the Empire and protect her farms and factories against unfair competition from foreign countries?

IF THIS IS TO BE CANADA'S DESTINY THEN CANADA NEEDS MEIGHEN.

On December 6th, Canada should once again protect her farms, her factories and her workmen against the un sound theory of Free Trade, and should hold fast to her reasonable Protective Tariff, her national entity and her British connection.

On December 6th Canada should declare with no uncertain voice that she will not tolerate the false trade theories of visionaries and group leaders which tend toward her economic destruction, toward the separation of her people and the weakening of the ties that bind Canada to the British Empire.

On December 6th Canada should demonstrate unmistakably to the outside world her fixed determination to keep Canada for the Canadians.

On December 6th Canada's destiny is at stake.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

Women's Institute Items

The November meeting of the Women's Institute convened on Saturday afternoon. In spite of the very stormy weather quite a number of the members were present. Following the business meeting, the President, Mrs. D. L. Johnston gave a very interesting report of the sessions of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes of Eastern Ontario which were held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, October 25th to 27th. It is of interest to local Institute workers to know that one of the evening meetings was presided over by our Honorary President, Mrs. Chas. Yates, who was also honored at Toronto last week by being elected First Vice President of the Federation of Women's Institutes for Ontario. Mrs. Johnston referred especially to Dr. Annie Ross of Macdonald Institute, Guelph, who spoke on Community Team Work. "No woman can live her best life, nor do her best work apart" said Dr. Ross. "A good motto for the Women's Institute would be—"I am, I have a life no one else can live; I have a handicap no other can lift; if I cannot; if I ought, I will. Working together broadens one, Nations get together for peace,—clubs for team work. Some women are the eyes of the Institute. They always see what needs to be done. Others are the ears, they bring items of interest to the organization. Still others are the voice, while others are the hands deft in serving refreshment, or decorating the hall. We each have a place no other can fill. Let us be found abreast doing team work. Tandem driving is out of fashion."

Mrs. Johnston brought out some good points in the new Adolescent School Act, as explained by Major Cowles of the Ontario Department of Education. He said "The extending of the length of the term of a child's education should benefit coming generations. The Act states that every child between the ages of 14 and 16 shall attend school full term except (1) Mental or physical infirmity. (2) If a child is attending some school approved by the Minister of Education (3) if he has reached the Standard of Matriculation (4) if he is excused by a home permit or certificate of employment. Even if excused by the attendance officer in the last case he must attend at least four hundred hours per year."

Mrs. Todd of Orillia, the retiring Provincial President, and the new President of the Dominion Federation spoke in favour of Federation. She said it had steadied the Institutes after the war and suggested that the 25th Anniversary next year be fitly celebrated.

Mr. George Putnam, who is Superintendent, spoke on the "Development Present status and Future of Women's Institutes." He referred to the Institutes as schools for grown ups; and drew attention to the special courses of which 155 centres availed themselves last year.

Mr. Bell, Principal of the Agriculture School, Kemptonville, spoke on the "Qualifications of the Young Farmer." "The one best bet for the boy on the farm is education, both technical and general." He outlined the work done at Kemptonville Agricultural School, stressing the great advantage of taking the short course offered at Kemptonville in Business Correspondence, public speaking, etc.

Mrs. Johnston was very favorably impressed by Mrs. Jean McDrew, Director of the Home Department of the Soldiers Settlement Board, who spoke on the "Forward Look in Ontario Home Making" and gave some very interesting quotations from her address.

Mrs. Yates then gave a few items from her visit to the Convention in Toronto last week, and Mrs. Harte gave a vocal solo which closed the programme. The Ladies are very grateful to Mrs. Johnston for her splendid report.

ABOUT THE FARM WELL

A Most Important Factor in Agricultural Work.

Purity of the Water a Great Essential—Location Also of Importance—Construction Described—People on Farms Live Longest.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The well is the usual source of the farm water supply, and a good well, that is, one which supplies plenty of pure fresh and wholesome water the year round, is certainly one of the most essential and valuable assets of the farm. Without it no man could live there for long, to say nothing about bringing up a healthy family, or building up an efficient dairy herd. The well must be there first and last and all the time, and we cannot conceive of an intelligent man buying a farm without a good well if he intended to live on it and make it pay dividends.

A Good Water Supply Is Common.

Fortunately most of Ontario's farms are well supplied with water, in fact it is a rare thing to find a farm where it could not be secured in sufficient quantities by drilling to reasonable depths. The supply, therefore, will probably never cause us any serious worry, but judging by a recent report on analysis of many well waters from this province one seems justified in concluding that there is still need for education of the rural public in regard to the protection and care of the farm well. The following suggestions will be found helpful to any farmer desirous of making his water supply safe against possible underground and surface contamination.

Location of the Well Most Important.

The first step in the solution of this problem of purer water supply is the location of the well. This should be by all means on ground higher than any source of contamination such as barnyard, cesspool, or outside privy. If there should be no choice in location and this cannot be done, then the well should be kept a considerable distance from such contamination, at least 100 feet in clay, and 500 feet or more in sandy soil, and the cribbing and top of the well specially protected as detailed later against the entrance of any seepage and surface washings.

How to Keep the Water Uncontaminated.

In the second place the cribbing for at least ten feet below the surface should be made impervious to water so that any contamination in solution reaching the well would have to pass down through this extra depth of soil before getting into the well, when in all probability it would be taken up by the soil and never reach the well water. This may be done in case of an old well by putting a wall of puddled clay one foot thick and ten feet deep around the well cribbing, and in case of a newly-dug well, or recribbing an old one, by using large concrete tile for the cribbing and setting the joints thoroughly in rich cement. Before the tile are placed in the well the outside should be washed with pure cement plaster in order to fill up all pores and make the tile absolutely impervious to soil waters. Thirdly, the cribbing should be extended at least one foot above the ground level, and the soil banked up to the top of it, to provide good surface drainage away from the well. Fourthly, the well should be provided with a strong and tight-fitting cover made of heavy plank or concrete so that it will always be safe for man and beast, and proof against the entrance of dirt, small animals like frogs, etc.

Using a Second or Dry Well.

Even better still, the pump may be placed over a shallow dry well to one side and the top of the real well made absolutely tight by a concrete cover. In this case the well should be ventilated by putting a small iron pipe, with the exposed end turning downwards, through the top or cover. And, fifthly, the stock should not be allowed to tramp about close to the well.

What has been said refers chiefly to dug wells, but even the drilled or driven wells should be well drained and protected at the top, for otherwise contamination may work down along the well casing and reach the water, especially if the casing is not tightly driven into the rock below.

Attention to such matters of construction and protection of the farm well as here detailed, and an occasional pumping out and cleansing of the well with a little lime, will assure a pure and wholesome water supply.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

People on Farms Live the Longest.

Life on the farm is the healthiest and safest, according to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor showing the average age at death in various occupations. The farmer and farm laborer live longer than other workers. This does not "seem longer," which, it will be remembered, is the joint in the old joke concerning the longevity of married folk contrasted with bachelors and spinsters—it is longer, and official research records prove it. Farmers live to the average age of 55.5 years, blacksmiths are given three years less of life, and masons and bricklayers die at an average age of 55. The list tapers down to bookkeepers and office assistants who are given an average life of no more than 38.5 years.

Bats in full flight in the dark will avoid threads stretched across their path.

The Athens Reporter

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\$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; \$2.00 when not so paid. United States subscriptions \$3.00 per year in advance; \$2.50 when charged.

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William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

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

Farm To Rent

100-ACRES, known as the CHARLIE COLE FARM near Redan, P. O. in township of Elizabethtown, Possession given 1st. March, 1922. For particulars apply to EZRA S. EARL

R. R. No. 3, Athens, Ont.

GIVEN AWAY

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

R. J. Campo.

Motor Car Service

Brockville—Westport
Via The Canadian National Railways

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

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

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

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

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

Tickets and full information obtainable from station tickets agents.

Feed! Feed!

Carload of Re-Cleaned
OATS
(In Bags)
Prices are Right

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods

Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers
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Your subscription to
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Special Xmas Sale

To encourage early shoppers and avoid the great Christmas rush, we will give a Special discount for 1 week starting Saturday, Dec. 3rd.

Our store fairly glows with the spirit of Christmas. The selection of a suitable gift for man or boy is an easy proposition at our store. Everything is nicely displayed. Lots of room, good light, it is the nicest store in Brockville to do your shopping, and we promise you the very best of service.

Take advantage of our Special Offers that week and do all your Christmas Shopping early. You'll have better selections and
SHOP EARLY

The GLOBE Clothing House

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BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh.

These subject to frequent "cold in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internal and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions. All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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

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

The Dean's Preference

A notorious gossip one day went to Dean W. D. Wilson, burning with indignation. "Oh, doctor, have you heard the disgraceful news? The young people of your church are going to have a dance, they say. How shocking! What do you think about it?" To which the saintly scholar responded sweetly: "Madam, I had rather have them shake their legs than their tongues."

1921 Xmas Seals



Much thought has been given to the production of a very attractive Xmas Seal for the Muskoka Hospital this year. As usual old Santa is the predominant feature—lithographed in Xmas reds and greens, it should prove an easy seller. Every boy and girl of school age has a supply of these Seals for sale; as has also your bank. Buy them freely—Every dollar they bring is devoted to the maintenance of needy patients. Contributions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton 223 College Street, Toronto.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

HOW THE THREE GREAT NAVAL POWERS WILL FARE UNDER HUGHES PROPOSALS

Statistician Has Reduced the Result of the Disarmament Proposals to Elaborate Tables and Finds That Japan Fares Best and That at the End of Ten Years the Fleets of Britain and the United States Would be Equalized.

A despatch from Washington says:—The demographer has been at work on the disarmament proposals of Secretary of State Hughes, and his efforts have resulted in elaborate tables, showing how Great Britain, the United States and Japan will fare from the naval standpoint should the Hughes plan be adopted.

The finding of the statistician is that the Hughes proposal is "generous" on the part of the United States, both as regards the proposed "5-5-3" ratio and the retained tonnage phases of the United States plan. It is further found that Japan is securing by far the best deal throughout.

To treat the tonnage figures of the Hughes plan from a new angle, the "5-5-3" ratio represents a distribution of capital ship tonnage on the basis of Japan keeping a fleet representing 23 per cent. of the total of the three powers, the other two dividing the remainder. During the ten-year period, however, Great Britain would have in the neighborhood of 43 per cent.; the United States would have something more than 35 per cent., and Japan over 21 per cent. of the total. The change at the end of the ten-year holiday represents equalization of the United States and British fleets, to which Great Britain has already agreed.

Under the "5-5-3" ratio, and the proposed limitation of auxiliary tonnage, as well as capital craft, through application of the replacement rule of maximum, the British and United States fleets would reach a total of 1,120,000 tons in all combat craft, and Japan 672,000. This makes possible

a comparison of the relation of the fleets to various factors representative of the place of each power among the nations.

Against the simple question of geographical area of each, for instance, the limited fleets would mean for Japan more than 2,500 tons of naval strength per thousand square miles. The same figure for the United States would be approximately 300 tons, and for the British Empire between eighty and ninety tons.

Even more striking in disproportion favorable to Japan is the comparison on the basis of accepted estimates of national wealth. Japan would have something like 26,000 or 27,000 fleet tons per billion dollars in national wealth, while the United States figures would be little more than 3,000 tons per billion, and the British 6,000 tons per billion.

Disproportion again holds true as to foreign commerce of each power. Japan would have almost 200 tons of naval tonnage per million dollars in her import and export business over a period of years. The United States would have little more than eighty tons per million, and the British between forty and fifty tons.

Again, in relationship of naval to commercial tonnage of each power, and navies are built to some extent to support the commercial strength afloat of their flags, Japan would have nearly 170 tons of fighting ships per thousand tons of Japanese commercial craft, the United States would have little more than sixty tons under such tabulation, and Great Britain less than fifty tons.

SIX DAYS' RIOTS COST EIGHTEEN LIVES

Belfast is Again the Scene of Outrages by Murdering Mobs.

A despatch from Belfast says:—Six days of rioting have resulted in 18 deaths and more than 80 being seriously wounded. Many of the latter are not expected to recover, and the number of persons slightly injured is reported to be several hundred.

Scarcely had dawn appeared than the firing was opened by gunmen in concealed positions in the York street area. The police and military were on duty in the disturbed areas, and with the aid of armored cars restricted the activities of the snipers.

A renewed outbreak of sniping near the docks caused the first casualty of the day. Patrick Brunton, a laborer, who was standing with some other men, was shot dead by a sniper. As a result the laborers employed at the Low street dock ceased work. A young man named Michael Spalling was shot dead, and other civilians were wounded.

During the afternoon the fusillades increased in intensity and armored car patrols were ineffective to silence the gunmen. Trolley cars passing

along York street were the favorite targets and the service had to be suspended. Soldiers turned their machine guns on gangs of men, who scattered. In consequence of the continued disturbances the military have extended the curfew hours in the disturbed areas, where all the inhabitants must now be indoors at 9 o'clock.

New South Wales Bill Endows Motherhood

A despatch from London says:—The bill to endow motherhood has passed its third reading in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, according to a cable from Reuters's correspondent at Sydney.

Carry Mail by Airplane from Halifax to St. John's

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—The Newfoundland Government airplane which will inaugurate a St. John's-Halifax mail service next week is to make North Sydney a port of call for oil and petrol, according to instructions received by local officials of the Reid-Newfoundland Company. The machine was formerly used to scout for seals off the Newfoundland coast.

CHINA'S STATUS IS NOW THE LIVE ISSUE AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

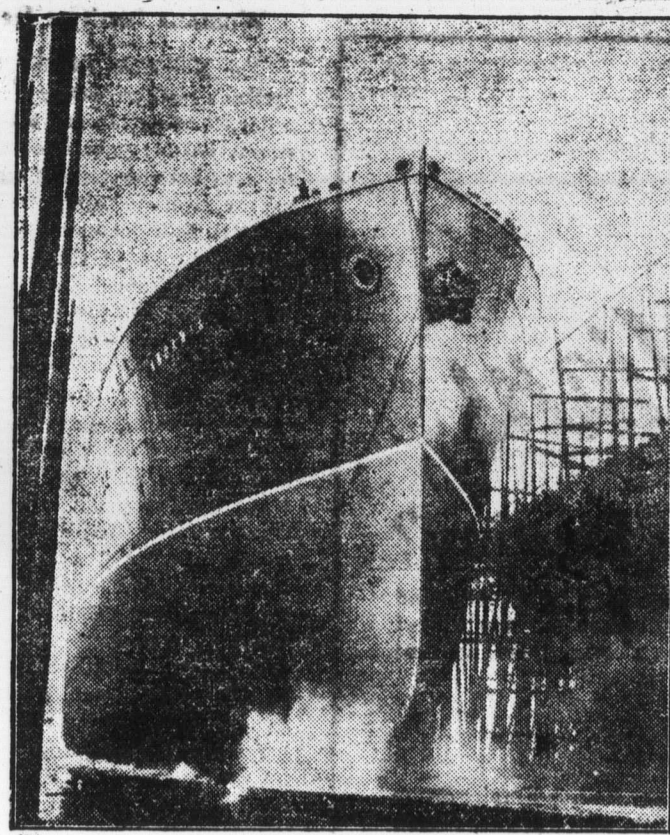
A despatch from Washington says:—The Far Eastern negotiations, complicated by a disagreement over the meaning of the four general principles already adopted, again became the live issue of the armament conference, when it resumed work on Friday after the Thanksgiving holiday.

How acute the divergence of views over application of the four principles might become was problematical on Thursday night, but the Chinese, in particular, seemed to regard it as a fundamental obstacle to a complete agreement regarding the status of China. Some officials of the Chinese delegation even went so far as to say that there would be nothing left for them but withdrawal from the conference should an interpretation advanced in British quarters receive the full approval of the powers.

The opinion held with apparent unanimity by the delegates of all the nations concerned, however, was that

the issue would be so handled as to preclude such an impasse for the present, at least. It was pointed out that the views at which the Chinese took offense were delineated by a British spokesman outside the conference itself and so far have not had the formal endorsement even of the British delegation. These views were, briefly, that the open door policy defined by the four principles included Chinese acceptance of the consortium and the pooling of the operation of railroad concessions, a combination which the Chinese declare would mean virtual "internationalization" of China.

The specific subject selected for discussion at Friday's session was China's request for abolition of the system of "extra-territoriality" under which the foreign powers have set up their own courts within China to handle cases in which their respective nationals are involved.



LAUNCHING THE "ANDANIA."

The new oil-burning Cunarder leaving the slips at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she was launched by Lady Perley. She is for the Canadian service and has accommodation for 1,708 passengers.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21; No. 3, \$1.15.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53c; No. 3 CW, 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 feed, 47c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67½c.

Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 3 Winter, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 1 commercial, 95c to \$1.06; No. 2 Spring, 98c to \$1.03; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. to better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 to 84c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.30; second pats., \$6.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$4.60, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$24; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21½ to 22½c; triplets, 22½ to 23½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 22 to 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 15 to 20c.

Margarine—23 to 25c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select, storage, 51 to 52c; new laid, straight, 86 to 88c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bus., \$4 to \$4.25; primes \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 27 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 25 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c. Shortening, tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½c; pails, 13½ to 14c; prints, 15 to 15½c.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.60; do, fair,

\$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to 4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, good, \$5.25 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.90 to \$9.15; do, o.T. cars, \$8.40 to \$8.65; do, f.o.b., \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, country points, \$8 to \$8.25.

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Edmonton, Alta.—Steps are being taken towards the establishment of a coal briquetting industry in the Edmonton district and possibly in other parts of Alberta as well. Estimates are being secured on the cost of the necessary machinery for initial plant. It is expected that tar from the Athabasca bituminous sands will be used as a binder in the new briquettes, the manufacture of which will begin, if present plans work out, next summer.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Approximately seven million bushels of wheat and more than four hundred thousand bushels of other grains have been sent to the East from points in Southern Alberta since the beginning of September. At the present time an average of about 50 cars of grain are being moved from this part of the province daily.

Vancouver, B.C.—Ten thousand tons of bulk grain have been booked for the United Kingdom and the continent during the last few days, and if the rate continues as low as it is at present, in the neighborhood of thirty shillings, grain men predict a great movement through this port.

Vancouver, B.C.—Forty thousand tons of railway material are to be sold by the British War Munitions Board to Russia. Practically all of this equipment is, at the present time, in Port Coquitlam, and a small army of men have been engaged for the past several months in repairing minor defects resulting in long exposure to rainy weather, as well as painting and greasing preparatory to moving the immense bulk. Included in this lot are 4,000 box cars, of a broad-gauge type, not suitable for the railways of this continent. The material will be shipped as soon as satisfactory financial arrangements can be made.

Educational Facilities for Farmers.

Speaking at the Convention of Women's Institutes last week the Director of University Extension, University of Toronto, outlined the educational facilities which the provincial university offers to the people of the rural districts of Ontario. After explaining that the work of the university does not overlap that of other educational institutions because the former specializes in cultural education, he told of what the Department of University Extension does for journalists, for housewives, for those interested in town planning, and for the general public. Then the major part of his address was devoted to giving definite details of three forms of service that are arranged especially for farmers. First was the extension lecture scheme whereby a community may (and many communities do) obtain a single lecture or a series of lectures on topics of general interest.

The second course dealt with was the unique short course for farmers—unique because the instruction was in cultural and not technical subjects—which was held at the university last February. The third was the plan for rural tutorial classes which has become popular in many parts of the province. On the conclusion of his address the speaker, who had invited the women present to write him if they wished further particulars, was surrounded by a bevy of ladies each of whom asked the same question, "What can you do for our community?" The evidence of an awakening interest in higher education in rural districts and the willingness of the provincial university to "go the limit" in supplying the demand for higher education are both indications of a better era ahead for those who live on the farms of Ontario.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, have arrived at Madeira on the British battle-cruiser Cardiff to begin their life of exile recently decreed by the Allies.

Regina, Sask.—Five carloads of Saskatchewan horses, cattle, sheep and swine are now being selected by the provincial livestock commission for exhibition at the International Livestock Show at Chicago in December. To each Saskatchewan exhibitor who wins a prize at this show the provincial government has offered to supplement his winnings as follows: \$500 to the winner of a grand championship, 1300 to the winner of a reserve championship, \$200 to the winner of a senior or junior championship, and \$100 to the winner of a senior or junior reserve championship.

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Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith Member without portfolio in the British Columbia government, and the first woman Cabinet Minister in the British Empire, has resigned her office. She was obliged to assume the responsibility of acts of the Government without being in a position to criticize or advise.

Foch Joins in Thanksgiving for Blessings

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says:—Marshal Foch, in a Thanksgiving Day message to Hanford Macnider, Commander of the American Legion, sent on his arrival in Harrisburg on Thursday, joined with the people of the United States in "prayers of gratitude for the blessings enjoyed by the world."

The Marshal also sent a message of greeting to the wounded soldiers of the United States through the Public Health Service.

Dominion News in Brief

St. John, N.B.—The Somerset Edge Tool Works have been established here to manufacture axes, hatchets, edges, slices, etc. An interesting feature of this concern is that it is their intention to make ice-cutting tools which have had to be imported from the United States heretofore. It is also intended to make jewelers' engraving tools.

Quebec, Que.—Newsprint production in Canada has increased from 150,000 tons in 1909 to over 850,000 in 1920, according to a bulletin issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. To-day the Canadian newsprint mills are equipped to produce about 1,000,000 tons a year. About 80 per cent. of the output of these mills is marketed in the United States. During the 12 months ending August 31, American newspaper publishers had purchased and used no less than 637,266 tons of Canadian newsprint.

Montreal, Que.—The extremely heavy shipments of grain from the West, together with another large volume from United States points, has enabled this port to set a new record for handling, it being expected that the quantity of grain shipped out by the close of navigation will be 132,000,000 bushels.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's apple yield for 1921 is 3,337,200 barrels, according to an estimate of the Dominion Fruit Commission's Branch. Nova Scotia led all other provinces with a yield of 1,900,000 barrels, followed by British Columbia with 1,009,000; Ontario, 960,000; Quebec, 35,200; and New Brunswick, 33,000.

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SINN FEIN IRELAND DENIES ALLEGIANCE

No Arrangement is Possible Which Would Leave Fealty to Crown in Doubt.

A despatch from London says:—What is believed to be the last scene in the effort to bring peace to Ireland was enacted on Friday when Prime Minister Lloyd George and Sir James Craig met in the former's official residence in Downing Street, where the Imperial Premier told the head of the Northern Government that Sinn Fein Ireland had not consented to own allegiance to the King, a prerequisite to Ulster's agreement to enter an all-Ireland Parliament.

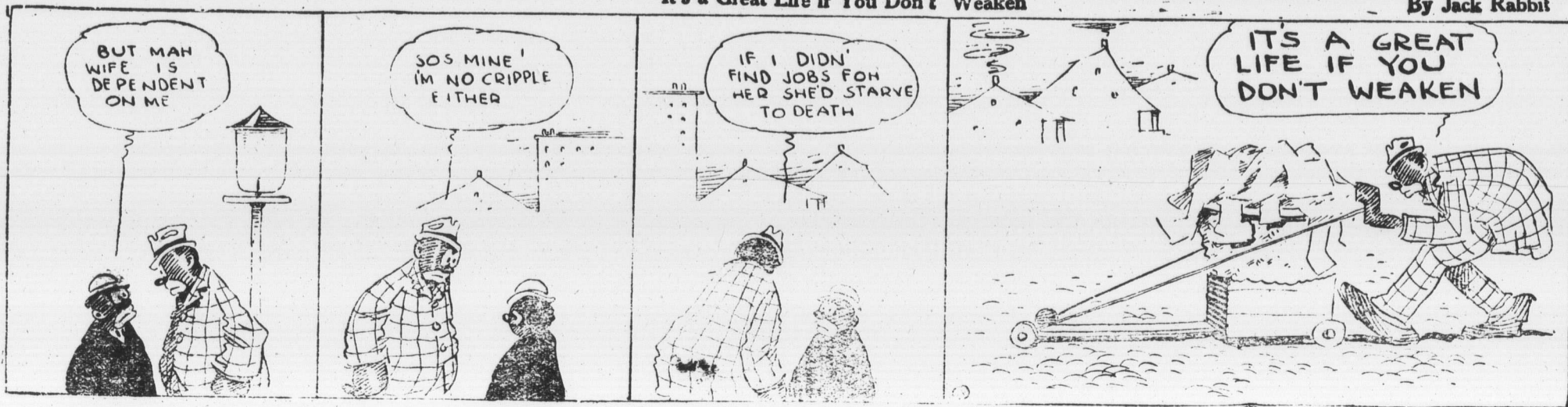
The Sinn Fein delegates are consulting with members of the Dail Cabinet in Dublin on the crisis thus brought about, while Sir James has packed his bag and returned to Belfast, where he will report to his Parliament next Tuesday, and possibly disclose the cause of the virtual breakdown of the Irish negotiations. The official correspondence that has passed between the various delegations also may be published at the same time in London.

Efforts meanwhile will be made by peace makers in an attempt to persuade Sinn Fein to modify its attitude on the question of allegiance to the King.

But Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, would not admit of any arrangement which would leave Ireland's allegiance to the Crown in any doubt, and the Government would support Ulster in refusing any association which would weaken its British citizenship.

The only prospect for peace now is said to rest on Sinn Fein's conceding allegiance to the Crown, and the influence of the advocates of moderation has been invoked in a final effort to change its position.

During the absence of the Prince of Wales in India, Princess Mary is taking charge of his poultry farm at Sandringham.



It's a Great Life if You Don't Weaken

By Jack Rabbit

HEUMATIC PAINS HAVE DISAPPEARED

As a Result of Treating the Trouble Through the Blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism pain. The most successful treatment the one that most quickly relieves and banishes the pain. Many rheumatic people suffer pains that could be avoided by building up the blood; when rheumatism is associated with thin blood it cannot be corrected until the blood is built up.

Mr. Ed. Hall, Main-a-Dieu, N.S., suffered from rheumatism for years, but was more fortunate than many victims of the disease for he found a remedy that so built up his entire system that he is now free from rheumatism. Mr. Hall says: "I was taken down with rheumatism, and at times was under the treatment of several of the best doctors in Cape Breton, but they held out no hope for my recovery from the trouble. I was confined to bed for three years and a helpless cripple from the trouble. I could not move, and had to be turned in sheets. My legs and fingers were drawn out of shape, and sores developed on my body as the result of my long confinement in bed. I was in this serious condition when a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. The first benefit I felt from the pills was an improved appetite, and then I began to feel stronger, and was finally able to get out of bed and go about in crutches. I continued taking the pills for months, slowly but surely getting new strength, and finally I was able to lay the crutches aside. I will always be lame, as the result of my long stay in bed my left leg has shortened somewhat, but otherwise I am feeling fine and able to do my work as Fishery Overseer. I may add that when the rheumatism came on I weighed 140 pounds, and when I began going about on crutches I only weighed 67 pounds, and now I am at normal weight. There are many here who know and can vouch for the truth of these statements."

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

From the Late War.

Tommy—"Say, Bill, who supplies this 'ere beef, the Army Service Corps or the Veterinary Corps?"

Bill—"I dunno, but if it is the Army Veterinary Corps, they might take the harness off before they send it up next time."

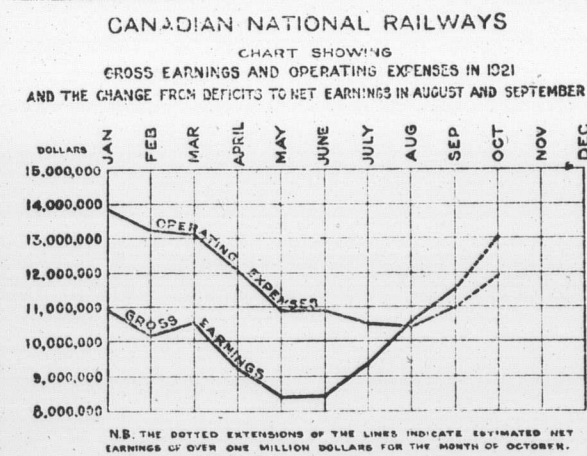
Scientists Cross Fish Breeds.

Scientists have succeeded in crossing herrings with white fish, the result being a fish as well flavored as the herring, but with fewer bones.

National Railways' Prospects Brighten.

The improved financial showing of the Canadian National Railways for the months of August and September has received general and favorable comment in the Press throughout the country. It will be of interest to the public to see in graphic manner the monthly advances made since the beginning of the year.

The accompanying chart shows that operating expenses, as indicated by the upper line on the chart, were brought down, month by month, and that they drew gradually towards a meeting with the lower line, which indicates the gross earnings. In August the lines met and crossed, showing a small margin to the good for that month. In September, the widening gap between the lines indicates net earnings of more than half a million dollars. The trend of the "sweeps" or "curves," as they are sometimes termed, predict a much better showing in October.



Those who were in close touch with the situation, and who knew what was being done to bring about operating economies, could see well in advance that a continuation of these measures, with the usual increases in volume of traffic, would bring the lines together, and that with the seasonal crop movement they should cross. It was hardly expected and the month of August would show net earnings, but reductions in the costs of materials and supplies, coupled with the readjustment of wages, and the increase in gross earnings, were factors which, combined, enabled the management to produce a small balance on the right side for August. The crop movement

With The BOY SCOUTS

Canon Scott the hero-padre of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, visited the Boy Scouts of Hamilton recently and addressed about 800 of the lads, together with their friends and parents, in the Savoy Theatre, kindly loaned by Manager Stroud for the occasion. The speaker recited the story of the battle of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians, drawing from the same a moral for the boys present. His address was appreciated by all, and the boys were especially glad that they had the opportunity afterwards of shaking hands with the soldier-poet. His visit will long be remembered by the Hamilton Scouts. It was very gratifying to hear from Canon Scott's lips the story of the good turn rendered to him by one of Hamilton's own Boy Scouts, Lloyd Bloom, of the 1st (St. Mark's) Troop. On the platform with the speaker were the officers and executive members of the local council, and other Scout enthusiasts in Hamilton. Col. Wm. Hendrie, who introduced the speaker, and J. H. Collinson, who was one of the original Scout workers in Hamilton, presided.

"Go home and be a Boy Scout," said Major Brunton in the York County police court one morning recently, to a lad of thirteen who had been charged with acting disorderly outside a Boy Scout tent. One of the Scouts, who was in the tent at the time, said that the lad had used bad language. What a noble sentence! We are proud to think that we are thus thought of as an organization which can safely and effectively cope with boy delinquency and we hope that in a very short time every true citizen in Canada will be of one mind with Major Brunton.

Boy Scouting is essentially a character training programme with all that this means. It does not supplant, but aids the home, the church and the school in their work. It utilizes boyhood energies, by directing them into useful channels of work and play. It trains them to start life's career with a balanced idea of their duty to their God, their fellows and to themselves.

Full information regarding Scouting and the formation of local Scout Troops may be had upon application to the Field Department, Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, Ontario.

There are only three navies in the world worth speaking of. They belong to Great Britain, the United States, and Japan in the order named. The smallest of these navies is large enough to defeat the combined navies of the world, if the other two stood aside.

In September was sufficient to enable the much better showing made in that month.

A feature of the situation, which constituted a great difficulty encountered by the management in their endeavors to wipe out the deficit, is graphically displayed by the chart, which shows that gross earnings dropped after February; that month's gross is usually the lowest in any year, and commencing with March, gross earnings invariably improve; but during the present year a new condition prevailed; the earnings in the months of April, May and June were lower than those in the months of January and February. This slump in business was general, and affected all lines. If the usual trend of earnings had been followed, the operating economies effected would have brought the lines together at an earlier date.

The chart also shows that the greater reductions in operating expenses were obtained prior to July; this should dispose of the view that the reduction in expenses was largely

brought about by the readjustment of wages, effective July 16th.

The Canadian National Railways, earlier in the year, informed the people of Canada, by a series of frank, explicit articles in the public press, of some of its problems, and, in particular, of the pressing need of more traffic. The improvement in the relative position of the National lines has been accomplished, not only by the reductions of operating costs, but also through the co-operation of the public that realized the truth of the statements made on the National Railways behalf, and who have met the situation in a practical way.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Mothers, if your little ones are constipated; if their little stomach and bowels are out of order; if they cry a great deal and are cross and peevish, give them a dose of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal medicine for little ones. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative and never fail to right the minor disorders of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Noble A. Fyr, Eum Secum, N.S., writes:—"My baby was terribly constipated but Baby's Own Tablets soon relieved her and I now think them a splendid medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Kelly's Quandary.

Kelly was on his way home from a fishing trip down by the bell buoy. "An' ivery wan of us," he said, winding up his story of the day's work, "wint away wid fifteen foine fish on his string."

"How many fish did you catch in all?" asked some one.

"Sixty," said Kelly. There were four of us.

"Who were they?"

"Well I was wan, an' the two Callahans was two, and Casey was three, and—Sullivan, he was three—and—and—I'm sure there were four of us. But who was the other fellow?"

Kelly began again.

"Try it this way" he said. "Sullivan was wan, and the two Callahans was two, and I was three, and—I'm blest if I can think who was the other wan."

Then Kelly laid down his string of fish and began counting off the members of the fishing party on his disengaged hand.

"I was wan," he said, doubling up a finger as he went along "and the two Callahans was two, and Sullivan was three—"

"But the two Callahans were three," some one suggested.

"Do you know the two Callahans?" asked Kelly, warmly.

"No."

"Well, then, how can you say the two Callahans was three? Go on, man!"

Kelly stood thinking it over for a minute, and then picked up his string of fish.

"I'm blest," he said, wagging his head, "if the rascals didn't do me out—there is in sixty twenty times—out of five fishes!"

But the two Callahans were three, some one suggested.

"Do you know the two Callahans?" asked Kelly, warmly.

"No."

"Well, then, how can you say the two Callahans was three? Go on, man!"

Kelly stood thinking it over for a minute, and then picked up his string of fish.

"I'm blest," he said, wagging his head, "if the rascals didn't do me out—there is in sixty twenty times—out of five fishes!"

Cascarets To-Night For Liver, Bowels, if Bilious, Headachy

Get a 10-cent box now. You're headachy! You have a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, your lips parched. No wonder you feel mean. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are gone by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets too because they never gripe or sicken.

Get It Done!

It isn't the job we intended to do. Or the labor we've just begun That puts us right on the balance sheet; It's the work we have really done.

Our credit is built upon things we do. Our debit on things we shirk; The man who totals the biggest plus Is the man who completes his work.

Good intentions do not pay bills; It's easy enough to plan. To wish is the play of an office boy; To do is the job of a man.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Easy Exercise.

An officer on board ship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short time one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye please, sir," was the answer. "I was coasting."

Most middle-aged Londoners are slightly deaf, due, it is said, to the continuous roar of traffic.

Twelve letters comprise the Hawaiian alphabet.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

FOR RHEUMATISM

Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON

Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

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

The more we read, and learn by actual experience of the ravages of venereal diseases, the more we see the necessity of carrying on a relentless war against these great scourges of humanity. One of the great obstacles that confronts Government efforts to combat and control venereal diseases effectively, is lack of knowledge of their seriousness or of their after effects, which may lead to chronic ill-health, paralysis, insanity and premature death. In its efforts to carry on the campaign against venereal disease in this province, the Provincial Board of Health has two principal aims in view. One is to locate the sufferer as quickly as possible, and the other is to get treatment started by a competent physician at the earliest opportunity. There is a great tendency among people who have contracted either syphilis or gonorrhoea to keep quiet about it, and to try secret remedies in the hope of getting cured without relatives or friends knowing of their condition. They dread the moral approbrium that they think they would be subjected to if it became known that they had contracted venereal disease. To try and overcome this false feeling of security by the use of quack remedies, is part of the work of the Provincial Board of Health. The Board through the Division of Venereal Diseases has perfected plans to carry on the treatment without the

patient's condition being made public. If the patient is able to pay his own doctor he has no need for further outside advice, but in cases where a person has contracted venereal disease and has no money to pay for treatment, the Provincial Board of Health offers advice and treatment free of charge. All the patient has to do is to apply to the local Medical Officer of Health who will arrange for treatment to be carried out either by a qualified physician, or at a clinic conducted under the supervision of the Board. The treatment is carried out with the utmost secrecy and the name of the patient is not divulged. The whole aim of the Division of Venereal Diseases is to cure the disease and prevent its transmission to others. With this end in view, treatment is continued regularly and methodically until all traces of the disease have been entirely removed.

The tragedy of this scourge is that the patient may honestly think he is cured, and yet be still harboring the germ and transmitting it to others. Later on the definite symptoms of paralysis, softening of the brain, etc., may appear, showing that the case is hopeless and that the infection has been carrying on its dread work through all the intervening years. One can thus readily see how essential it is for the patient to put himself immediately under the care of a competent physician, whether privately or at a clinic.

Viscount Grey's Eyes Restored by Nature.

Viscount Grey, to the astonishment of his friends is now walking jauntily to see his oculist as often as is necessary and without glasses of any kind, says a London despatch. It will be recalled that Viscount Grey's eyes failed some time ago and that when he was in Washington he consulted eye specialists and finally obtained some relief when an abscess at the root of one of his teeth was removed.

Soon after Viscount Grey resigned as British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs his eyes became so bad that he learned braille and read H. G. Wells's "Outline of History" by that system. The man who is responsible for the cure of the Viscount's eyes is neither a certified oculist, a doctor or a surgeon, but a scientist who uses electricity in his treatment. He said

Viscount Grey's recovery was permanent, adding: "His recovery is not due to me, but to nature."

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

Jaffa has hundreds of orange groves. The export of this fruit for the last few years have averaged 30,000 boxes per annum.

Mother, Quick! Give California Fig Syrup For Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment has been the quickest relief for neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism, tired muscles, lame backs, sprains and strains, aches and pains.

Keep Sloan's handy and apply freely, without rubbing, at the first twinge. It eases and brings comfort surely and readily. You'll find it clean and non-skin-staining.

Sloan's Liniment is pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment Pain's enemy

Genuine

BAYER Aspirin

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

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

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

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

AHERN FELT TIRED OUT ALL DAY LONG

COULD HARDLY EAT, SLEEP OR WORK, HE STATES.

Both Himself and Wife Restored to Splendid Health by Taking Tanlac.

"I know Tanlac is a splendid medicine, for it has fixed me up in good shape in only a few weeks," said John Ahern, 1 Boulton Ave., Toronto, Ont., an employee of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd.

"Some years ago stomach trouble came on me and I got in a general run-down condition. I got to where I felt tired all day long, tired when I went to bed and just as tired when I got up. I had a persistent cough like bronchitis, that kept me awake much of the night. My stomach was so disordered my appetite was almost entirely gone and all the food I ate gave me indigestion. I had severe pains in the pit of the stomach, and could hardly stoop over, the distress was so bad. I was badly constipated and would get dizzy if I stooped over suddenly. At times my head hurt so bad it seemed that it would split open, and nothing would do me any good.

My wife commenced taking Tanlac and it helped her so much that I decided to try it myself. All my troubles are in the past now and I feel fine. My appetite is splendid and I can eat anything I want without a bit of trouble. I sleep like a log at night and get up in the morning feeling strong and full of "pep" and ready for a hard day's work. I can't say anything too good for Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

Happy men work; the happiest work toward some definite achievement.

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Classified Advertisements.

PLAYER PIANO FOR SALE.

BELL PLAYER PIANO IN GOOD condition, with a large number of music rolls, for sale at a bargain. L. Costello, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE

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

THIN, FLAT HAIR GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

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



SUFFERING OF YOUNG WOMEN

This Letter Tells How It May be Overcome—All Mothers Interested.

Toronto, Ont.—"I have suffered since I was a school girl with pain in my left side and with cramps, growing worse each year until I was all run down. I was so bad at times that I was unfit for work. I tried several doctors and patent medicines, but was only relieved for a short time. Some of the doctors wanted to perform an operation, but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps, and feel as if it has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women as I am glad to recommend the medicine."—Mrs. H. A. GOODMAN, 14 Rockvale Ave., Toronto.

Those who are troubled as Mrs. Goodman was should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Those who need special advice may write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. These letters will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Bell and Dominion Organs and Pianos

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

There are no better Pianos or Organs made

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

R. J. Campo announces that he will give away absolutely

FREE

One Starr Phonograph to the person guessing the correct or nearest correct time, that a watch stops, said watch to be wound and sealed in a box to be opened on Xmas eve.

One guess free with every dollar spent in store.

R. J. Campo

FURNITURE

Big Special in a Living Room Suite

Seven piece set, made of Solid Oak, including Library Table, Arm Chair, Arm Rocker, Small Reception Chair and Rocker, Jardiniere Stand and Book Rest, in fumed finish. Chairs and Rockers upholstered with strong imitation spanish leather, over spring seats, pad backs. **EXTRA SPECIAL \$45.00**

See this suite and you will be convinced that it is a real suite for little money

Don't Wait

Until the day before Christmas to select that Easy Chair for Father, or Work Basket for Mother or Lady friend—We also have a nice range of Pedestals, Smokers Sets, Framed Pictures, Etc. Also for the children: Hand-Sleighs, Doll Carriages, Doll Cradles, Rocking Horses, etc (Anything selected stored free until Xmas)

Picture Framing and Upholstering

Phonographs and Records

W. C. Town

Furniture and Funeral Director Athens

Canada's New Coat of Arms

Every home in Canada, every Canadian school boy and girl should know the new Canadian Coat of Arms. It is a most beautiful plate and should occupy a prominent place in all true Canadian homes. The people of Canada are indebted to the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal for reproducing the new Coat of Arms in all its true heraldic colors and presenting a copy, 14 x 17 inches, to all readers of that great paper.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is Canada's greatest family and farm paper and is known throughout the whole Dominion. It is wonderful value and provides every member of the family with clean, wholesome, instructive reading. It is a great money saver for the farmers of Canada and repays the subscription price one hundred fold each year. Canada is proud of the big weekly. It has no superior the world over and is improving year after year. It costs only two dollars a year and each reader for 1922 will receive free a copy of the "Coat of Arms."

If you are feeling badly, put your troubles away by taking Tanlac.

For sale by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

Charleston

Mrs. W. Gray is very ill. Mr. and Mrs. F. Moulton have returned to Jones Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Webster spent Saturday with friends at Fairfax.

J. Ward, J. Johnson and Paul Heffernan are all home from the Canadian West.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Foster are leaving this week to spend the winter in Brockville.

One of David Young's cows fell thru the stable floor to the ground floor below and it required a small army of the neighbours to release her.

The funeral of Mrs. C. Murphy, on Tuesday, was largely attended from this section where she was held in high esteem.

Warburton

Mrs. R. W. Steacy spent last week in Lansdowne with her parents, Mr. Jas. Greer's, who recently moved to the village.

Mrs. F. D. Burns is a patient in the Kingston General Hospital. Born—Nov. 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Foley, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Foley of Rockfield were visitors of R. W. Steacy on Sunday.

Messrs. A. Argue of Elmsville and A. Lynch of Escott each bought large droves of cattle in this district.

Some of the farms of this street have been whitewashed up on Charleston Lake the past week; fair catches reported.

Is your liver out of order? Do you suffer from biliousness, headaches, or constipation? If so, Tanlac is what you need. For sale by J. P. Lamb and Son, Athens.

The Women's Auxiliary of Addison New Dublin and Lyn held a Conference on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30th at Addison. The members of the W. A. of Christ Church, Athens, were invited to participate in the Conference and several took advantage of the opportunity. The visiting members were served to a delicious chicken luncheon at the noon hour.

RURAL CREDIT

Direct Help For The Farmer

There are probably more people requiring financial assistance this year than any year for some time past. The banks are doing their best to meet the requirements, but the heavy demands upon them, make it necessary to adhere as rigidly as possible to the short date loan.

A loan for a few months, is of little use to the farmer in most cases. When they borrow money for the purpose of buying cattle, machinery, seed, fertilizer, in fact nearly everything connected with the farm, they require that part at least, of the money needed, to pay back this loan, shall be earned by that which was purchased

with the money borrowed. This takes in most cases, in the neighborhood of a year.

The Ontario Government at the last Session, passed two Bills, which when put into operation, should greatly assist the farmers in financing their business.

The Government have an Agricultural Representative at Athens, Mr. E. F. Neff, to assist farmers in this and any other matters that are necessary. He has pamphlets explaining (a) short term credit through farm loan Associations and (b) long term loans on farm mortgages, and will be willing to explain these systems by which financial assistance is available to the farmers through the Agricultural Development Board. It would appear that it is now up to the farmer to help himself. We would suggest that he get in touch with Mr. Neff for detailed information on this subject.

The Children of Christ Church Sunday School under the direction of Mrs. V. O. Boyle will present their annual Xmas Tree Entertainment on Tues. Dec. 20th in the Town Hall.

The programme will consist of a short play entitled "Good Work William" presented by the senior pupils ranging from 10 to 14 years—a small musical sketch called the Blue Bird's Wedding, by Mrs. Boyle, and presented by tots from three to ten years followed by a beautiful tableau—The Kings of the Orient, arranged by Mrs. Boyle and presented "en masse" by the Sunday School. Plan of Hall will be open at Mr. Tribune's on Saturday Dec. 17.

Miss Lillian Burchell is spending the week-end in Kingston with her brother.

When the Landlord Raised the Rent

"I never do have any fun," complained a young girl petulantly. "Come with me, and I'll cure your discontent," suggested a visiting nurse of the National Sanitarium Association. They visited a humble little home. The mother was struggling to support the three children, while her husband was fighting tuberculosis at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives. Life was not rosy. It became tragic when the rent was doubled. Hopeless despair looked from her brown eyes. Three pairs of childish eyes watching, sensed something to make even baby lips quiver. "But there!" with a smile, and the babies smiled too. "I must complain. He's getting better anyway. He writes it's wonderful up there—it's saved his life." And the brown eyes were a prayer. "I've just got to help," exclaimed an enthusiastic young person, as she and the nurse walked down the road. Contributions may be sent to Mon. W. A. Charlton 223 College Street, Toronto.

OBITUARY

On Sunday evening at 11 p. m. an old resident of Lyn and Athens passed away. In his younger days he was a competent cooper and worked many years at this trade. He was of a genial disposition and many friends mourn his loss to our community.

The funeral was at the house of Mr. Madgen Hewitt on Tuesday afternoon at 1 p. m. by Rev. S. F. Newton who preached an impressive funeral sermon.

A. H. S. Commencement

On Thursday evening of last week the annual A. H. S. Commencement took place. The Pageant "The Dream of the Months" was well presented and received merited applause.

The Minstrel show by the teenage boys was a scream from start to finish and full of wit and humour. The Principal's address was very much above the ordinary and was well received with much applause. The Comedy was well acted by the students and they are improving each year in dramatic ability. On Friday evening the Commencement was repeated. Both evenings had crowded houses.

School Teacher's Life Is Saved

"School teacher—parents dead. Brought here on a stretcher. Good progress; hope for full recovery." Such was the meagre record of a patient at the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives; Meagre, but how full of deep significance! "I was so frightened," confessed the girl, her blue eyes reflecting the sky overhead, as she lay beneath the pines up there in Muskoka. "I didn't know what to do. I had no money; and, oh, I was so horribly alone." "Think of it," and she shivered. "I would be dead—now—if it weren't for this hospital. But I'm not," and there was a ring of victory in her voice. "I'm getting well. Oh! I can hardly believe it." "Just a lonely, motherless girl, but how sweet that life given back to her!" Contributions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton 223 College Street, Toronto.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

C&B DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

The Great Ship "SEANDBER" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

Leave BUFFALO Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th — CLEVELAND

Leave CLEVELAND Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th — BUFFALO

Leave BUFFALO 9:00 P. M. Arrive CLEVELAND 7:00 A. M.

Leave CLEVELAND 7:00 A. M. Arrive BUFFALO 9:00 P. M.

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C & B Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$10.00 Round Trip, with 2 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 17 1/2 inch wheelbase.

Beautifully colored sectional maps of the Great Ship "SEANDBER" sent on receipt of five cents. Also ask for our 32-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company
Cleveland, Ohio

The Great Ship "SEANDBER"
—the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

FARE \$5.50

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

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

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—

Sunday School 10.30
Morning Service 11 A.

Athens—

11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
Evening Service—7.00
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

Song Service Evening Sunday at 6.45

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

2nd Sunday in Advent

Christ Church, Athens—

2.30 p. m. Sunday School

7.00 p. m. Evening Prayer

Autumn "Christian the Morn Breaks Sweetly O'er Thee"

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—

10.30 a. m. Sunday school

11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

St. Paul's, Delta—

1.30 p. m. Sunday School

2.30 p. m. Evening Prayer

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

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

BEAUMONT S. CORNELL

M. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

53 James St. E. Brockville
Evenings 7-8 Afternoons 1-4
By Appointment Phone 870

GEORGE W. LEE

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Clerk of the Village
Athens - Ontario

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.

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Effective October 2nd

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

LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

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

SUNDAY SERVICE

8.00 A. M. 7.25 P. M.

For rates and particulars apply to,

GEO. E. McGLADE
City Passenger Agent

A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario Phone 11 and 539

Canadian National Railways

BROCKVILLE - WESTPORT

IMPROVED SERVICE

Motor Car to and from C. N. Station, Brockville.

DAILY

Lve. BROCKVILLE	9.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
Arr. WESTPORT	10.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.
Lve. WESTPORT	7.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Arr. BROCKVILLE	8.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

NOTE: Motor car carries passengers and hand baggage only.

Steam Train to and from G. T. Station, Brockville.

Daily except Sunday.

Lve. BROCKVILLE	2.50 p.m.	Lve. WESTPORT	9.00 a.m.
Arr. WESTPORT	6.15 p.m.	Arr. BROCKVILLE	12.00 Noon

Tickets and full information obtainable at Ticket Offices