

# The Athens Reporter

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

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

Vol. XXXVII. No. 3

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, October 6, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

## Children's Savings Account



It is a pleasure—not a trouble—to open Savings Accounts in the names of your children. Even if you intend to deposit but a dollar at a time in each account, we welcome this business because it is an education in thrift, and we are glad to assist you in teaching your children to save. \$1. opens a Savings Account. Deposits of \$1. and upwards are welcomed.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1884.  
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

### SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

for rent by  
**The Merchants Bank of Canada**  
made by the famous  
J. & J. Taylor Safe Works

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

**INECTO RAPID**—The worlds greatest hair tint can be seen, also the finest stock of Human Hair Goods and styles.—With the W. T. Pember Exhibit at The Armstrong Hotel, in Athens on Tuesday, October 11th.

### Methodist Church Notes

#### Special Harvest Festival Services

Sunday, October 9th

The Pastor will preach a.m. "The Bethshemesh Reapers," p.m. "A Peep at the World's Granary and a look at the World's Saviour."  
Special music and decorations.

Young people of the town will not forget they have a special invitation to the Epworth League's Opening Social on Monday Evening, October 10th—Games and refreshments.

The Pastor again announces that he expects to visit homes on the south side of the town, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and on the north side on Thursday and Friday.

Tanlac is made of roots, herbs and barks and contains no mineral or opiates. For sale by J. P. Lamb and son, Athens.

The choir of Christ Church Athens invited their friends to a jolly birth day on Monday evening Sept. 26th in the church basement after several interesting contests were indulged in, a short programme of songs, recitations, and stories was given which were much enjoyed by all.  
Refreshments and delicious coffee brought the evening to a close.  
Nearly thirty dollars was realized for the choir music

**FOR SALE**—A double box stove in good condition. Apply to Frank Livingston, Main St. East.

Mr. J. R. Burchell left last week to resume his studies at Queens.

The L. T. L. of Elaida and Hard Island presented Mrs. John Mackie with a bouquet of Roses as a token of sympathy in the bereavement of her late husband.

The funeral of the late Miss Eva Bigalow was conducted on Wed. afternoon in the Baptist church. Deceased had been in failing health for many months and had gone but recently for treatment at the Weston Sanitarium.

People who have been helped by Tanlac are always anxious and willing to tell others about it. For sale by J. P. Lamb and son, Athens.

Mrs. W. A. Johnston is spending a week or so with Miss E. Chamberlain Main St. east

**BRICK AND LIME FOR SALE**  
Apply Foreman New Merchants Bank—Athens Ontario.

Mrs. Wm. Towniss has been at Dainville this week addressing a meeting in the interests of the Women's Missionary Society.

Mrs. Byron Leverette, Brockville, has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. M. Derbyshire Henry St.

Funeral services of the late Mrs. Noah Shook were conducted on Tues. afternoon in the Standard church by Mr. Lawson pastor of the Pentecostal Mission.

A number from here attended the funeral at Elaida on Wed. of the late Mr. John Mackie who passed away Sunday evening at Ottawa following an operation. Services were conducted by Rev. S. F. Newton.

You can't have good health with a disordered stomach. Correct your stomach disorders with Tanlac and you will keep well and strong.  
For sale by J. P. Lamb and son, Athens.

Mrs. Reid, Syracuse, is visiting friends here, a guests of her grandmother, Mrs. Cynthia Yates.

**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.

**RANGE FOR SALE**—in first class condition, burns coal or wood - with hot closet etc. also one 3 burner coal oil stove with oven, also one lawn mower. Apply to Mrs. Andrew Thompson, Mill St.

### Tenders for Supplies for the House of Industry.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Oct. 20th 1921 at 9 a.m. for the following supplies—50 pairs mens wool socks, 25 Pairs womens hose, 1 doz pairs mens work boots, 1 doz. mens smocks and overalls 1 doz. mens snag proof rubbers 1 doz. pairs womens shoes, 2 webs of cottonade, 1 doz. wool blankets and 1 doz. flannelette blankets, t'e lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply to—Hubert Burnham Supt. House of Industry Athens.

Married—at Toronto, on Tuesday Sept. 27th, by Rev. G. C. Workman P. H. D., Miss Marjorie Stewart Forsythe and Mr. Fred H. Barlow, both of Toronto.

Mrs. Alec Stuart and little daughter, Gwendolyn of Toronto are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith

The Annual Organization Meeting of St. Lawrence District No. 50 I. O. O. F. was held in I. O. O. F. Hall Brockville on the evening of Wed. Sept. 28th. The meeting was presided over by M. Vanderhoof D. D. G. M. and the following officers appointed; Warden—W. Morris P. D. D. G. M. Guardian—S. C. Davidson P. G. Marshall—W. F. Earl P. G. Chaplin—W. P. Carswell P. D. D. G. P. Secretary—E. C. Tribute P. D. D. G. M. Eight Past Dist. Grand Masters were present and a large number of Rep. from every Lodge in the Dist. report given by those who attended Sovereign Grand Lodge and the Dist. thoroughly organization for the Fall and Winter term.

The Ladies of the Athens Methodist Church are passing a good time for everybody on Tues. evening Oct. eighth when a hot supper will be served from six to eight o'clock in the vestry, followed by a programme in the Church. This entertainment is to take the place of the Annual Bazaar, and will be known as a "National Tea" as each table will feature some of the favorite dishes and emblematic decorations of the country represented and the numbers of the programme will also be typical of the nations.

## Links in a Chain



AS every Link in a Chain is an indispensable part and contributes to the strength of the whole, so every branch and sub-branch of this Bank is a vital unit, closely united with all the other branches, and is a link in a strong chain which encircles the world and guards the financial safety of clients.

## STANDARD BANK

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS  
Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

## Liberty Theatres

Wednesday, October 12th

Combined Show of Pictures and Toronto Entertainers, if you miss this, you'll miss a treat

Town Hall, Athens

W. T. Pember's representative W. J. White will be at the Armstrong Hotel,

Athens, October 11th, 1921

with the finest stock of Human Hair Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen.

### For Ladies

Wigs, Transformations, Pompadors, Switches and all other Hair needs. Special Treatment for Scalp and Hair.



### For Gentlemen

The closest imitation in a natural Toupee or Wig at a reasonable price and the best of satisfaction given.

Phone Mr. Weite for appointment, and remember the date, Oct. 11th, 1921.

## 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

## Rod and Gun for October

The October issue of Rod and Gun In Canada will be perused with great pleasure by all those to whom the great outdoors is calling. "Nova Scotia Fishing As It Is" appears in this splendid number written in a fascinating, original way by Percy E. Nobbs. H. Motimer Batten's story entitled "Banska, The Terrible" is of an appealing nature and will prove of intense interest to both young and old. "The Industrious One" by F. V. Williams will doubtless attract the interest of every reader. This together with stories and by the usual clever nature writers, Robert Page Lincoln, A. Byron Williams, J. W. Winslow, also the instructive columns of the various departments, add greatly to the value of the magazine, and in their own mysterious way impart to it the spirit of autumn. Rod and Gun In Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock.

## Township Council:

The Council of Rear yonge and Escott met on Saturday 1st inst. at one o'clock, members all present minutes of the meeting read and approved.

A by-law to appoint a Collector of Rates and set time for completion of Roll received three reading and was passed, appointed W. H. Rowsome Collector at salary of 45.00, roll to be completed by Clerk on or before Nov 1st. Accounts ordered paid, M Cox constructing Beaver Dam bridge \$134.75 and 5.50 for putting in culvert on Co. road No 3. Morgan King Townships share of drainage agreement towards No. 8 \$29.50, F. Blancher, labor and material, building two bridges in Road Div. 8 - \$112.50, repairing to road No. 8 - \$100, fumigating three residences per order of M. H. O. \$6.00, total of \$122.50, G. Lawson, bonus on 29 rods 7 wire fence \$4.64, D. Heffenan, spreading stone on Col. road No 2 - \$29.25, J. P. Lamb and son for Formaldehyde for fumigating \$13.95, Treasurer of Elizabethtown, for rock cutting in Will's ditch, Township's portion \$45.64, W. Johnston \$39.12 total \$84.76 Mr Johnston's share to be added to his taxes, Jas. Keyes 23 cords \$80.50 Wm. Flood balance due on stone \$50.00, Sawyer-Massev Co jaws and repairs for crusher \$245.14. Moved by Thos G. Howard seconded by C. B. Howard that this Council do now adjourn to meet again Nov. 5th or sooner if called by Reeve. Carried. R. E. Cornell, Clerk.

**Bovril**  
prevents that  
sinking feeling

**Every Man For Himself**  
By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

(Copyright by Musson Company)

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

"Will you please explain how you happened to be waiting for me at that particular spot?"

"Bless your heart, madam, I wasn't waiting for you! I happen to live nearby and was getting ready to step ashore when you grabbed my canoe and ordered me to keep quiet. I did so. Here we are."

"Your discretion was commendable," she approved. "It certainly is most extraordinary. I don't see where on earth—I guess my escort has taken French leave." She tried to laugh carelessly, but she could not hide the fact that she was greatly disturbed. "Will you paddle me across to the city?"

"And leave poor Joe out in the cold gray fog? Don't you think it would be better to turn back and give a holler or two?"

"Never mind him. He has gone home already very likely. I will pay you one dollar to paddle me over. Is that satisfactory?"

"It all depends. Supposing I refuse?"

"Then I would have to ask you to step into the water and swim to shore while I do my own paddling and keep down expenses."

"Presupposing, of course, that you own the canoe."

"It is too bad it is so dark," she retorted impatiently, "or you would know that a revolver is pointed straight at you this very moment."

Kendrick laughed in pure enjoyment of the situation.

"My dear young lady," he had decided that she was young and he wondered if she were pretty—"you force me to the conclusion that either you are bluffing outrageously or you are a desperate character! Please don't be frightened. I'm neither Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, nor the famous Jack Dalton, and in this age of safety razors Bluebeards are extraneous. This isn't the opening spasm of some blood-and-thunder novel, you know. We're right here on Toronto Bay where one can get into trouble for not showing a light after dark. Will you oblige me by unhooking the lamp at the bow there and passing it back to me so that I can light up. I promise then to start earning that dollar without further delay."

He heard her fumbling with it. There was a splash in the water, a little cry of well feigned dismay.

"Oh, how careless of me! It—slipped out of my hand."

Phil grinned cheerfully as he began to dip his paddle, interest quickened. It was a neat side-stepping of his inconsiderate attempt to scrutinize her. She had taken the first trick.

"You do yourself an injustice, madam. Are you usually so careful when you are careless?"

"You have not told me your name yet," she reminded him, apparently more at ease now that she knew he intended to paddle her across the bay.

"My name? It's an Indian name—Watha. My A. Watha, at your service, and I am very fond of canoeing. What's yours?"

"You need hardly ask that, Mr. Hiawatha, when you knew my sister, Minnie, so well," she laughed. "I am Mary Ha-ha!"

"You don't say!" chuckled Kendrick in appreciation. "The original little Merry Ha-Ha, eh?—Little Laughing-Gas!"

"If you are Hiawatha, why are you using a paddle?" she pursued. "I always understood from the Poet that all you had to do was to guide your canoe with your thoughts."

"Not when they're travelling in a circle. But this looks more like 'Blind Man's Buff' than 'Ring-Around-A-Rosy,' don't you think? Or are you trying to play 'Tag' with me?"

Well, you're 'It' anyway," he said, dropping all hint of banter in his tone. "I'd advise you to meet a few straight questions with straight answers. First, who is this Joe person you were expecting to do the canoeing for you?"

"My husband."

"And the people in the launch?"

"How should I know who they were? By what right do you ask me that?" she demanded.

"The circumstances are somewhat unusual, madam, you must admit," Kendrick reminded her sharply. "Do you wish me to play safe by handing you over to the police?"

"Police? My Good Gracious me! What crime have I committed?"

"That would be a matter for official enquiry. It may be that you and your husband are in the habit of wandering about the Island in a thick fog at two o'clock in the morning—picking daisies for the sick kiddies over at the Children's Home, I presume—but, to be perfectly frank with you, I doubt it. Besides, there is the little matter of the launch."

"Why are you so interested in that launch?"

"Because I happen to be the nephew of my uncle who happens to own it and to have left it in my charge during his absence," said Kendrick deliberately. "I'm laying the cards face up, madam. The launch is the property of Honorable Milton Waring, of whom you may have heard. Undoubtedly it has been stolen."

He was not prepared for the laughter with which his unknown passenger greeted this bold announcement. He knew she was trying to smother her mirth, but it finally broke all bounds. A very musical laugh it was, very pleasant to hear.

"Oh, please forgive me," she gasped finally. "It is very rude of me, I know; but you said you were the Honorable Milt's nephew—" Again she laughed in spite of herself.

"You know my uncle?" he asked eagerly.

"I read the papers," she said evasively. "Everybody knows a public man."

"I'm laying the cards face up, madam," repeated Kendrick solemnly. "My name is Kendrick—Philip Kendrick. I was on my way home when you—well, shanghaied me. Won't you meet me half way by equal frankness, so that we may avoid—well, any unpleasantness?"

"You mean—" She had stopped laughing.

"That unless you answer legitimate questions I shall be forced to hand you over to the police."

"I warn you that you would regret it," she said quietly.

"Very much," agreed Kendrick readily. "I would be sorry to cause you any inconvenience; but surely you see how impossible it is for me to avoid being inquisitive under the circumstances. Are you going to be frank with me or not?"

She did not answer him immediately and he smiled to himself as he paddled in silence. For, if the truth must be told, Mr. Philip Kendrick was enjoying himself immensely. He had only the sound of her voice from which to draw deductions; but the cultured tones of it and the lift of her low laughter bespoke an education and refinement with which he failed to reconcile the idea that she was a lady burglar. Yet—

ly absorbed in athletics to afford girls more than passing attention. Those of his social set—those he had met—had failed to impress him. One or two of them were attractive enough in a general way, he realized; some were amusing to him and some very, very tedious. It was a new experience to find himself actually interested in a girl—or rather, her voice! He wished he could get a look at her till he remembered the poor showing he would make with his blackened eye. Then he was thankful for the darkness.

Phil planned to land her at the Queen City Yacht Club at the foot of York St., or at the Canoe Club; either would provide an easy landing. They must be well across the bay now; but it was hard to say just where they would come in. Ordinarily he could have steered by the illuminated dial of the City Hall clock and the spire of St. James'; but the fog obliterated all landmarks.

They were both very damp from exposure to the mist, but it is doubtful if either of them was aware of it. He made several further attempts to discover her identity without avail; at every turn she evaded him skillfully and it was beginning to look as if she would step ashore and wind her way to the city without leaving behind her a single clue for him to follow.

This illusive nature was an added spur to his desire to know this girl. He did not believe that she was a married woman at all. It was a conclusion which seemed to be justified by her elaborate precautions to make him think otherwise. Because of some foolish notion of the conventions she intended to go as she had come, taking advantage of the fog to write down the night's adventure in a book which must be closed to him for all time and forgotten.

Deliberately Phil held back the canoe. They were within a few strokes of the landing now.

"Listen to me very carefully," he began. "I am going to ask you for the last time to tell me your name or the name of some friend whom I can get to introduce me to you properly. Isn't that fair? I have told you the truth about myself and will hand you my card to prove it. You must play equally fair with me or—"

"Or what?" she demanded haughtily as he hesitated.

"Or—well, take the consequences," he finished lamely.

"Which are—? Be explicit, Mr. Kendrick."

"Well, I might turn around and paddle you back to the Island and leave you there, for one thing. The circumstances are not such as entitle you. For all I know, you might be an ordinary crook. Think it over, madam. Is there any reason why I should not call you 'kiddo' and help myself to a kiss? Is there?"

"Yes—the fact that Philip Kendrick is a gentleman. I dare you to prove it otherwise!"

"It is kind of you. If you are so sure of it, why won't you give me a chance? Come on, be a sport. I will promise anything you wish to meet me legitimately, and I really would regret it very much if I thought—"

"I have already told you that it is impossible," she interrupted coldly. "I always understood it was a woman's prerogative to choose her acquaintances. I am grateful for your services to-night, of course; but beyond that—the fact is, I do not care to know you Mr. Kendrick. Please put me ashore and say good-bye."

A cold fire of resentment burned in Kendrick's eyes as he drove the canoe to the landing with a few skillful strokes. Why had he been so foolish as to tell her his real name? Why didn't she want to know him? With one hand and stepped out. He felt along the gunwale to an iron ring in the planking, then handed her out safely. He retained his grasp of her hand.

"A moment ago you dared me to kiss you," he said gravely. "I am not in the habit of taking dares from anybody."

"Let go my hand at once, sir. You know very well you cannot so far forget yourself as to take such a liberty. I dare you to prove yourself no gentleman."

"I warn you—"

"I dare you!"

"Very well! On your own head be it, then! The boatman is worthy of his hire," he paraphrased and laughingly he seized her in his arms and kissed her.

The next instant he received a resounding slap in the face. It had young muscles and indignation behind it and it found him unprepared. He started back automatically, tripped, lost his balance and fell into the water.

"Oh, you—you miserable—fresh Aleck!" came her mortified cry.

She lingered only long enough to make sure that he could swim. As he drew himself out of the water the sound of her running feet died out on the pier.

With chattering teeth Kendrick cast loose, seized his paddle and drove it deep into the water. Ye gods, what a fool! Very angry at himself, he set out across the bay once more, guided by the derisive bawling of the fog-horn at the Eastern Gap.

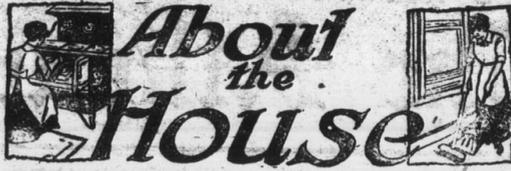
(To be continued.)

**Dyed Her Draperies and a Faded Skirt**

"Diamond Dyes" add years of wear to worn, faded skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, hangings, draperies, everything. Every package contains directions so simple any woman can put new, rich, fadeless colors into her worn garments or draperies even if she has never dyed before. Just buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then your material will come out right, because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to streak, spot, fade, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.

A sewing machine works twelve times as fast as the hand.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.



**About the House**

**The High School Girl's Dress.**

If you are in high school or if you are somewhere in your teens, you are just naturally interested in clothes. You want to look your best, so be sure to have clothes that are really good looking.

The first requirement of clothes is that they be appropriate. A dress for school must be simple though not severely plain. It must be serviceable and easily cared for. A one-piece dress is best for winter and gingham for summer. Last year's party dress is not appropriate for school this year, although last year's "Sunday" dress made simply of French serge may serve for school. Georgette blouses, silk and satin dresses, gaudy ribbons and beads, are not appropriate for school.

If you observe well-dressed business women you will realize that they wear surprisingly simple dresses, which are well tailored and invariably clean and pressed. You will notice that they are very careful of details. They never have loose buttons or snaps, soiled collars, or unpolished shoes. A woman realizes that it is a business asset for her always to be well groomed. Her shoes must never be ill-fitting with run-over, unshined heels. They are broad enough to afford comfort for the toes and to avoid the misery of corns and bunions. Military heels are necessary for comfort and health. Rubber heels make walking easier and are better for the nerves. High French heels are absurd. Hose are thick enough for modesty and for the cold weather. Her fingernails must receive three or four minutes' attention daily and her hands be washed often enough to keep them white and be dried thoroughly to keep them soft. Gloves must be perfectly mended. The hems of her dresses must be adjusted to hang evenly. She certainly never gets up late and neglects to give her face and neck a soap and water bath. She takes baths and changes underwear often enough to maintain personal cleanliness. Her hair is neat and well kept.

Since good looks are a social and business asset, you should acquire early these habits of successful business women, only being younger, you will wear girlish clothes. Wear them while you are young, for some day you will find yourself a sedate lady and you have lost your chance to appear young.

Perhaps there are girls in your high school who wear very white noses and wads of hair extending three inches beyond each ear. The really worthwhile person will admire the girl with good looks and a minimum of artificiality about her. It is one thing to attract attention and quite another to win sincere admiration.

**Suggestions From Other Women.**

When you discover that your bedspreads are becoming thin and sleazy at the ends, you may make them almost as good as new by making use of the following method:

Take a strong piece of muslin about twelve inches or more in width and as long as your spread is wide. Arrange this strip or facing on the wrong side of the spread on that part which is worn. Fold under raw edges of the facing and sew to position. Treat both ends the same way. It is only a few moments' work and fully repays one for the little extra expense and time involved. A spread thus reinforced will put off the evil day a

year or more before it will be necessary to diminish a ten-dollar bill to buy a new one.—Mrs. R. S.

Make a bag of cretonne or some suitable material the width of the right-hand end of the sewing machine. The length may be as liked, say about 15 inches. Hem both top ends, and just tack one of them to the right hand end of the machine. You will find it a great time and labor saver, as you can throw all small scraps into it when you are sewing. Then they are not on the floor.—E. W.

A great many people have admired the sturdy little suits of heavy blue denim which my little two and three-year-old boys wear on the farm for everyday. Some say, "But I didn't know you could buy suits for such small boys!" You can't. I could not even purchase a pattern for them, but I found it an easy matter to adapt a one-piece pajama pattern to the purpose. The pajama pattern will, of course, have a drop seat, but, instead, lay the sections of pattern together and cut with a seam straight down the middle of the back, and then the little garment will open only down the front. Put a stitched pocket on each hip and one in front, so it will look like Dad's, and double-stitch all the seams to give a tailored effect.—Mrs. N. H. D.

I had a pair of old, high white canvas shoes which were past wearing as they were. I needed a pair of shoes for working in the garden and so tried the experiment of dyeing them. I dissolved a package of dark brown dye in less than a pint of boiling water and applied the dye with a small brush to the shoes.—M. E. G.

When I inquired the price of flour sacks at a bakery recently, I was amazed when informed they were 20 cents each. I decided I'd find a substitute, and did. I took seven old window blinds and put them into a tub of cold water with a small cup of sal soda, and soaked them overnight. In the morning I drained off the water, rinsed them and put to boil in soap suds and soda. When I rinsed and blued them they were very nearly

**Within the Law**

Canadian Cream of Malt Extract is made from Pure Malted Barley and the very best Hops.

If used as directed, will make a finer home brew than you can make with any other materials, or any brew that you can buy in bottles or kegs. You do not make an imitation or substitute with Cream of Malt Extract, but a better beer than you ever tasted. Pure and sparkling, with a rich creamy foam. This home brew has a snap and lasting flavor that makes it the favorite and healthful beverage for the whole family. The Man, the Wife and the Children all enjoy it. You brew it at home. It is most interesting work, and very easy; no special kegs or tubs are needed. If you make this brew as per our directions, you will have a fine brew.

On sale at all leading Grocery and Drug Stores.

Agents wanted in all territories.

**CANADIAN MALT EXTRACT CO.,**  
10 Pearl Street, Toronto

white, and made fine soft tea towels.—F. A. R.

My screened porch blossomed out with an entire new set of pillow covers after harvest this year—all of dark green burlap, some plain and some enlivened with little strips of cretonne. A dime's worth of dye covered the cost, for the material was the accumulation of twine sacks found on the farm after harvest. I also covered a porch stool with the same material.—N. H. D.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Five, among the Chinese, is a sacred number.

**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.



**Brock's Bird Seed**

Every Package of Brock's Bird Seed Contains a Cake of Brock's Bird Treat

If you do not own a copy of Brock's Book on Birds, don't miss this chance to get one.

You will never feel "blue" in a home where a bright, little canary sings his cheery song. Your bird will sing if he is healthy. Proper feed will increase his vigor and improve his voice. Success with birds depends on getting the right kinds of seeds and in proper proportions. Brock's Bird Seed is a perfect bird food. Brock's makes birds sing; bird fanciers have used it for 25 years. Brock's Book on Birds contains 228 pages, 40 illustrations, explains food, diseases, and treatments. Regular price, 25 cents. As proper feeding and care of birds are vital to success, we want every owner of a canary to have a copy of this book and so make this special offer—Fill out the coupon, enclosing ten cents and we will send you a copy of Brock's Book on Birds also two full-sized cakes of Brock's Bird Treat Free.

**NICHOLSON & BROCK**  
83 Market Street  
TORONTO, ONT.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_



*"It wears longer"*

**STANFIELD'S**  
Unshrinkable  
**UNDERWEAR**

*"Stands Strenuous Wear"*

For warmth, comfort and years of wear, there is no underwear to compare with Stanfield's. Made of the finest wool and rendered unshrinkable by the wonderful Stanfield process this underwear is a comfortable necessity for winter wear.

Made in Combinations and Two-Piece Suits, in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless, for Men and Women. Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing Children (Patented).

Write for free sample book.

**STANFIELD'S LIMITED**  
Turro, N.S.



# Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

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**L. G.:** I set 65 trees (apples, peaches, cherries) two years ago; mulched each fall with barnyard manure. Trees make a fair growth; ground grows medium intercrops. How much commercial fertilizer should I apply to each tree? Have some 2-10-2 on hand, or would nitrate be better?

**Answer:** As your trees are young the fertility treatment should be entirely planned to force growth as rapidly as is consistent with well rounded material, being careful not to force wood growth to such an extent that the twigs will suffer during the severe cold days of winter. I would, therefore, advise the use of from 5 to 8 lbs. per tree of a fertilizer carrying 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. 2-10-2 fertilizer is better adapted to grain crops, but could be used with profit on orchard crops grown on a sandy loam soil. You have not mentioned the type of soil and my recommendations are made assuming that the soil is an average loam. The use of nitrate alone, I am afraid, would cause too rapid a wood growth, leaving the wood sappy and in such shape that there would be a tendency for it to suffer severely during heavy frost.

**C. B.:** What is the relative value for feed in ripe husked sweet corn and field corn?

**Answer:** Your question is rather indefinite. First, what is the value of the fodder from sweet corn after the ears have been picked as compared with field corn? If this is your meaning the answer as given by Henry & Morrison in their book on Feeding is as follows:

Analysis in Percentages.

Corn	Carbohydrates						
	Water	Ash	Crude Prot.	Fibre	W. Fall Extract	Fat	Starch
Sweet	12.2	9.0	9.2	28.4	41.3	1.8	1.8
Field	9.0	6.5	7.8	27.2	47.3	2.2	2.2

Second, what is the value of the ear of sweet corn as compared with that of flint and dent corn? Here is the answer:

Corn	Carbohydrates						
	Water	Ash	Crude Prot.	Fibre	W. Fall Extract	Fat	Starch
Sweet	9.3	1.8	11.5	2.3	67.2	7.9	7.9
Flint	10.5	1.5	10.1	2.0	70.9	5.0	5.0
Dent	12.2	1.5	10.4	1.5	69.4	5.0	5.0

Of course the protein, carbohydrates and fat are the feeding constituents of value. The differences in these figures will give you the answer to your question.

**S. H.:** I can't get clover or alfalfa to start on my soil. The soil is rather light sand. Would like to know what I should do to get clover and alfalfa to grow. Can alfalfa and clover be sown in the fall with rye?

**Answer:** I would not advise sowing alfalfa or clover in the fall when seeding fall rye, but you could very well sow the alfalfa and clover seed on top of the stand of rye in the spring as soon as good growth has started. By a light harrowing of the crop you could readily work the seed sufficiently deep into the soil. Excellent stands of clover and grass seeds have been obtained by seeding at such a time either on rye or fall wheat. In preparing your ground apply a good dressing of lime this fall, so as to sweeten the top areas of the soil where the young crop will grow. When seeding your rye apply about 300 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 8 per cent. potash. This material will give the rye a good vigorous start and will provide readily available plantfood for the young clover and alfalfa as soon as you see it in the spring.

**T. B.:** Please advise me what causes beans to get bugs in them, and what becomes of the bugs after they come out of the beans? At what stage are these eggs laid in the beans? If the beans were carefully picked over and heated would the good ones become bug-resisting? Is there anything that can be done to stop these bugs after they once get into a bunch of beans?

**Answer:** The bugs in your beans are likely the Bean Weevil. This insect passes the winter as a fly, appearing early in the spring after the beans have flowered and the young pods have formed. It lays its eggs on the surface of the young pod. As soon as these eggs hatch out they bore into the bean seed where the young larvae feed and grow rapidly. The next step of development is gone through inside the channels of the bean when the young larvae has been hatched. The pupae in this stage of development is a full grown weevil which appears in early August.

There are various plans practiced to combat the insect. One is to heat the beans up to 145 deg. F. as you have suggested. This kills the insects that may be in the beans. Another method is to put the beans into an air-tight barrel or box and put in a dish of carbon bisulphide. About 1 lb. of this chemical for every 100 bushels of seed is the quantity to use. The bisulphide is a very volatile liquid, that is, it changes to gas quickly. It is very disagreeable in odor and is quite inflammable, so that care must be taken not to have any fire in the vicinity when treating the beans. The treatment is best carried out by pouring the bisulphide into saucers or deeper receptacles which are set immediately on top of the beans. After the liquid has been placed, cover the barrel with several thicknesses of bag or clover woven material, or put an air-tight top on the barrel. Since the fumes from the carbon-bisulphide are heavier than air they sink down between the beans and kill the insects which have formed within the seeds.

Some bean growers find it good practice just before seeding to empty their seed lightly into a tub or bucket of water. The infected seeds are usually so light that they float. These can be skimmed off and the remaining seeds spread out to dry immediately.

## Wheat and Flour Storage.

Among the most interesting tests carried on by Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, described in his recent bulletin on Wheat, Flour and Bread, is that of the effects of storage on wheat and flour. These tests covered a number of years, as many as thirteen as a matter of fact. He remarks that there seems to be a general opinion current among millers and bakers that flour from new wheat is of inferior quality for bread-making, but that in the course of a few months, whether kept as wheat or flour, a considerable change takes place, and that it is believed that flour retains its highest baking qualities only for a few months. Dr. Saunders found that flour from Yellow Cross wheat, made from the 1905 crop, showed a baking strength of 88 in March, 1906, and of 104 in February, 1907; that Tasmania Red showed a baking strength of 95 in February, 1907, and of 101 in March, 1908; and Dewey Riga, grown in 1906, a strength of 81 in February, 1907, and of 104 in February, 1908. In order to study more thoroughly this important problem of storage, seven kinds of wheat were chosen from the 1907 crop at Ottawa. Tables of results showing when ground and when baked indicate that wheat generally improved by keeping a few years. Huron kept a month after grinding showed 82, kept three months after grinding in 1913 it showed 101 of baking strength. Red Fife under the same conditions showed 88 in 1908 and 104 in 1913. Yellow Cross showed 74 in 1907, the year each sample was grown, and 102 in 1913. Stanley "A" showed 76 in 1908 and 96 in 1913. Chelsea showed 84 in 1907 and 95 in 1913. Dawson's Golden Chaff showed 71 in 1907 and 91 in 1913. Turkey Red showed 88 in 1909 and 101 in 1913. Some samples showed better in intervening years after only one month from grinding. Red Fife, for instance, in 1910 showed 108, Stanley "A" 100 in 1911, Chelsea 102, also in 1911, and Turkey Red the same year 103. Storage of flour from only three kinds of wheat is tabulated owing to the destruction of other samples. These show that after the best year a gradual decline in baking strength takes place. All were ground September 16 or 17 in 1907. In January, 1910 and 1911 the baking strength of Huron had reached its pinnacle, namely 107; in 1912 it had decreased to 87. Red Fife's best year was 1910, when the strength was 109; in 1921 it was 95. The best year for Yellow Cross was 1911, when the strength was 111. In January, 1921, it was 100. In 1907, the year of grinding, Huron's strength was 86, Red Fife's 98, and that of Yellow Cross 74. The decline of the baking strength after the peak year had been reached was more gradual in the case of Red Fife and Yellow Cross than in that of Huron.

The city is a place where people must dwell; the country a place where people may live.

The rube farmer of ten years ago had to shave off his whiskers the other day because they kept blowing into his eyes when he drove into town in his \$5,000 hypercar, and he was constantly running over newspaper wiseguys who had been poking fun at him.

## Among the Women's Institutes of Ontario

Getting Ready for the Conventions. These are busy weeks among the Institute Convention Committees of rural Ontario. Five annual conventions must be held this autumn to meet the growing needs of the Branches. One will be at Fort William for the northwestern area, another at North Bay for the north, and three others at Ottawa, Toronto, and London for the three divisions of old Ontario.

All are stressing the study of methods of improving the local branch, the court of last resort in Institute work; also how the various Government departments, Public Health, Education, Child Welfare, and Agriculture may more effectively serve the home-maker and country community. The close and effective partnership between the local Institutes and the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture has resulted in a very efficient bit of administrative machinery whereby the busiest women in the busiest neighborhood can avail herself of the best results of the work of the college and other provincial Departments. Is the baby sick? There is Dr. MacMurphy's Canadian Mother's Book to be had for the asking in every Institute.

How much should it weigh? How should it be fed? There is an attractive set of Child Diet booklets available from the Public Health Department.

Does the engaged girl want to know "How to build the Canadian house" or "How to make a Canadian home"? There is in preparation that delightful Home Series, "The Little Blue Books" which again may be had for the asking by any Institute from the Department of Health at Ottawa.

Do the girls want a place? There is the Girls' Branch or Circle.

A Community Party. The successful Women's Institute believes vigorously in a balanced life and a balanced Institute program. "Something to see, something to hear, and something to do, and you will have an interesting meeting," say the members. Demonstrations accordingly are in high favor. The St. William's branch gave a remarkable demonstration, all un-

known to themselves, to the rest of the province of a community party at their last meeting.

Several new families, some of them from outside our own country, had moved into the neighborhood, one family were leaving, another had been bereaved. It was the beginning of another Institute year's activities after the harvest and the holidays. Welcome, send-off and sympathy were all expressed in the evening's doings.

Every member of every family was invited, also a neighboring branch. The young people responded in a way that was a real inspiration. The two orchestras played. "Old girls and boys" dropped "over home" from cities and towns and delighted the home folk with the part they contributed as their bit in solos, piano and vocal, readings, and short spicy talks. A tender touch was the omission of dancing and the heavy orchestral music out of consideration for those who had been bereaved.

The outstanding feature of the evening was the President's address in which she outlined anew the aims and objects of the Institute, emphasized the motto, "For Home and Country," referred briefly to the remarkable but, as she said, past, Institute achievements, in the Great War, and laid before the gathering the plans for a better and happier community for the coming year, and improved homes. These plans included teaching to advantage modern home-making and the use of labor-saving machinery and methods, helping the girls of to-day prepare to take over the responsibilities of the future, beautifying the community cemeteries, getting wholesome recreation and educative entertainment for this winter, securing the Chautauqua for the five winter months, welcoming the new-comers, and carrying out in practical ways the principle of the Institute, co-operation.

After a merry time over the refreshments, the party broke up at eleven o'clock, refreshed and benefited by a wholesome evening's recreation and wondering "where the time had gone so fast."

And there was nobody to feel badly because he "hadn't been invited to the party."

## Storing the Potato Crop.

The lightness of the potato crop in Ontario and the eastern provinces owing to the long continued drought earlier in the season will render it profitable to save all the tubers possible. Reports from agricultural representatives indicate that even the light crop being harvested is in many cases affected with rot. It is useless to put away in permanent storage potatoes that are affected with disease because those that commence to decay are likely to contaminate the rest of the pile. If potatoes are found to be diseased at digging time a good plan is to fix up a place in the barn where it is dry and where frost can be kept out for a time, and spread the potatoes in shallow piles. If, however, the crop is small and no rot is evident, the storing can be done as well first as last in the cellar. Boxes or crates make better receptacles than deep bins and are much to be preferred to keeping the potatoes in bags. Moreover, when the potatoes commence to sprout, as they will do during the winter, more especially in cellars where a furnace is operated, they will be more quickly noticed when in boxes and can be more expeditiously handled from the boxes than if the whole pile has to be turned over in order to take off the sprouts. The oftener the sprouts are removed as they appear the better the potatoes will keep, but the better plan is to keep the potatoes so cool and dark that sprouting is discouraged. It is highly important that potatoes be stored only when quite dry.

It will be well, more especially a year like the present, to see that the storage is as perfect as possible. A dry, well-ventilated cellar is the best sort of storage to provide. The ex-

pense of providing a good system of ventilation would be soon offset by the better condition in which the potatoes keep. Experiments carried on at Ottawa would indicate that very good results are obtained by providing air space below and around the potatoes stored. To do this slats should be nailed a little distance apart about four inches or more from the wall. This will give a circulation of air behind the pile. A temporary floor should be put down about six inches above the permanent floor with cracks between the boards. This will permit air to circulate under and through the pile. Then if large quantities are to be stored together ventilators of wood made of slats and running from the top to the bottom of the pile could be put in here and there through the pile. This, with the ventilation afforded at the sides and bottom will give very good conditions for storing. If, however, as already pointed out, the quantity to be stored is small, it is more satisfactory to keep the potatoes in crates or boxes more particularly if disease is feared.

The temperature in the cellar or store house should be kept as nearly 33 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. Not only will the disease and sprouting be delayed but the tubers will keep much firmer than if a warmer temperature is allowed. To keep the temperature down before hard freezing weather arrives, it is well to admit outside air at night, closing the windows or other openings during the warmer hours of the day.

Don't forget—the housewife is an important party in the farm business. The sting of a bee is only about one-thirty-second of an inch in length.

## Why Some Boys Leave the Farm

Why did you leave the farm, my lad? Why did you bolt and leave your Dad? And turn your poor old father down? Thinkers of platform, pulpit, press, Are wallowing in deep distress; They seek to know the hidden cause Why farmer boys desert their pa's. Some say they long to get a taste Of faster life and social waste, And some will say the silly chumps Mistake the suit cards for their trumps,

In wagging fresh and germless air Against the smoky thoroughfare, We've all agreed the farm's the place To free your mind and state your case.

Well, stranger, since you've been so frank

I'll roll aside my hazy bank, The misty cloud of theories, And tell you where the trouble lies. Left my Dad, his farm, his plow, Because my calf became his cow. Left my Dad; 'twas wrong, of course— Because my colt became his horse; I left my Dad to sow and reap, Because my lamb became his sheep; I dropped my hoe and struck my fork Because my pig became his pork; The garden truck that I made grow, Was his to sell but mine to hoe; It's not the smoke in the atmosphere Nor the taste for life that brought me here; Please tell the platform, pulpit, press No fear of toil or love of dress Is driving off the farmer lads, But just the methods of their dads.

## While Others Stay at Home

With dad and me it's half and half. The cow I own was once his calf. I'm going to stick right where I am, Because my sheep was once his lamb. I'll stay with dad—he gets my vote, Because my hog was once his shote. No town for me—I'll stick right here, For I'm his tractor-engineer. It's a "seven-split" with dad and me In a profit-sharing company. We work together from day to day— Believe me, boys, it's the only way.

## BABY'S HEALTHOGRAM

In the interest of Baby who too often knows what it is to be dandled and kissed but is made to suffer in its "little healths," we publish the following good Healthogram:

### I AM THE BABY

I am the Baby. I am the youngest institution in the world—and the oldest. The earth is my heritage when I play. come into being, and when I go I leave it to the next generation of Babies. My mission is to leave the earth a better place than I found it. With my million little brothers and sisters I can do this, if the World does not impose too many handicaps. Now I need Pure Milk and Fresh Air and Play. When I am a little older I shall

need good Schools in which to learn the lessons of Life. I want to live, laugh, love, work, I want to hear good music, read good books, see beautiful pictures. I want to build Houses and Roads and Railroads and Cities. I want to walk in the woods, bathe in the water, and play in the snow. I am Yesterday, To-day and Tomorrow. If you will make my way easy now, I will help you when I grow up. I am your Hope—I Am the Baby.

### BABY WILL BE WELL AND HAPPY IF HE—

Has the right food. Is kept dry and clean. Is kept alone in a quiet, cool place. Is given pure, cold water to drink. Has a bath every day. Has his meals served on time. Breathes fresh air, day and night. Is dressed according to the weather.

Is protected from flies and mosquitoes. Is kept away from sick folks and crowds. Does not have to be shown off for visitors. Is NOT kicked by the mouth, even by his mother.

### BABY WILL BE UNHAPPY AND CROSS IF HE—

Is given a pacifier. Is taken up whenever he cries. Is kept up late. Is bounced up and down. Is dosed with medicines. Is bothered by flies and mosquitoes.

Is, allowed to go thirsty. Is fed at the family table. Is not kept dry and clean. Is taken to the movies. Is teased and made to show off. Is not a Fresh Air baby.

IT IS EASIER TO KEEP BABY WELL THAN TO CURE HIM WHEN HE GETS SICK.

## Hogs

Usually at this season of the year there is an increase in the amount of disease in the swine herds. The aggravating cause often is the change from dry to green corn. Hogs accustomed to dry feeds all summer are put upon green corn quickly without being allowed enough time for their digestive systems to become accustomed to the radical change in feed. Then disease which had not been able to get a hold upon the hogs when healthy begin to affect the weaker ones of the herd.

Prevention of such disease attacks consists in avoiding too radical feed changes. By allowing ten days or two weeks time for the change to green corn, with a gradual elimination of dry grains, there will be less chance of lowering the animal's resistance to disease. Feed also with the green corn some protein feed, such as tankage or linseed meal. Experiments show beyond a doubt that hogs so fed are healthier and make more rapid and cheaper gains than those fed on corn alone.

### Wanted—A Man to Lead.

"There isn't a lad but wants to grow Manly and true at heart, And every lad would like to know The secret we impart. He doesn't desire to slack or shirk— Oh, haven't you heard him plead? He'll follow a man at play or work If only the man will lead."



### My Garden.

I have a little garden. I planted lots of seeds And watered them and watched them And pulled up the weeds. And now I have a pansy And a pumpkin and a bean And three tall hollyhocks With leaves big and green And best of all, a daisy I found out on the hill. I dug it up and brought it home, And it is smiling still!

### The Frog Pond.

I wonder what is down that way, In the water brown and deep? What makes the little groggies say, "Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke?" They hop along the bank and plunge, But soon they rise to speak. I think they say, "Come in and play! "Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke!"

I wade around; they keep so still I cannot hear a peep. When I come out they raise a shout, "Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke!" They seem to play a funny game; It's like our hide and seek. Look, there sits Tad behind a pad, And calls, "Kr-r-reke, kr-r-reke!" Ambition is always attained by travelling a tedious, tiresome road.

## SELECTING THE BREEDERS

There are two ways of selecting good breeders; one is by trapping and the other by observation and study. That trapnets are of the greatest importance in this particular has been demonstrated by the experiment stations and by others who make poultry raising a business.

In trapping for the selection of breeders, attention must be given to other factors besides ability to lay. For instance, if a hen lays 200 eggs in a year, but has had some contagious disease earlier in life, she should not be permitted in the breeding pen because the disease is liable to be transmitted to her offspring. A hen with a trapnet record of 200 eggs must necessarily be a healthy fowl, and with ordinary precaution one can not go far astray in selecting her for the breeding pen.

In selecting by observation, health and vigor must be the main factors. The individual selected should be active and carry her body in an erect and proud fashion. The comb should be bright red in color, soft and velvety; the eyes should be steady and clear. A fowl that stands moping around or roosts in the daytime is either weak or sick, and should never be selected, no matter what her record may be.

Although feathers are only a covering for a bird, some attention must be paid to them also. Good feathered birds not only look better but sell better. Size and shape are also important in a dual-purpose hen; good, heavy layers, of large size and uniform shape, with vigorous constitutions, are the ideal stock to breed from.

A good layer can invariably be distinguished by her actions and willingness to scratch for food. If examined on the roost at night, it will be found that she has a full crop. This, too, is a good indication of health. A hen may be compared to a small factory—food is the raw material and eggs are the finished product. The output is greater when the factory runs efficiently and consumes larger quantities of raw material.

A soft, red comb, lying to one side (in single-comb varieties), a short,

curved beak, lack of color in shanks, worn-off toe-nails, are all indications of laying ability. It is said that hens lose color in the shanks because they lay it out of them; and the toe-nails are short and worn as a result of much scratching.

Observed from the side, a good layer has a small head, rather round, and the general appearance of the body is decidedly wedge-shaped because of the extreme fullness in its back. Large-headed birds with oval-shaped bodies are never good layers. If a good layer is picked up she will be found to possess considerable weight for her size. Examination will show the distance between the pelvic bones for egg-laying ability is a good method, but the inexperienced are likely to have difficulty at times in estimating the distance, especially if the hen is an old one with much fat. The distance between the pelvic bones seems more than it is, for the lower bone is forced down by superfluous fat.

In selecting a male bird, find one which has good size and color and holds his body erect. Pick a hearty eater if possible, the tendency of males being to allow the hens to eat everything and have nothing for themselves. He should be of good mating qualities, not quarrelsome, and yet possess a fighting spirit, and be continually with the hens.

Breeders do not require different housing from that of laying hens. They must at all times have fresh air and plenty of it. I believe that the correct type of house is the fresh-air one. More eggs are lost than gained, considering the whole country, by keeping the fowls confined too much in warm, mild winter weather. There must be a different method employed in feeding breeders than is used in feeding layers, the object being to produce eggs of quality rather than many of low fertility. Mention should have been made before that either pullets or hens are good as breeders, but each must be handled differently. The old hens should have no corn except in very cold weather. Too much animal food causes the production of more eggs than can be properly fertilized.

## Accidents That Made History

"A burning haystack was responsible for starting me on my running career." So declared Alfred Shrubbs, the world-famous runner.

Apart from sport, many things of the greatest service to mankind have been discovered by accident. The rubbing of a piece of amber "evoked," to use Faraday's words, "an invisible agent which has done for mankind far more wonderful things than the genie of Aladdin did or could have done for him"; the up-forcing of the lid of a kettle discovered the marvelous power of steam, and the falling of an apple demonstrated the law of natural attraction. The swinging to and fro of a suspended lamp gave birth to the application of the pendulum, to which the precision of modern astronomy owes so much.

The manufacture of gunpowder was discovered by accident. An Augustinian monk, Berthold Schwartz, having put a composition of sulphur and saltpetre in a mortar, it took fire, and the stone that covered it was blown off with great violence. The accident led the chemist to think that it might be used to advantage in attacking fortified places.

### Seen in a Dream.

Leaden shot is attributed to a Bristol plumber who, in 1783, dreamed that he was out in a shower of molten lead which fell in the form of spherical drops. His curiosity being aroused, he went next day to the top of a church and poured some molten lead into a vessel of water lying below.

To his great delight, he found that the lead had gathered into globular balls, and at once he took out a patent.

One day, about three hundred years ago, a poor optician was working in his shop in the town of Middleburg, in the Netherlands, when his little girl,

who was amusing herself with the objects lying about, exclaimed, "Oh, see how near the steeple comes!"

She was looking through two lenses, one held close to her eye, the other at arm's length, one being convex, the other concave. The optician saw in this a wonderful discovery, and he set about making use of his new knowledge of lenses. In this way the telescope was invented.

### Rontgen's Rays.

The discovery of saccharine, that sweetening agent so much used as a substitute for sugar during the war, reads like a romance.

Dr. Fahberg had entered the Johns Hopkins University in America to study the chemistry of coal-tar derivatives. After some months he noticed an intensely sweet flavor upon his bread and butter. He traced the sweetness to his hands and his coat-sleeves and it dawned upon him that it must have been derived from one of the new compounds he had succeeded in producing.

He hurried back to his laboratory and tasted the contents of every vessel with which he had been working. One of the beakers contained saccharine, a substance whose sweetness is three hundred times greater than that of cane sugar.

Professor Rontgen came upon his marvellous X-rays quite by chance. He was experimenting in the dark with a Crookes vacuum tube, which was covered with some sort of cloth. A strong electric current was passing through it, while close by was some prepared photographic paper, but no camera. Next day he noticed several lines on this paper. By restoring everything to exactly the same condition as on the preceding day, he was able to ascertain the real origin of these mysterious marks.

young and old Bay Port bachelors were full of the same idea.

Dora had the time of her merry young life. Wherever she wanted to go she had the pick of every sort of conveyance from Hank Newberry's spavined old sorrel and buckboard to Jed Carter's shiny new "six." And she was as likely to take one as the other. She played her suitors pretty evenly, though we did think Jed was a little in the lead. We could never be sure, for Dora was one of those golden-headed, laughing little witches that a man can understand about as he can gather up a bucket of moonlight.

Jed followed her around at parties and picnics, looking as mournful as an orphan lamb on a windy hillside. Sometimes it is funny, but always it is pathetic to see a big, strong man who would stand a good show in a bare-handed fight with a wild cat made practically useless by a little nite of a woman. It lasted during the entire school term, then, woman-like, Dora ignored all the farms and fine houses laid at her feet, and married George Hess, the fat, bald, pug-nosed, poverty-stricken freight agent in town. I don't pretend to know why to any further extent than that she and Jed had a passing quarrel, and that George could make a violin laugh and cry.

Except for the night the engagement was announced you couldn't see much change in Jed. Maybe he was a little siltier than before and worked harder, but he could scarcely have beaten his previous records in either way enough to be noticeable.

The announcement came as a surprise at a party the Ellisons gave, which was where Dora boarded. Jed was among the first to congratulate the smiling, flustered pair, but I didn't hear what he said. I only saw the corners of his mouth twitching, his big hands fumbling with his vest front and the sham of a smile he managed to hide his hurt behind.

I thought of him going back to his little house and finding a silence as of death in its still rooms. In his dreams it had been a home, warm and glowing with such pictures as only the love of a clean man for a good woman can paint. And now it was just walls and a roof, and the man was standing there with that desolation in his heart, hiding it with the little pretense he knew. It is the heritage of the country—that stolid power learned from frost and flood and drought—to take your pain calmly, as it comes.

"Words won't help him," said Uncle Dave when he and I sat out on the porch a little later. "They never do help much. Every man has his own

and the worst is yet to come



sources of strength and comfort, and he's got to go to his own when the great need comes. Jed'll find his in the everlasting things he's lived with. They're full of healing."

A year later George Hess took sick with some obscure malady that the doctors said could only be cured by an expensive operation and a rest in a warm climate. Neither George's folks nor Dora's had any money, and no way to borrow the thousand dollars that would be needed. While we were talking the dreary situation over, a joyfully surprising thing happened.

One of the great surgeons from a hospital in a nearby city came to Bay Port, explained that he had heard of George's sickness through a patient from the next town, and that as the malady was a rare one he would be glad to perform the operation for no other pay than the scientific pleasure it would give him. He would even bear the expense of the Southern trip—that being necessary to complete the cure—and it could be repaid later.

Of course the offer was accepted, and we waited anxiously for news of the outcome.

It was six weeks later when we got word from a seaport village in Jamaica. It came to Uncle Dave, as it naturally would. Just a six-word telegram, which happened to arrive one evening when he and I were in the post office.

George died this morning, coming home.

Dora.

Uncle Dave crumpled the yellow sheet that carries so much of pain and joy, and seemed to be looking at something a thousand miles away.

"I wonder how anyone can ever lose faith in life," he said. "What queer, round-about ways it takes."

More than a little puzzled, I asked him what he meant.

"Didn't you know that Jed Carter went to the city about a week before that surgeon came?" he demanded. "Didn't I tell you he had mortgaged his place for a thousand dollars? Can't you see Providence helping Cupid to straighten out a tangle for a real man in all this?"

Of course I could after I'd got through gasping and marveling. How little would the keenest observer have suspected that close, silent man of such a sacrifice! His toil freely given to another who had stepped between him and his happiness, for the sake of the woman who would not have him.

By little the story leaked out, and when, a year later, Jed and Dora were married, I don't believe that Bay Port ever dressed up and forgot its work for a day, and had a better time. Such a wealth of presents was never before showered on a happier pair.

Just before Uncle Dave got into his car to drive them to the station he turned to me and said:

"You go out to Jed's place, John, and take down that name over the gate. Put up the one you'll find in my granary. It's 'Sunshine,' not 'Shadow Dell.'"

### A Maxim of the Woods.

The hunting season is at hand, and therefore it is time to recall the old maxim of the woods, "If you get lost, stay put." A night in the open and twenty-four hours without food need not hurt anyone if he does not use all his energy in futile wandering and shouting. The most conspicuous spot available suggests itself as the place to camp, and common sense directs a little smoky fire to guide the inevitable searchers. There is no need to worry; if you follow nothing but the rule you cannot be lost long, and your rescuers will not have to run down a wild man at the finish.

### A Master Hand.

Dora—"Do you know, George proposed to me last night."

Flora—"Yes, doesn't he do it beautifully?"

Bed-springs coated with aluminum paint will not rust.

## ENGLISH ESTATES UNDER HAMMER

### LARGE HOLDINGS NOW BEING DIVIDED.

#### Ever Increasing Taxes, War Ruined Families and Demand for Farm Lands.

Despite all the "stately homes of England" that have passed under the hammer within the last few months and despite the daily page and more of the Times advertising further splendid properties for sale, by far the bulk of the estates, great and small, will remain in the hands of the original owners.

Up to fifty years ago 2,000 persons owned half the agricultural land of England and Wales. Heavy as have been the sales, past and to come, they make no serious dent in the ranks of these great, property-owning classes. In Scotland a Parliamentary committee reported only the other day that nearly a fifth of the country's total area was reserved in deer forests.

There can be no doubt, however, that the sales have been heavy and estates of supreme historic and artistic interest have recently passed into new hands. They have passed into the hands of three classes: People of recent wealth, like Lord Leverhulme and Lord Beatty, institutions and hotels and the housebreaker and lot seller.

#### Pleasure Lodges Go First.

The toll has been the heaviest in the medium sized establishments. That means places used primarily for pleasure. They have had large houses and relatively small amounts of agricultural land. In estates where the agricultural land ran into thousands of acres sales of part of the land enabled proprietors to hold onto their most valuable sections, with their mansions, in the face of rising costs and taxes. Medium sized places have had to go entire.

When "the stately homes of England" changed hands in the Middle Ages it was often by royal grant or forfeiture, and the holder literally lost his head under the axe of the executioner at the same time. To-day when he loses his ancestral home under the hammer of the auctioneer he does not lose his head, literally or figuratively, but re-invests the purchase money in what are called "gilt edged securities," and rejoices at his release from the burdens of landlordism.

The great country mansions are expensive to maintain, and their accommodation is in excess of what all but the wealthiest and most openhanded require. At the same time, by buying them or renting them, it has been well said that a man "may enter into the heritage of centuries." At one bound he becomes a person of weight throughout a district, and may hope to assume various interesting and honorific offices, some of which, such as the position of High Sheriff, are not coveted by men of restricted means.

A wonderful range of sport awaits him—hunting, shooting, fishing and golf, and if he is a social individual he will find plenty of friends, men of affairs or plain country gentlemen, according to his tastes, who will welcome him to their houses and be glad to show his hospitality in turn. An illimitable range of interests opens to him, and we have personally known many men who went as total strangers to a county, but who soon became known and liked and a power in their adopted district. Privileges of no mean order may, in short, be enjoyed by a man who can afford to rent or buy an English country seat, and the cost is not prohibitive.

#### Historic Homes to Let.

Scores of historic houses may now be taken at a moderate rental, inclusive in many cases of the magnificent

# The AUTOMOBILE

## INSPECT THE STEERING APPARATUS

Suppose it should break—the steering apparatus of an automobile going at even ordinary speed? One needs to have no very vivid imagination to picture the possibilities of disaster. The thought brings up visions of a car making wreckage out of itself and everything in its path, plus horrible human suffering. A broken steering apparatus leaves the driver in a more helpless position than the collapse of almost any other part of the machine. When a motorist thinks of running without the steering rod he pictures wheels trying to go in divergent directions, with his ultimate destination the ditch. As a matter of fact, it is possible to run a considerable distance at moderate speed with only one wheel connected to the steering apparatus, as experiments have demonstrated.

The front wheels of an automobile also have other peculiarities not usually understood by the amateur driver. For instance, most people think that the front wheels of an auto should be perfectly true in every way; that is, that they should run exactly parallel. But they do not run parallel from any viewpoint. The front wheels actually toe in to a slight degree; that is, the distance between the front part of the wheels should be one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch less than the distance measured between the back parts.

### Variations Necessary.

Theoretically there would be a wear on the tires if they were at all out of true, but when it comes to the practical consideration of an auto there are certain variations of this which are necessary to make the operation of the car safe and a matter of ease.

Of course, there cannot be too great a difference in the alignment, but a very slight difference is necessary to enable the steering to be a matter of certainty. There will be an intangible amount of extra wear, but it does not cut any particular figure in the life of the tire and it gives a stability to the steering which cannot be neglected.

This principle can be illustrated by referring to two types of boats which are familiar to most folks. One is the scow with the square nose, which is very hard to steer either with or against the tide. It is pushing flat against the water and there is no lateral pressure to keep it steady. The pointed bow boat, the ordinary type, has a pressure on each bow so that

antique and other furniture with which so many old mansions are enriched. Sometimes a tenancy is granted with an option to purchase, and in the case of one well known seat, Ragley Hall, Warwickshire, it has just been announced that a nominal rental would be accepted from anyone willing to expend money on the house.

In the same county is a castle, Maxstoke, of early medieval date, which can be rented for a few pounds a week. There are castles—real baronial strongholds and once royal palaces—with a teeming wealth of history, and every modern luxury of equipment, to be had for a few hundreds a year. The owners cannot keep them for their own occupation and prefer to let them at a low rent rather than see them empty and neglected. That, then, is one way in which the great houses of England are dealt with. There are others, chiefly conversion to institutional uses, such as schools and sanatoria; and, happily, still infrequent, demolition and sale as building material.

Of great houses that have been converted to institutional purposes in the last few weeks or months only a few can be mentioned. A Berkshire mansion has been made into an orphanage; another in Bucks into a training home for London deaf children; Bedgebury, a palatial mansion on the Kent and Sussex borders, has become a boarding school for girls; Deepdene, a famous Surrey seat, has just been turned into a hotel; Cefn Mablys, most historic of South Wales mansions, is to be a convalescent home for the workers of a Cardiff firm, and the late Mme. Patti's South Wales castle, Craig-y-Nos, has been bought for

conversion into a sanatorium, and so with many others.

### The Hay-Fever Weeds.

Adult sufferers from hay fever need no warning to beware of the wind-blown pollen of the ragweeds, but children needlessly expose themselves to infection from hay-fever plants and so contract "colds" that could be avoided. Children often pick the daisy fleabane, the pollen of which is noxious. The little daisylike flowers are about half an inch in diameter and have a greenish-yellow centre. Occasionally the petals are extremely short or altogether absent. When a child is old enough to play by itself, it is old enough to learn the numerous hay-fever weeds, most of which are wind pollinated and have inconspicuous flowers, devoid of bright color or scent, but forming pollen in great quantities.

Some drink so many healths that they drink away their own.

## Diplomacy Needed to Build Pole Line

Lack of understanding rather than maliciousness lies at the bottom of many international difficulties. Especially is this true in the dealings of a civilized with an uncivilized people. So apart are the ranges of experiences that a mutual ground of apprehension is hard to find. One no longer wonders at the reluctance of the Asiatic tribe to allow the telegraph to pass through its country when he reads of the true reason of the native's refusal. The company, surveying the ground for the telegraph, wished to bargain with the Lamuts for deer to be used in the construction of the line. The chiefs received the agents with great dignity, and gravely listened to their proposals. Then they announced that they had plenty of reindeer and were perfectly willing to sell them for any other purpose, but not for the building of the telegraph.

Thinking that they did not under-

there is a constant resistance against any extraordinary pressure from either direction.

This makes it necessary in steering to exert a certain pressure to turn the boat about. In actual practice it keeps the boat from wobbling. The same principle applies to the front wheels of an automobile. If they are perfectly aligned there will be no tendency to give one way more than another and very little pressure would tend to turn the wheels aside and make the car wobble. Experience teaches that this actually occurs.

### Keeps Car Steady.

If the wheels toe in a little there is exactly the same pressure effect working from opposite directions. Each seeks to go slightly out of true and each offsets that tendency in the other. This naturally keeps the car steady and the wheels pass over slight obstructions without turning them to the slightest degree. Only a rut or some large obstruction would cause them to turn, and this would be the case under all circumstances.

In case there is wear due to neglected lubrication or otherwise, the wobbling tendency is especially noticeable.

Sometimes the pins are inclined fore and aft; that is, the bottom is further forward than the top. This is to help the wheels pointed straight ahead, making the wheels into a sort of caster, that they trail easily. The knuckles are directly over the centres of the wheels and the line of weight would be directly downward, but the pins point forward. In this way the line of weight is moved forward and the weight is carried ahead of the contact point of the tire with the ground. The pressure exerted on the knuckle pins keeps them firmly in place, even though there be considerable wear. The pressure being from both sides, it naturally takes up the play in both knuckles the same as with a chain when it is drawn tight.

It is tremendously important that automobile owners have the steering apparatus regularly inspected to see that the pins are kept tight and that the wheels do not get too much out of alignment. The pin might drop out when going down a steep hill, or when running at high speed. And there is extra wear on tires when the wheels are not properly set. And there is, of course, great possibility of disaster when anything happens to the steering parts of an automobile. These parts represent a consideration of serious importance.

Let none infer, however, from the recital of the extent to which England is changing hands that everything is in the melting pot socially. It is not, and despite the vast number of famous and ancient estates in the market there remain yet more that are still owned and occupied by the bearers of the names that have been associated with them for generations. So long as they can continue their connection with the properties so long will the ownership of the great English domains have amenities such as money alone is powerless to provide.

Some drink so many healths that they drink away their own.

## Discouragement Is a Disease

The moment you yield to discouragement all your mental faculties become depressed. They lose power. There is no co-ordination of effort among them; consequently they fall to do vigorous team work. Your initiative is paralyzed, your executive ability strangled. You are in no condition to do anything effectively. Your whole mentality is placed at a tremendous disadvantage, and until this enemy is driven out of your mind, neutralized by the affirmation and the contemplation of its opposites—of courage, cheer, hope, and a vigorous expectation of splendid things to come—you are in no condition to do good work.

Every suggestion of discouragement, of fear, of failure, is a destructive force, and in the degree that we allow ourselves to be influenced by it will tear down and retard our life processes, our life work. It will darken the mind and cause one to make fatally wrong decisions, to take steps which

may ruin one's happiness, one's whole life.

When trials and troubles come to us, when overwhelmed with sorrow, when death comes into our home and snatches away some dear one, it is very difficult to see through the storm, to pierce the black clouds and see the healing sun behind them. Struggling with the sorrow of that great loss in our life, it doesn't seem as if we could ever be happy again. When so suffering we wonder in a sort of dumb resentment how other people can possibly be laughing, having a good time, going to theatres, dances, enjoying life as usual. It seems cruel, almost, for others to enjoy when we feel as if we could never even smile again.

But we know that time heals the deepest sorrows, that physical and mental ills pass away, and that the brave soul is the one that adapts itself to the storms and sunshine of life.—New Success.

# Lets Go—

All Roads Lead to

# ATHENS

Something Doing Every  
Minute at

# Athens Sports Day

**OFFICIAL PROGRAMME**  
**Wednesday, Oct. 12th, 1921**

1.00 p.m. Grand Parade Headed by Newboro Brass Band  
Prizes for Decorated Vehicles, 1st \$5.00; 2nd \$3; 3rd \$2

## HORSE RACES

2.00 p.m. Horse Races--On a Sanctioned Association Track  
2.25 Class, Purse \$100    2.50 Class, Purse \$100    Farmers Race \$25  
Four to Enter, Three to start.--10% retained from winners. National Association  
Trotting Rules to Govern. Entries to close Oct. 8th, 1921    Entries to be made with  
J. H. Mulvena, Athens    Free Stabling.

BASEBALL GAME---Athens vs. Elgin

## FIELD SPORTS

100 Yards Dash, Prize Value,	1st 2.50	2nd 1.50	3rd \$1.00
220    "    "    "	"    "	"    "	"    "
440    "    "    "	3.00	2.00	1.00
Putting the Shot    "    "	3.00	2.00	1.00
Fat Man's Race--Prize Fountain Pen.			
Standing Long Jump--Prize Value	1st 1.50	2nd 1.00	75c
High Jump    "    "	"    "	"    "	"    "
Wheelbarrow Race, prize \$2.00	Eating Honey Bun 1st \$2.00	2nd \$1.00	
Tug-of-War---Batchelors vs. Benedicts, prize Box Cigars			
Girls Race---15 and under---Prize Cash,	1st \$3.00	2nd \$2.00	3rd \$1.00
Married Ladies Race---Prize Cash	1st \$3.00	2nd \$2.00	3rd \$1.00
Single Ladies Race---Prize Cash	1st \$3.00	2nd \$2.00	3rd \$1.00

Admission to the Grounds 25c

Grand Entertainment in the Town Hall in the Evening

DR. A. E. GRANT, Treas.    E. J. PURCELL, Pres.    GEO. E. HOLMES, Gen. Sec'y

"God Save the King"

## Merton

The Misses Mary Glover and Miss Timlin, of Jones Falls, visited Miss Daisy Somerville one day last week. Service will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday and Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Tate, Mrs. Robert Tate and George Blackman, of Lyndhurst, were Sunday visitors at Mr J. Stuart's.

A number from here attended Delta fair.

Miss T. Owens spent the week-end at her home in Forfar.

Mr. A. Hill is moving his family back to the village.

## Wedding Bells

SHORT--RAE.

The marriage took place in the Baptist Church, Dalesville, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 14th, at three o'clock of Miss Florence Rebecca Rae only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rae, of Oil Springs, Ont. to Mr. Edwin P. Short of New York City, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Short and Mrs. Short, of St. Louis, Mo.

The church was attractively decorated with pink and white asters, ferns and evergreens. Rev. G. Victor Collins pastor of the church and uncle of the bride officiated, the wedding music being played by Mrs. W. A. Ball, of Lachute, both upon the entrance of the bride and the signing of the register. The bride wearing a gown of white satin and spanish lace, a tulle veil in cape effect with a wreath of orange blossom and carrying a shower bouquet of roses entered the church with her cousin Mr. Reginald Sauvey, of Montreal, and two little flower girls, Ruth Campbell, of Dalesville and Catherine Giles of Lachute, dressed in pink silk mull and carrying baskets of pink and white cosmos. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at The Manse after which Mr. and Mrs. Short left for a trip through the Thousand Islands. They will return for a brief stay at Dalesville before taking up their residence in New York City.

## Change of time Canadian National Railways Effective Monday October 3rd.

Canadian Northern Railways announce the following changes in train service between Brockville and Westport, commencing Monday Oct. 3rd, when Gas Car, carrying passengers and hand baggage only, will be placed in service between these points on the following schedule.  
Leave Athens 9 42 a.m., 1.42 p.m., 5.42 & 9.42 pm arriving Westport 10.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m., 6.45 p.m. and 10.45 p.m. Daily Mixed train No. 75 will leave Athens 4 p.m. arriving at Westport 6.15 p.m. Daily except Sunday. Tickets and information obtainable from local agent Canadian National Railways.

## Program

1921 - 22

### Women's Institute

Oct.—Charity of Thought for our sex  
Youth and the Right Job.

Nov.—Xmas Suggestions  
Study of our Hand Book.

Dec.—A Talk on Properly Balanced Foods.  
How to Grow Old Gracefully.

Jan.—Social Evening with the Men as our guests.  
Debate: Which is to be preferred? A good natured untidy wife or a tidy fault-finding one

Feb.—Value of a Minute.  
Freedom; our old and our new standards of living.

Mar.—A Sojourn in the North.  
The lives of celebrated Canadian Women.

April—Children's Day  
A Nature Talk

May—Appointment of Officers.  
The Institute, and what it stands for in the community.

## WHERE THE APPLE PAYS

Soil, Location and Transportation to be Considered.

It Helps to Be Near Cities — The Labor Question Still a Serious Problem — How to Restore Damaged Pastures.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

This question will be discussed under four heads: Climate, Soil, Labor and Transportation.

### The Factor of Climate.

So far as climate is concerned apples can be grown commercially in any part of Old Ontario, south of a line drawn from Parry Sound to Ottawa; in fact, there are commercial orchards producing fruit at a profit considerably farther north than this. Many people think of commercial apple orchards as being necessarily confined to the milder parts of the province, and to the lake districts, but the fact is worth emphasizing that we have varieties of apples suitable for commercial culture in every county of Old Ontario. The winter hardiness of the many varieties grown throughout Ontario is now very well established, and it is possible to select varieties which will be hardy for any district.

### Late and Early Frosts.

The most serious climatic difficulty in the Province of Ontario is the occurrence of late frost in spring, and early frost in fall. Other difficulties of a climatic nature can be largely overcome by the selection of suitable varieties, or by careful discrimination with regard to soil, elevation, aspect, etc. It may be pointed out, however, that frosts are more common and more severe over large areas of flat country than where the topography is rolling or hilly. Large areas of some of the southern counties of Ontario are, therefore, more or less unsuited to commercial apple orcharding because of their flat character. A more rolling country is much to be preferred, so that orchards can be made safer from frost by the better air drainage afforded.

### Suitable Soil in Every County.

So far as soils are concerned, it may be stated that there is an abundance of land in every county suitable for apple growing. Well drained land is essential for successful orcharding, and there is plenty of soil of this type to be had in almost every district.

Summing up soil and climate, it may be said that no province or state in North America has so large an area so favorable in soil and climate for apple growing as has the Province of Ontario. If this statement is true it becomes obvious that the present distribution of apple orchards in Ontario is dependent on other factors.

### Most Profitable Near Cities.

Transportation is the most important factor having to do with the distribution of commercial apple orchards in Ontario. In other words, the commercial apple orchards are located within reach of transportation facilities, and the better these facilities have been with relation to large cities and to the developing markets of the prairies the more rapid has been the development of commercial orcharding. A location near a large city may be desirable, but if better soil and climate are to be found at a distance, the most distant location is likely to be preferred, provided transportation facilities are good.

Some districts in Ontario possess excellent conditions of soils and climate, but are lacking in transportation facilities, and until facilities are available little development can take place in commercial orcharding.

### The Labor Situation.

The labor situation for some years has been acute, but has become more normal during the present year. For commercial orchard operations on a sizable basis, it is necessary to be within reach of a temporary supply of labor for apple picking. Otherwise, it becomes necessary to build dwellings for men and their families so that a supply of labor may be always available.

The difficulties of the labor situation at picking time can be lessened considerably by the planting of varieties which ripen in succession, and by taking care to get the right proportion of each. A large area of one variety ripening at one time is extremely difficult to handle.—J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

### How to Restore Damaged Pastures.

Andrew Boss, veteran farm manager with the Minnesota Experiment Station, says such pastures can be saved to some extent by proper care. Where the acreage of pasture is sufficient and with a little to spare, many of the bare or thinner spots can be top dressed with good barnyard manure to advantage. The top dressing will protect the roots somewhat, and in the course of a month or two a decided improvement in quantity and quality of grass will be noted.

"It is good practice," says Mr. Boss, "to divide the pasture into two fields, if possible, and pasture alternate weeks, or for alternate longer periods, depending on the quantity of grass and the condition it is in. A part of the pasture should be allowed to make good growth and be held in reserve until the hot weather of July and August comes on. During the fly season it is difficult enough to keep stock in good condition even when they are on good pasture, and no pains should be spared to have at least one or two good pasture fields for this season."

Strawberry runners should be spaced as evenly as possible to secure an even row that will give the most fruit.

# THREE KILLED IN HEAVY GALE WHICH SWEEPED ENTIRE PROVINCE

Boy in Kingston Hit by Bit of Falling Roof—Another Victim in Kitchener—Man Killed and Severe Damage Done to Property in Ottawa.

A despatch from Kingston says:—Donald, the 13-year-old son of Andrew McLean, sen., was killed on his way home from school during the storm which visited this city on Thursday shortly after 12 o'clock. He, with two companions, was walking along O'Kill street when a portion of the roof of the Murney tower in Macdonald Park, which was blown more than 200 yards, struck him on the head, killing him instantly. His companions escaped injury.

The storm, which was one of the worst with rain and wind in the history of Kingston, played havoc with trees, signs, windows and electric and telephone systems. So many electric wires are down over the city that the system has been shut down and the street cars are idle. The industries depending on electric power, including the newspapers, are unable to operate. The streets are strewn with fallen trees and broken branches.

A despatch from Kitchener says:—Thursday's storm claimed one victim when nine-year-old Peter Hamer was instantly killed by grasping the end of a 220-volt high tension wire blown loose by the wind. The young lad, with several companions, was on his way home from St. Mary's Separate School at noon, when he saw the wire hanging from a pole on Duke Street. His hand was severely burned and death was practically instantaneous. The fire department's lung

motor was brought into play in an effort to restore animation but the attempt was fruitless.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Accompanied by a fifty-mile-an-hour gust of wind, a rain storm of tropical violence struck this city on Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, felling trees, smashing windows, tearing copings from roofs and even blowing conveyances across the roads. No serious injuries were reported as yet, although three pedestrians were struck by a Ford car which was blown on to the sidewalk, but very considerable damage has been done.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Fred White, aged 21, whose home is believed to be in New Jersey, was instantly killed as a direct result of the wind storm, which assumed hurricane proportions over this city on Thursday. White, who was employed as a kitchen assistant at the School of Warfare, at Rockcliffe Park, picked up a live wire running to the camp which had been blown down, mistaking it, it is believed, for a field wire. Death was instantaneous.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—A sudden rainstorm of great violence struck this section in the forenoon and did considerable damage in a few minutes. Many trees were uprooted and broken in the city and district, and a silo owned by Frank Heximer, on the city line, was blown down.



GOT HIM PULLING AWAY FROM THE PLATE ANYHOW.

## FIRE PREVENTIVE WEEK TO SAFEGUARD CANADIAN LIFE AND PROPERTY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Fire Preventive Week, beginning on Sunday, October 9, and ending the following Saturday, has been appointed by order-in-Council, and the proclamation is made through a special number of the Canada Gazette.

During Fire Preventive Week citizens are recommended to inspect their homes and stores and other buildings, and to remove rubbish and otherwise reduce fire hazards. Hotels and theatres, asylums and hospitals should be inspected and any changes made necessary to perfect safety from fire. Fire drills for children and factory employees are recommended, and special instruction for teachers and the distribution of appropriate literature to pupils. Boy Scout leaders should give instructions to their troops as to the best means for co-operating with fire departments in the extinguishing as well as the prevention of fires. Regulations will be issued for the prevention of forest fires, to be studied by those in lumber camps, and by hunters and settlers. Regulations and laws respecting fire prevention will be given publicity by municipal officials and by public meetings or otherwise, the endeavor being made to impress upon citizens the national importance of safeguarding life and property from loss by fire.

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### PARLEY AT LONDON ON OCTOBER 11

Valera Accepts Invitation and Difficulties Are Cleared.

A despatch from London says:—Eamon de Valera has accepted Lloyd George's invitation to a conference in London on October 11, in the following telegram, despatched after a conference with the Daily Eireann Cabinet:

"We have received your letter of invitation to a conference in London on October 11 with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with national aspirations. Our respective positions have been stated and are understood, and we agree that conference, and not correspondence, is the most practicable and hopeful way to an understanding."

"We accept the invitation and our delegates will meet you in London on the date mentioned and explore every possibility of settlement by personal discussion." Relief was expressed in official circles here that the difficulties which for some time seemingly threatened to prevent another conference apparently had been cleared away by the message of Mr. de Valera. The reply raised no question as to the status of the Sinn Fein delegates, and no further correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Irish leader is expected.

### Grind Feldspar in Mines Near Kingston

A despatch from Kingston says:—In order not to have to order ground feldspar from New York State, the Frontenac Floor & Wall Tile Co. is commencing the erection of a large grinding plant here. For years feldspar has been shipped from Frontenac county to American points to be ground and the product shipped back into Canada. It is expected that more grinding plants will be established near the mines throughout the country.

### Greeks Ask Turks For Peace Terms

A despatch from London says:—The London Daily News Balkan correspondent states that he has learned on high authority that the Greeks are making approaches to Kemalist Government for peace. King Constantine, of Greece, is expected to confer with representatives of foreign powers in the hope of stabilizing the situation in Asia Minor, as Mustafa Kemal is understood to decline to deal directly with the Greeks. The Greek financial situation is growing worse.



Miss Agnes C. McPhail Who has been chosen by the United Farmers of South East Grey, as their candidate for the House of Commons.

### Irish Railway Strike is Settled.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The strike on the Great Southern & Western Railway was settled on Saturday afternoon. The men returned to work on Saturday. The settlement was affected at a conference held at the instance of the Daily Eireann's Minister of Economic Affairs.

## Dominion News in Brief

Victoria, B.C.—The new drydock under construction at Skinner's Cove, Esquimalt, for the Dominion of Canada, will, when completed, be able to accommodate the largest vessel afloat. This dock will have a total length of 1,150 feet, a width of 120 feet on sill and of 135 feet on the coping level. The depth of the sill will be 40 feet. The caissons are to be of the ship floating type and will be made of steel. The dock will be constructed of concrete with the exception of the sills, copings, keel, block supports, etc., which will be of granite.

Edmonton, Alta.—What is believed to be the largest single shipment of cattle of the year from the Edmonton Stock Yards, comprising twenty cars, containing 400 head of prime beef cattle, left here for Montreal, where they will be transferred to boats for shipment to Glasgow.

Regina, Sask.—Directors of the Municipal Hail Insurance Association have fixed the rate of premium to be paid by farmers for the current year at twenty-five cents an acre on the net seeded acreage. Based on all claims received this levy practically means a five per cent rate. Claims numbered 7,346, totalling a net amount of \$1,668,491.

Winnipeg, Man.—Harvesting has begun of the potato crop on the Silver Heights Farm, once part of Lord Strathcona's estate of that name, and claimed to be the largest potato farm in the whole of Canada. Over three hundred acres are planted to potatoes, and the yield is expected to be around 215 to 220 bushels per acre. A large patch of Irish Cobbler are, however, yielding more than three hundred bushels per acre. Shipments are being made to Kansas and Minneapolis, as well as many Eastern Canadian cities.

Ottawa, Ont.—Gold to the value of \$8,194,129, representing 396,391 fine ounces, was produced in Canada during the first six months of the year, according to the official statement. This amount of gold represents 52 per cent of the amount mined during 1920. A feature of the market for gold is that all sales to the Royal Mint, Ottawa, are paid for in New York funds.

Toronto, Ontario.—The week of November 21st to 28th will be known as Canadian Book Week for the purpose of demonstrating to the Canadian people the rapid growth of native Canadian literature in recent

years, and plans in this connection are already being prepared. Numerous well-known Canadian authors have volunteered to give addresses on literary subjects at clubs, institutes and churches, while the Canadian Authors' Association will endeavor to stir up local patriotism for local authors and encourage the buying of Canadian books.

Quebec, Que.—A report from London states that 66 boys and 74 girls from the Barnardo Home have just left England for Canada. They will be received at the Barnardo homes at Toronto and Peterboro, Ont., where they will be accommodated until situations are found for them. This is the third party of young people sent out to Canada under the same auspices this year.

Fredericton, N.B.—September was exhibition month in the Province of New Brunswick and the attendance and exhibits far exceeded those of previous years. At the Fredericton Exhibition exhibits were received from all over the Maritime Province, Maine and Quebec. The St. Stephen Exhibition reports that it was necessary to build one hundred additional stalls to accommodate the live stock and cattle. St. John's, Nfld.—Optimistic reports of conditions along the Labrador coast have been received here. Not for many years, it is stated, while no big catches have been made, has the fishing been so uniformly prosperous. Reports from Northern Labrador are also good, and of 85 vessels below Turnavick scarcely one of them has less than 300 quintals of fish, while many have as high as five and six hundred quintals. A large number of these vessels are on their second trip.

Alarm at Moplah Revolt in India

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that the military authorities at Madras take a serious view of the strong resistance of the Moplahs in India which may entail more vigorous prosecution of the campaign to suppress the revolt. The recent action of the rebels shows their resistance is framed on guerrilla lines, accompanied by plunder and terrorism. Armed gangs are getting stronger, and it is surmised that the rebels are swelling in numbers.

### GRAIN SCREENINGS DUMPED INTO LAKE

Worth \$22 a Ton Eighteen Months Ago, Has No Value Now.

A despatch from Fort William, Ont., says:—Giving up hope of being able to sell grain screenings, local elevators have commenced hauling this by-product out into Lake Superior and dumping it.

Worth \$22 a ton eighteen months ago, it now has no value, and those who are not able to burn screenings or give them away locally, are finding the lake a suitable grave.

Exported to the United States for many years, and yielding in revenue to Canadian farmers and grain companies from half a million dollars annually, the Southern market has fallen flat, due to decline in the market price of sheep, which were extensively fed on screenings.

Last year 51,000 tons were exported, but even then shippers took loss.

### Sinn Fein Punishment Strokes With the Birch

A despatch from Dublin says:—The recent activity by the Republican police in Dublin, it now appears, was directed against a gang of criminals who were preying on society.

Six men were captured and have been tried by a Sinn Fein court for attempted murder, robbery with violence and serious assault. Four pleaded guilty and confessed to wearing rubber shoes and carrying batons and dummy revolvers. One of their victims was attacked with a hatchet and left dead.

Three of the prisoners were sentenced to 60 strokes with the birch and deportation for 20 years, while the penalties inflicted on the other three were 30 strokes with the birch and deportation of from 7 to 15 years. These sentences have been carried out and it is believed the entire gang has been broken up.

### British Weather Station in the Arctic

A despatch from London says:—A staff of British weather experts will leave England within the next few days to take up posts at the weather observatory which has just been erected on the lonely island of Jan Mayen, 300 miles east of Greenland. Each day this group will send weather reports to the British Weather Office at three-hour intervals by wireless.

Their service will enhance the weather service to such an extent that the British Weather Bureau will be able to give intelligence to mariners and aviators about weather conditions extending virtually around the world.

Applications of electrical currents to growing crops has increased the yield by 21 per cent.

### Eliminate All Vestige of German Monarchy

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Independent Socialist party has introduced in the Reichstag a bill aiming at the thorough elimination of all vestiges of Monarchist Germany. The main clauses of the measure provide that all the property of former Emperor William and the former German Princes, both family and private, shall be confiscated by the State; civil and military functionaries holding Monarchist views or tolerating Monarchist manifestations, or who refuse allegiance to the Republic, shall be dismissed without pension; and military men shall not be permitted to carry arms except while on active service.

The bill also proposes the introduction of trial by jury.

## GERMANS FIND PIRATE GOLD BURIED IN FOURTEENTH CENTURY

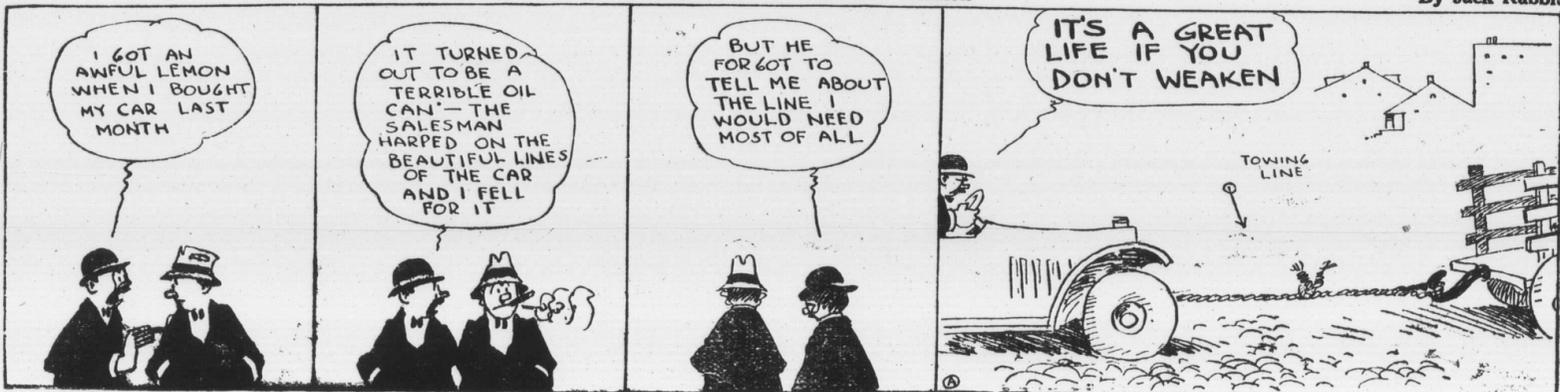
A despatch from Berlin says:—German searchers for pirate gold have made the greatest find in history. They dug up a chest containing gold, silver and jewels worth 20,000,000 marks (normally about \$6,000,000) which was buried by the famous pirate Stoerbecker at Zennstedt Osteriven in the marshes south of Cuxhaven.

The chest in which the treasure was found measured six by three feet, and was thought to contain brass objects, but tests showed that they were of gold, and they have an art value many times 20,000,000 marks.

Germans since the year 1390 have been hunting for this treasure. According to German law the finders are entitled to 10 per cent., the property owner getting the rest. The owners have been negotiating with the Government, declaring that for patriotic reasons they want the treasures to remain in Germany.

It is said that the neighborhood will yield other treasure chests, because Stoerbecker is known to have buried fabulous fortunes. The discovery makes a fact of what had become a national fairy story and folk-song.

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



## 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 the Parliament Bldg., Toronto.

This is a topsy-turvy world. Prize-fighters as a rule get better paid than college professors, while school teachers who should be regarded as the most valuable type of citizen we have, often get little more than a living wage. Social reformers are emphasizing the importance of home influence, while the blaze of lights on our moving-picture theatres often show off lurid pictures of devilry and crime. Many good citizens are convinced, and they have scientific backing for their beliefs, that the moving picture films in many cases are responsible for a youth leaving the parental roof and embarking on a career of crime.

We cheered our heroes as they marched off to war, and yet we now see hundreds of these glorious men marching the streets in search of work, and unable to get it. What is wrong with our social system? Are we becoming bankrupt in our ideas for carrying on the work of the nation? Is our present economic system going to stand the test, or is it weighed in the balance and found wanting, as feudalism was, and some of the earliest systems that have now been relegated to oblivion?

Are we going to get people educated enough to know the common, ordinary principles of hygiene and right living? We are, but there is much yet to be done. Even in preventing outbreaks of communicable disease, it would seem as if many people did not concern themselves. Listen to this received recently from a Medical Officer of Health, "The Scarlet Fever epidemic in our town has been due to lack of control in the first place because people did not call a doctor, and so were not quarantined, and the children were not kept out of school. In fact, two children were sent home with the rash already out on them."

Yet one would think that practically everybody would be willing and anxious to control communicable diseases, and that they would know the value of quarantine or isolation. It would seem as if too little instruction has been given in these vital matters of life and health. Even to the matter of playgrounds, there is not enough attention paid, for the belief is growing that a good deal of the unrest and crime in our great cities to-day, apart from the distress of unemployment, is at least partially due to the lack of recreation grounds and open spaces such as parks. The situation in Toronto is not quite so acute at present as it is in many cities of the Old Land, but we can take a lesson from their mistakes. One thing is certain that the overcrowding in housing conditions must be relieved for it is one of the greatest menaces to health, morals and good citizenship that confronts us at the present time.

E. V. Buchanan, General Manager of the London Public Utilities Commission, who recently gave an address in Toronto on "Open spaces and their uses," says:

"All our large cities are faced with the playground problem, and we should interest ourselves as much as possible in the reservation of land for public parks and boulevards. If we fail to guide our children into the realm of pure sportsmanship it could not be expected that they would develop a love of fair play in after life. It is not as much to develop record-breaking athletes that we should de-

sire as to develop a love of sport for sport's sake."

The question of expenditures for Public Health is one that crops up each year when the estimates are being struck, often resulting in much discussion and questioning. Anyone conversant with Public Health activity wonders why there should be any question as to the money expended on work of such vital importance to the community, but it is because those who make the inquiries have not been conversant with all the reforms that Boards of Health are trying to carry out. For instance, take the matter of communicable disease alone. It would be difficult to estimate what money is saved to the public by the system of notification, quarantine and disinfection of cases of communicable disease, and yet the comparative cost of carrying out these methods of prevention is but trifling. Very much more, however, remains to be done as the economic loss due to needless or preventable sickness will show. Estimates based on the cost to the country of communicable diseases and preventable sickness indicate an annual cost to this Dominion of over \$100,000,000. For the month of May, 1921, the number of cases of communicable disease reported in Ontario was 2,403, with 414 deaths. For May, 1920, there were 3,743 cases reported, with 606 deaths. These diseases included measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, typhoid, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, influenza and pneumonia. The number reported, however, is only about one-third of the actual cases of infectious disease which occur, there being a large number of the minor reportable diseases which do not come to the attention of the physician. If to this estimated prevalence of sickness due to preventable diseases were added the cases of illness arising from various hazardous employments, from faulty housing conditions, from overcrowding, from neglect or lack of intelligent care in keeping the body and mind active and clean, the amount of disease from causes that are purely avoidable would reach enormous proportions. Moreover, the money cost of these diseases and illnesses necessitates a reckless and heavy outlay.

Neglect of the public to report mild cases is one of the main obstacles in the way of a substantial decrease in the prevalence of the various types of communicable diseases. As a result the terrible expenditure in combating these outbreaks goes on apace, when with a little judicious outlay in educating the people in health matters and preventive hygiene, including the value of vaccines and of precautionary measures such as notification, quarantine, etc., of cases of infectious disease, much money could be saved.

Let us by all means give our active support and influence to all Public Health organizations who are laboring to reduce the toll of sickness and death, and make this world a happier and healthier place to live in. The progress and greatness of a nation depend on the good health and education of its people. Without good health nothing avails, and no effort should be considered too laborious to improve the public health and well-being. The money spent on Public Health work is money invested, and the more informed the general public becomes as

to its purpose, the more will expenditure for this worthy motive be increased.

### Ten Millions Instead of Nine.

The Canadian people expect that when the complete census returns are published they will disclose a Dominion population of nine million souls. The increase is gratifying. Some who would see their country making yet more stalwart strides are not satisfied, however. To an inquiring mind it occurs to ask what would be the effect on Canadian economics if the population were greater, say ten millions. What, in brief, would be the effect of a million suddenly added to Canada's population, the increment of a million immigrants of that splendid type Canada has been attracting to her shores since the termination of the Great War. To take only three cardinal points of Canadian national economic life.

In the western provinces there are approximately 300,000,000 acres of good arable land which have never known the plough and are unproductive. If the entire million immigrants went on the land and each took a homestead it would settle and render productive more than half of this tremendous area and multiply four times the west's present agriculturally producing area.

Canada has a national debt of 2,349 millions of dollars, which is slowly being paid off by nine million people. The per capita debt is approximately \$261. Add a million tax payers to the country's population and it drops at once to \$235.

The whole nation is worried by the deficit on the government railways for which no solution has yet been found. Expert statisticians have estimated from carefully worked out figures that each new Canadian settler is worth in revenue to the Dominion railways the sum of \$746.33. Add a million to Canada's population and the \$746,000,000 contributory revenue wipes out the railway deficit for all time.

And this is not visionary. Why should Canada's population not be ten millions? Overseas the most desirable people, in a proportion Canada has never previously experienced, are looking towards Canada and its offering of new homes and enviable citizenship. This favor is the result of the country's economic disturbance. It will not be the last. Now is the time for Canada to seize the opportunity presented and hold out the hand of welcome to a million new citizens.

## GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The Fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next cold and wet and unless the mother is on her guard, the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent colds, or if it does come on suddenly their prompt use will relieve the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Forest Surveys by Airplane.

One of the officers of the Dominion Forestry Branch reported after his first airplane survey trip: "This was my first opportunity to inspect from the air any extent of green timber, and I was amazed at the detail which it was possible to cover in the time allowed by a single flight over the territory. There was no difficulty whatever in distinguishing clearly every species of trees on the ground."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

### A Forest Tragedy.

He left his camp-fire burning to see if the lookout man would pick it up. He did.

He thought this would be a good test to see if the district ranger was on the job.

He was.

He wondered if a fire would burn very fast in the dry forest.

It did.

He thought he could get away before the ranger could catch up with him.

He couldn't.

He thought he could bluff the judge at his trial.

He didn't.

He wondered if the judge would have the nerve to sentence him to jail.

He did.

He wondered if he will put out his camp-fire the next time he is in the forest.

HE WILL.

—John D. Guthrie.

### Wanted "the Present."

Charlie had been to school that morning for the first time. When he came home his mother said to him:

"Well, Charlie, how did you like school?"

"I like it well enough, but I haven't got my present yet."

"Your present?" queried mother.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, teacher said when she saw me, 'You may sit here for the present, little man.' But I sat there all the morning and didn't get a thing. Perhaps I'll get it this afternoon."

Character is power. Hang this motto in every school in the land, in every home, in every youth's room. Mothers, engrave it on every child's heart.

## MUCH ILL HEALTH DUE TO BAD BLOOD

If the Blood is Kept Rich and Red You Will Enjoy Health.

More disturbances to health is caused by weak, watery blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or stasia. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have a special action on the blood and as it becomes enriched your health improves. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is proved by the experience of Mr. D. J. McDonald, North River Bridge, N.S., who says: "For some years I suffered severely with headaches, pains in the back and a run-down condition. At times the pain in my back would be so bad that I would sit up in bed all night. From time to time doctors were treating me, but did not give me more than temporary relief. And then one day when I was suffering terribly a neighbor came to see me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking two boxes I felt relief. I got five boxes more and before they were all gone I felt as though they were giving me new life, as in every way they built up and improved my health and strength. I am now working as a barker in a pulp mill, ten hours a day and feeling none the worse after my day's work. I say with pleasure that this condition is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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

### The Boy Scouts.

Whenever a real need exists, sooner or later something is found to meet it. A real need existed for something to fill with wholesome activity the spare time of boys—and the Boy Scout Movement developed to meet it. This organization, which has spread so amazingly during the last few years, has many claims to consider, but none so fundamental as this basic principle of keeping the boys so busy doing useful things that there will be no time for them to engage in harmful activities. The thing about the Boy Scout Movement that has surprised many people is the fact that it works. People had become accustomed to consider boys as being naturally mischievous and destructive, to look upon the period of adolescence as a time of tribulation, like the teething age of babies, which must be borne with patience and resignation. "What!" they exclaimed. "Make boys want to do useful things? It just can't be done!" Then the Boy Scout Movement came along and did it.

Scouting has been a success because it was built to fit real boys and not mythical animals. The Boy Scout plan goes right into the realm where boys live and brings them the food their spirits crave—a code of honor, romance, mystery, adventure. Now that the job has been done, it is easy to see that it is a very simple thing—nothing at all but making an interpretation of life that a boy can warm up to and understand.

First of all, a Boy Scout must make the Scout Promise. That's a perfectly natural thing. The Knights of the Round Table swore an oath or promise and so did the pirates that sailed the Spanish Main. So the Boy Scout pledges himself:

On my honour I promise that I will do my best:

1. To do my duty to God and the King;

2. To help other people at all times;

3. To obey the Scout Law.

The Scout Law referred to in the promise covers ten points: trustworthiness, loyalty, helpfulness, friendliness, courtesy, kindness to animals, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, and purity in thought, word and deed. These are sturdy virtues that appeal to the spirit of chivalry that lives in the heart of every boy, and when enhanced by the sacredness of a solemn promise they have gripping appeal that works wonders in the growing of character. With these virtues firmly planted in a boy's mind and a habit of his daily life during his formative years, there is little danger of his forsaking them entirely in his later life.

These virtues are made vital by a programme of activities which gives the boy opportunity to put them into actual practice. The details of this programme, and information as to how it may be put into actual operation in any community where there are boys make most interesting reading for persons who have the welfare of boys at heart. These details may be had upon application to the Secretary of any local Boy Scout Association, or direct from the Ontario Headquarters of the Movement, Dominion Bank Chambers, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

Next to Gibraltar, Malta is the strongest fortress in the world.

### Classified Advertisements.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF food education to train as nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE



Quite True.

Reuben—"Longfellow said that in this world a man must be either anvil or hammer."

Glyn—"He was wrong. Some men are neither; they are merely bellows."

Our Leisure Class.

"You have no leisure class in America," said the Englishman. "Oh, haven't we?" returned the American. "Did you ever see one of our plumbers at work?"

Tactfulness.

A speaker who thought very favorably of his own tactfulness was asked to deliver an address, and started as follows:

"My dear friends; I shall not call you ladies and gentlemen; I know you too well."

Willie Wasn't Asked Again.

Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends.

"Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old, who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure that you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied, "Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."

And It Couldn't Be.

Artist (to profiteer)—"There you are, sir, I've painted you a full line of ancestors, and I'll warrant you that none will know they are not genuine. This is your father, that's your grandfather, this your great-grandfather, and—"

Profiteer—"Hold on! Good heavens, man, you've made my great-grandfather a much younger looking man than I am!"

Watch Them Hustling Along.

One or two stories have been told of hustling American tourists "seeing the world." Here's another:

A tourist dashed up to the British Museum in a taxicab, ran up the steps, and said to the man in uniform at the door:

"Still got the Elgin marbles?"

"Yes, sir; of course, sir," replied the attendant.

"All right. How about the Assyrian winged bulls near the lunch-room?"

"They're still there, sir."

"German air-raiders during the war didn't damage your fine mummy display upstairs, I hope?"

"No, sir; not at all, sir. But won't you step inside, and look around for yourself, sir?"

"No, thanks. I'll just take them as per catalogue," answered the tourist. "You see, I've got St. Paul's, Westminster, the Tower, the South Kensington Museum, the Wallace Collection to do this morning, before I catch the Oxford train, give the colleges the once-over, and catch a connection with the Stratford express so as to see Shakespeare's house before dinner."

## ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all.

In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.



YARMOUTH, N. S.

Fishermen and Campers, Quick Relief.

PUT A BOTTLE IN YOUR OUTFIT



Bulk Carriage

TORONTO SALT WORKS

G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. E. Clay Glover Co., Inc. 113 West 81st Street New York, U.S.A.

## ONTARIO WOMAN GAINS 32 POUNDS

GIVES TANLAC CREDIT FOR FINE HEALTH.

Says She Only Weighed 98 Pounds When She Began Taking It.

"I only weighed 98 pounds when I started on Tanlac, but I now weigh 130 and am feeling like a different person," said Mrs. Frieda Brydges, 378 John St., North Hamilton, Ont. "I underwent an operation four years ago and ever since then I have been in a very weak and rundown condition. My stomach was so upset that I could hardly eat a morsel of solid food and I got so thin people told me I looked like I was starving. I was very weak and my nerves were so unstrung that I could get but very little sleep at night."

"That was my condition when I got hold of Tanlac, but five bottles of the medicine have simply transformed me. Why, I have actually gained 32 pounds in weight and am feeling simply fine."

"I have a splendid appetite and can eat whatever I want and never suffer a particle from indigestion. My nerves are steady, I sleep well at night and am so much stronger I can do my housework with ease."

"It is nothing less than marvellous how Tanlac has built me up and I take pleasure in making this statement for the benefit of others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

### The Seven Stars.

The Great Dipper, or "Seven Stars" of the ancients, has been a guide in the north for many centuries. It formerly occupied about the position the Little Dipper now has, but has been moved, due to the changing tilt of the earth's axis. Neither the dipper nor any other star in the sky has a motion visible to the naked eye. They all seem to move about the pole just as objects seem to fly back when we ride on a train. It is an optical illusion caused by the earth's spin.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

It is the vain endeavor to made ourselves what we are not, that has strewn history with so many broken purposes, and lives left in the rough.—Lowell.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend



## TOO ILL TO GO TO SCHOOL

Mother Tells how Daughter was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cobourg, Ont.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me for my daughter. She had trouble every month which left her in a weak and nervous condition with weak back and pain in her right side. She had these troubles for three years and frequently was unable to attend school. She has become regular and feels much better since she began taking the Vegetable Compound and attends school regularly. She is gaining steadily and I have no hesitancy in recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine."—Mrs. JOHN TOMS, Ball St., Cobourg, Ont.

Standing all day, or sitting in cramped positions, young girls contract deranged conditions, and develop headaches, backache, irregularities, nervousness and bearing-down pains, all of which are symptoms of woman's ills. Every mother who has a daughter suffering from such symptoms should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

ISSUE No. 41—21.

## Whose fault is it when your husband is cross at breakfast?

If you hit your thumb with a hammer you wouldn't blame your thumb for hurting.

Then why blame your husband whose nerves may have been pounded by tea or coffee, and whose rest probably has been broken by the irritation of the thein or caffeine it contains?

If you stay awake half the night you don't feel any too cheerful.

The thein of tea and the caffeine of coffee are known drugs. If their use is persisted in, sooner or later the nervous system may give way.

Then you may have insomnia, or disturbed sleep. Your nerves and tissues will be robbed of that stability essential for normal and happy living.

You can avoid this possibility if you'll stop drinking tea and coffee and drink instead, rich, pleasing Postum.

Postum is the delicious cereal beverage with a satisfying flavor. It affords the advantages of a hot drink, without the ill effects of tea or coffee.

Order Postum from your grocer today. Try it with the family for a few days, and see what a difference there'll be—how it will permit Nature to bring sound sleep and strong, sturdy, quiet nerves. Sold by grocers.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum for Health There's a Reason

## 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

## Fall 1921

Our New Fall Goods are coming in daily

Nice New Fall Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys

Full weight Underwear in two pieces or combinations.

Fine range of Fall Shirts, Sox, Gloves, etc The very latest styles in Fall Hats, Caps Our goods are all new, bought lately at the new low prices and we can give you the best values for your money.

# The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

## Canadian National Railways

### BROCKVILLE - WESTPORT IMPROVED SERVICE

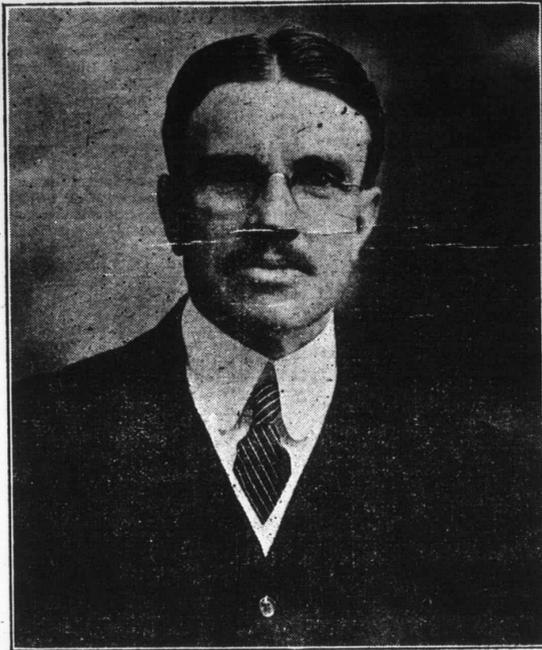
Motor Car to and from C. N. Station, Brockville.				
DAILY				
Lve. BROCKVILLE	9.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
Arr. WESTPORT	10.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.
Lve. WESTPORT	7.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Arr. BROCKVILLE	8.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

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.

## H. A. Stewart, K.C., Choice of Liberal-Conservatives

Nominee Expressed Confidence in Results of the Election if All Stand Behind Him--Promised He Would Throw Every Ounce of Strength into the Campaign



H. A. STEWART, K. C.  
The Conservative Candidate

### Charleston

Mr and Mrs R A Montgomery and Mr and Mrs W Harkins, Lambertville N J arrived on Saturday to spend a few weeks at the lake This is their third visit this season

R Ansell, Cardina', is visiting his uncle R Foster, Cedar Park

Miss Julia Hudson has gone to Summit N J to spend the remainder of the fall and winter

Mrs J McKenney and children of Frankville are spending a few days at the formers old home here

A number from here attended the dance on Friday evening at the Hotel Kenney, Jones Falls

W Heffernan has returned to Kingston to resume his studies at Queens

With the new train service between Brockville and Westport Charleston hopes for a better mail service, at present newspaper printed in Kingston on Saturday do not reach here till Tuesday

Mr. and Mrs. G Wing have returned to their home in Brockville.

The islands are pretty well deserted after the most stirring season in the history of Charleston.

Cedar Park still has a large number of guests.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens Jr. was the scene of a merry gathering on Sat. evening when their friends gathered to give a miscellaneous shower to the formers sister Miss Frances Stevens, who, on Sept.

28th becomes the bride of Francis Heaslip of Fairfield. The evening was spent in social chat and music. About 11 o'clock refreshments were served. The bride-elect received many useful gifts for which she heartily thanked those present.

W. Halliday has purchased the property where he now resides from Mrs. Johnston of Athens.

Guidboard Corners.

Our school children have been busy preparing for the Rural School Fair, and all are expectant of prizes which we hope they may win.

Mrs. Erastus Livingstone and Mrs. Ettie Eaton spent a pleasant evening this week at "The Lilacs."

Mrs. Coleman and daughter spent Sat. P. M. with friends in Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, Enola and Verne visited "The Lilacs" on Sunday

Mr. Gardiner has finished his work on the Wight farm for this year.

Miss Dollie Coleman attended the Fair at Frankville and reported very favorably on the exhibits

Mr Cowles is making many improvements on the old Derbyshire home where he will soon take up residence

Miss Bertha Besley has returned to college at Ottawa after spending the summer at her aunts, Mrs. Herbert Stephenson.

Miss Kelly of Athens now presides over the Public School.

Mrs. Whaley and daughter Miss Lea called on friends here recently.

## Binder Twine

Carload of Re-Cleaned OATS (In Bags)

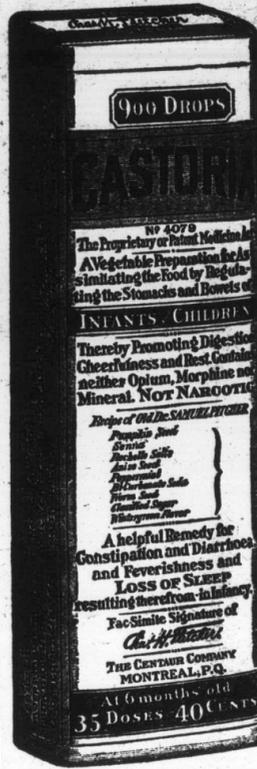
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Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods

Gasoline and Coal Oil

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## C&B DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

**MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS**  
"The Great Ship" SEABOARD "CITY OF BUFFALO"  
BUFFALO Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th - CLEVELAND  
Leave BUFFALO 9:00 P. M. Leave CLEVELAND 10:00 P. M.  
Arrive CLEVELAND 7:00 A. M. Arrive BUFFALO 7:00 A. 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 steamer. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C. & B. Lines. New Tourist Automobile Rate \$10.00 Round Trip, with 3 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 127 inch wheelbase.  
Beautifully colored sectional guide sheet of "The Great Ship" SEABOARD sent on receipt of five cents. Also ask for our 2-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.  
The Cleveland & Buffalo Steamship Company  
Cleveland, Ohio  
"SEABOARD"  
-the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

### 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

**Plymouth Hollow—**  
Sunday School 10.30  
Morning Service 11 A. M.  
**Athens—**  
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.  
Evening Service—7.00  
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.  
Song Service Evening Sunday at 6.45

### PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector  
20th. Sunday after Trinity  
**Christ Church, Athens—**  
2.30 p. m. Sunday School  
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer.  
**Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—**  
2.30 a. m. Sunday School  
3 p. m. Evening Prayer  
**St. Paul's, Delta—**  
9.30 a. m. Sunday school  
10.30 a.m.—Service Cancelled

## CASTORIA

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children Cookstown returned home after spending some time guests of the latter's parents Dr. and Mrs. Ackland.

### BEAUMONT S. CORNELL

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Alterations in Passenger Train Service will take effect Sunday October 2, 1921

For rates and particulars apply to,  
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City Passenger Agent  
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52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave  
Brockville, Ontario Phone 11 and 530