

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

The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 29

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, April 4, 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 OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

Bone Dry Ballot Correctly Marked

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?	NO
Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?	YES X

VOTE YES

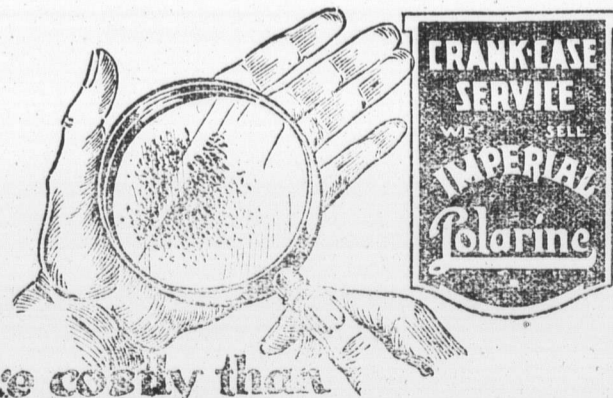
and supplement the Ontario Temperance Act

with other good laws
BILL 26 (Dominion)
prohibiting importation into Ontario
THE SANDY BILL (Provincial)
prohibiting transportation within Ontario

Vote and Vote "Yes"

Referendum April 18th. LEEDS COUNTY REFERENDUM ALLIANCE
W. T. ROGERS, Pres G. ELMER JOHNSON, Sec'y

Garage Now Open FOR BUSINESS



More costly than Gold Dust

Road dust and the small particles of carbon and metal that go with it into your crank-case, costs you more than an equal weight of gold dust, by grinding away the life and efficiency of your motor.

Your crank-case should be drained, thoroughly cleaned and refilled with

fresh Imperial Polarine every 500 miles. Motorists will appreciate our Crank-Case Service. We are equipped to take care of every thing of this sort promptly and in an expert way.

We sell and recommend Imperial Polarine and have the right grade for your car.

THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

AUCTION SALES.
THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA would like to draw your attention to the fact that they make a special business of handling Farmers' Sale Notes, either discounting same or making collection when due. Should you have any idea of holding a sale they would very much appreciate being given an opportunity of taking care of the business for you.

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

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

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

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

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

The Merchants' Bank of Canada has just installed an additional nest of Safety Deposit Boxes, and you are cordially invited to inspect them. The number of burglaries and hold-ups is increasing alarmingly. Fires are ever occurring. Bonds, Stock Certificates and all other valuable documents should be properly safeguarded. If you own a Bond, Stock Certificate or other valuable papers, not necessarily negotiable, you need adequate protection.

If you require this kind of accommodation, you are respectfully requested to consult the Manager—you will find him in his office during banking hours.

House for sale or to rent near the high school, six rooms, front and back stairs, cellar, pantry, wood-house. Verandah 2 halls, soft and hard water. Possession April the 1st. Apply to G. W. Brown.

Mr J. J. Hone has sold his Barber shop to Mr H. A. Pierce who is now in charge.

Mrs G. F. Donnelly spent the week end with her mother at Alexandria and with friends at Prescott.

On Wednesday evening the Liberty Theatres resumed their engagement at the Town Hall and put on a particularly good show, they will also show to-night (Thursday) and in future will show every Wednesday and Thursday night of each week.

Card of Thanks

Mrs Amasa Watson wishes to thank the friends and neighbors for kindness shown during the illness and death of her mother Mrs Eliza Wescombe.

REMOVED

All friends and patrons will kindly take notice that I have removed my Barber Shop from Elgin St to the Parish Back, Main Street

H. PIERCE

Attractive Prices on Seeds:

Clover
Timothy
Alsike

Sugar, Salt, Flour and all kinds of Stock Foods
Gasoline and Coal Oil

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

The Standard Bank of Canada Athens wish to announce that they have just installed a nest of Safety Deposit Boxes.

These boxes afford excellent security for your Victory Bonds, deeds and other valuable papers.

They would be pleased to have all interested call at any time and inspect these Boxes and learn further particulars.

Side-board for Sale—Apply to Mrs G. F. Donnelly

Mr and Mrs Edwin Magee of Sillsville Ont have returned home having spent Easter week here visiting Mrs Magee parents Mr and Mrs May who are staying in town.

Mrs Laura Eaton, widow of the late Geo. Eaton of Frankville, has returned home having spent the week end here with her sisters Mrs Lillie and Mrs May, Church St.

Mr and Mrs Harry Stevens have moved into the Rabb house, Main St. West.

Mrs Jones of Pooles Resort spent the week end with friends at her home here.

We are sorry to know that Mrs Boddy is not as well as usual.

Toilet articles yes Miss Rapple has just received a fresh supply and will be pleased to fill your order at any time.

Mrs J. E. Burchell was called to Montreal last Friday by the serious illness of her sister.

Mr George Gairford has returned from a recent visit with his sister Mrs B. Lester, Renfrew who is in a very poor condition of health.

Mr Mortimer Topping left on Tuesday to take charge of his cheese factory at Union Valley.

Miss Hazel Rahmer spent Easter holidays at Iroquois, with Rev Vickery's family.

Mr and Mrs Stagg, Moose Jaw, were recent visitors at the home of Mr Claude Moulton. While in town Mr Stagg spent a very pleasant hour with Mr and Mrs Wm. H. Morris, former Moose Jaw friends.

Mrs M. V. Robinson underwent an operation in the Brockville Hospital on Tuesday night last.

Mr Vernon Baker, Bowman River, Manitoba gave us a friendly call last week. We understand Mr Baker intends entering business for himself when he returns.

Mr M. C. Bates of Hammond, N. Y. was a recent visitor at the home of his Uncle Mr R. E. Cornell.

Miss Irene Tucker and brother Merle of Ottawa, also Miss M. Ingram and brother Ernie of Ottawa were recent visitors at the home of their cousin Mr Ed. Purcell.

Mrs C. N. Taylor and daughter of Lyn spent the week end at the home of Mr and Mrs R. E. Cornell.

Mrs A. E. Holland and son Elwood of Yorker, Ontario were recent visitors here at the home of Mrs Holland's sister, Mrs Ed. Purcell.

Died—On Wednesday, April 6, at her residence Athens, Francis Bolton wife of Wilson H. Wiltse, aged 57 years and 9 days. The funeral will be held on Friday at 2.30 o'clock in the Methodist Church, Rev. S. F. in charge of service.

Your Seed Grain



TO obtain maximum yields you need to sow Tested Seed Grain. To purchase good seed you may require financial assistance. Extending accommodation for such purposes is an important phase of Standard Service.

Consult our local Manager

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

Town Hall, Athens WEDNES. & THURS. April 13 and 14

Wednesday

Good Comic—7th Episode of the Vanishing Dagger and a special Feature.

Thursday

Good Comic and a special seven reel Feature.

Our aim is to give the best show possible regardless of cost.

In order to continue to give a first class show we have to have the support of the Public on account of High Price of Production.

Good Music every night.

Adults 30 Plus War Tax Children 20
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

Are Your Eyes Right?

If you do not have eye comfort, make an early visit to our "Optical Parlor"

We have the most Scientific Equipment for Eye Sight Testing, backed by years of successful experience.

We can assure you of a Prompt, Courteous and most Expert Service.

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

Get Your Milking Machine NOW

We are representing the EMPIRE

Any Reductions in Price will be allowed up to time of starting.

More Empires in use in this district than all other makes.

We have a supply of BUGGIES

on hand which we will dispose of at very attractive prices to clear.

If you are thinking of buying a house we have several on our lists attractive prices Singer Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario

Send for Recipe Book, FREE!



Sold in sanitary, air-tight tins, the maker's package—that guarantees purity. Packed at the factory, the contents keep indefinitely. Economical.

The ideal sweetener for table use and cooking

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup The Great Sweetener

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

(Copyright)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Louie Vogel, a notorious criminal, is offered \$5,000 by Lebrun to kidnap Judge Graham, terror of evil-doers. As Lebrun leaves "Silver Damsy's" saloon, he is observed by Ralph Charlton of the Department of Justice who has dubbed him "The Gray Wolf." Vogel takes the \$1,000 given him to bind the compact to Stella Lathrop, a country girl he had found starving in the city and befriended. Stella is now earning honest wages in a factory and refuses to marry Vogel unless he gives up his evil ways. She has, however, fallen a convert to Bolshevism.

CHAPTER III. The Kidnapping of Judge Graham.

Vogel turned the trick for which "The Gray Wolf" had employed him on Saturday night, as scheduled, but it was not until Monday that the newspapers discovered and blazoned abroad the fact that Judge Alonzo Graham, of the Circuit Court, had disappeared. It was the juiciest morsel of news in months. For Judge Graham was more than a local character. He was nationally known and talked about, and even in foreign lands his name was one to conjure with.

No man ever graced a Federal Court with more prominence. Absolutely honest and fearless, he was the terror of evil-doers who ran afoul of the Government. All defendants before him received absolutely the same kind of treatment. He fined law-breaking trusts millions of dollars with the same equanimity with which he gave out thirty day sentences to petty offenders. He had a biting sarcasm at his command which he exercised with equal impartiality on all those to whom he was indebted, bringing home their derelictions. Malefactors of great wealth and poor wretches who had made missteps through ignorance shivered alike when Fate decreed Judge Graham should try them. For they knew how useless it was to lie to him, to try to exculpate themselves for smashing the statutes of the country. His keen eye and keener intuition enabled him to single out the true from the false with marvelous perspicacity, and woe be to the unfortunate who enmeshed himself in falsehoods.

Disloyalty in any form was anathema to Judge Graham. Slackers and traitors, Bolshevists, anarchists or I. W. W. could expect no mercy at his hands. One daring group of agitators had cast a bomb into his courtroom with intent to intimidate him, and he had scarcely halted the case when they were trying, except to inquire if any one had been hurt.

His disappearance, of course, took precedence over all other news of the day, not only in the city where he resided, but all over the country. Of clues as to when and where he had gone there was none. He had left his home for the usual after-dinner stroll, unarmed and unguarded in spite of the fact that not a week passed but that his mail brought threats, all of which were consigned to the wastebasket with no more than a casual thought.

It was no uncommon thing for him to be out for hours in the evening, wrestling with some mental problem of the cases before him, then to return home and retire without arousing the rest of the household. Hence no alarm was felt for him until long past his usual breakfast hour on Sunday when it was found that his bed had not been slept in. Within an hour both police and Federal agents were intensely hunting for a clue that would point them on the trail of his kidnapers. For upon the theory that he had been abducted, all were agreed. Revenge, it was advanced, alone could be the motive, and both papers and officials scouted the possibility that he had been slain.

For once, both newspapers and officials were right. Even while the city was being combed for him, Judge Alonzo Graham was being detained in a tumble-down shack that once had been a trapper's home, in a thick woods several miles beyond the city limits. He lay bound and gagged upon a cot in the moldy basement while two huskies of Vogel's choosing mounted guard over the only exit to the place. The jurist had been trussed up lightly because it was desired to keep him a captive and still not injure him. He had been gagged because his captors had no desire to take him under the blistering denunciation they felt sure would be the result of his ability to utter a word. They took further precautions, too, against his ever being able to identify them by hiding their faces behind masks when they entered his dungeon to feed him.

His abduction had been extremely easy. A big, high-powered automobile, containing three men, had purloined the street behind him as he took his evening constitutional, until he had passed a dark spot at the side of a vacant lot. Then the car had drawn swiftly up to the curb, two men had sprung upon the Judge, muffled his head in a blanket, thrown him into the car and it had sped away, but well within the legal speed limit, to the shack. Not once during the ride or afterwards, had any of his captors spoken a word to him. When his gag was removed for administering food the first time his keepers had steeled themselves for a tirade, but none had come. The Judge was a shrewd person and, realizing that they expected an outburst, none had followed. He had outguessed them.

It was getting dark Sunday evening when the Judge had a caller. The interview took place in the gloomy cellar after the guards had removed his gag and departed. "Judge Graham, your word of honor that you will not attempt to escape will be sufficient to cause the removal of your bonds," opened the visitor. Those acquainted with "The Gray Wolf" would have recognized the voice. "You'll not get it," snorted the prisoner. "Just as you please," was the reply. "I had merely thought to make you more comfortable, and your word I would consider just as binding as your rope. It is very important that you do not return to the city for a few days, and if your promise is not forthcoming to make no effort to escape. Guards and bounds must serve the same purpose."

Judge Graham did not deign to reply. He lay quietly upon his back, by no means uncomfortable, for only his hands and feet were tied, and the ropes did not chafe him. "To-morrow certain men are to come before you for sentence on charges of inciting sedition upon which they have been convicted in your court. I will not say that you did not give them a fair trial as it is possible to give men when the court, the district attorney, the jurors, the newspapers and a great majority of the public generally are all prejudiced against them. Their own attorneys, even, defended them only half-heartedly, though, as some of us see it, their only crime was to speak openly, and with the freedom guaranteed them by the Constitution of this country, their beliefs upon certain matters."

"The Constitution of this country does not give freedom of speech to those who vilify it," retorted the jurist, hotly. "It does not permit freedom of action to those who trample upon the flag of our country and would substitute the red flag of anarchy, of terrorism, the emblem that ranks on a par with the skull and the crossbones of the pirate." Lebrun shrugged his shoulders. "I will try and be patient with you, Judge Graham," he said, slowly. "There is nothing to be gained by arguing the matter with you. Your views and mine are as far apart as the poles. They can never be drawn any closer. There is, however, a matter that must be discussed with you. Judge Graham, those men must not be sent to prison!" "Must not! Those are words that no man can say to me when I am pursuing my duty."

"Nevertheless, I repeat them. Those men must not be sent to prison. Their liberty is essential to certain persons, who are willing to go to any extremes to help them retain it."

"No man's requirements are above those of the Government, sir. These men have defied the Government. They must pay the penalty." Judge Graham, upon the decision which you make here to-night may depend the well being of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men, women and children of this country. It is not because I am a fool that I shall never go to prison. It is within your power to pass sentence upon them and to make that sentence a fine. The statutes give to the court the option of a fine or imprisonment, or both. Wait, hear me out. That fine may be the heaviest you may choose to impose. It will be paid, gladly, cheerfully. In return for this concession you get—your life."

"I do not choose to barter with you for my life, sir."

"Life is sweet, Judge. It is not to be cast aside lightly. You are a man comparatively in his prime, with many years of usefulness before you." "No years could be useful to me if the price of them were the betrayal of my country. If that is all you have to offer, sir, I will reach to the farthest corners of the earth and, sustained by the powers of right and justice, it will smite you to the ground and with you all others who speak as you do."

"Judge, a few moments ago I mentioned that not only your life but the lives of hundreds, perhaps millions, are involved in this thing. Already, behind the wall, there have come into life a spirit that is spreading by leaps and bounds, a power that is mightier than the Government of this country or the governments of all the world. It is for that power that I speak. Kings and potentates may well tremble before it. If those men are sent to prison that power will be loosed in all its wrath to set them free again. Riots and bloodshed, governments overthrown, a conflagration that will set the world afire again may well follow. And upon your head will rest the blame for it all. Are you ready to accept the responsibility?"

"Ready and willing," roared the now angry judge. "You preach the evil doctrines of Bolshevism at me, the creed of murder and pillage and loot, the law of tooth and talon, the gospel of Judas Iscariot. Man and boy, I have served my country for nearly half a century and I do not intend to betray her now. Upon your head and not mine, rests the blame if the things you predict come to pass; upon your head and those of the other traitors and rascals who gather under the red banner."

"Holy Writ has it that, 'The fool hath said in his heart that there is no God.' You are a fool, sir, a d—n fool! Your mouth says that there is no God to prevent the accomplishment of the things you predict. Your heart tells you that you lie. No man can stack himself up against that which is right and win. Now, sir, either unloose these cords and let me go or go ahead with your little murder. You cannot intimidate me."

He had slight hopes of that, Judge Graham. I may have expected to compel you to see the gravity of the matter the way that I see it, but I might have known. You are a brave man, Judge Graham, and bear the reputation of being one above reproach. But it is an axiom that every man has his price. Name yours. It will be paid without question."

"I have no price, sir." "How about your son?" "My son! What about my son?" "Have you the right to decree death for him, a death by slow, lingering torture, a torture beside which that of the Inquisition pales into insignificance? We will bring your son here and before your very eyes, Judge Graham, he will suffer such agonies as mortal man never has suffered before. You will hear from his lips, the lips which you kissed when they were but minutes old, agonizing cries and pleadings. What then?"

"You have chosen my weak spot, my son, I see," returned the Judge, calmly. "But not even there, sir, can you pierce my armor. Do as you say and my answer will be the same. When his country needed him I cheerfully gave that son to his country and my country, and I would have given ten thousand sons had I had them. He could not have died more gloriously on the field of battle than he could die in this rat-infested cellar if it is for his country. Bring him here, if you dare, and from his lips, as well as mine, you will get the same answer that you get now—you and all your dirty crew can go to hell, sir."

He writhed in indignation and strove by pure strength to gasp the bindings from his arms while within him torrential emotions raged with the mad desire to rise and smite the beast who had insulted his honor with his proposals. Then he sank back weakly upon his cot. But when he raised his eyes in defiance again "The Gray Wolf" was gone.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

The Prolific Emus.

The Earl of Dunraven has a magnificent country seat, Dunraven Castle, and Lord Lyons once sent him there a gift of a pair of emus.

These emus were named after their giver, and, as they were rare birds, a great desire prevailed at Dunraven Castle that they should propagate. This desire ran from the Earl on down to the very stable boys.

One day the Earl was giving a stately luncheon when a footman rushed in, wild with excitement.

"Your lordship—oh, your lordship," he panted, "Lord Lyons has laid an egg."

FILMS

Developed for the cell. Prints from 1c each. Special Enlarging Offer—An Art Mounted Glossy Enlargement, also 4x6, from any good negative. 25c. We pay postage. GOODFELLOW & SAUNDERS 16 McIntosh Street, Toronto

NEW IDEAS THAT ARE APPRECIATED

DAINTY COMBINATIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR



MADE WITH A VIEW TO COMFORT AND STYLE ELIMINATES DIRECTOIRE FULLNESS AROUND WAIST

These remarkably constructed garments have all the comforts of a suit of combinations with the directoire drawer style.

MADE IN WHITE AND PINK MERCERIZED

Ask Your Local Dealer For Them.

HAMILTON TORONTO



STYLE 1664

About the House

Save Money on Repairs. In this time of high costs, when economy is obligatory with the most of us, there are many little ways by which a dollar or two could often be saved if we only knew how to do various simple things.

You know by bitter experience how much money small repairs run into. One of the most annoying troubles is to have the faucets in the kitchen or the bathroom leak or not allow the water to flow. It is not always necessary to send for a plumber to remedy this. Often all that is needed is a new washer that you can buy for five cents. Any person with common sense can put on a faucet if the water is first turned off. The fixture which controls this is usually under the sink or in the cellar. Unscrew the faucet, take out the worn washer, put in the new one, screw the faucet on again, turn on your water, and nine chances out of ten you will find everything all right.

If your gas burner gives a bad flickering light, try unscrewing the tip and cleaning it out. Perhaps the obstruction is farther up, so while the burner is off rub sharply once or twice on the long curved pipe, as this will remove any rust or dust that may have lodged and be obstructing the flow of gas.

If you break a handle off a dresser or sideboard drawer all you have to do is to take the exact measurement of the old handle and buy a new one and screw it in place. If you cannot match the old handle, put on a whole new set.

If the window sticks and will not open after a day or two of rain, hit it smartly all around the casing with a hammer. If this will not start it pour a very little hot water where it sticks at the sill, and when once it is open rub the sides well with kitchen soap before you close. Do the same to a refractory bureau drawer.

If a tile is loose in the bathroom or a hole knocked in the wall, plaster of paris and water mixed together to form a paste will fix it. It can be used to cement in the tile and to fill up the hole. In the latter case, smooth it over with the side of a stick or a bit of board, and when it is dry take a piece of wall paper matching the pattern that has been destroyed and stick it on the wall with flour paste or ready prepared photo paste.

If your carpet sweeper will not work properly, probably it is dirty. Before you send it away to be repaired try giving the bearings a bath with kerosene to clean out old gummy oil and dust. Often the trouble is with the screws which hold the brush, which constant jarring has loosened, and all they need is tightening with a screw-driver. If these things do not help, then the carpet sweeper needs a new pair of rubber rollers.

Often a big bill for repairs can be saved by giving the verandah a little needed attention. In all wooden houses one of the first places for the wood-work to decay is in the joints such as those found in verandah railings, pedestals, columns, etc. Such things are generally set in place by fitting small shaped pieces of wood around their bases, and as the rain soaks

them the swelling of the wood causes such pieces to spread apart, which allows the next rainstorm to soak the base of the column. A small amount of white lead, and also some putty to mix with it, will save considerable damage if it is applied in time. Then a little paint of the right color may be used to cover this joint—not only for appearance, but for preserving the mixture in the opening. Wherever a nail or screw hole appears in the verandah floor, at once fill it up with the material just mentioned. With care a porch floor should last for years. No skill is required to make such repairs—in fact, the housewife can easily do so. I have seen cases where 25 cents' worth of white lead and putty and a little paint have saved many dollars in repairs.

In many homes the leaders which carry the water from the gutters and roofs are cemented at the ground level into tile pipes, which carry the water underground, either to the gutter, as is customary, or to a safe distance. In time the cement loosens, then falls out, and foreign substances get into the tile pipes underground and stop them up, making a large repair bill. The other day I watched a man try for one whole day to rid a pipe line of some obstruction. A little cement and a few small stones would have prevented any damage, and the man of the house could have made the repairs.

First Sunset and Star-Rise.

When Adam's eyes, childwise Through the leaves of Paradise First saw the sun sink In glory over earth's brink, Mute amazement awed his gaze; But as anon he walked the dew, More solemn still his wonder grew, When Night in hers his hand drew And, leaning over Heaven's black bars, Looked at him with all her stars.

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything. Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-d-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

Sweet Words.

Sweet words, Are like the voices of returning birds Filling the soul with summer. —Lampman.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

In the United States there are four times as many women church members as men.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT Bulk Saltlots TORONTO BALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

MARTIN-SENOUR Paints and Varnishes advertisement. Includes image of a house and a paint can. Text: "Save the surface and you save all - Paint & Varnish." "NEU-TONE The Flat Oil Paint For Interior Decoration". "100% Pure" Paint. "SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT". "Varnoleum" beautifies and preserves Oil Cloth and Linoleum. "Marble-ite" Floor Finish. "Wood-Lac" Stain. Includes address: The MARTIN-SENOUR Co., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Used Autos

BREAKER SELLS THEM; USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles, or test run of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded. FINDING mechanics of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand. Breaker's Used Car Market 102 York Street, Toronto

GERMANY REFUSES TO PUT INTO EFFECT ALLIES' DISARMAMENT MEASURES

Defiant Note Sent to Entente Absolutely Refusing to Disarm by April First—Won't Dismantle Forts on Polish Frontier.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has again defied the allies. This time it is with regard to disarmament. Having refused point-blank to meet the allied demand to pay 1,000,000,000 marks gold by March 23, Germany replies refusing to put into effect the disarmament measures ordered to be completed by April 1.

As Berlin proposed to arbitrate the question of the amount of her payments to date to prove she owed no balance of 12,000,000,000 on the 20,000,000,000 marks due May 1, she now asks that the allies arbitrate the disarmament matter. That is, on all except one point—Germany refuses point-blank to disarm her fortresses on the Polish border "because of the danger from the east."

Germany, in her note, which is dated March 26, replies that she handed over all arms really due, and that the allies' calculations were wrong by 1,000,000 rifles. For disarmament of the eastern fortresses the note says:

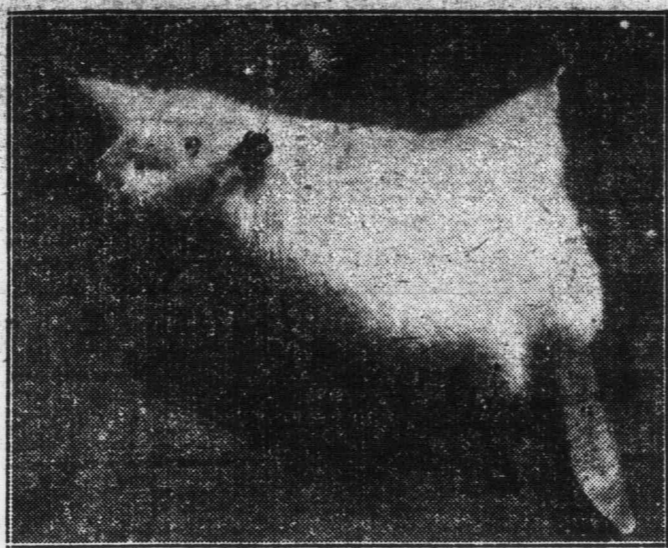
"The pieces of artillery conserved by Germany for the defence of the citadels are absolutely necessary, in view of present events in the East. The same applies to the light equipment of these forts."

As for regulation of factories entitled to manufacture arms, Berlin presents a most remarkable plea. Article 63 of the treaty says:

"The manufacture of arms, munitions or any war material shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers and the number of which they retain the right to restrict."

Germany supplied the names of the factories she chose. The allies approved them, and declared that, therefore, arms could not be manufactured in other factories, of which it gave a list, including the Krupp works. Germany's new note declares the treaty gives the allies no right to forbid the manufacture of arms in all these factories, and that the allies have power to act only with regard to the factories named by the German Government as official arms manufacturers.

This is considered as perhaps the most impudent of all the impudent notes Germany has sent the allies. It is virtually a defiant trouble-maker.



WHITE BEAVER
A very rare specimen, caught in the English River, north of Fort Francis, Ontario. It is pure white, and weighs 31 lbs.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEMANDS FULL PAYMENT BY ALLIES

Amount of Principal and Interest Now Totals Ten Billion Dollars—Harding Administration Takes Firm Stand on Question.

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government will insist that the powers associated with it in the war with Germany repay, principal and interest, their indebtedness of more than \$10,000,000,000 to this country.

This is the first flat pronouncement of the Harding Administration on the question of the allied indebtedness. It refuses permanently all reports to the effect that the new Administration might agree to cancellation.

The President let it be known following the Cabinet meeting on Friday that the question of the foreign loans had occupied a large part of the discussion and that, while the nature of the discussion was not to be made public, it could be stated as the policy of his Administration to count upon repayment of the principal and interest of the vast sums advanced by this country to the allied Governments during the war. The loans of the United States to these Governments, exclusive of interest, which has not been paid, total \$9,450,000,000, divided as follows:

United Kingdom	\$4,210,000,000
France	2,750,000,000
Italy	1,625,000,000
Russia	190,000,000

Accrued interest on these loans already amounts to over \$1,000,000,000, which brings the total of allied indebtedness to date up to ten and a half billions. No payments of interest have been received by the United States from any debtor Governments, except where they borrowed more from this Government for that purpose.

The Treasury Department, during the Wilson Administration, and with the approval of Congress, agreed to the deferment of interest on these debts for three years, ending in 1923. In other words, payments of interest on the debts in all probability will not begin for over two years, by which time another billion dollars in interest payments will have accrued.

By that time the total allied debt, principal and interest, will closely approximate the enormous total of \$12,000,000,000.

As yet the Harding Administration has gone no farther than taking the firm and final stand that the allied debt must be repaid.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN CAUSED BY STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Royal Proclamation Declares Great Britain to be in a "State of Emergency"—May Develop into a General Strike—Coal Problem Difficult of Solution.

A despatch from London says:—By a Royal proclamation issued on Thursday night Great Britain is declared to be in a "state of emergency" in view of the coal miners' strike.

This is the first time in British history that an industrial crisis has been so qualified.

The declaration of this "state of emergency" empowers the Government to apply certain special measures provided for under the act which was passed by Parliament last October, and which was introduced at the period of another mining difficulty.

The last coal strike was settled before the Emergency Act became a law, and this is its initial application.

Labor leaders of all shades of opinion had protested against the bill, but it was put through Parliament, and then practically forgotten. News of its application, in fact, came as a great surprise, even to many politicians.

There are certain indications that the coal strike may develop into a general strike, a warning of which is conveyed by the summoning of a conference by the two other members of the "Labor Triple Alliance"—the railway men and the transport workers.

The coal strike alone, apart from its grave social consequences, will completely paralyze British trade and industry, but a general strike would be a national calamity at this time. Efforts for a compromise are still on foot, but no progress has so far been made toward a solution of the problem.

The coal problem is extremely difficult of solution, because while every one admits that the miners have a grievance in facing a heavy reduction in wages, no one can suggest how it may be obviated except by a Government subsidy. This seems to be out of the question.

It is also admitted that the diversion of the coal to overseas trade was due mainly at first to the exorbitant prices fixed by the coal owners, who were determined to maintain their immense profits in addition to meeting the increased wages.

Now by reason of the United States competition and the increasing restriction of the French demand because of her coal receipts from Germany, the situation demands a sacrifice, but neither the miners nor the owners are willing to face it.

The coal miners, in determining the existing wage contracts, gave notice to all mine employees, including the enginemen and pumpmen, who were the chief beneficiaries under the war wage scale, and this notice which the coal owners contend was only a formality, these workers are now threatening to accept, thus allowing the mines to be flooded and ruining the industry for an indefinite time.

Success or failure of the strike, is expected to depend upon the results of meetings of the railway and transport workers called for early next week.

A later despatch from London says:—Britain's momentous coal war has entered upon its first phase with 1,200,000 men idle. All coal production has stopped, and the Government, which has declared that a condition of "National emergency" has arisen, has placed an embargo on all coal for export.

The fatal step of ceasing to pump the mines has, however, not been taken, and several unions, comprising the bulk of the enginemen and pumpmen throughout England and Scotland, have decided to remain at work in defiance of the order of the Miners' Union. This most important decision probably is not unwelcome to any but the extremists, such as those of South Wales, as flooding the mines would cause well-nigh irreparable damage.

There is the best authority for stating that when the railroad men and transport workers meet here their first effort will be directed toward securing some sort of mediation to stave off, if possible, a catastrophe which it is to their interest to prevent. If mediation should fail, then they will consider the question of throwing in their lot with the miners and bringing the whole industrial life of the community to a standstill.

Dominion Grown Flax on Irish Markets

A despatch from London says:—"Ontario flax has become an expanding factor in the Irish flax markets," was the statement made by K. Gilliat, who is proceeding to Canada shortly to look over large land options he has taken in several Provinces for growing Canadian flax specially suitable for coarse fabrics. He said many of the leading Ulster houses already own considerable tracts of land in various Provinces of Canada, as well as in the other Dominions.

New Viceroy of Ireland is Roman Catholic

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that Lord Edmund Talbot, uncle of the Duke of Norfolk will succeed Lord French, as Viceroy in Ireland. He will be the first Viceroy under the new Home Rule Act and will be the first Roman Catholic ever to hold this office.

Lord Talbot has held the post of Joint Parliamentary Secretary for the Treasury for some time.

New B.C. Liquor Act in Effect One Month Hence

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The new Provincial Liquor Act will come into effect May 1, it is expected by Government officials here. A. M. Johnston, Deputy Attorney-General and J. H. Falconer, of Vancouver, are spoken as probable commissioners. The third will be a returned soldier, it is said.

Bomb Explodes in Dublin Street

A despatch from Dublin says:—A child found a bomb on Friday in the ruins of the Ross Carbery Police Barracks, the scene early on Thursday of a Sinn Fein attack, and handed it to a policeman who, seeing the pin was missing, threw it into the street. It exploded, killing two persons and seriously wounding three others. Several persons suffered minor injuries.

One Hundred British Families for Dominion

A despatch from London says:—A party consisting of one hundred families, comprising more than three hundred people, sailed on Friday afternoon on the Corsican under the auspices of the Government of Ontario. All the men of the party are experienced farmers, and all are going on the land. Some of the emigrants have considerable capital and intend to purchase farms. The greatest care has been exercised in selecting the most desirable applicants, and another party under the same auspices is leaving for Ontario in three weeks' time.



General DeGonette
French General-in-Chief, who is conducting the military operations in the occupied German territory.

ALLIED GUARD WILL ESCORT KARL BACK TO HIS SWISS RETREAT

Effort of Former Emperor of Austria-Hungary to Regain the Throne of Hungary Meets With Complete Failure—Request of Charles to Remain as Citizen Was Refused.

A despatch from London says:—The attempted coup d'etat of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has been a complete failure. His effort to regain the throne of Hungary has been successfully blocked and the former ruler will soon be escorted through Austria and back to his Swiss retreat.

According to the Daily Express correspondent at Berlin, the special train car of the former emperor will be guarded by the Allies while he is returning to Switzerland. A detachment of two British officers will travel on the train which will pass through Vienna in the night time to avoid any monarchist demonstration.

Austria has granted safe conduct to the ex-monarch to go to Switzerland, not only in principle, but in fact. The British, French and Italian ministers called upon Chancellor Mayr on Friday morning and presented the protest of the powers against a Hapsburg restoration.

When Emperor Karl learned the decision of the Allies that he would not be allowed to remount his old throne, he asked permission to remain in Hungary with his family as a simple citizen. His request was refused on the ground that his presence would be a great danger to the state.

It has been impossible to locate the army of 15,000 soldiers reported to be marching on Budapest. If such an army existed its movements were amazingly well concealed.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Council of Ambassadors Friday morning notified the Budapest Government that the principal Allied powers "could neither recognize nor tolerate" the resumption of the Hungarian Crown by former Emperor Charles.

Simultaneously exclusive information reached the correspondent from a well informed source to the effect that the plot through which the dispossessed monarch sought to ascend the throne of his ancestors was promoted at Paris as the result of the machinations of Prince Sixte of Bourbon, brother of the former Austrian Emperor Zita and of a group of French Royalists and Roman Catholics.

Premier Briand has spared no efforts in manifesting, not only to the Great powers, but to the "Little Entente" as well, the unshaken opposition of France to the re-establishment of the Hapsburg monarchy in any form. Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania have been informed that whatever plans they may decide upon for the suppression of this "Menace to the Peace of Europe" will have French approval, even if they entail war between those nations and Hungary.

IMMIGRATION ORDER RETARDS INFUX OF POPULATION

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian steamship companies here say that they are receiving from twelve to fifteen cancellations daily for passages to Canada, which have been booked by prospective emigrants from the British Isles, the reason given being the continuation of the restriction requiring the increased amount of landing money, which was recently decided upon by the Canadian Cabinet. The Canadian immigration authorities here are said to favor this action in so far as it affects continental immigration, but it would appear that it might well be modified in the case of Britishers. It hits hardest those who had booked their passages and made their arrangements before the landing money requirement was increased. Now some of those people find that they cannot go, and hence are cancelling their passages daily, much to the discomfiture of the Canadian railway and steamship companies. In spite of this fact, however, all four of the boats which will carry emigrants during the month of April, are already full.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.81½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.72½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, not quoted; No. 3 CW, 38½c; extra No. 1 feed, 38½c; No. 1 feed, 36½c; No. 2 feed, 33½c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80c; No. 4 CW, 68½c; rejected, 56½c; feed, 56½c.
All above in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 Spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.75.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90c, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43 to 45c according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.50; second patents, \$10.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
Milfeed—Carlots delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$34; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.30.
Cheese—New, large, 33½ to 34c; twins 34 to 34½c; triplets 34½ to 35c; old large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 63c.
Margarine—29 to 31c.
Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japans, 8c; Limas, Madagascar, 10½c; California Limas, 12½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3 to \$3.10; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.75 to \$2.90. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.

Montreal.
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.40, Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese, finest easterns, 29-1-3 to 30c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 55½c. Eggs, fresh, 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05.
Butcher steers, good, \$8.50 to \$10; med., \$8 to \$8.50; com., \$7 to \$8. Butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; med., \$7.75 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2.50 to \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Butcher bulls, good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; com., \$6 to \$7. Good veal, \$9 to \$9.50; med., \$7 to \$8.50; grass, \$5.
Hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$16; heavies, \$14; sows, \$12.

It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken By Jack Rabbit



From the Log of the Gazelle

The late ex-Empress Eugenie left a beautiful and extremely valuable painting to Col. Sir John Burgoyne "in remembrance of the chivalrous way in which he came to her assistance on September 6, 1870."

He was chivalrous indeed. His stanch little yacht, the *Gazelle*, chanced to be lying in the harbor of Trouville on the fateful day when Eugenie, flying from the Tuilleries before the invasion of the mob, reached the coast under the protection of her American dentist, Dr. Evans, who with his nephew came on board to beg the owner to convey the imperiled fugitive to England. At first Sir John would not believe the story; but Lady Burgoyne presently recognized Dr. Evans, and then he placed the *Gazelle* unreservedly at the service of the empress. She, with one lady in waiting, was at a lodging house where Dr. Evans had passed her off as insane. Just before midnight Dr. Evans escorted the ladies, closely veiled, to the dock. In the log of the *Gazelle* Sir John described the meeting:

"Went on the quay and met shortly afterwards two ladies, walking together, with a gentleman who carried a bag after them. One of the ladies came up to me and said: 'I believe you are the English gentleman who will take me to England. I am the empress! She then burst into tears, and I told her my name and offered her my arm, which she took and walked on board the *Gazelle*, where I presented Lady Burgoyne to her. She at once asked for newspapers and tidings of the emperor and prince imperial.'"

At a quarter of two o'clock in the morning Sir John, who had been ashore, entered in the log book: "Mob at the cafes began making a great

noise, singing the *Marseillaise*. Woke up men and got ready to slip. Went myself to the cafes and found drunken soldiers."

As the party had already seen a spy prowling round the wharf they felt that an attack by the demoralized soldiers was quite possible. Sir John determined to tell his crew the name of his passenger, and that they might be called upon to defend her. They promised eagerly to do so. At dawn the little vessel left the harbor.

It was a terrible passage. "Made but little way. Sea too heavy for yacht. Took another reef in sail and triced up tack," is one entry in the log.

That was the storm in which the British battleship *Captain* foundered; but the *Gazelle* came through it. Many times poor Eugenie gave up hope. But Lady Burgoyne remained cool, cheerful and matter-of-fact through it all, and Eugenie, though terrified, was courageous; once she even mustered a smile and managed to observe that she had just come through a worse storm in Paris.

At three o'clock in the morning the danger was over. At breakfast the empress was even gay. When the little company drank her health, she responded with a short speech of gratitude, closing with a request that she be allowed to present some little token to the crew. Accordingly, the abashed but delighted sailors were summoned to the cabin, where each in turn received from her hand a gold Napoleon.

At half past seven o'clock, attired wholly in clothes borrowed from her hostess, Eugenie ex-empress of the French, landed in England, the country that became thereafter her refuge and her home.

Growing New Forests.

Citizens who read of the inroads of fire and the amount of cutting in Canadian forests frequently inquire anxiously of foresters what the different government forestry departments are doing in the way of planting trees. This anxiety is a very healthy sign and shows the progress Canada is making in forest conservation, but at the present time the question is not so important as this one: "What are we doing to protect our forests?" This is not begging the first question, for a forest is not a dead thing like a quarry or a mine, but a living thing more akin to a flock of sheep. If the flock is protected, it increases in numbers, and if the forest is protected it grows new crops of trees on the burned-over lands and replaces the trees cut for lumber. Lumbermen take the mature trees but, fire takes mature trees, saplings, seedlings, and even the soil in which the trees grow. In a country with such great areas of forest land and with such a climate as Canada, nature will grow new forests rapidly if only given a chance. But even if it were not so and planting were an absolute necessity to preserve Canadian forests, what would be the good of planting if our fire protection were so poor that we allowed those seedlings to be burned up a year after they were planted? Planting both in Europe and Canada is necessary in certain cases, but it cannot be undertaken until there is reasonable assurance (as there is in the settled districts of the older provinces) that these plantings will be protected from fire. The first duty of Canadians is to protect their mature timber and their young forests from fire.

British farmers make about \$1,500,000,000 a year more now than they did in 1914.

What is Man?

What is man? What distinguishes man from other animals or vegetables? It cannot be his body. That is composed of certain chemicals distributed in the form of bones, nerves, muscles and various fibres. But so is the body of a sheep or porcupine or any other vertebrate. Man has a brain, sometimes. But so has a dog or a goat. Nature is just as careless of the human body as she is of any other form of life. No matter how exquisitely beautiful or powerful the "human form divine" may be it passes through the same life cycle as the body of the rattlesnake or rat. And when life leaves it nature breaks it up as she does all others into its component elements and redistributes them for use in some new form.

"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away." The human body is of the dust and to the dust it must return like the falling leaves, or the dead grass of the field, or the humble, silent things that creep and hide in the dark places of the forest.

The workmanship of nature in the body of man is wonderful and beautiful. But not a whit more wonderful or beautiful than the workmanship displayed in the wing of a hummingbird, or the eye of a house fly, or the color scheme of a chameleon, or the poison sac of a cobra.

Many animals can do some things better than any man. No man, for instance, ever could swim like a fish, or fly like a swallow, or smell like a bloodhound, or see like a cat in the dark.

Why is it, then, that man sits upon the throne of the animal order, undisputed in his leadership over all other forms of life? The answer is

World's Strongest Rope.

What a wonderful contrivance is the spider's web-making apparatus! By means of it he can lower himself easily, rapidly, and safely a distance several hundred times the length of his own body.

No rope that man can make is, for its size, anything like so strong as the spider's web. The smallest rope that will safely bear the weight of an average man is one inch in circumference, or a third of an inch in diameter.

A spider only a quarter of an inch long will swing down from ceiling to floor, running out a line 500 times as long as himself. To equal the spider's performance a six-foot man would have to carry more than half a mile of one-inch rope! No man could carry the weight.

Spiders' webs are used for making the fine crossed lines of telescopes and other delicate instruments with which minutely accurate measurements are made.

The spider is placed on a tiny roller, which is shaken gently until he falls off and begins to descend. The roller is then turned so that the web is wound on to it, whilst the spider, who thinks he is dropping down, remains suspended in the air.

The amount of web that one spider can make is astonishing. Even if his entire supply is for the moment exhausted, he is very soon able to begin again.

There are thirty varieties of date-palms to be found in Egypt, which country contains neither woods nor forests.

Bears, especially the white species, are partial to bathing, and will comb themselves with their curved nails, and also lick themselves to obtain glossy coats.

because of his capacity for a larger relationship with the universe than that of any other sentient being.

Man is brother of the brutes. He feels pain and hunger, and thirst, as they do. He is born as they are born, and dies as they die. But his world is bigger and greater than their world because he can establish and has established wider and higher relationships than they.

Above his physical relationships stand the relationships of his mind. He goes out into the universe and discovers its laws, and applies them to his own life. His hearing is not as acute as that of many animals, but by the use of his reason expressed in knowledge, wisdom and creative skill, he has made for himself the telephone and telegraph, and thus his hearing extends around the world. He cannot see in the dark, but by the use of his intelligence he has made himself lamps and telescopes and microscopes, thus lengthening his eyesight. He is not as strong as the lion or the elephant, but he has used his brain to build for his use engines and guns so that he can move mountains and crush the mightiest brute like a moth.

But man does not stop when he has widened his relationships by invention and discovery and reason. Mounting still higher in the scope and scale of relationship, he has acquired a vocabulary of great and mysterious words—God, heaven, hell, right, wrong, duty, hope, faith, love, justice, law. He builds homes upon love; and he creates societies and institutions upon justice and faith; he plucks the sunset from the sky and imprisons it upon the artist's canvas; he gathers up the harmonies of the universe and redetails them into symphonies and songs.

—and the worst is yet to come



GREAT BRITAIN: CROWNED REPUBLIC

BRITISH THRONE MAY BE LIKENED TO A CORD

Which Keeps All the Pearls of Our Empire from Falling Into Discord and Helplessness.

The great Victorian poet, Alfred Tennyson, coined many happy phrases, but was never happier or more appropriate in his word-choosing than when he called the congeries of nations which form the British Empire a "Crowned Republic."

That is exactly what it is, both in principle and spirit, and if it ever ceases to be such, if it ever uses the "mallet fist" of the Hun instead of the "glad hand" of the Britisher, the end of unity and the beginning of dismemberment will have come.

It has been the genius of the British Empire, and, indeed, of the English-speaking peoples everywhere, to show the world that the truest imperialism is the imperialism of freedom, that the only lasting bondage is the bondage of affection, for it is only when hearts are united that all is well, whether in marriage or empire.

The war justified his British policy magnificently, and for all time. In the fateful year of 1914, the Germans, who had been reared in a very different atmosphere, counted upon nothing so surely as the disaffection of lukewarmness of the scattered units of our world-fung empire. Their disillusionment was the measure of their mistake.

For the Union Jack. Within a week, without any fiery cross being sent round, without any bargains being struck—out of pure unadulterated, self-sacrificing loyalty and goodwill, the Empire volunteered to help the Motherland. It is now a matter of history that, ere long, the subjects of King George, wherever the call had found them, were fighting for the flag.

This is not rhetoric, it is just the simple fact. The purblind imperialists of Germany, working in the darkness of intrigue, and secret and cunning schemes for undermining the fabric of this Empire, believed that they had all the strings of success in their hands. They made a colossal mistake, and though the war is over, it is well in these days of peace to emphasize the fact, and to point out the reason of their error.

We have said to the young nations which had sprung from the loins of the Motherland: "You shall govern yourselves. We will henceforth hold you by no more material bonds than are furnished by your goodwill and affection. If you wish to cut the painter, we will not lift a hand to prevent it. You may call yourselves Commonwealths, Dominions, Unions—what you will—and you can make your own laws, and work out your own destinies."

Bound by Their Freedom. We had said this not only in word but in deed, and it seemed a fool's policy to a certain type of mind, which scorned this sentimental and easy-going—as it seemed—method of empire building and preserving. Yet this lightly-held Empire of old lands and new, splendid offshoots from the vivid life of Britain, and empires grey with age, never hesitated as to which side they should support.

Being bred in the atmosphere of freedom, of perfect liberty, they felt through all their veins that they belonged to Britain, as Britain belonged to them, and that her cause was theirs.

Freedom was thus justified of her children, and our crowned Republic

has not only found a new strength and confidence, but this great rally will evermore stand as the world-example of the unshakable strength of free institutions and a kindly policy. The British Empire thereby proved that freedom is all that matters. Given freedom, all is well. It is the atmosphere in which union and unity flourish exceedingly.

Meanwhile the era which has seen crowns go down like skittles in an alley, has seen the crown of England take on a new and splendid youth. The same era which has seen the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns flung like beggars from the gates of ancient kingdoms has seen the most democratic peoples in the world—the Canadians, the Australians, the New Zealanders—greet with unexampled fervor and loving loyalty a youth who is destined to wear his father's crown and become the titular head of the Crowned Republic.

Why is this? Because the throne is not the centre of power, but the bond of union, not the autocratic dictator of life and death, slavery and freedom, but the fount of honor and the shrine of empire to which all races and creeds turn with reverential affection in exactly the same manner in which the men of a regiment, differing greatly in education, ideals, temper, and status, salute the flag which stands for their honor, their patriotism, and their unity.

In Unity Lies Strength. Not only were many new words coined during the war, but many old ones assumed new meanings. One of the latter was the compound word "self-determination," which has come to mean the political wisdom of allowing every separate nationality to choose its own form of government irrespective of its effect upon its neighbors or the rest of the world. The word it superseded was "decentralization," another blessed word which was often used without knowledge.

But the sense of these words must not be forced into meaning that the priceless necklace of our Crowned Republic is to lose its connecting string, so that the pearls roll hither and thither, to find rest wherever they happen to cease rolling, whether it be in the gutter or elsewhere. Unity is still strength; disintegration is still weakness and futility.

The throne may be likened to a cord which keeps all the priceless pearls of our Crowned Republic from falling into scattered chaos and lost helplessness. Its intangible hold upon the free-moving democracies enables them to move in the paths of law, progress, and development.

The Problem of Bavaria.

Bavaria is still the most perplexing element in the German enigma. Scarcely a day passes that there is not some rumor of starting things that are going to happen there. The Bavarians obstinately refuse to disarm their Home Guard. They say they will not do so until the exact amount of the reparation that Germany must pay, and the precise method of collecting it, are agreed upon; but most observers doubt that they would disarm even then. We hear that Marshal Poch has a plan all ready for marching his troops from Mayence—which is only thirty miles from the nearest corner of Bavaria—directly across that country to the border of Saxony.

That would cut Bavaria off from North Germany and might be taken as a step in forcing secession upon the Bavarians. But rumors persist that the party of secession is strong in Bavaria and that the presence of the French troops might serve simply to protect the Bavarians from outside interference while they put Repprecht on the throne of his fathers.

Among human beings alone are the feminine species the more brightly dressed; among all animals the female element is the more sober in appearance.

Solving a Mystery of the Sea

Until recently the manner in which eels breed was one of Nature's most profound mysteries.

For more than two thousand years scientists have tried to solve the problem without success. Mature eels were found everywhere in ponds, lakes and rivers; small eels were seen ascending the rivers in the spring; but that was all that was known.

Did eels lay eggs like other fish? No one could say, for no one had ever seen an eel's egg, or even a new-born eel.

Long ago people tried to solve the problem by all kinds of quaint suggestions. Many believed that eels were produced from horse-hairs, and some writers stated that they had actually seen the change take place. Others held that they were created in a magic way from dew.

Now the mystery has been solved, and we can answer the questions that formerly seemed so baffling.

The eel is born in the depths of the sea and passes about two years in the salt water; then, as a little eelver, he moves up the rivers; his growth takes place in fresh water, and he returns to the sea to spawn.

In autumn the full-grown eel undergoes a change. The greenish-brown coloring which harmonizes with the mud of his favorite haunts disappears, and in its place he puts on his silver sea-livery.

Within him, too, there is a change; Nature is calling him with her most insistent call. Wherever he is, he must forsake his present home and seek the sea. If he is living in a pond far from a river, he leaves it and travels like a snake over the meadows, guided by some marvelous instinct that leads him always towards the river.

Once in the flowing water he finds himself in the company of thousands of his kind, all making for the sea. Down stream they swim, hardly pausing on their journey. When the sea is

reached they join a vast company of other eels which have come from various rivers.

There is no hesitation, no wondering where they should go; they know. As though moved by a common impulse, the countless millions of eels from our waters set out upon a journey of over three thousand miles towards the deepest parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

There they lay their eggs, and once the eels have completed their task Nature has no other use for them. Every one of them dies; no single eel ever returns.

From each egg hatches out a tiny transparent, dish-shaped creature, which, as soon as it is born, starts swimming towards land. For nearly two years it must travel unceasingly, and during its journey, its shape is gradually changing.

Slowly it becomes longer and thinner, though for some time it remains flat. As it nears the fresh water its sides fill out, it becomes rounder; it is, in fact, like a transparent piece of string.

So far, we cannot discover that the baby eel has taken any food. But we may feel sure that it does feed, for without food it could not grow, nor could it supply the energy needed for its long journey. It is probable that it exists upon the microscopic creatures contained in the sea. As it approaches fresh water it begins to feed in real earnest, and solid food soon gives it color.

The little eelvers move in millions up rivers every spring, passing overland from running water to ponds and lakes. They will spend four or five years in their new homes, and during that time they have only one idea—to feed and to grow.

The eel is perhaps the most voracious inhabitant of our waters. He thinks nothing of attacking fish bigger than himself.

Dominie Joe's Practical Faith.

Up in the Catskill Mountains there lived a mountaineer who believed that he had been called to preach the gospel. He got a license, but he could get no church to preach in. Indeed, there was no church within many miles of where he lived.

For a while Dominie Joe, as he was called, preached in the schoolhouse, but, as he was always saying, what he wanted was "a real proper house of worship." During week days he was a hard-working farmer with meagre resources; and whenever he spoke of a church to his hard-working neighbors they would shake their heads as if they thought him a little queer.

But the dominie did not give up his plan. Indeed, as time went on he thought of little else. He even selected a site for the church—a pretty knoll at the edge of his farm. One evening when he came in from milking his face was shining. "Maria," he said to his wife solemnly, "the trouble with me is that I haven't had the real kind of faith. After milking this evening I kneeled down in the corner of the cow yard where I could see the little knoll, and with my eyes open I prayed and prayed, until I saw the church just as plain as I see your face. It was white with green shutters and had a tall steeple; and on top of the steeple, Maria, was a bright star."

Dominie Joe's wife was worried; she feared that his head "had gone quite wrong."

In the middle of the night the dominie awoke and exclaimed, "Maria! Old Josiah Sturgis's tannery! Some one told me that Josiah had sold the old

tannery site to a city man for a summer place. I'll bet that city man'll pay to have the tannery pulled down and carted away! And there's the stuff for our church!"

No one could withstand Dominie Joe's enthusiasm; that winter the farmers got together and carted the timber and the boards of the old tannery to the place where to-day stands as pretty and neat a country church as you can see anywhere. Dominie Joe himself was a fair carpenter. Country masons and carpenters gave their work. During the afternoon of the church "raisin'" word went round that the city man had offered to pay for a steeple and buy a bell.

A visiting fisherman who frequently passes Dominie Joe's church says that he never sees the big gilt star on the steeple without thinking of the mountaineer kneeling in his cow yard and gazing at the vision of his faith.

War by Wild Beasts.

There is a constant struggle in India between human beings and wild animals.

Last year fifty-five persons were killed by elephants, five by hyenas, 109 by bears, 350 by leopards, 533 by tigers, and 688 by boars and other animals. Poisonous snakes claimed no fewer than 22,478 victims.

More than 10,000 wild beasts of various kinds were destroyed and 91,000 snakes were killed. High floods killed off many of the small animals that are ordinarily the prey of wild beasts, and this probably accounts for the attention that tigers and other large animals have given to their human neighbors.

Musical Eyes for the Blind

To the numerous inventions designed to relieve the lot of the blind there is now added one more marvellous than any of its predecessors.

It consists of an instrument—the optophone—invented by Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe, of London, which enables the blind to see by sound.

Until it was invented the only means by which they could read was by a raised type system, such as the Moon and the Braille, involving the production of expensive and bulky books, and depending upon the sense of touch.

The quantity of literature open to the sightless was in consequence comparatively small. It was sometimes difficult, moreover, for an adult blind person to acquire the sensitiveness necessary to read such books.

These disadvantages are overcome by the optophone, since it can be used with matter in ordinary print, as well as with typewriting. It is dependent not upon the sense of touch, but upon hearing, which is usually acute in blind persons.

People who are armless, as well as sightless, can, for the first time, read any printed book or newspaper if it is placed on the optophone.

The wonder of seeing by sound is brought about by producing in a telephone receiver a series of musical notes forming tunes or musical motifs representing the various letters.

A blind person puts on a receiver and then places a printed page face downwards on the top of the instrument—a glass plate supported by a stand. Beneath the plate is a tablet of porcelain pierced with an aperture to permit the passage of light from a small electric lamp on to the paper.

The amount of light reflected or thrown back from the page varies ac-

cording to the forms of letters passed over in traversing a line of print, and in this way a selenium bridge in the instrument is exposed to successions of sets of light vibrations. Each letter is thus indicated in a telephone by a characteristic sound, which is conveyed to the ear of the blind person by the receiver.

White paper, as the space between two words, may be represented by a discord, and each letter will alter the succession of sounds.

But with the optophone now in use white paper is represented by silence, and notes are sounded only as the light passes over letters.

At first, of course, reading must be done letter by letter, as the characteristic sound of each is recognized. After a little practice, however, a blind person instantly and without conscious effort identifies the more extended motifs for syllables, and even frequently recurring words—such as "the," "and," "from," "of"—just as a telegraph operator interprets a succession of clicks in the Morse code.

The ease with which experts can read Morse makes it probable that equal if not greater speed will be attained with practice in reading optophone sounds. Already it has been found that some blind persons can read with the instrument at the rate of twenty-five words a minute.

Recently, too, a comparative novice accomplished a remarkable feat. A girl was tested with an ordinary novel and Sir Arthur Pearson's "Light in Darkness." Blind from birth, she had learned the alphabet of sound in about seven hours, and, after two months' training, read passages from the two books—with which she had had no previous acquaintance—at the rate of twenty words a minute.

THE ELASTIC FARMHOUSE

It is Planned for the Comfort, Convenience and Expansion of the Family.

By WILLIAM DRAPER.

"They're perfectly absurd!" sniffed young Mrs. Farmer.

"What, these pretty little farm-houses?" queried the architect, in a surprised tone. "Why, I thought you'd—"

"Yes, exactly; you thought I'd take a seashore-cottage plan, just because you called it a 'farmhouse'." Another little sniff, but very decided. "And I don't believe you architects would know a real farmhouse if you saw one, so there!"

"Well, to tell the truth, I don't believe we could," laughed the architect. "So, suppose you tell me what a farm house should be like and then I'll see if I can't plan one to suit you."

about a dining room now. But I want it so fixed that the men-folk can come into this living room without traipsing through the kitchen; I may want to feed threshers now and then and the kitchen will be too small."

"I see," said the architect, "and I suppose you'll want the stairway in this living room? It would be very convenient."

"Well, maybe so, but I think I'd a little rather have the stairs at the back of the house. You know, in a city house, the men-folk come in from the shop or office by way of the front door and they don't bring in much dirt, either. But on a farm, the barns and the fields are out at the back and

big enough for you, later on," objected the architect. "You know, if—"

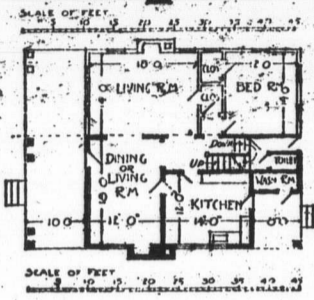
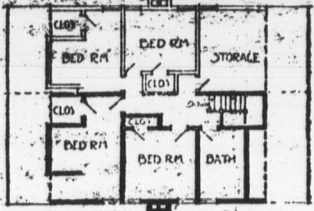
"If there are more of us later on than just Jim and me?" said young Mrs. Farmer blushing. "Yes, that's so; and I want you to plan a house that we can add to, without tearing it all down and building it over again. We'll want a dining room, and several extra bedrooms; one of these bedrooms must be on the first floor."

"Why on the first floor?" asked the architect.

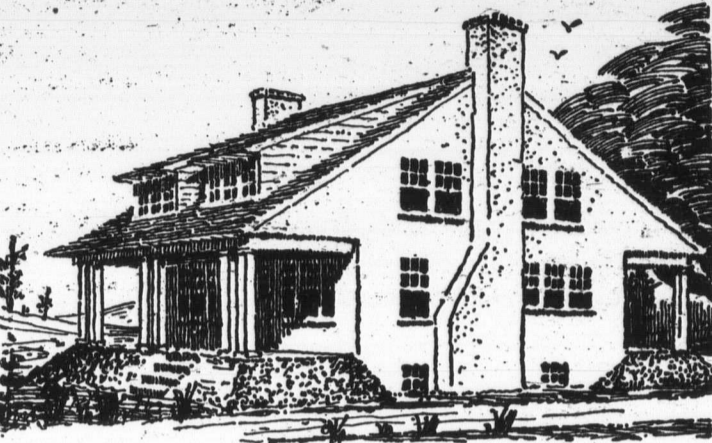
"Because in case of sickness, I can keep the patient down there; it will make the work of nursing a whole lot easier for me. And when we're all well, Jim can use that room as his office."

"H'm—h'm," mused the architect. "Suppose you come in to-morrow and I'll have something sketched out for you."

The farmer's wife arrived promptly. "Good-morning!" said the architect, cheerily. "Here's the sketch. 'The Elastic Farmhouse,' I call it, because



Note the heavy lines on the floor plans which indicate the part to be built first.



Young Mrs. Farmer wrinkled her brows a moment. "Well, let's see; we'll only need a teeny little cottage now, just big enough for Jim and me. I want a medium-sized kitchen, say about 12 by 14—you know farm folk eat in the kitchen more than half the time because it saves a whole lot of labor and trotting around. Then, there must be a nice back porch with a wash room on it so that Jim and the hired men can clean up, when they come in from work, without tracking dirt into the house. And I want a nice big living room. We will not bother

you just ought to see the mud and manure that the men track through the living room, when the stairs are at the front of the house." She stopped a moment to consider; then went on again. "I want two bedrooms, upstairs, and a bathroom, too. But I'm not sure where I want this bath; the second storey would be more convenient to the bedrooms, but the first storey would be a lot more handy to the kitchen. And I spend most of my day in the kitchen, as every farmer's wife does!"

"But maybe this house will not be like the house? I'll leave it to you, you can stretch it out and make it bigger whenever you want to. The solid black part is built first; the part in outline can be added later on. I've tried to give you what you asked for, and most of it was easy enough to plan. I've put the bathroom upstairs but here's a toilet, just at the entrance to the cellar stairway and very convenient to the kitchen. I do not believe it is necessary to go into any long explanations; you can easily understand the plans. How do you like the house?"

The Sunday School Lesson

ARRIL 10

Bible Teachings About Health.—1 Cor. 6: 19, 20; 9: 24-27; Gal. 6: 7, 8. Golden Text—1 Cor. 9: 25.

Connecting Links—The first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, from which part of our lesson is taken, was written from Ephesus in 55 or 56 A.D. It is addressed to the practical needs and problems of the Christian people of Corinth, living as they were in the midst of a heathen city, and is full of wise counsel regarding unity and purity in the church, their party strife and quarrels, marriage, divorce, idol feasts, the place of women in the church, and other matters. Some of Paul's precepts are for his own time, and for the conditions of that time, not for ours, but there are principles involved which have a universal application.

The epistle of the Galatians was written, it is supposed, somewhat earlier, from Antioch, before Paul began his third missionary journey. It is chiefly an exposition and defence of Paul's great teaching of salvation by faith, but it contains in the last chapter instructions and counsels for the life of faith, which have a practical bearing.

The Temple of the Body. 1 Cor. 6: 19-20. Paul is speaking in this chapter of Christian divorce, (see especially vv. 12-20). The man who is saved by faith in Jesus Christ, is not under the bondage of form, or custom, or ceremony, or ritual obligation. He is not saved by doing certain things and refraining from doing others. His all-sufficient salvation is in Christ and in Christ alone. Paul had gone so far as to say, "All things are lawful for me," that is, of course, all things which are not in themselves

wrong, all things not immoral. But here he qualifies that statement by saying, "Not all things are expedient." There are things which he might do, in which there is no wrong, but which would be unprofitable to himself or hurtful to others. For his own sake, for the sake of his own highest and best life, and because of the influence which his life has over others, he will not do them. He will be governed by the supreme law of love, and that shall rule all his conduct.

In the verses just preceding he makes special reference to unchastity, a besetting sin of the entire community of Corinth. The name of the city had become a byword for vice, and in Roman circles the phrase, "to live like a Corinthian" meant to live a very bad life indeed. But Paul will allow no freedom of that sort. The Christian's body belongs to the Lord. It is consecrated; it is holy. "Your bodies," he says, "are members of Christ." You cannot defame and make vile what belongs to the Lord Christ. To the follower of Jesus there is no stronger argument for purity and clean living than this.

Here then Paul asks, Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you? The Christian who has risen in the freedom of faith from the bondage of form, and custom, and tradition, finds himself a slave to the Highest, the property and the bond-slave of God. That is his enfranchisement, his true freedom. He must not forget the price paid for him on Calvary. He is not his own, the apostle declares. He is bought with a price. See also 1 Peter 1: 18-19.

Temperate in All Things. In chap. 9 Paul returns to this theme of Christian freedom, but with particular reference to his own experience and his own example. He does not appeal to the Corinthians to do anything which he is not willing to do, and does make a practice of doing, himself. He has rights as a man and as an apostle of Jesus Christ, which he does not choose to exercise. "We bear all things," he says, "that we may cause no hindrance to the gospel of Christ." And again, "I am become all things to all men, that I may by all means save some." And all this "for the gospel's sake."

Here, in vv. 24-27, he argues from the self-discipline of the athlete to that which is becoming to the Christian. They who run in the races are not compelled by law to be temperate, but they impose this discipline of temperance upon themselves. Their purpose is to gain an earthly crown, but the Christian seeks one that is incorruptible. Is he not, therefore, much more bound to temperance in all things—in food as well as in drink, and in all matters of pleasure and of desire?

He That Soweth. Gal. 6: 7-8. Paul warns against the folly of those who presume upon the mercy of God, who continue in evil-

doing with the hope that they will be forgiven. The seed of evil-doing will bear a harvest, just as surely as that of well-doing. What crimes a man commits have consequences which even God's forgiveness will not nullify. God is not mocked.

This truth applies to physical as well as to spiritual health. Bad habits of life poison and corrupt the body. Intemperance breeds disease. The habits of excessive drinking and smoking are hurtful to many who are in them. The small boy who imitates the cigarette habit of his big brother is laying up trouble for himself in later years. There are other habits of uncleanness, and overeating, and indulgence in certain fascinating kinds of amusement, which are equally bad. Let us take to heart Paul's lessons, and remember that we who are sowers to-day will be reapers to-morrow.

Application. The truth of this familiar passage from Galatians is illustrated on every hand. The slightest acquaintance with what the doctors are regularly dis-covering emphasizes the relentless way in which physical decay and death follow "sowing to the flesh." Nature is iron-like in her laws and repentance though with tears cannot buy off the punishment she inflicts if her laws are broken. Everyone of us has the making of his future in his own hands. It will be a harvest of a kind depending on the quality of our present sowing. The future, and finally eternity, will be the multiplied and consummated outcome of the good or evil of our present life. "He is just sin ripe-rotten ripe. Heaven is the fruitage of righteousness." If wild oats are sown there will be wild oats to reap. If the mind is filled with trash and refuse, nothing better will come out of it. On the other hand the sustained effort after good will in no wise fail of its reward both here and hereafter.

Fly Finishers. The common house-fly hates mignonette, and thus if you want a room fly-free, or practically so, either have a window-box of mignonette, or a pot or so in the room. Flies will not pass the box, and any who get into the room by other routes will be anxious to make a quick exit.

A window which has been cleaned with paraffin, too, is one that flies will fight shy of. Incidentally, paraffin is the best window-cleaner there is. It gives a fine, lasting polish.

It is a mistake in tactics, by the way, to put the ordinary sticky fly-trap in a room. That method attracts flies, if it also slaughters them. Put the fly-catchers outside the room, or in some place where the fly nuisance does not so greatly matter.

Laziness in April is apt to lead on to disease. The bright, active hen not only looks healthy but is healthy. While she is storing up energy she is also accumulating material for making eggs. Such hens bring in a profit, and are the ones to have in the breeding pens.

The Dairy

Some farmers have found that milking machines will pay with small herds of from four, eight and ten cows. Of course, it is understood that they must be good cows. Whether such machines will pay with small herds or not depends on the farmer and his system of management. In general the farmer with only four to six cows cannot spend too much for equipment if he has to pay interest on the investment and lacks the best opportunities of selling milk at a profit.

To lift a calf into a truck, stand on one side of the calf and have a helper on the other side. Take hold of hands under the calf and lift it up and over. In this way a veal calf can be lifted up with little effort and no injury or rough handling of the animal.

It does not seem as if the price of veal on the hoof is going to compare favorably with the market price for veal when the consumer buys it. Why not butcher the calves at home and try selling them to restaurants or divide them and sell to private consumers. One local dealer tells me that he could afford to pay more for meat if his customers would buy it all. But he finds they all want the finest cuts and this leaves him with the other parts on his hands.

Dairymen generally hate to butcher calves. But one knock and they are ready for the knife, and it is really not as cruel as shipping them alive to a distant market. It is rather hard to do it at first but not much harder than killing a chicken after becoming used to it. Not much equipment is needed. The heart and tongue can be kept for home use. There will be considerable blood for a poultry wash. The liver is usually demanded by local dealers or buyers for restaurants and should be delivered with the carcass.

Start An Apiary Now.

The latter part of April is a good time to start an apiary. This may be done either by buying full-strength colonies or small nuclei of two or three frames each; or bees, brood and queen. By all means secure the dark leather-colored Italian bees, as they are not only gentle, but are hardier than the bright golden bees and get through the winter in better shape.

When the full colonies arrive, the best plan is to place them at once on what is to be their permanent stands. Remove the wire screen from top and bottom of the body, and place the bottom board and lid in position. With the nuclei the same method is followed; but in this case the remaining space in the hive should be filled out with either frames with full sheets of foundation wired in, or better still with frames of honey that may be on hand.

Whether the apiary is composed of many or few colonies, it is a mistake to place the hives where they are heavily shaded by tree branches and leaves. While the placing of the colonies out in the open where the sun's rays shine upon them may slightly increase the tendency to swarm, nevertheless there are certain seasons of the year when the warmth of the sun is needed to conserve the heat of the colony. Proper ventilation of shade boards will more than counter-balance the desire to swarm. All in all, it is best to place the colonies out in the open rather than in a shady place.

Now is a good time to make preparations for the harvest. An increasing number of beekeepers are giving up entirely the production of comb-honey with its endless manipulation and its encouragement to the bees to swarm. Instead, extracted honey is having its day, as swarming is kept to a minimum when it is produced. Moreover the colonies do not have to build new combs for storage and can produce more than twice as much extracted honey as comb-honey, and at the same time require less attention—a factor to be considered, especially where there are a number of out apiaries.

Early Plants Out-of-Doors.

The gardener who wishes to get his cucumber, squash, and any other tender vines, started in the early spring before the cold weather would permit ordinary sowing of the seed, should dig a hole one foot and a half deep where he wants the vines. The diameter of the hole should be about one foot.

The first layer to be put into the hole is coarse rock. This insures drainage and keeps the bottom of the pit from sinking down in the wet ground of early spring. Above the rock place a layer of gravel. The thickness of the rock layer is about three inches. Upon this place a three-inch layer of well-rotted manure each layer packed into place so that there will not be undue sinking as the newly placed layers get settled into place. The top layer in the pit is three inches of rich garden soil. The seeds are placed in this exactly the same as if they were sowed in the ordinary way. The top of the soil in the hole should be about four or five inches from the surface of the ground.

Good drainage should be secured about the pit so that it will not fill and hold water at every rain. If the soil is sandy or inclined to cave in about the sides of a hole, use a bottomless old pail of the sixteen-quart size, leaving this pail in the pit as a form even after the vines are well

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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W. R.: What is the best way to fertilize strawberries and blackcaps?

Answer: In preparing a strawberry bed it is good practice to choose a piece of land that has been worked thoroughly for at least one or two seasons. If heavy dressings of manure have been made, so much the better. About two weeks before the strawberries are to be set, apply about 500 lbs. per acre of fertilizer analyzing 4 to 6 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 to 5 per cent. potash. One of the best methods of applying this fertilizer is to drill it in with the regular fertilizer drill. If you do not happen to have this implement, scatter the fertilizer evenly over the ground and work it in by careful harrowing and raking. If the strawberries are one or more years old and the plants cover all the surface, choose a dry day as soon as the top covering of straw has been raked off and growth begins, and scatter fertilizer of the analysis recommended above, over the strawberries at the rate of about 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

For blackcaps or other raspberries scatter fertilizer of the analysis recommended, down between the rows of canes just as soon as the ground will work thoroughly, applying about 600 lbs. per acre. Work this into the soil by careful cultivation.

S. W.: I have a field which I want to plant to potatoes. It is a clay loam but it is badly run. Can you tell me how much fertilizer to use to the acre, and the best way to put it on, and what kind to buy?

Answer: I would advise you to apply 750 lbs. per acre of fertilizer analyzing 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 to 5 per cent. potash. If you are planting the potatoes with a planter, if you have the complete machine it will apply the fertilizer at the same time that the potato pieces are dropped. If you are planting the potatoes by hand, when you have opened the furrows or holes for the potato pieces, scatter a good heavy dusting of fertilizer along the furrows or into the holes, pull in a little soil over this fertilizer, then drop the potato pieces and proceed as usual. Do not drop the potato pieces immediately on top of the fertilizer.

C. E. J.: What kind of fertilizer is best for city loam, also for sandy land?

Answer: Sweet clover is a biennial, hence if you sow seed this year it will undoubtedly come up next year. However, if next year's crop is plowed there is no danger of the roots sending up shoots again. Next year the crop will have to be plowed under before seed is formed or the crop will perpetuate itself in the usual cycle. The big thing for you to watch is to turn the crop under before it forms seed.

Answer: For average garden loam soil in the city or town a fertilizer analyzing 4 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent. potash is exceedingly good. If the soil is sandy, work in all you can obtain of leaves and some strawy manure. This will help the physical condition of the earthy soil. The fertilizer recommended in addition should make it highly productive. Where you are working leaves and strawy manure in sandy soil, be sure that the sandy soil is thoroughly packed before the seed is dropped or plants set, otherwise it may be too open for the moisture to rise, in which case the crops would actually be starved.

T. R.: Will vetch (fall vetch) sown with oats mature so as to make out and vetch hay? Will the vetch live through the coming winter so as to make seed that year?

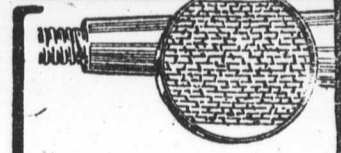
Answer: Your inquiry seems somewhat complicated. You speak of sowing fall vetch and oats together to make out and vetch hay. If you were to sow a mixture of spring vetch or common vetch with Daubensy or Early Alaska oats you would get a mixture that would cut for hay the same year that it was sown since both crops are annuals. If you were to sow fall or winter vetch with oats it would not make sufficient progress to cut for oat and vetch hay. As a matter of fact if you are sowing fall vetch it is better to sow it alone so that the fall or winter vetch would have an opportunity to make a good head before going into winter. The usual amount to sow are about 20 to 30 lbs. of vetch seed to a bushel of oats per acre, or if sowing vetch alone use about one-half bushel of seed per acre.

J. H.: I intend sowing yellow blossom sweet clover this spring in the grain and in the fall plow it down for fertilizing. Will those roots grow the following spring?

Answer: Sweet clover is a biennial, hence if you sow seed this year it will undoubtedly come up next year. However, if next year's crop is plowed there is no danger of the roots sending up shoots again. Next year the crop will have to be plowed under before seed is formed or the crop will perpetuate itself in the usual cycle. The big thing for you to watch is to turn the crop under before it forms seed.

Japan has few wild animals and no poisonous reptiles.

What the Glass Shows



The smoothest looking axle is rough and pitted under the microscope. The powdered mica in Imperial Mica Axle Grease fills in this roughness and makes every rubbing surface smooth. Grease can then lubricate properly and will last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

Imperial Mica Axle Grease is the best and most economical grease you can buy for your wagons and trucks.

Leather is honeycombed with pores—thousands of them to every square inch. To prevent these tiny openings from absorbing dust, sweat and moisture use Imperial Eureka Harness Oil.

It closes up the pores of leather and keeps it strong, flexible and new-looking. It contains no acids and it will not turn rancid. Farmers, teamsters and livestock men use and recommend it.



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April is a Baby.
April is a baby—
She laughs and cries and plays,
And has a thousand different moods
Throughout her thirty days.

Golden-haired and blue-eyed,
What has she to do
But laugh and cry and bloom and grow
Her whole life through?

April is a baby,
Growing with the flowers,
Laughing, crying, laughing,
So she spends the hours!

Brake for Planes.
The newest idea for airplane wheels is to mount upon the periphery of each wheel a number of little wheels. This arrangement, says the Popular Science Monthly, helps to retard the forward motion of the flying machine on making a landing. The little wheels, brought successively into position by the force of impact, tend to check the plane and bring it to a quick and smooth stop.

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 Bldgs., Toronto.

One of the best ways of maintaining the public health of a community is in providing a pure, wholesome water supply. If this is neglected, there is always danger of spasmodic attacks of illness breaking out, which at times may develop into a serious epidemic of some form of communicable disease. Many diseases are conveyed by water, but the most common, and the most dangerous are typhoid, dysentery, cholera and, to a somewhat lesser degree, septic sore throat. Sore throat also results sometimes from the fumes of sewer gas or defective drains, but investigation will soon reveal the source of the trouble. The danger in not keeping the water supply pure is that the presence of impurities—particularly of germs causing the serious diseases already mentioned—is often not revealed by the taste or appearance of the water. Indeed, a clear, sparkling water may be seriously contaminated, yet its good appearance and taste may put people off their guard. Here one sees the absolute necessity of frequent bacteriological, as well as chemical examination of the water. Some municipalities are very careful about their water supply, because they may have previously learned a costly lesson by a serious outbreak of a water-borne disease—others are careful because they have progressive men on the local Board of Health who realize the importance of keeping the water pure, and who do not believe in the old adage of waiting to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

In addition, there may be particular circumstances calling for a regular and frequent examination of water. One is the presence of carriers—people who harbor the germs of typhoid, dysentery or cholera in their systems, and who, though showing no symptoms of the disease, are a source of danger to the entire neighborhood, and may pollute the water supply by infective discharges from the bowels finding their way through the ground. This is especially true in country districts where there is no water-borne system of sewage disposal and where the people have to rely on privies, cess-pools, etc. The closeness of these places to inhabited houses, or to wells, and the slope of the ground,

Develop Unsettled Parts of Empire.
The British Government has decided to hold a conference with representatives of the British dominions in order to formulate a policy of promoting the settlement of British colonists in new and undeveloped parts of the British Empire, says a London despatch.

This plan is intended to serve the double purpose of distributing the population of the United Kingdom—as to populate the empty spaces of the empire and insure that the additional population of these undeveloped territories will be British both in birth and spirit. By these means it is hoped to provide for the defence as well as the development of the empire and to reduce the surplus of women over men in the population of the United Kingdom.

BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SPRING

The Spring is a time of anxiety to mothers who have little ones in the home. Conditions make it necessary to keep the baby indoors. He is often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catches colds which rack his whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will prevent colds, constipation or colic and keep baby well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Trees' Convention.
Once on a time in April weather
The forest trees met all together;
Oak and ash and elm and pine,
And others I'll not here define.
Drank each to each of springtime's wine,
And then in friendly converse they
Told of their plans for future day.

First spake the oak in deep rich voice,
Of all my aims this one my choice:
By yonder wayside I would bide,
And throw my shadows cool and wide,
Across the road where horses go,
With heavy loads that they must tow;
Perchance some driver, kind, humane,
Will bid them halt and slack the rein
That they a grateful rest may know
'Ere tolling through my slough.

The hick'ry then took up the cue,
And told what best she'd like to do:
My nuts encased in firm tough shell,
The merry squirrels love so well,
I hope I may in autumn tide
A bounteous feast for them provide.

And now the pine in whispering tone
Soft as distant ocean's moan,
Said, my friends, in shadows deep,
Some weary one I'll sing to sleep;
When in my branches breezes die,
In dreams, perchance, their tender sigh
Will seem his mother's lullaby.

The graceful elm whose pensive high
Trace arabesques on summer sky,
Declared the most delightful thing
To furnish bough where blackbirds sing
And orioles their nests might swing.

And so they told in varied ways
Of cherished plans for coming days;
And sure I am that you'll take note
Dear lad and lass, that all had tho't
For others in the plans they wr't.

EXTREME MISERY DAY AND NIGHT

Follows a Breakdown of the Nervous System.

Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. Thin, pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken and their limbs tremble; appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves, which are clamoring for better blood. This new blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have a direct action on the blood, and through the blood on the nervous system. That a fair use of this medicine will bring satisfactory results is shown by the experience of Mrs. Marsh, Bass River, N.S., who says: "Following a run down condition, I became practically a nervous wreck. The doctor who was called in said the trouble was inflammation of the nerves: It grew so bad that practically I had no control of my lower limbs, and had to go about with crutches. Quite aside from my suffering I had a small family and a baby in arms to care for and I became much discouraged, as I did not appear to be growing better. One evening my husband met an aged doctor on the street and told him of my condition. He asked my husband who was attending me, and when told said: 'I don't want to interfere, but why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.' My husband got me a supply of these pills and after taking a few boxes I was able to go about with the use of one crutch. Continuing the use of the pills I was able to discard the other crutch as well, and was as active as ever I had been. There are many in this neighborhood who know what my condition was when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and who know what this medicine did for me, and I hope my experience may help some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What He Forgot.
An absent-minded man returned home one evening and sat down in a chair to think. He had decided to do something, and could not for the life of him remember what it was. He sat and sat. Time passed. Still the elusive thing evaded him, but he determined that this time he would not be beaten, and that he would sit there till he remembered it. The clock struck 11. It struck 12, but even at midnight he was as determined as ever that he would not give up. One o'clock chimed. At 2 o'clock he suddenly gave an exclamation of delight. "Ah!" he cried. "I remember at last. I had decided to go to bed early!"

There are 235 members of the Canadian House of Commons and 96 of the Senate.

Canada has 4,000 elevators, with a capacity of 225,000,000 bushels. The number being built do not keep pace with the need as the annual crop increases.

NURSES
The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

Coins as Large as Dinner Plates.
While books of reference will say that the first actual coining of money was by Pheidon, King of Argos, in 895 B.C., it must not be supposed that there had not existed a keen appreciation of the value and uses of money for centuries previous to the introduction of coinage.

The ancient Egyptians had a gold and silver standard of currency, and their money was in the form of gold and silver ornaments, rings, and nuggets, the value of which depended upon weight.

The Greeks improved upon this by marking the weight upon the gold and silver nuggets, so that it would not be necessary to weigh them at every place. Next came the gold, silver and copper nuggets of graded uniform sizes and value. After that there was the moulding and stamping of disks made from the previous metals.

Some of the first coins were enormous, the idea apparently being to discourage the greedy from attempting to accumulate and carry around too many of them. There were copper coins as large as dinner plates. This inconvenient style had to give way to the demand for smaller and more convenient forms of currency, and the giant pennies soon dwindled in size to meet the popular demand.

The earliest trace of the use of gold as money is to be found in the pictures of the ancient Egyptians weighing in scales heaps of rings of the precious metals. But there is no actual record that these rings were known as coins with a fixed value.

Iron was once extensively employed as currency. Lead has also served as money—in fact, it still does in Burma. Copper has been more widely employed as money than either of the two last-mentioned metals. The Hebrew coins were composed chiefly of it, while down to 269 B.C. the sole Roman coinage was an alloy of copper.

Tin money was once used in England, probably on account of the rich tin mines in Cornwall. Early English coinages contained much of this tin money, principally in the form of farthings and half-pence.

Silver formed the basis for the early Greek coins, and was used in Rome first in 269 B.C. Mediaeval money was first composed of silver.

The Swiss were the first to date their coinage. They introduced the dated coin four hundred years ago, and the style was adopted in all countries in a very short time.

A Temperamental Bird.
The raven is a bird among birds, self-reliant and formidable. Naturalists, says a writer in the New York Sun, call him the most wary, the most amusing, the cleverest of birds. He is also described as grave, dignified and sedate.

The bill of the raven is a formidable weapon, strong, stout, sharp at the edges and curved toward the tip. It is his one weapon of offense, but it answers the purpose of two or three. Like the dirk of the old-time plainsman, it is available as a dagger or as a carving knife; and it can also be used as a pair of pincers. With one blow it can kill a rat, and the raven can easily drive it through the spines of a hedgehog. If it is true that the raven will never attack a man, probably it is not so much from lack of courage as from the bird's keen intellectual perception of what is unwise.

Like most of his tribe the raven is omnivorous; his dietary ranges from "a worm to a whale." When his nest is built beneath some overhanging rock you can often discover its position by the remains of rabbit neatly laid in the short grass at the top of the cliff. In districts where food is scarce the raven will attack without scruple a newly born lamb.

The raven has a passion for solitude. He will tolerate in the neighborhood of his nest not even his own offspring. He drives them ruthlessly away as soon as they are able to shift for themselves.

April Song.
April! the robe of Winter gone
From off the trees and wistful lawn;
The budding leaves, and waters flow
Speak happiness in whispers low.

April! the scented breath of pine;
And flower-eyes, where tranquil shine
Fair dreams of hope, and in my ear
Winds breathing joy to find you near.

Charlie's Present.
Charlie had been to school that morning for the first time in his life. When he came home for lunch his mother said to him:
"Well, Charlie, how do you like going to school?"
"I like it well enough, ma," replied Charlie. "But I haven't got my present yet."
"What present?" queried mother.
"What do you mean?"
"Why, teacher said, when she saw me, 'You may sit here for the present, little boy.' But I sat there all the morning, and didn't get it. Perhaps I'll get it this afternoon."

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BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Timely.
The Fisherman—"I suppose this rain will do a lot of good, Pat?"
Pat—"Ye may well say that, Sorr. An hour of it now will do more good in five minutes than a month of it would do in a week at any other time."

Mether Forgot.
Johnny Jones came into school two hours late. The first lesson was over, and the second one nearly so.
Yet he did not seem to hurry, but walked very slowly from the door to his seat in the class.
"How is it that you are so late?" asked the teacher.
Johnny looked at him sheepishly.
"If you please, sir," he said, with the slightest suspicion of a break in his voice. "I have got new boots on, and muvver forgot to cut the string!"

Identified.
Lucy was gazing through the window of the local photographer, her eyes glued on a certain picture. It was the annual procession of school children through the village.
"Mary!" she shrieked excitedly to her friend. "Come 'ere!"
"What's the matter, Lucy?" asked the other.
"You see the photo of Annie Smith on the third row there?"
"Yes," replied Mary.
"And you see the pair o' boots behind Annie?"
"Yes."
"Well, that's me."

A Real Smash!
A Scotsman, anxious as usual to "make a bit," hit upon the idea of collecting old tins and pieces of scrap-iron.
Having accumulated a good collection, he sent them to a local marine store.
Somewhat or other, however, they went astray, and were delivered to the wrong place.
Imagine his surprise the next morning when he received the following letter from a garage:
"Dear Sir,—Your motor-car to hand. We have never seen a worse smash, but we will do our best to put it together again. We send you herewith an estimate for the cost of repair and approximate date of delivery."

Under the last census of India, there was stated to be 100,451 children of Anglo-Indian marriages in that country.

With the going good, an Eskimo dog will draw an average of 300 lbs. weight for thirty-five miles in one day.

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.

ASPIRIN
"Bayer" is only Genuine



BRINGS HAPPY EASE.
Don't Endure Pain. Apply

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The Remedy your Grandmother Used to Get Sure Relief. On Sale Everywhere. A GOOD THING. RUB IT IN.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, E. Gray Glover Co., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

A Kidney Remedy
Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Classified Advertisements.
Wool, Spun Into Yarn, On Blankets, Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.
HELP WANTED.
LADIES WANTED TO DO FLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

The Unlucky Doctor.
The Chinese have a strong sense of humor.
This joke, told by a writer in the Open Court, will bring a smile to almost any face:
There was a doctor who understood so little of his profession that every now and then he killed one of his patients. He had a son and a daughter. One day he had sent the son of a family-to the other world, and since the family was much dissatisfied he gave them his own son in compensation. Subsequently he had the misfortune to dispatch the daughter of another couple and was obliged to give them his own daughter to make good the loss. He was now alone with his wife. They were feeling lonely and miserable one evening, when again some one knocked at the door and asked for the doctor. He went out himself and inquired of the man who it was that needed him. The man said that it was his wife.
The poor doctor went back into his room and, shedding tears, said to his wife, "I see it coming. There must be somebody who has cast an eye on you."

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

Raising the Goat.
In some of the towns of Queensland goats are used for drawing water carts, in teams of four or sometimes eight.
Goats are also bred and trained for racing in that Australian province, and a race meet here speedy billies and nannies are entered may always be counted on to draw a large crowd.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Britain's police force is practically the only one in the world that is not armed.
Diamonds were first found in India. There are 110,000 Freemasons in Canada in 800 lodges.

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DON'T DO THIS!

LEONARD EAR OIL
RELIEVES DEAFNESS and STOPS HEAD NOISES. Simply Rub it Back of the Ears and Insert in Nostrils. Proof of success will be given by the druggist. MADE IN CANADA. ARTHUR SALES CO., Sales Agents, Toronto. A. O. Leonard, Inc., Mfrs., 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

"Pain's enemy" -I'll say it is!

WHEN you want quick comforting relief from any "external" pain, use Sloan's Liniment. It does the job without staining, rubbing, bandaging. Use freely for rheumatism, neuralgia, aches and pains, sprains and strains, backache, sore muscles.

Keep it handy

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
35¢
70¢
1.40
At all druggists

PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

Face Was Badly Disfigured. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"Small red pimples and black-heads began on my face and my face was badly disfigured. Some of the pimples festered while others scaled over and there were places where the pimples were in blotches. They used to itch and burn terribly. "I saw an advertisement for Cuticura and I tried them. They stopped the itching and burning and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Miss V. A. Hayne, Stormont, N. S., Dec. 26, '18.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Iveson, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without any.

POSTUM CEREAL IS IN FAVOR

with thousands who can not drink tea or coffee.

They are champions of POSTUM because it helped them out of trouble — back to comfort.

POSTUM is a cereal beverage of attractive flavor, free from any harmful element.

Economical—Satisfying

"There's a Reason" for Postum

The Athens Reporter

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

ADVERTISING RATES
 Legal and Government Notices—10 cents per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch) for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
 Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$9.00 per year.
 Local Readers—10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line subsequent.
 Black Type Readers—15 cents per line for first insertion and 7 1/2 cents per line for subsequent insertion.
 Small Advs.—Condensed advs. such as: Lost, Found, Strayed, To Rent, For Sale, etc., 1 cent per word per insertion, with a minimum of 25 cents per insertion.
 Auction Sales—40 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.
 Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c
 Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.
 Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.
 William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

Soperton

On Monday evening March 14th, The friends of Mr and Mrs John Hudson gathered in their home to spend a few hours and bid them farewell before leaving for their new home in Plum Hollow. The evening was spent very pleasantly and after a bounteous repast, all joined in singing God be with you till we meet again, and wishing them all success in their new sphere of life. The address was read by Miss Maude Hollingsworth and at the proper time Messrs W. Gray and R. Preston presented Mr and Mrs Hudson with two beautiful rocking chairs.

Mr and Mrs Hudson and Family We, your neighbors and friends have met in your home on this, the eve of your departure to another vicinity, to assure you of our friendship. You have been our neighbors for many years and it is with regret we now yield to the inevitable and suffer you to leave us. There are many pleasant things we may truthfully say of your sojourn here. You have been good neighbors, always ready to accommodate yourselves to the necessity of those who have needed your assistance most. It is said "A friend in need is a friend indeed." There fore you have proved yourselves friends indeed.

Time would fail us, many words are wearisome and speaking is a characteristic of the unwise. Therefore while we would fain do you justice in this written expression of our sentiments we will refrain from much speaking and request you to permit us to present you with these two chairs. We hope that in hours of ease and comfort after the rush and turmoil of your daily work you will think kindly of us, your old neighbors of your home community.
 Signed on behalf of your friends

Township Council:

The Council met on Saturday 2nd inst. at one o'clock. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by C. B. Howard Seconded by Thos G. Howorth, that Mr James Algure be allowed do his road work on the road leading to his place, for the season of 1921. Carried.

Moved by G. O. Hayes seconded by C. B. Howard that Adam Hawkin's be given lease to pile 75 cords of stone on County Road No. 10 at \$3 25 per cord, stone to be suitable for crushing. Carried.

Moved by Thos. Howorth seconded by C. B. Howard, that this Council pile 75 cords of stone to be put on in Road Division No. 16.

Moved by C. B. Howard seconded by Thos G. Howorth that 50 cords of stone be piled for use on County Road No. 12. Carried

Moved by E. S. Earl seconded by G. O. Hayes that 100 cords of stone be piled at Kincaids corner for County Road No. 9 Carried

Moved by C. B. Howard seconded by G. B. Hayes that 200 cords of stone be piled for County Road No. 11. Carried

Moved by Thos. G. Howorth Seconded by E. S. Earl that 100 cords of stone be piled for use on County Road No. 8 Carried

Moved by G. B. Hayes seconded E. S. Earl that this Council advertise for tenders for piling 100 cords of stone on County Road No 8. 200 cords for road No 1 A., 100 cords for road No. 9, and 50 cords for road No. 12, all tenders to be handed in to the clerk by April 20th. Carried

Moved by Thos. G. Howorth seconded by C. B. Howard that Claude Wilise be appointed Path-master in road Division No. 8, in place of Joseph Cassel who resigned. Carried

Accounts ordered paid, Jas. H. Algure for stone \$12.50, Rebecca Webster for 26 loads of gravel at 40c per load \$10.40, Byron Beale for filling hole on County road No. 12, \$2.00, Paul Heferan for rebuilding Cedar Park bridge \$13.50

Moved by C. B. Howard seconded by G. O. Hayes that this Council do now adjourn until May 7th at one o'clock or at call of the Reeve. Carried. R. E. Cornell, Clerk

Tenders Wanted

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to April 20th, 1921 by the Council of Rear Yonge and Escott, for stone required for County Roads in said Township: Viz: For road No 8, 100 cords, for road No. 9 100 cords, for No. 11 A. 200 cords, for No 12 50 cords.

For further particulars apply to the Reeve or Clerk.

R. E. Cornell, Athens, Ont.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN

Do Not Select It Carelessly Nor Neglect It.

Have It Near the House to Save Steps—Soil Enrichment and Cultivation Pay—A Hot-bed or Cold Frame of Great Advantage.
 (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Although it should be an easy matter for any farmer to have a good garden, most of them give it but little attention. We may find a few vegetables growing near the house, but a continuous supply of fresh vegetables for the table is, apparently, not to be thought of. If they wish a larger supply they buy them from a gardener. This is the easiest way, but they never obtain the quality which is only to be obtained when the vegetable is taken fresh from the garden by the housewife. After all, the making of a garden is a simple matter. All it requires is a little planning beforehand and the determination to give it as much care as is possible. Most farmers have every facility for making a good garden, and they, if anyone, should be satisfied with only the best on their table. I think that if they once had a garden from which the housewife each day obtained some fresh vegetable they would always, afterwards, plan to have a garden, and none but the best would please them. The meals would be so much easier to plan, and such variety would be added that our appetites would always be keen.

In choosing a location for the garden it is well to have it near the house. There are two reasons for this: first, there are many odd minutes, while one is waiting for a meal, or in the evening, when one would work in the garden if it were near the house; second, it is much easier for the housewife to obtain vegetables, and, therefore, she will be more likely to use them. If a slope to the south or southeast can be obtained, this will be earlier and allow us to start operations sooner. The soil is best of a light nature, sandy loam or light clay loam, because of the greater ease of planting and cultivation. Heavier, cooler soils are more satisfactory for some of the later main crops, but retard early work.

Most soils, especially the heavy ones, should be manured and ploughed in the fall, but lighter soils may be left till spring, especially if the manure is well rotted. Fall ploughing gives the frost a chance to pulverize the soil, destroys many of the insect pests which feed on garden produce, and permits of earlier cultivation. As early as possible in the spring we should thoroughly cultivate the soil to get it into a fine condition of tilth before the seed is sown. If the soil is lumpy, roll and harrow it after cultivating, then plank it. This will leave the surface perfectly level. The sowing is, therefore, easier, and permits making the rows straight. Straight rows always look much better and tend to give us greater pride in our garden.

To grow fine quality vegetables we must have high fertility, much higher than is common in most farm gardens. The use, then, of manure, well rotted, if possible, at the rate of from twenty-five to fifty tons per acre each fall, will aid in obtaining this high fertility in our gardens. All the hen manure should be saved separately, to be used during the planting season on certain crops, as this is much too valuable a fertilizer to be used like cow or horse manure. Where there is a lack of barnyard manure because of the need of the field crops, a certain amount of commercial fertilizer may be used to take its place. Potash may be obtained in the form of sulphate or muriate of potash, and should be used at the rate of 200 to 250 pounds per acre. Phosphoric acid in the form of superphosphate, bonemeal, or, on light sandy soil, lacking in lime, in the form of basic slag, is applied at the rate of 400 pounds per acre. Nitrogen is generally applied in the form of nitrate of soda. Because it very quickly disappears from the soil in the drainage water, it is generally used on the growing plants, 100 to 150 pounds per acre being sufficient; if put on twice, 50 to 75 pounds each time, during the growing season. You may buy a complete fertilizer from some fertilizer firm or seedsmen, which will give good results.

As many of our best vegetables come originally from tropical countries where the season of growth is much longer than ours, we must use some means to give them this longer growing period. This can best be done by using hotbeds and cold frames. Many will say that it is easier to buy from a greenhouse man. No doubt this is so, but we miss much of the pleasure of gardening by so doing, and if a fair amount of care is used we can grow a plant which will give us as good, if not better results. Those who do not wish to construct a hotbed may grow tomatoes and early cabbage plants in tin cans or berry boxes in a south window as they would a house plant. If we use tomato cans the selder should be melted from the seams, the can being afterwards tied up with a string.—A. M. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist, Toronto.

Spring Doings.

Inspect all tools and implements intended for immediate use.

Test the seed-drill for sowing. Oil all working parts; replace worn parts.

Don't forget that the roller wants oiling.

If the weather turns reasonably mild, April is a good month to shear the sheep.

Ploughing and cultivation will begin on all suitable land. If time will not permit to plough all the sod in the apple orchard, try the strip method, leaving the grass on either side of the tree rows.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

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

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Beating The Dutch
 The Dutch settlers bought the site on which the City of New York stands from the Indians for the equivalent of \$25 00 and the Indians got the best of the bargain. They made no mistake in selling the land at this price but they did make a mistake when they let the Dutchmen pay them off in beads. If they had taken money instead of the beads and had deposited it in a bank it would to-day amount to over three hundred billion Dollars and the Indians would be better off than if they still owned all the land in New York City. This is but an illustration of the way money accumulates when deposited in the bank. Start on the road to independence by opening an account in the Standard Bank of Canada.

Sand Bay
 The roads in this neighborhood are in a pretty bad condition.
 Mr J. Ever, Mr Elmer Cross and family have gone to their cheese factory in Fair Fox.
 The social evening was well attended at Mr Wm. Vanderburg on Friday night and as usual all report a good time.
 Born to Mr and Mrs E. Rodgers a daughter.
 Miss Norma Orr from Gananoque is staying for some time at Mr Rodgers.
 Miss Roxey Mc Crady is nursing at Rockfield at Mr Ellis Foleys.
 Mr Tom Webster and Miss Maggie Horton were united in marriage at the home of her brother Mr Sam Hortons on 15 inst.
 We are all glad to hear that Dick McCrady is getting better after being confined to his bed all winter.
 Mr Lynch from the Out Let has moved in Mr Rippleys house at the corner.

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