

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 17

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, April 25, 1917

4 cents a copy

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ANGLICAN SUGAR SOCIAL

The sugar social in the school-room of Christ's church Thursday evening under the auspices of the choir was fairly well attended and much enjoyed. Preceding the refreshments, a short but excellent program was given, which included a few remarks by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne, W. G. Parish and an address on some of the wonders of music by Principal Jas. E. Burchell, of the Athens High School. Mr. Burchell's address was most appropriate and showed a depth of thought that elevated what is ordinarily a commonplace subject to one of marvel. He told of the musical instruments of primitive man—the first stringed lyres and the first lutes. Speaking of the human voice he said it was produced by the most perfect of musical instruments. Comparatively few notes are used in music, although there are millions from which to select. This brought him to the effect of music on persons—how certain kinds of music induced feelings of transport or depression. A ten-minute address did not permit of the expanding of any one point, but it had the effect of causing the audience to look upon music in a new light—as one of the great wonders of the universe. The musical program consisted of songs, violin solos, and recitations that were of a patriotic and light character fitting the occasion. Two long tables had been set up, and hot sugar with cake, sandwiches and tea were served. The proceeds will go toward the purchasing of choir books and other necessities for this organization.

SMITH'S FALLS MAY GET HYDRO

The Hydro Electric Commission has offered to supply Smith's Falls with electric power developed on the Mississippi River. Their proposition is being carefully considered by the town council who have asked the Hydro Electric engineers to prepare a report as to rates and the cost of acquiring present power plants.

156TH IN FIFTH DIVISION

Ottawa, April 23.—Details have been received here of the composition of the 5th Canadian Division, which has been organized in England under the command of Major-General Garnet Hughes. The division is now completely organized, and is ready to leave for France, but it is not expected that it will get to the firing line before June. The division includes battalions Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The 156th Leeds and Grenville Batt. is in it.

CHARLESTON CLEAR OF ICE

Wednesday, April 18, was the date this year on which the ice disappeared from the waters of Charleston Lake. It is interesting to note the times of this occurrence in other years:

- 1910—March 31
- 1911—April 26
- 1912—April 22
- 1914—April 22
- 1915—April 11
- 1916—April 10

Among the recent casualties is the name of Pte. Roy Eaton, of Delta, who died of tubercular abscess.

EPISCOPAL VISITS

The Bishop of Kingston will visit Lyn a.m., St. Paul's, Brockville, p. m., April 29; Trinity church a.m., St. Peter's p.m., Brockville, May 13; Ballycanoe a.m., Lansdowne p.m., May 14; Prescott a.m., Cardinal p.m., June 3; Maitland a.m., North Augusta p.m., June 4; Selby parish June 7; Westport a.m., Elgin (aft.), Newboro p.m., June 10; Portland a.m., Lyndhurst p.m., June 11; New Boyne a.m., Lombardy (aft.), Frankville p.m., June 12; Easton's Corners a.m., Burrill's Rapids (aft.), Merrickville p.m., June 13; Oxford Mills a.m., June 14.

BROWN—WEBSTER

Miss Jane Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Webster, of Tilley, and Mr. William Stanley Brown, of Lansdowne, were quietly married at the Methodist parsonage, by Rev. Dr. Cooper.

Mayor Dr. Fergus J. O'Connor, of Gananoque, has offered his services to the country in a military capacity.

MERCHANTS WISH TO AID PRODUCTION

Athens Business Men Seek to Close Stores Wednesday Afternoons to Permit Them and Their Employees to Work on Land.

Realizing the great food crisis that is facing the world and in order to answer the appeal of the Country for production of vegetables, the merchants of Athens are seeking to close their places of business one afternoon a week—Wednesday. It has been found impossible to procure men to work gardens as in other years and the merchants must take off their coats and go to work, as they put it. So many towns have had the Wednesday afternoon closing with good results in the past that they believe Athens can and will support a movement of this kind. Co-operation among themselves is primarily necessary, and a petition has been circulated of the following nature:

"We, the undersigned, engaged in business in the village of Athens, realizing somewhat the national crisis through which this and other countries are at this time passing, owing to the world wide war conditions unhappily prevailing, and believing that every person should do his bit (even at a business sacrifice) to lessen and prevent want and suffering both at home and abroad by cultivating to the greatest possible extent all available land.

"Do therefore agree to close our places of business at twelve o'clock noon and remain closed for the balance of the day every Wednesday of each and every week, beginning May 9th, and continuing through the months of May, June, July, and August, 1917, to provide ourselves and our employees an opportunity to work on the land and increase production so much desired and so badly needed.

"It is further agreed that rooms in which ice cream is usually sold may open at 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of selling ice cream but not for the sale of any other goods."

It is believed when all the merchants realize that the movement is one of the strictest good faith and that the public will recognize the compact and not ask any of them to break it, the Wednesday afternoon closing will come into force with every prospect of success.

W. I. NOTES

The monthly meeting of the Athens Women's Institute will be held at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Institute rooms. Mr. Jas. E. Burchell will give a paper on "Birds in relation to our orchards and gardens, and why we should encourage and protect them. Mrs. C. C. Slack will also give a paper. The musical program will be in the hands of the boys and girls. Students of the schools are asked to attend. Everybody welcome.

Mr. J. W. Bengough, the celebrated cartoonist and lecturer, of Toronto, spoke in the Methodist church on Sunday in the interest of the Dominion Alliance. His talk on temperance was supplemented by cartoons and was much enjoyed by a large audience. Mr. Bengough is known to Athenians, having one time entertained in the High School hall. He is a poet as well as a cartoonist, his poems appearing at intervals in the Toronto dailies.

CLEAN-UP WEEK

Public notice is hereby given that tin cans, broken crockery, and similar refuse will be collected on the following days:

Wednesday, May 2nd—All that portion of the village lying south of Main street.

Thursday, May 3rd—All that portion of the village lying north of Main street.

In order to expedite this work of removal, it is requested that broken cans and small articles be placed in a box or receptacle, which may be emptied into the wagons with the least possible delay.

It is also requested that leaves, grass, etc., raked from the lawns be not placed on the streets.

A warning is also given regarding the great danger of burning this dry refuse near any buildings, or when there is a wind blowing, or at or toward evening.

By order of the Athens Village Council.

A GOOD BET—A Hundred-to-One Shot

DO you know that never in the past hundred years have the opportunities offered wage earners been so entirely in their favor and do you further know that it may be another hundred years before similar conditions prevail?

A hundred years is a long time to wait, so the wise man or woman will take advantage of the favorable chances within their reach to make the present last. The only way to do this is by putting aside in the Savings Bank a small portion of to-day's good luck. Remember this cannot last for ever.

All good chances are in the present. Those who depend upon future chances are betting against themselves and this is generally a very bad bet.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH.

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

LOCAL ITEMS

Born, at the Kingston General Hospital, on Thursday, April 19, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hitsman, a son (John Mackie Hitsman).

Brockville's public utilities—gas, electricity and water—yielded a profit of \$29,369 in 1916.

Mr. R. G. Latimer, of Brockville, was in the village Thursday, a guest of his brother, R. C. Latimer.

Mr. Adam Hawkins has purchased the Albert Wiltse farm which was advertised for sale in The Reporter.

Miss Green and Miss Baker, of Delta, were recent guests of Mrs. L. B. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woods, Hard Island, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Robt. Holmes, Elvida.

Miss Keitha Latham and brother Harold, of Brockville, are visiting at the home of Mr. M. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Blancher entertained at their home on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Alton, of Lindsay, are guests of Miss E. Derbyshire.

Manford Gifford had the misfortune to break his nose while playing baseball on the Public School campus Thursday.

A field card has been received from A. A. Crawford, with the 107th Canadian Siege Battery, dated Mar. 29th, stating he was quite well.

Mrs. C. G. Rawson and her two sons, Giles and Clifford, of Toronto, and Mr. Glenn Davison, of Brockville, were visitors last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb.

Mr. J. H. Mulvena who for several years has been Chief Ranger of the local court of Canadian Order of Foresters, has been selected to represent the Athens Court at High Court Meeting in Hamilton in June.

Miss Vera Chapman, Seeley's Bay, who was one of the successful students at the recent Provincial examinations, was chosen by the board to fill one of the two vacancies on the city staff, Peterboro.

Last week negotiations were completed whereby the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, took over the Hillbrook Creamery, conducted by James Small for some years at Prescott. Mr. Small will continue as manager of the concern.

The new provincial election act gives customs officials, postmasters, and inland revenue officers in cities and towns a vote in provincial elections. Up to the present they have been barred.

A message has been received by relatives at Toledo announcing that Pte. Stephen Lambert Fowler, infantry, had been admitted to No. 22 General hospital, at Camieres, France, suffering from gunshot wounds in the leg. Private Fowler is a Toledo boy.

The Canadian customs officials have informed the American deputies that they are now required to demand the production of the individual license cards from automobile tourists coming into Canada. The license plate on the car is no longer sufficient.

There was a large market in the county town Saturday morning. Eggs sold at 33c per dozen; potatoes, \$2.50 per bushel for seeding purposes. Maple sugar sold at 15c per pound, and maple syrup was plentiful at \$1.25 per gallon. Butter was 45c per pound. Turnips by the half-bushel basket sold at 40 cents. Whole cured hams went at 28 cents a pound.

Born, April 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Covey, a daughter.

Mrs. Stephen Knowlton has been on the sick list

Joseph Kerr has entered the employ of Dr. Bright.

Mrs. Elmer Smith has been confined to her bed, but is now improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan King recently treated the Methodist choir to warm sugar and "wax on snow."

Born, at the General Hospital, Brockville, on April 19, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Latham, a son.

Mrs. M. Derbyshire visited her daughter, Mrs. W. Everet Smythe, Toronto.

Mr. R. J. Seymour has taken a position with A. Taylor & Son handling farm implements.

Queen's Hospital at Kingston is very busy. There are now 2,900 beds and all are occupied.

Lieut. H. R. Kincaid, a former Athens boy, who left Canada for the front has joined the Royal Flying Corps, having been transferred from his unit in France.

The plant of the Kingston Whig was badly damaged by fire Wednesday last. Considerable damage was caused and the loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

Owners of cottages at the lake are taking on a new lease of life. The usual spring work of repairing boat-houses, painting boats and overhauling engines is claiming attention, as a warm, favorable summer is predicted. Many cottagers are seeing the advisability of lengthening the lake season by going down frequently in the months of April, May, and June, which hitherto have been allowed to pass as winter months. But the motor car, and a contemplation of the long Canadian winter have caused a change of viewpoint.

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Jeweler and Optician
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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. April 29, 1917. Jesus Welcomed as King.—John 12: 12-26.

Commentary.—I. A welcome for Jesus (vs. 12, 13). 12. The next day—On Saturday evening, after the Jewish Sabbath, the feast was given at Simon's house, where Mary anointed the head and feet of Jesus. It was "on the next day," or Sunday, that the triumphal entry took place. Much people that were come to the feast—The feast was the Passover, which was held annually to celebrate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. The multitudes who came to Jerusalem from all parts of Palestine and from many foreign countries were very great. A census is said to have been taken in Nero's time of the pilgrims attending the feast of the Passover, and the number was found to be over two and a half million. This indicates the interest that existed in the observance of this feast. Heard that Jesus was coming—The important utterances and the great miracles that had been crowded into the three and a half years of his public ministry had resulted in spreading his name far and wide. The multitudes at Jerusalem heard that Jesus was approaching the city and they were intensely eager to see him. They were impressed with the thought of his greatness and goodness, and were ready to accord highest homage to him. 13. Took branches of palm trees—"Took the branches of the palm trees."—R. V. The language indicates that there were palm trees growing along the road between Bethany and Jerusalem, and the people took branches from them to do honor to Jesus. The palm is recognized as an emblem of victory and rejoicing. The fact that the people took these palm branches and went forth to meet him is evidence that they believed in his kingship. They would welcome him to the sacred city, the centre of the great Jewish system of religion, as the one who was to come to fulfill the prophecies uttered centuries before. Hosanna—This is the Hebrew word translated to the Greek and passed on into the English. It means, "Save, we pray." It was used on this occasion in adoration of him whom the multitudes were hailing as King. Blessed—Happy, honored, adored. The King of Israel—This is an acknowledgment that Jesus was the Messiah, the king who was to come. The prophecies spoke of him under the title of king (Isa. 32: 1; Jer. 23: 5; Zach. 9: 9). The idea the multitudes had of the nature and work of the Messiah was vague and crude yet they were eager to recognize his kingship. In the name of the Lord—He came not only in the strength of the Lord and with his authority, but also as divine, assuming man's nature that he might make an atonement for the sins of the world. The different evangelists record different forms of this ascription of praise, and taken together they are most expressive. "Hosanna to the son of David; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest" (Matt. 21: 9); "Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; peace in heaven, and glory in the highest" (Luke 19: 38); "Hosanna; Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord" (John 12: 13).

II. Coming in humility and triumph (vs. 14-19). 14. Found a young ass—The other evangelist gives an account of Christ's sending two of his disciples, presumably Peter and John, into a village near Bethany to find an ass and her colt, which they were to bring to him. Jesus told them to disciples that they should tell any who might question why they were taking the animals that the Master needed them. Sat thereon—This is the only instance during Christ's public ministry of his traveling in any way on land except on foot. As it is written: "The reference is to Zech. 9: 9. In this passage Jesus is spoken of as being a King, and at the same time as lowly. 15. Daughter of Zion—The people of Israel. The King cometh—Jesus came to establish a spiritual kingdom and not to rule as a mighty earthly sovereign. He came directly to the Jews, but he came also to all the world. He is to bear the title, "King of kings," and happy are they who in this life own his authority and render him obedience. It was a great triumph, on which no one had ever ridden. The ass is highly esteemed in the east and is almost indispensable. The horse is used in warfare, but the ass is associated with peace.

16. Understood not—The minds of the disciples were not prepared beforehand for this extraordinary scene. Their Master appeared to them in a new office, and they wondered at the homage that was paid to him. They failed to recall the scripture texts that show that this was a part of the divine plan of working out human redemption; but after the ascension of Jesus they remembered what had been foretold and then they understood the import of his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. 17. The people therefore bare record—The raising of Lazarus from the dead a few weeks before this had made a profound impression and was still fresh in the minds of the people. Those who were present when Jesus called Lazarus from the tomb gave wide publication to the miracle, and the multitudes were attracted to Jesus. Even the Pharisees admitted that this miracle had been wrought and they were powerless to keep the people from flocking to him. 18. The people also met him—The evangelists speak of two multitudes, the one before Jesus and the one following after him. The multitude that was coming forth from Jerusalem to meet him was composed largely of pilgrims who had come from distant places to attend the Passover and were in sympathy with Jesus. Those who followed him were the people of the vicinity of Bethany who had been joined by others who were on their

to the feast. Heard that he had done this miracle—The Jews who had come from remote places were told by the people who lived near Jerusalem that Jesus had recently raised Lazarus from the dead. The events of the last few days of the earthly life of our Lord was known to multitudes of Jews. The great reception that was given to him on his approach to Jerusalem at this time must have made a deep impression upon them; and they must have been greatly affected by what took place a few days later. It would be a question in the minds of the people, why there should be such a change of the people's attitude toward Jesus, whose words and miracles were known to all.

19. Pharisees—An influential sect of the Jews. At the time of their rise they were a reform body and deeply devoted to the Mosaic law, but they had become powerful and popular and had lost their devotion. They took a strong position against Jesus, for he denounced their hollow profession and their hypocrisy. Coming in lowliness as he did, he did not appeal to them as being the Messiah. Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing—These opposers of Jesus consulted together over the enthusiastic reception which Jesus was receiving. They had used their most earnest efforts to keep his followers from giving honor to him, but they had not succeeded. They admitted among themselves that with all their plotting and activity they had accomplished nothing. The world is gone after him—The Pharisees made use of a strong expression in a-knowing the hold that Jesus had upon the people. From the different accounts of this event there is nothing to indicate that there was any part of the multitudes that were opposed to giving a royal welcome to Jesus. While Jesus knew what awaited him, he saw that this welcome was genuine and the people really honored him.

III. Greeks seeking for Jesus (vs. 20-26). 20-22. Among those who came to Jerusalem to worship at the feast there were some of Grecian descent. They were probably proselytes to the Jewish faith, but had not fully conformed to Jewish customs. They had heard of the miracles which Jesus had wrought and were desirous of seeing him. They made this desire known to Philip, who in turn told Andrew. These disciples bore the request to Jesus. 23-26. In answer to the desire of the Greeks to see him, Jesus made it very clear that his mission was not to become a great earthly ruler, but he must become "obedient unto death" and "be glorified." The grain of wheat must fall into the ground and be buried before it can become fruitful in producing a harvest. Jesus must go through the ordeal of death in order to accomplish his glorious mission of making possible the salvation of the race. The Greeks were shown that eternal life might become their possession upon the condition of surrendering all to Jesus. The earthly life must become fully subservient to the spiritual life if one would have

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the life that is eternal. The way is open to all who will follow Jesus. The followers of Jesus enter upon a life of service; but the servant is in close fellowship with the Master and will receive honor from the Father. Questions—Where did Jesus spend the Sabbath before his triumphal entry into Jerusalem? What feast was soon to be held? In what ways did the multitudes give homage to Jesus? Describe the manner of Christ's entry into the city. What Old Testament prophecy bears on this point? What miracle increased the desire of the multitudes to see Jesus? By what figure did Jesus foretell his death? What are the conditions on which eternal life is received?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Acknowledged Kingship. I. Indicated by the 'joyous multitudes.' II. Explained in its spiritual import. I. Indicated by the joyous multitudes. Both the Jews of Jerusalem and those in attendance at the Passover, bore witness to the miracle, the raising of Lazarus, which led to the demonstration the day following the supper at Bethany. With palm branches, symbols of triumph, and with loud acclamations, they welcomed the King to the Royal city. Until then Jesus had resisted and restricted the enthusiasm of the people. Now the time had come for him to accept it. His entry into Jerusalem was in accordance with duty and necessity, the carrying out of an eternal plan indicated six hundred years before. Two things were to be done, first openly to announce his true relation to the theory and to assert himself in such a way as to give no countenance to mistaken Messianic ideas. He who has tacitly claimed to be Zion's King, who had repeatedly proved his right to such dignity and had established it by the

miracle at Bethany, now asserted it in the most open manner by riding in royal state into his capital, to complete his work. He was no usurper, but one to whom the throne belonged by divine appointment. The event seemed at first to confound the plot of the Pharisees. The nation seemed to be slipping from their hands. They seemed to blame each other for the frustration of their plans. They evidently concluded that the time had passed for half-measures and therefore prepared to adopt the more extreme measures suggested by Calaphas. The day was memorable for its surprises and reversals of judgment. The hopes and visions of the disciples were doomed to disappointment.

II. Explained in its spiritual import. The Greeks were representatives of the great Gentile world seeking after Jesus, ready, it would appear, to enter his kingdom. Their request was for a private conversation with Jesus on religious subjects. They may have cherished some desire and hope of being admitted into the number of Christ's disciples. It is significant that they, as proselytes of the Gentiles, should be so anxious to see Jesus at a time when the Pharisees were taking steps for his destruction in a spirit of deepest hatred. Jesus regarded the request of the Greeks as an indication that the crisis of his course was at hand; not that he needed such an evidence, but he welcomed it as it came, as he looked through the vista which opened up to him and the joy before him. That approaching hour in the Saviour's life was that for which all others had prepared, which had been foretold, expected and waited for. It was the hour of the apparent success of his foes. It was the hour of his humiliation and woe. It was the hour of sacrifice and redemption. Jesus knew that he must die in order to become to mankind the source of spiritual and eternal life. His truest glory was to consist in the

salvation of multitudes by means of his sacrifice and intercession. The including of Jews and Gentiles in "one new humanity" made up the triumph of Christ's spiritual Kingship. The principle of death and fruitfulness as applied by Jesus to himself is one ordained by the Creator of the moral universe, teaching that the only true enrichment is through giving, the only true gain is through loss, the only true victory is through suffering and humiliation, the only true life is through death. Jesus foretold the results of his obedience unto death, the spiritual hopes of a whole race. The prospect of approaching suffering and of future victory stirred and troubled his soul with a mighty emotion. In the coming of the Greeks our Lord discerned the earnest of a glorious future. His answer to their application was in substance that the extension of the gospel to the Gentiles was conditioned by his death. Their presence suggested the thought of the scattered sheep, for whose gathering the Shepherd must lay down his life. His language implied that the hour of his passion was at hand. He alone could appreciate the magnitude of the crisis, the mysterious import of the great transaction. In him was the promise of a new and blessed life for humanity. Because he was the son of God, it was impossible for him to bring to the human race spiritual vitality and fruitfulness. The relationships here revealed are indebtedness to Christ, identification with Christ and hope in Christ.

T. R. A. Kiddie Koats. Pleats, Silk barrels, Long lines, eoo, Large collars, Hooded collars, Tasselled collars, Belts and sashes, Novelty and straight-away pockets.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS FROM PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES. How a Firm of Dairymen Near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Are Making Good in Winter Dairying—Their Methods of Management Explained.

(By A. J. Campbell.) A farmer who was trying to sell a cow represented the animal as a "nice cow" to the prospective purchaser, who thereupon asked: "How much milk does she give?" "Oh, I don't know. I never measured it," replied the farmer. "But she's a nice kind cow. If she's got any milk at all she'll give it to you."



from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds, with an average of from 300 to 350 butter fat. The milk is separated and the cream sold to the creamery at from 26 to 32 cents for fat. The herd are on pasture from June 1st to October 31st. The pasture feed is supplemented by green feeds. If the price warrants, a small amount up to two pounds of cotton seed meal is fed to the heaviest producers according to yield. In winter the cows are fed the usual quantities of hay, roots and ensilage, together with a meal ration of oats, barley bran and oil cake mixed according to price and fed at the rate of about one pound to every four pounds of milk given. Every effort is made to have the cows in prime condition at the time of freshening, but two weeks before that time all heating feed is cut off. After freshening the cow is fed for a week chiefly on roots and bran, and then

for service. The heifers retained are bred when two years old. The soil of the McRae farm is for the most part a sandy loam, and under a judicious rotation has been kept at full strength. Last year the farm produced 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 8,000 bushels of roots, 200 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of barley, 12 tons of corn, 60 bushels of wheat, 35 tons of clover and 40 tons of timothy. In addition eleven acres were utilized for the growth of oats, peas and vetches, corn and white turnips, which were cut and fed in a green state. The sowing crops are sown from May 1st to July 1st. For some time a five-year rotation was followed, but finally it was decided that this system was too slow for high-priced land. Now a four-year rotation is practiced. First year, corn and roots; second year, grain; third year, clover; fourth year, timothy and

bought every year for bedding. A covered manure shed stands beside the stable, but most of the manure is hauled direct to the fields and placed in long, low heaps, which are kept well tramped down. Two large silos stand beside the barn and are filled to overflowing every autumn. Thirty Berkshire and Tanworth hogs are marketed yearly at an average weight of 175 pounds. The pork was sold last year at eleven and one-half cents the pound. The hogs are fed all they can consume of roots, shorts, home-grown grains and skimmed milk. "I believe in winter dairying," said the head of this enterprising firm, "our cows as a rule freshen in the fall, from September to December. As a result of this we are able to devote more of our time to their care. We also obtain higher prices for our milk

and milk products and we find that we get actually more pounds of milk from fall freshening than from spring freshening. Moreover, fall calves are very much more easily raised than spring calves. It must be remembered that the heat, dry pasture and the fly pests of July and August cut down production, and in our experience offset the low cost of production when the succulent grasses of June are available. It is difficult and expensive to handle milk during the hot summer weather, not to mention the extra trouble involved in the constant effort to keep all dairy utensils clean and sweet. It seems to me the advantage of winter dairying is so apparent that arguments in its favor ought to be unnecessary. If it were more generally adopted our province would be in a position to produce more and superior milk from a higher grade of dairy cows. I for one am firmly of the opinion that dairying is and shall be the mainstay and salvation of the farms of this Island.

Messrs. McRae believe that fresh air, light and warmth and comfort are essential to animal health. They also hold that the extent to which these requisites are supplied will largely determine the measure of success attained by any dairyman. Their cows are well stabled with plenty of light and ventilation. The stalls are made thoroughly comfortable for the animals. A large quantity of straw is

and milk products and we find that we get actually more pounds of milk from fall freshening than from spring freshening. Moreover, fall calves are very much more easily raised than spring calves. It must be remembered that the heat, dry pasture and the fly pests of July and August cut down production, and in our experience offset the low cost of production when the succulent grasses of June are available. It is difficult and expensive to handle milk during the hot summer weather, not to mention the extra trouble involved in the constant effort to keep all dairy utensils clean and sweet. It seems to me the advantage of winter dairying is so apparent that arguments in its favor ought to be unnecessary. If it were more generally adopted our province would be in a position to produce more and superior milk from a higher grade of dairy cows. I for one am firmly of the opinion that dairying is and shall be the mainstay and salvation of the farms of this Island.

Messrs. McRae believe that fresh air, light and warmth and comfort are essential to animal health. They also hold that the extent to which these requisites are supplied will largely determine the measure of success attained by any dairyman. Their cows are well stabled with plenty of light and ventilation. The stalls are made thoroughly comfortable for the animals. A large quantity of straw is

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for Dairy Produce, Vegetables, and Meats—Wholesale. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Carrots, Potatoes, etc.

Table for TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS. Includes items like Export cattle, Butcher stock, etc.

Table for OTHER MARKETS. Includes Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Duluth Grain Market, etc.

Table for BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. Includes receipts, market slow, etc.

Table for CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Includes receipts, market slow, etc.

Table for MONTREAL MARKETS. Includes quotations, market slow, etc.

The Knitter. What do you do, Little Sister? ... My new knitting is just begun! ... And who is the lady, Little Sister? ... And who is the lady, Little Sister? ...

Petticoat Peeks. Somewhat narrower, One or two inches longer, Much novelty in cut, Materials of quality, High colors and white in the lead, Wash silks, satin, cotton twills.

In making warries, if a little cold water is added and thoroughly incorporated in the batter they will brown more easily and will be lighter.



STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" having the disease. All druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



"Yes, it is true! I thought you, as I still think you the most beautiful girl I have ever seen; but it was not only that—it was I can scarcely say what it was, but your manner to Archie completed the spell. I was yours from that moment. Then the idea occurred to me that I would remain plain Hector Warren, and, if I should be so fortunate, woo you, just as a plain, poor unknown man might do. I set to work, and thank Heaven, I succeeded! I should have kept my identity hidden until we were married, but unfortunately, in a moment of carelessness I had given Laura Derwent the permission she has so well used, and unless I had stayed away to-night, which I could not have done, I was forced to discover myself."

"And Lady Rookwell knew it all the time!" says Signa, smiling.

"Knew it or guessed it!" he assents, smiling. "And has been amusing herself by telling the most awful stories about me before my very face, hoping that I should, in a moment of unguardedness, reveal myself; but I think I balked her!" and he smiles as he smooths the silken hair which has got ruffled by his embrace. "And as for Miss Laura Derwent—"

"She will be broken-hearted!" says Signa, smiling.

"I think not. I will put it all right with her. She is a lady not easily daunted or embarrassed."

"And Uncle Podswell?" says Signa, with arched brows.

"He shall have the living he wants," he says, smiling. "The curate is a very good fellow, and I will give him a couple of hundred a year out of my private purse. I will do anything to make things smooth and easy, for I feel that I have caused a good deal of—well, inconvenience. To-night I am so happy that I could wish every one else to be, if I could make them. And you, my darling, my own true love, what shall I say to you?"

"Only that you love me!" she whispers. "Let us go back now," she says, after a few minutes; "they will be waiting. I do not hear any music—"

"And you want to dance?" he adds. Signa shakes her head.

"No! You must not dance again with me to-night. It was all very well while you were only Hector Warren, but as Lord Delamere you owe a duty to half the room of unmarried girls, and you must dance with them!"

"Alas!" he says, with a smile and a sigh, "I already do I regret the loss of my plain mistresshood."

They go back to the ballroom, and Signa, determined that he shall do his duty, slips her hand from his arm and joins the group at the further end of the room.

Her reappearance creates a sensation, and it would amuse a philosopher, given to weighing the motives of humanity, to observe the charged manner with which she is greeted. She is no longer Signa Grenville, engaged to plain Hector Warren, but the affianced of the Earl of Delamere.

Her grace the duchess greets her with a smile, and sweeps her own satin skirts off the couch upon which she sits to make room for the future Countess of Delamere.

"Come and sit down, Miss Grenville," she says, graciously; "you must be tired. We must be great friends; the Towlers," which is the duchess's residence "is not far from here, and we must see a great deal of each other."

And only half an hour ago she would not bestow more than her fingers upon this same Signa Grenville!

Laura Derwent, coming up on the arm of her partner, dismisses him with a word and a smile, and seats herself beside Signa for a moment or two.

"Tell me, my dear, candidly, did you know it?"

Signa blushes and shakes her head. "No, if you mean that Hector Warren and Lord Delamere were one and the same person."

"Yes, I knew you did not, although, that foolish Mrs. Podswell—I beg your pardon, my dear, I forgot she was your aunt—declared that you did. Of course you didn't know it. But how extraordinary it is! And you will be the Countess of Delamere! Isn't your head quite turned? There isn't a girl in the room, including myself, who wouldn't give her head to be what you will be! And I am so angry—at least I should be if the ball weren't going so splendidly. And it is going splendidly. Lord Delamere—I was nearly calling him Mr. Warren!—is doing his duty tremendously. I haven't spoken to him yet; I dare not! But I will say this—that he is doing his utmost to make the thing a success. What a delightful man he is! My dear, you ought to be a very happy girl!"

"I think I am very happy!" says Signa, with a smile.

Then there creeps up the recollection—there is no other world for it—he simply creeps up, rubbing his chin, and coughing, apologetically.

"My dear Signa," he says, with a sickly smile, "this is, indeed a surprise! I cannot—er—say how much your aunt and I—ahem!—delight in your—er—future—prospects; and if we have a regret, which, I trust, we have not, it is—er—that you did not confide in us more fully than you have done."

"But I didn't know it!" says Signa, candidly. "I didn't know anything about it! Tell my aunt that I was as much surprised as anyone," and the crimson flushes her face.

"Miss Grenville, will you give me the next dance?" asks the duke himself, a heavy, more than middle-aged man, who goes in for breeding short-horns, and who is never so happy as when he is in his turnip fields.

Signa smiles an assent, and gives him her hand to hold while she gathers up the train of the Egyptian gauze. The duke dances atrociously, and launches at once into his favorite topic; but all the women in the room glance at the couple, and know that the duke has received his orders to dance with Miss Grenville from the duchess, and understand what it means. It means that Signa Grenville will be the highest lady in that part of the shire, and that she will go out of the room before any one, excepting the duchess herself.

"Humph!" says his grace, after a short plunge or two. "Not much of a dancer, Miss Grenville; rather too much of the bear on hot bricks for a good stepper like yourself. Been staring here long? Oh, I beg your pardon, I forgot. The duchess just told me you were to marry Delamere; remember him when he was a boy in drawers; awful pickle he was. When he came home from school he used to poach my preserves, though he had plenty of game in his own. Hope he's grown up steeper, and not taken to poaching other people's game—of all kinds, eh?"

Signa, amused and not quite clearly understanding, smiles, and says she hopes so, and the jolly farmer—for his grace is really no much higher, and would be rather flattered that otherwise if any one called him a farmer—chuckles, and nods an grunt.

"Going to marry him, aren't you? By George, lucky young dog!"

"Do you mean me or Mr.—Lord Delamere, your grace?" says Signa, with a twinkle in her violet eyes.

"Delamere, Delamere!" replies his grace, laughing, and staring at the beautiful face, now alight with a subtle witchery; she is so happy, you see, that she is half-inclined to flirt even with his grace the duke!

"And so he is!" he retortates, heartily. "I say, I hope he'll settle down. No more philanderings. Make him go in for farming; nothing like farming to settle a man."

"It settles too many I have heard," says Signa, with the same twinkle.

"The duke chuckles.

"Gad! so it does, by George! But that won't affect Delamere; got plenty of money. Richer man than I am, by George!"

"Perhaps that's because you have come in for farming," says Signa.

He chuckles again.

"Perhaps so, but never mind. You persuade him to run a home farm and anything that keeps a man steeper than short-horns; by George! if he attends to them properly, he'll be able to think of nothing else!"

"I don't fancy I should like him to go in for short-horns then," says Signa, demurely.

His grace laughs out loud this time, so that those near them turn with smiling curiosity.

"Hah! hah! I see! Want him to think of you?"

"Sometimes," says Signa.

It is not a very brilliant conversation, yet those near strain their ears to catch fragments of it, for is it not a duke who is talking?

"I don't think we'd better dance any more," he says, looking down at her dress. "I should be sorry to tear that pretty frock of yours, and then my wife would scold me. I'll take you back, unless you'll be kind enough to sit down and talk to me."

Signa seats herself and talks to him about his beloved short-horns, and when the duke takes her back, he confides to her grace, loud enough to be heard a dozen yards off, that—

"By George! that girl is the most sensible girl in the room, and pretty as well as sensible. Knows something about everything, and ain't afraid of saying it!"

If anything were wanting to secure

Signa's success, the duke's expressed approval would supply it. Every one in the room is now prepared to go into ecstasies over her. From a little distance, where he is making himself pleasant and doing his duty as the host, Lord Delamere sees the little ducal incident, and smiles with pride and satisfaction.

"My darling!" he thinks—"not fit to be a countess. There is no one here who is half as fit!"

No sooner has the duke assigned his partner than half a dozen men come forward eager to inscribe their names on her ball programme, and Signa is soon whirling round the room with a young marquis who is fortunate enough to find a dance disengaged.

Laura Derwent looks on with a smile.

"She deserves it all!" she says, almost to herself. "I never saw a girl take her honors more quietly! Ninety-nine women out of a hundred would have their heads turned."

"Signa is the hundredth!" says Lady Rookwell, with a smile which for once is not sarcastic. "Think of it! She has just discovered, only an hour or two ago, that instead of a poor, unknown man, her future husband is an earl; that instead of living in a poky cottage on a hundred a year or so, she will be mistress of half a dozen such places as this, and forty or fifty thousand a year! And yet she takes it as meekly and quietly as you see, Laura. You are fond of a phenomenon; there is one for you!"

"I shall be very fond of her, at any rate," says Laura Derwent.

"Though she has deprived you of all chance of being Lady Delamere!" says the terrible old lady.

The beauty flushes, then laughs.

"Yes, even so! Wonderful, isn't it, aunt? What's that?"

"That is the signal for supper," says Lady Rookwell. "Thank Heaven, there will be no scrambling and fighting to-night," and she gathers her skirts round her with a sigh of relief.

There is no need for either fighting or scrambling. The supper which comes up to even Lady Rookwell and Laura Derwent's standard, is laid in the spacious banquet-room, and there is a seat and a plate and a knife and fork for everyone; a rare thing at a ball! The contractors have fulfilled their glowing promise, and it is a banquet rather than the usual filmy ball supper, which awaits two hundred guests.

Lord Delamere, as in duty bound, takes in the duchess, and Signa finds herself allotted to a young captain of dragoons, as handsome as Apollo, and with all the fine tones of a man of fashion.

He is a lady-killer of the most advanced type, and would give much to be able to lay siege to the heart of the beautiful girl in his charge, but he knows in a moment that all his blandishments are in vain, as he sees the glance which Signa exchanges with Lord Delamere, as he happens to pass her on his way to the head of the table.

"These blessed earls always have the best of it!" mutters the handsome captain to himself. He is as poor as a church-mouse and must "marry money" sooner or later. But, nevertheless, he makes himself very pleasant and amusing, and choosing the subject which he thinks will be most welcome, talks about Lord Delamere.

"Plenty of game here," he says, as the footman helps them to pigeon-pie. "Delamere is a magnificent shot. I was shooting with him ten years ago in America. I have seen him bring down a buffalo as neat as a whistle. Indeed, he is what we call an all-round man; can do almost anything, and do it well. He ought to have been in the service; he would have made a first-rate officer."

Signa's smile rewards him for his praise.

"Delamere has got no end of pluck,



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you see, and a man who has got that is sure to get on. I remember a tremendously plucky thing he did; it was out in the west—Canada, I mean—we, our party, you know, were going down river in canoes, and one of the canoes got upset at one of the rapids. It would have been all up for the Englishman on board, who couldn't swim a morsel, but Lord Delamere went for him, and after a hard fight brought him to land. I never saw a braver thing, or a harder swim!"

Signa glances at the handsome face of the man whom he is praising, and her heart throbs with pride.

"You have known Lord Delamere for some time?" she says.

"Oh, years. We were at Eaton together. We haven't seen much of each other lately, because he has been wandering about. He was always a lucky boy; I think he is a lucky man also!"

Signa blushes at the rather broad compliment, but forgives it, and the captain fills his glass with champagne and goes on with his supper, feeling that he has earned it.

The supper is a great success. One expects to be crowded and pushed about on such occasions, but here there is plenty of room, and when they return to the ballroom there is plenty of laughter to denote that the guests of this strange party are enjoying themselves.

"It is going beautifully!" exclaims Laura Derwent, coming up to Signa. "My dear, this night will be talked of in the shire—ah! in the town, too, for quite a year! which is a long time, let me tell you! It is such a magnificent piece, you see, and everything has been done so well, and Lord Delamere—I never knew a man exert himself with more willingness or greater success. Signa, I envy you!"

"Don't do that!" says Signa, with a smile and a flush.

"But I do! I can't help it! To think that you will have all this," and she looks round, "and him into the bargain. Why, my dear, I'm in love with him myself. You don't mind, do you?"

"Not in the least!" says Signa, smiling, "so that he be not in love with you!"

Laura Derwent laughs.

"You need not be afraid of that! I think he thoroughly detests me for being the cause of his discovering himself. Would you believe it, I haven't spoken to him since we first came in?"

"Miss Derwent," says Delamere, at her elbow. "If you have a dance left, I shall be very grateful."

She turns with a smile—she couldn't start to save her life—and gives him her card.

"You can see. I'm afraid not."

"No!" he says. "But this, I see, is given to the marquis; he will let me have it, I have no doubt."

"Very well," she says. "You must make your peace with him."

He leads her off, as Signa is taken away by her partner. For a minute or two Delamere and Laura Derwent dance in silence, then he pulls up and stands looking down at her with a curious expression; then he says:

"Miss Derwent, I wanted a word with you."

"Yes," she says, looking up. "And I am glad to find an opportunity of speaking to you, Lord Delamere. I don't know what to say now that I feel that I ought to beg your pardon for my—I should like to say 'cheek!' It is the only word that will fit in!"

He smiles.

"You have done no harm to beg my pardon for," he says in his quiet way—a way that told more with those who came in contact with it than the most emphatic verbal expressions. "You have given me an opportunity of meeting my friends and neighbors, and gaining, I trust, their good will—that is all."

"That is not all!" she says, moving her fan restlessly. "I have made myself awfully objectionable; I feel it! Lord Delamere, why did you not tell me that you were Hector Warren—I mean, Lord Delamere?"

"Why?" he says. "Well, I did not tell Signa, who is my affianced wife!"

"I am answered," she says, with a shrug. "But nevertheless I shall never forgive myself; never! I felt I was doing wrong that night at Casa-Blanca; do you remember that night? What a strange place it was for us to meet in!"

"I remember," he says, and as he speaks a shade crosses his brow, and his eyes droop in a way peculiar to him when he is very much in earnest.

"Yes, I remember! Miss Derwent?"

"Yes," she says, bending her brows upon him waitingly.

He is silent a moment; then, with an effort, that is scarcely perceptible, he goes on:

"We met, if you remember, at Casa-Blanca."

"Yes."

(To be continued.)

ELECTRIC HEAT.

How Electricity is Changed Into Heat by Resistance Wire.

It is not always necessary to burn something to produce heat. However, we have secured our heat by combustion for so long that most of us believe that heat can be produced in no other way. It is hard to convince the user of an electric flatiron, or even an electric range, that nothing is burned with in the iron, that there is no fire in the range. If you don't believe that heat can be produced without fire and combustion try rubbing a coin briskly on the carpet. In a few seconds the coin will be too hot to hold. If you rubbed it fast enough and long enough, it would set fire to the carpet.

When the coin is rubbed on the carpet it is heated by friction. By this same process is heat produced in an electric iron or any other electric-heating device. Only in the case of electricity, "friction" is called by another name, "resistance." Electric heat is produced by the "resistance" offered by the flow of the current by special resistance metal inserted in the circuit. The current flows easily and smoothly along the copper wire leading into the electric iron. In the bottom of the iron is inserted a stamped leaf, or a grid of resistance wire, through which the current must force its way before it can flow on to complete the circuit, but there is pressure, or voltage, enough to force it over the difficult path. In overcoming this resistance a part of the electrical energy is changed to heat energy and the resistance wire becomes quite hot.

All wire offers more or less resistance to the flow of electricity. The term, however, is usually applied only to those wires possessing a higher specific resistance than copper wire. Silver has the lowest electrical resistance of all the metals, but as silver is costly, and as copper has but slightly greater resistance, it is copper wire that is in commercial use, so all comparisons are made with reference to an electrical current. This resistance to the current causes the electrical energy to become converted into heat, and it is by the utilization of this heating characteristic that resistance wire finds so great a use to-day in the electrical trade.

Resistance wires are almost always composed of alloys of various metals. They are usually given trade names by the concerns making them. The composition of the various resistance wires now on the market, however, are nickel and chromium, nickel and steel, nickel, copper and manganese (manganin), nickel and copper, nickel and manganese, nickel, copper, manganese

and aluminum and copper, nickel and zinc (German silver).

The metals used are alloyed in varying proportions, probably no two concerns using the same proportions. The standard metals or alloys used in resistance wires, by their specific resistance, divide resistance wires into grades having definite limits, as from six to twelve times the resistance of copper up to forty-five to sixty-five times the resistance of copper.

Resistance wire is furnished in so-called wire, ribbon and plate form. Usually only the wire is carried in stock, the ribbon and plate being made up to order.

In the electrical trade resistance wire is used for two purposes: For heating elements and for resistance or current reducing elements. The largest use at the present time is in connection with heating elements.

For heating elements the use of resistance wire is confined solely to cooking and other heating devices, the heating elements of which are composed of resistance wire embedded in an insulating material. This class of work calls for a wire that will withstand high temperatures and that has a high specific resistance. For this reason it has been found that nickel and chromium resistance wire best meets the requirements, and is invariably used. Troy Times.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Carp, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the last ten years and can highly recommend them for babyhood and childhood ailments. My baby boy was very delicate; in fact we never thought he would live but thanks to the Tablets he is now a fine healthy boy. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are small children. They regulate the bowels and stomach and never fail to cure the minor ills of little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

SMART NEW ELOUSES

Some of the Favorites of the Incoming Season.

Spring and summer blouses show more originality than for several seasons past, also more variety. Perhaps their most emphatic general characteristic is "cover boneness," that is, their capacity of being worn outside the skirt. Therefore, not only are the poplins in order, but the Russian blouses, comfortable smocks, mandarin blouses, and the like, most worn by smart women.

There is, too, a sleeveless waistcoat of plush that is expected to be favored by the ultra-fashionable. Jumpers have made their appearance and the trend in blouses that they will receive a cordial reception. Smocks for this summer are to be made up in fancy materials, especially gingham, and the like, most worn by smart women.

A separate blouse featured by the exclusive shops for the first time is the "flying shirt." It is made up in solid wash silks and in linens, but in each instance has a fancy pleated bosom of printed silk.

Cotton fabrics promise to be more popular than the usual silk blouse fabrics, such as crepe de chine, silk shirtings and georgettes. Cotton "leaders" are voile, batiste and organdy. Suit blouses for the spring and early summer are to be in the color of the suit or in one that pleasantly contrasts, and are to have a touch of the suit fabric for trimmings, thus making in effect three-piece suits.

While women may have a choice of collar styles in blouses, that which is the new model emphasize is practically flat, such as the sailor and the rounded cape effect. Some times, indeed, blouses are quite collarless, the neck finish consisting of simple stitching or, and on such instances usually being cut square or in a shallow oval. A few blouses have high collars and on occasional flare collar is seen.

The Brawn and Brain

of a boy are not made out of books or sermons. They are built out of foods that supply in well-balanced proportion and in digestible form every needed element. These elements are found in Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a real whole wheat food which contains all the material for building the human body. A perfect food for growing youngsters. Its crispness encourages thorough chewing, which develops sound teeth and healthy gums. Children like it and thrive on it. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast or any meal with milk or cream. Made in Canada.

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Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send us your name, or write for anything on our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOWELS at \$25.00 and \$25.00, that defy detection when worn.

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AN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

Through the slop and slush of Spring you can work better, be more comfortable, and enjoy better health, if your feet are protected by rubber footwear bearing one of these famous Trade Marks:

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

A POPULAR LECTURER

Rev. Albert H. Barker, of Delta, has given many lectures in this district with good success. He has spent years getting material for many of them, and every one is well worth attending. Mr. Barker came to Canada from Birmingham, England, where he was for a number of years a newspaper man before he entered the ministry as a Baptist clergyman. Mr. Barker's propensity for lecturing led him to take part in the Boer war controversy that swayed England for so many months. Stoned and egged by the side of Joe Chamberlain, he saw lecturing in all its many phases before the English public which is perhaps one of the most difficult public to understand.

Coming to Canada, Mr. Barker lived in Northern Ontario for a time and it is only within the last year that we in this district have made his acquaintance. Delta, Elgin, Lyndhurst, Brockville, and other places have given him a hearty welcome, for the spirit of public service in him is something good to see.

Mr. Barker will lecture in the Methodist church, Athens, on the evening of Monday, April 30, his subject, "Then and Now." This lecture is a resume of British history from George III to George V, and is not merely a dry procession of events. It is illustrated with over 100 lime-light pictures which give the Canadian a new interest in the heart of the Empire. Other views of the navy and late war pictures will also bring the newspaper reader into closer understanding of the daily war news. It is a pleasure for The Reporter to endorse Mr. Barker's lecture, and we hope Athens will take the opportunity of hearing him.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN EARL

The death occurred in Athens on Sunday, April 22, of Mr. John Earl, at the age of 80 years, after several months of illness. Born at Washburn's Corners, deceased lived practically all his life in this district, with the exception of a few years in Dakota. He was a carpenter by trade, and a Baptist in religion.

His wife, who was Miss Sarah Ann Godkin, of Oak Leaf, predeceased him thirteen years ago. He is survived by one son, F. J. Earl, of Vancouver; and two daughters, Mrs. A. Moulton, Athens, and Mrs. John Jones, Hamilton.

The funeral service was conducted yesterday in the Baptist church by Rev. G. V. Collins. Interment was made in the Athens Cemetery.

EQUINE ARTFUL DODGERS.

Deafness and Lameness That Were Just Pure Bluff.

We all know, of course, the livery nag who pretends to be deaf. You tell him to "get up," and he getteth not up; you cluck to him, and he accelerateth not his pace. Is he deaf? Not he. You know, by a certain rolling of his eye and wiggling of his ears, that he hears you perfectly well. His deafness is pure bluff. It is like the lameness which some shrewd old nags sometimes put on.

Will a horse pretend to be lame when he is not? Some horses certainly will. Two or three years ago the Nomad was driving a livery nag on a road in Vermont, when the animal suddenly began to limp terribly; couldn't go off a slow walk. It was pretty serious, for a journey of about twenty miles had just been begun. Knowing a man on the road who was a practical horseman, the Nomad drove up to his door and submitted the animal to the expert's examination. The man looked at the horse's feet, examined his legs—looked him over thoroughly. "Did the horse go all right when you started out?" he asked. Yes; the horse had gone all right for three or four miles. "Well," said the expert, "this horse is shamming; there is nothing the matter with him."

Then he addressed some plain language to Dobbin, advising him with some sharpness to cut it all out and go along as he ought to. The Nomad touched the horse with the whip, and he trotted on to the end of the journey without the slightest limp.—Nonad in Boston Transcript.

A glad heart seldom sighs, but a sorrowful mouth often laughs.—Danish Proverb.

There has been a good deal of unfavorable comment in Montreal, Ottawa, and other city papers because of the lack of outward display of rejoicing when news came of the splendid and gallant accomplishment of the Canadian boys in France in their capture of Vimy Hill, one of the most difficult to take and most important positions held by the Germans in France. This apparent lack of interest, enthusiasm, or whatever it is, is not confined to the cities, but seems to be a common fault throughout the Dominion. Canadians are not wanting in enthusiastic approval, and deep feelings of rejoicing when their sons prove such heroes at the battle front, but they lack the outward, noisy way of showing it. They will gather in front of the bulletin boards of the newspaper office and wait there for hours to learn the latest news. But, you seldom, if ever, hear a cheer when the good news comes.

KEEP THE HENS IN

Many of our citizens are helping in "The Greater Production" movement, and by their patriotic action will no doubt do much to keep down the price of vegetables, etc. this coming fall and winter. Already many have started their garden work and the Country's call has not been unheeded. There are things, however, which patriotic citizens must do, (that is, those owning hens) which is—keep them from roaming into your neighbor's yard. After several hours hard work in the evening, it is most discouraging to awake in the morning and find a flock of hens scratching and digging up what you have planted the night before. Keep the hens in, and let us have this year the greatest production which Ontario has ever had.—Exchange.

"HOLLERING"

The man who has a thing to sell, And simply tells it down a well, Will never get so many dollars As he who climbs a tree and hollers!

The foregoing little ditty is homely but it conveys about as much business truth as was ever put together in a sentence of 29 words. It is according to human nature, that the more publicity a thing has, the more interest it excites in the mind of the people.

You cannot promote any kind of enterprise without pushing it, and telling people about it. If you give an entertainment in a public hall, and merely open the doors, relying on the word of mouth to spread the news, you will get a handful of people. It is nobody's business to spread the news about it, and the great bulk of the people never hear about it. Moreover, people may hear about it, but if the thing is not pushed and advertised, they get the idea that it is not of much account. Anything has to create a certain amount of noise and stir before people will believe it amounts to anything or is worth their attention.

The same thing applies equally to a business enterprise. If it isn't advertised and pushed and talked about in the newspapers, people will say that it is a one-horse concern, doing a small business, that it can't afford to spend money on publicity, or they will argue that the firm lacks confidence in its proposition. People will walk right by the place day after day and never look in the windows.

The moment a place begins to advertise, that moment people begin to wake up about it. "Guess X—must be doing some business the way he pushes it," they say, and they come around to see what is going on.—Prescott Tribune.

Local Items

The I.O.O.F. will attend divine service in the Methodist church at 11 a.m. on Sunday next.

The Earl Construction Co. yesterday shipped a 35-light acetylene generator to J. C. Brennan's summer home on the Gattineau.

Mr. J. A. Jones, of Hamilton, was in Athens attending the funeral of the late John Earl.

Mr. Kenneth Rappell, student at Queen's, has been successful in obtaining the degree of B.A.

Lieut. Wm. McLean, M. D., of North Elmsley, has been officially reported killed in action in the recent fighting in France. Dr. McLean was a son of Mr. David McLean, the well-known drover, was only 24 years old, and had gone overseas since Christmas. A few weeks before he went, he was married in Toronto. He received a commission as Lieutenant and went over not as a doctor but as a fighting man.

GET READY FOR GARDEN

How to Plan Your Work and Work to a Plan.

EVERYBODY GROW EATABLES

First of Series of Timely Hints—Get Your Ground Ready Now, but Don't Be in Too Much of a Hurry to Put in the Seed.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

At no time in many years has the necessity and importance of the home vegetable garden been so clearly shown as for this coming summer. France, our wonderful ally, has since the French Revolution been a nation of small farmers, her people of small means cultivating some available land to produce a portion of their own household foodstuffs and to increase the wealth of the nation. Great Britain, threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs, determined to cultivate all available land possible to offset this shortage and we in Canada bending every energy toward facilitating these great nations should do all in our individual power to do something in the hope of helping ourselves and assisting the commercial vegetable growers who are seriously handicapped by the shortage of labor in the production of vegetable foodstuffs. Every city, town, and village dweller has an opportunity to help this great work, in that there are hundreds of available plots now practically unproductive which could be made grow vegetables and thus add to the wealth of the country.

Vegetables an Important Food. Vegetables should form an important portion of the daily food of the average human being, for they possess qualities which we are told are essential in the proper digestion of the heavy foods, such as meats. To help you do your part in your backyard this column will discuss some of the practical problems in connection with vegetable growing during the next few weeks.

All backyards cannot be prepared in one year to grow vegetables of an excellent quality. Some portion of the yard, however, may be devoted to this purpose, or, if it is convenient, there are usually many vacant lots which are not too far from one's place of abode which possibly could be devoted to the growing of vegetables.

Some Essentials.

First of all it is essential that the vegetable garden, no matter how small, be planted according to some plan or rule. No one attempts to build a house or to set out a perennial flower border without using some drawing or chart to go by. Why should the vegetable garden be treated differently? Haphazard planting will prove a failure, and in order to overcome this it should be remembered in laying out the garden that—
(1) Tall plants will be most effective if placed behind low ones, not intermingled with them.
(2) All plants closely allied should be grown together, not in the same row, but in rows adjoining one another.
(3) The fences may be decorated with vine crops which may be supported on the fences by means of strings or lattice work.
(4) All quickly maturing vegetables should be planted in a portion of the garden by themselves so that they may be harvested and the ground used for other crops later on.

The work of planning the garden to determine what vegetables and how much of each is to be grown will be influenced by one's individual tastes. One should grow an abundance of such crops as one consumes the most.

Secure Seed Now—But Plant Only When Soil is Ready. The backyard gardener should decide very early which crops are to be grown and should purchase his seed as soon as possible. It must be remembered, however, that much of this seed may be wasted if it is planted too early in the season. The soil must be warm to receive the seeds, and amateur gardeners must have patience until it is certain that good growing weather is really here. It is possible in ordinary seasons to plant some vegetables in April, and yet many backyard vegetable enthusiasts will be well advised to wait until the middle of May before doing very much in the garden.

Suitable Varieties.

- A list of varieties suitable for gardens made by city, town, and village dwellers follows:—
Asparagus—Palmetto, Conovers Colossal.
Beans—Davis White Wax, Golden Wax, Refugee.
Beets—Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red.
Brussels Sprouts—Dalkeith.
Carrots—Chantenay.
Cauliflower—Erfurt, Snowball.
Cabbage—Copenhagen Market, Danish Ball Head.
Celery—Paris Golden, Winter Queen.
Corn—Golden Bantam, Stowell's Evergreen.
Cucumber—White Spine, Chicago Pickling.
Citron—Colorado Preserving.
Lettuce—Grand Rapids, Nonpareil.
Melon, Musk—Paul Rose.
Melon, Water—Cole's Early.
Onions—Southport Yellow Globe, Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
Parsley—Champion Moss Curled.
Peas—Gradus, Little Marvel.
Potatoes—Irish Cobbler, Delaware.
Pumpkin—Quaker Pie.
Radish—Scarlet White Tip Turnip, Ne Plus Ultra, (winter) China Rose.
Spinach—Victoria, Viroflay.
Squash—Bush Marrow.
Salsify—Sandwich Island.
Tomatoes—Chalks Jewel.
Turnip—Early Six Weeks.
Rhubarb—Victoria, Linneans.

Philipsville

April 23—The farmers here retired from making syrup or have got tired, and have gone to fitting up the land for seeding. The heavy warm rain has washed the winter's dirt off the grass and it is putting on the May green.

Dr. Dwire, of Perth, was here last week having the graves of his parents looked after. While here, he was the guest of Mrs. M. Dwire.

Peter Nolan has purchased a Ford car, and is now building a garage to house it.

Mrs. Clifford Ransome and two boys of Toronto, and Glenn R. Davison, of Brockville, are the guests of their grandfather, W. B. Phelps, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull, of Addison, are week-end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lawson.

Miss Loreen Phelps and Miss Laura Howard, of Delta, are the guests of their cousin, Miss Lucille Whitmore.

F. Acheson shipped a car of hogs and a car of calves to Montreal on Saturday.

Charleston

April 23—Miss Julia Hudson has arrived home from Summit, N. Y., Miss Nellie Hudson, Brockville, is a visitor at her home here.

Some of our young people attended the Farmer's Club dance at Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Foster recently visited at Brockville.

Mrs. Mulvena and daughter, Miss Hattie, have returned to their home here.

Miss Muriel Wilson, A. H. 'S graduate, will spend the next few months on the farm with Mrs. M. J. Kavanaugh.

When Charleston residents rose on Thursday morning they found that some time during the night the ice in the lake had taken it fight and now hurrah for the salmon fishing.

S. W. Kelsey brought home his new car last week.

Farmers have commenced seeding. J. Kelsey has rented H. Slack's farm.

A. W. Johnston is building a new pig pen and hen house on his farm.

Mrs. Howard Latimer and children have gone to Scott, Sask., to join Mr. Latimer, who left for their on April 1st.

Sherwood Spring

April 23rd—Mr. John Quinsey, Caintown, made a fishing trip here one day last week.

Mrs. E. R. Price, of the Canadian West, called on friends here during the past week. As Miss Stella Singleton, she taught our school here, some twelve years ago.

Mrs. E. P. Eligh has returned from Athens, where she has spent some five weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gainford.

Mr. Wm. Hazlewood, of Norwich, N.Y., and Mrs. F. Baldwin, Brockville, called on the former's sister-in-law, Mrs. Annie Eligh, on Wednesday last.

Our cheese factory at Yonge Mills, has opened for the season with Mr. Cochrane again in charge and several new patrons.

The fishing season has started with the samenoisy nights and Sundays. It is hard to say what would happen to the residents of this place if they went to the neighboring towns and villages and acted as their residents do here every Sunday. A case for the police no doubt.

Soperton

April 23rd—The Girls Red Cross Sewing Circle will meet at the home of Miss Alice Horton on Saturday April 28 at 2 o'clock.

The W. A. of St. Pauls met at the home of the president, Mrs. Sheridan on Wednesday last. Secretary reported receipts from the sugar social \$20.00.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray spent Sunday at F. Stones, Forfar.

James Hunter, who has lived here for some time has enlisted and visited Elgin on Sunday.

The Women's Institute of Delta, is collecting papers, magazines, etc. to be sold for Red Cross work. The last netted \$20.92. Kindly save all you have and a later date a place for collection will be announced.

Miss Pearl Danby, who has spent the winter at Portland, is home now.

Chicago packers have been ordered to hold in reserve 8,000,000 pounds of meat, commandeered by the U.S. Government, upon declaration of war.

SUBWAY AT LYN CROSSING

Dangerous Crossing Is Ordered Protected by Railway Commission

Ottawa, April 20.—The railway commission has ordered a subway at the Lyn Roads crossing over the Grand Trunk Railway, near Brockville. In giving such judgment, Mr. D'Arcy Scott, assistant chief commissioner, divides the cost of the subway as follows: 20 per cent railway grade crossing fund; 15 per cent, corporations of counties of Leeds and Grenville; 15 per cent, township of Elizabethtown, and 50 per cent, the railway.

The work of the subway is to be done by the railway company and the diversions of the highways necessitates to be done by the two municipal councils as they shall agree. In the case of disagreement, the board will determine the matter. All the work is to be completed by the 1st of November.

The board has ordered the subway after full investigation, including a visit to the crossing by Mr. Scott. On March 29th last year a man was killed there. On May 1st of that year, the board ordered an electric bell at the crossing. In July, H. A. Stewart, K.C., applied for a subway on behalf of Elizabethtown on the ground that the bell was insufficient, with which the railway disagreed.

On Mr. Scott and the board's engineer visiting the spot, they came to the conclusion that a subway was needed owing to the peculiar outlay of the roads at this point. By the subway, three level crossings will be overcome.

Greenbush

The sugar-making season is over and the makers report a good season both in quality and quantity.

Mr. Ross Blanchard has leased his farm to Mr. Orvil Charlton and has moved with his family to Metcalfe where he has been engaged to make cheese for the coming season.

Mr. Geo. Evans, of Athens, has been engaged as foreman on the Carter farm.

Mr. Harry Carter left a few days ago to take a position as engineer on one of the boats plying the great Lakes.

The auxiliary of the W. F. M. S., at its Easter meeting was given a treat in having Miss Edith Giles, of Brockville, as its chief speaker on the evening of Good Friday. Miss Giles gave a vivid picture of mission work as she saw it at the Coquelatza Institute, British Columbia, which place she visited during the past year.

Pte. Roy Johnston was home on last leave before going overseas last week.

Mr. Asa Peterson had the misfortune to get a bad kick in the face from a horse which he was clipping.

Miss Bernice Taplin, who has been successful in her normal school course, has been engaged to teach the Addison school for the remainder of the term.

Byron W. Lovrin recently made a trip to Markdale Bruce Co. where he purchased three thorough-bred Clydesdale horses.

Electric Restorer for Men
Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price \$5 a box, or two for \$8. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Waste of rice at weddings has come under the ban of the new Food Controller of England, and emphatic prohibition of any such use of food stuffs is expected shortly.

LEEDS FARMERS
TREAT YOUR GRAIN FOR SMUT AND SAVE 100 PER CENT OF THE CROP

The usual procedure is as follows: Mix one pint of formalin with 40 gallons of water, or two tablespoonsful to 1 pail of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution; then cover the pile with sacking and leave 4 hours. At the end of this time, spread the grain thinly to dry; shoveling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle thirty or forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion.

Immersion sacks of grain in a barrel of the above solution is a very effective and practicable method of treatment.

Detailed information will be gladly furnished by

Sir William Hearst,
Minister of Agriculture
Toronto, Ontario

Walter H. Smith
District Representative
Athens, Ontario

We Are Not Philanthropists

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

We do not solicit jobs that have no profit in them, but we do give a full dollar's worth for a dollar, plus real service. Service which includes co-operation of a kind that wins confidence in our methods.

Equipped with a modern Linotype and other facilities for producing high-class work, we ask you to consider our service when you have any kind of printing to be done.

The country printshop offers you personal contact with the work. Your ideas are better understood through personal interview than through correspondence. "Talking it over" is an important factor in the production of good printing.

THE ATHENS REPORTER
COR. MAIN AND REID STS. ATHENS

THE CALL OF THE FARM

The farmer needs help in putting in his crops. If there is to be a bumper harvest to gladden the hearts of the fighting men at the front. The farmer needs help and needs it quickly. Every farmer who is short of labor should know at once what help is available, and when it can be obtained.

There is one source from which the farmer may draw valuable aid in times like these, when thousands of the young men from the farms have gone overseas to fight for King and Country. The high schools of this province could fill the gaps of labor on the farms of Ontario, and save the situation, were the department of Education fully seized of the importance of acting promptly and decisively. There are no difficulties in the way that will not yield to bold treatment. Not only the boys, but also the girls, have expressed their readiness to help in this great war work on the farms. All they ask is that the regulation which at present deters them from helping their country and empire in this time of need shall be modified so as to leave them free to give practical expression to their patriotic desire to do their bit in this way. There is good reason to believe that the obstacles in their way will be removed, once it is made clear that public opinion is behind the Department of Education in any steps it may take to set free those who are willing to go on the farm.

The regulation that prevent boys who went on farms last year from offering their services again, and that make it difficult, if not impossible, for other high school boys and girls to offer their services this year, cannot be defended in the light of this gigantic war.

Canada and the empire are at war. No one who can aid in winning the war can remain neutral. All difficulties in the way of releasing high school boys and girls vanish into nothingness when compared with the great issues at stake in this war. To deny to our boys and girls the opportunity of striking a blow for the liberties of the world by increasing the production of advantage that will never come their way in the development of the civic spirit and the widening of outlook, without which book knowledge is of small account.

The farm needs help. Red tape must give way to the necessities of the day. Let the department of Education act, and act quickly.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT FIRST CHEESE BOARD MEETING

Price Paid Was 25 Cents

The first meeting for this season of the Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade was held Thursday afternoon in the dining room, Victoria Building, Brockville. There was a good attendance and the proceedings were marked by a commendable dispatch that presages well for a successful term.

J. A. Ferguson, of Caintown, the president, was in the chair, and A. Henderson, Athens, was the auctioneer.

The buyers present were Messrs. G. E. Smart, C. E. Bissell, L. McVeigh, J. R. A. Laing, W. Webster, and J. A. Sanderson.

The total registry was 1975 boxes of which 774 were white and 1201 colored. The bidding opened at 23 cents, Mr. Smart making the offer. The prices then proceeded in the following order: McVeigh 23 1/2 c, Sanderson 24 c, Laing 24 1/4 c, Webster 24 5/16 c, McVeigh 24 1/2 c, Webster 24 1/2 c, Sanderson 24 3/4 c, Laing 24 3/4 c, Sanderson 24 3/4 c, Webster 24 3/4 c, Smart 24 3/4 c, McVeigh 25 c, Smart 25 c, Sanderson 25 c, Smart 25 c, Bissell 25 c.

The sales included practically the entire offering and were made at the 25 cent figure. Those getting the cheese were McVeigh, 187 white and 550 colored; Smart, 299 white and 400 colored; Bissell, 30 colored and Sanderson 55 white and 140 colored.

Remember This Fact

A short time ago, the Reporter asked a local merchant where he got his letterheads, envelopes, etc. printed. "Why I usually give the traveller an order when he comes around selling paper." "Well, why not give it to The Reporter," we asked. "Oh, I don't know, I'd just as soon, but when that traveller comes around, I have always given him the order."

The Reporter can turn out any kind of printing that is turned out of a city office. It can do just as good work, just as cheap work, and you have the opportunity of seeing a proof before the printing is completed.

If you want letterheads, envelopes, billheads, cards, tickets, or in fact, any kind of printing, consult The Reporter.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAM PENNOCK

Elgin, April 17.—Following an illness of short duration, Mrs. Wm. Pennock, aged 90, passed peacefully to the Great Beyond on Tuesday night last. Deceased was before marriage, Miss Laura Brown, one of a large family of which only one member, Mrs. Hill, Michigan, survives. Mrs. Pennock was of a kind and even disposition and won many true friends and acquaintances by her kindly and cheery manner. In lat years, she and Mr. Pennock who predeceased her in December, 1915, resided with her niece, Mrs. Wm. Charland, near Elgin.

The funeral was held on Wednesday to the Methodist Church and was conducted by her pastor Rev. R. Stilwell who delivered an interesting discourse. The pall bearers were Messrs. Wm. Charland, Wm. Parson, Orange Pennock, Jared Pennock, L. W. Brown and H. S. Brown.

The body was interred in the family plot.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN SHARPE

An old resident of South Elmsley passed away at her home there on Wednesday last in the person of Mrs. John Sharpe, a member of the well-known Hyslop family of that vicinity. The deceased lady had been in failing health all winter and recently contracted pneumonia, from which the frail body could not recover. She was a native of Scotland and was married to the late John Sharpe who predeceased her about seven years. She was distinctly a home woman, and was always happy in it and in her surroundings. She leaves to mourn her loss, one daughter, Mrs. Turnbull, of Briar Creek, Sask., who has been here nursing and tending her for some months, and two sons, Walter, in Saskatchewan, and Robert at home. She had also one sister, Mrs. Hawkins, Pembroke, and two brothers, Ninien, in Oregon, and Walter of South Elmsley. The funeral took place from her late home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock to the Maple Vale cemetery. She was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, and the funeral service was conducted by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Fraser.

Plum Hollow

April 23—Mrs. W. G. Dunham had the misfortune to break her wrist one day last week.

The sugar season is over, and the farmers in this neighborhood report a good run of sap.

Mr. E. C. Barber and daughter, Miss Adelaide, of Nyack, N. Y., have returned home after a pleasant holiday here, guests of the former's brother, C. B. Barber.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Wiltse and son and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burt have returned to their respective homes, the former to Toronto, the latter to Smith's Falls.

A few of the young people spent a pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Newsome last week. Mrs. N. K. Benedict, who has been visiting her nieces in Athens, is reported ill with the gripe.

On Thursday afternoon the ladies of Mitchell held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Eber Yates. The following officers were installed for the coming year: President, Mrs. Omer Barber; Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Barber; Treasurer, Mrs. F. Emmons. After all business had been finished the following address and presentation was read and made to Miss Georgia Mitchell for her faithful work as organist:

Dear Friend Georgia: As we meet in our little service from Sabbath to Sabbath, and endeavor to obey the injunction of the Psalmist, "Sing unto the Lord," we realize that you are a great assistance to us, as you preside so cheerfully and efficiently at the organ, and thus lead us in the choral part of the service.

We feel grateful to you, and now, in a tangible form, wish to say, "Thank you," for your kindly help. Please accept this sugar basket and tongs as a reminder of our appreciation, and may you long be spared to use your talents for Him who gave.

Signed on behalf of the appointment.

Friends Tell Friends ZUTOO Stops Headache

Five years ago ZUTOO was practically unknown in Canada. To-day, thousands and thousands of men and women depend on these little harmless tablets for quick relief from headaches. Their fame has gone from friend to friend—from town to town—from coast to coast. Wherever there are headaches, there should be ZUTOO Tablets—they cure in 20 minutes. 25c a box—at all dealers or by mail postpaid, B. N. Robinson & Co. Regd., Coaticook, Que.

PATRIOTIC SHOWER BIG SUCCESS

The patriotic shower held April 18 by the Women's Institute, was a most gratifying success. The institute and library rooms in the hands of the decorating committee took on an appearance in keeping with the spirit of the day and the arrangement of the allied flags together with the display of flowers was pleasing. From 3 o'clock until 6 many friends called bringing with them an expression of good will toward our boys of the 156. Mrs. Swayne and Mrs. Collins presided at the gift table and were soon surrounded by heaps of soldiers comforts which have since been valued at over \$80.00. Music throughout was furnished by Mrs. Judson, Miss Lovern, Miss Earl, Miss G. Wiltse, Miss L. Burchell, Miss F. Wilson, Miss Burney supplemented by gramophone selections. Dainty refreshments preceded over by Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Tribute were served by the young ladies. Many, as they joined in a social chat were busily plying the knitting needles. Altogether the scene was one showing a sincere and heartfelt interest in our boys at the front, reflecting that we as Canadians feel for the heroes of Ypres and Vimy Ridge. The institute wishes to thank all who assisted in making the shower a success. The gifts will be forwarded to our boys as soon as possible.

Not Catching.

Mrs. Neveu Riche—Willie, I don't want to see you play with the Slingshot-Smythe's dog again. Willie Ditto—Why not, ma? Mrs. N. R.—The dog is pedigreed, they say, and there's no telling when it may have another fit of them.

His Suspicion Confirmed.

How interesting the financial columns in the morning papers can be to the traveled reader! For instance, here's a market report that says "butter was strong." This confirms an impression formed at a boarding house recently.—London Ideas.

Feminine Intuition.

"I thought you were going to send that hat back, Maude. What induced you to keep it?"

"Every girl I know was careful to tell me, as soon as she saw it on me, how unbecoming it was."—Baltimore American.

Niagara Falls Erosion.

Canada is rapidly gaining possession of the greater part of Niagara Falls. The American Falls now carry less than a twentieth of the entire flow. For 200 years or more the centre of Horseshoe Falls has been receding by erosion at the rate of about five feet a year. The edge of the American Falls recedes much more slowly—only a few inches a year. As the Canadian Falls drop back toward Lake Erie they receive a larger and larger volume of water.

Dogs Talk With Tails.

An Italian scientist who investigated long and seriously has announced that dogs wag their tails for conversational purposes.

THE ROAD TO

Fill Whatever Job You Hold Best of Your Ability.

"In climbing the ladder of success what have you learned that you could pass on as aid to other struggling young men?" I asked H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. "Did you conceive any shining goal and bend everything to getting there?"

"No," he replied emphatically. "Whatever job I had was to me always the very best job in the world, and I tried to fill it. I made no elaborate plans for the future. If I had any system in my labor it was first to do my own work; second, to teach the fellow below me how to take my place; third, to learn how to fill the position ahead of me."

"Boys and young men should not imagine that their work is so unimportant that nobody takes note of how they do it. It does not take long to find out whether a boy is on his toes watching how he can best be of help in a situation or whether he merely sits down and waits to be told what to do. The simple virtues of willingness, readiness, alertness and courtesy will carry a boy farther than mere smartness."

"Perhaps it will not be out of place for me to describe an incident which may carry a lesson for the young men you are anxious to help. One day when I was tending a customer offered me a very fine gold pen. I went right into the office and asked if this man had any loan from the bank. I explained that he had asked me to accept the gift. The bank promptly acted, and it was not long before the fellow was in bankruptcy. The simple course I took saved the bank a good deal of money."—B. C. Forbes in Leslie's.

After an Electric Shock.

An effective means of resuscitation after an electric shock is said to be a sharp blow on the soles of the feet without removing the shoes. In all cases, however, it is necessary to pull the tongue from the throat, as the action of the current is to cause a contraction of the muscles, and the tongue is drawn back into the throat, completely sealing the air passage. Part of many first aid equipments consist of a device which will grasp the tongue and hold it in a distended position so that the throat is open to permit of artificial respiration.

Rhode Island and Textiles.

The first cotton mill in the United States was built in Pawtucket in Washington's first administration. The making of textiles has become Rhode Island's first industry. Some 60,000 persons work in it, and its output is about 50 per cent of the manufactured products of the state, which, little as it is, is fourth in the making of cotton goods and third in the making of woolens and worsteds.

Ready to Believe It.

A person who had got some little smattering of zoological lore said one day to a novice that crocodiles were often seen in tears.

"Oh, that's nothing!" rejoined the novice. "I've often myself seen whales' blubber!"

Patronizing.

"Flubdub has such a patronizing manner."

"Yes, he can't pass a globe representing the world without patting it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Defiant Idiom.

"It's me," is an idiom, says a Harvard professor, and is allowable. It is allowable largely for the reason that we haven't standing army enough to suppress it.

LUMBER

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher
ATHENS

Future

Attending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.

A Good Selection to Choose From

Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON
ATHENS, ONT.

Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

Boys Spring Clothes

We've a suit for almost every boy. Ask the scores of mothers who bring their boys here for clothes season after season, what they think of our boy's suits, they'll tell you that they always get the best values here—wouldn't think of going elsewhere.

We've nice new fancy styles to fit the little fellows from 2 1/2 to 8 years. Nice new Norfolk and Pinch Back suits to fit boys from 6 to 16 years, and extra nice models in the new belt effect, and Pinch Back with long pants and cuff bottoms, to fit the bigger boys who start to wear long pants, made up in all the fancy tweeds and Irish blue serge.

We carry a big line of Boys' Odd Pants, Boys' Raincoats, Boys' Caps, and Ra-Ra Hats, Shirts, Blouses, Jerseys, Stockings, Braces, Belts, etc. Everything to fit the boy out for Spring and Summer.

Globe Clothing House
Brockville, Ontario

LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Women's and Misses' Spring Coats

Just come to hand, a very large showing of all that's new in all the new shades, such as Brass, Apple Green, Sand, Putty, Ashes of Roses, Claret, etc., etc.

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Storage of Furs

—NO TIME should be lost in placing your FURS in safe-keeping for the summer.

—ALL FURS REQUIRE SPECIAL CARE during the summer months to preserve their natural lustre and to protect them from the enormous damage that is annually done by moths.

—OUR RECEIPT covers all risks by Fire, Burglary or Moths, at a very moderate price.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.
Brockville, Ont.

Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP.—Carders, spinners and weavers. Clean, steady work, and highest wages paid. We pay apprentices weavers wages while learning. Family help given special consideration. For full particulars, apply to Shively Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS — for Hospital, St. Catharines.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

MONEY ORDERS.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP UNDER MORTGAGE, 150 acre improved farm with buildings, in Township of Arden, near Fiesheron; only \$20 down, \$10 in all, monthly, and balance \$50 a year at 7 per cent. Can pay any sum at any time. London Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT AT the village of Kilmoryn, cleared, well-tilled, choice sand loam, two good wells, buildings all up-to-date, fences No. 1. Full particulars, apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.



MICA HELPS THE HAUL. Dry hubs strain. 1. The horses. 2. The harness. 3. The wagon. MICA AXLE GREASE helps all three factors in the haul. It smooths the axle surface. MICA is the important part of axle grease.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

under a setting hen at night, and she will usually take to them, or they may be placed in a comfortable box, with a hot water bottle, renewed frequently, or an electric lamp kept burning, will provide sufficient heat, till they are five or six weeks old, depending on the kind of weather at the time. The best breed for the city man is, without doubt, the white Leghorn. Justly called "the egg machine," they give more eggs on less feed than any other breed of fowl. More chicks are obtained from one hundred white Leghorn eggs than from any other breed, and a higher percentage of Leghorn chicks live than of any others, also more Leghorns can be kept in less space than any other class of poultry.

The world's egg-laying record is held by a white Leghorn, and in practically all egg-laying competitions, white Leghorns win three out of the first six prizes. They are now keeping as winter layers, even when kept in open front houses. The modern white Leghorn is not to be confused with the Leghorn of some years back, as the laying strains are now developed into nice, plump birds, well fitted for the family table, some of the roosters weigh about five pounds. The city man cannot go wrong in getting some Leghorn chicks now, as the early-hatched chicks are the sure winter layers. Be sure and get the laying strain, and have strictly new-laid eggs at low cost, all winter and summer, and a nice fowl on the table whenever you want it. If this matter is taken up as earnestly as it should be, it will relieve a large quantity of farm produce for export to Britain, where it is needed now, more than ever before.

St. Cecilia's Bird. When Spring is weaving tapestry of vivid, general hues, All patterned over with arbutus, And violet darkly blue, The wood thrush of a breezy bush, Still jeweled with the rain, In ecstasy immortal trills The "raucous" Cecilia.

PURE FADS. Cabinet effects, Charming chairs, Paisley footstools, Spandies upon beds, Flat pocketbooks to the fore, Glazed leather bags in jaded shades.

Physical culture is a good thing, Many a man's opinion of himself is too big for him to get away with.



SPECIALISTS. Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Prostatitis, Gynecology, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Food, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m., Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free. DR. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, C.

Please Mention This Paper.

PILES. You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—see box. Zam-Buk

THE MIRACLE. Easter Lily's heart glowing gold and snow, the carols silver clear, jewelled windows glow, in the stately harmonies, the glided organs play, Lo found the miracle divine Of Easter Day. But in the worm entombed so long In darkness and in cold, The resurrection and the life Immortal we behold; It breaks the cocoon coffin small, Arises from the clay, And heavenward soars on joyful wings On Easter Day. —Minna Irving.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges, of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring. The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentiful created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment to-day for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

THE STORY OF GLASS.

How Made and What Used for in Electrical Industry.

Glass is older than the arts. Volcanic glass was in use in the stone age. The cave man made from it arrow points, spears, knives, etc., because it could be chipped to a razor cutting edge. Obsidian, or volcanic glass, was extensively used by the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru for the same purpose. Many of the great two-headed wooden swords, with serrated teeth of volcanic glass, in the hands of Montezuma's warriors. It is to be inferred that the earlier civilization would act on this suggestion from nature and endeavor to make glass by the fusion of certain rocks and sands. Glass is very old. Its manufacture was common in ancient times.

Chemically, any vitreous compound is called glass. Commercially, glass is a fused mixture of two or more silicates and is often named by its predominant base, as "soda glass," "potash glass," "lime glass" and "lead glass." It is usually transparent, or at least translucent, and is brittle at ordinary temperatures. Sand is now generally used for obtaining the silicates which form the base of glass. The sand for the finer qualities of glass is quarried. The principal deposits of sand for glass-making in the United States are in Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas.

There are innumerable kinds of glass. Some are named for their uses as bottle glass, window glass, optical glass, window glass. Others, according to the process of manufacture, are blown glass, pressed glass, cast glass, cut glass, ground glass. Other are named according to the localities from which they are obtained, as Biarritz, Bohemian, Murano, Venetian of Venice and Gobain glass. Still other names are given to glass, according to finish and form, as knirked, corrugated, fluted and sun glass. Then there is opal, marbled, rare argentine, aventurine, favrite, bronzed, silvered and patinated glass. The commonest kind of glass, however, is flint glass, and this includes all the myriad forms of glass and bottle glass. Besides all these, there are stained,

colored and mosaic glass. The principal bases used for making all glasses are sodium, potassium, calcium and lead. A host of other ingredients are used in making glass, for coloring, etc., but these vary greatly with the many different glass companies and no definite information can be given as to their use. Very often colored glass is made ordinarily like any other glass, the coloring being accomplished by the addition of dyes (generally metal oxides) to the molten charge. The same metal produces several different colors at various temperatures. More often, however, colored glass is stained, painted or enameled, and when joined by strips of lead to form a pattern, is called mosaic.

Probably the largest use for glass in the electrical trade is in connection with the lighting fixture business. For this class of trade the glass that is most used is milky white opaque glass called stone glass. Colored or stained glass, cut glass and glass that is green on one side and white on the other, are often used for lighting fixtures. Colored glass is principally used for domes, cut glass for flowers and chandeliers, and the white and green glass principally for half shades and parabola reflectors. Mirror glass, too, is used to a large extent for reflectors.

While it is impossible to state definitely the kind of glass that is used for each electrical device that contains glass in its make-up the following list of devices will serve to give an adequate idea of where and for what glass is used by manufacturers of electrical appliances and devices: Annunciators, lamps, bath light cabinets, beads, insulating, carriage calls, clocks, car headlights, current meters, color caps, domes, drink mixers, electro-medical apparatus, electroscopes, fuses, fire alarms, electric fountains, flash lights, hydrometers, house numbers, insulators, illuminate columns, instruments, incubators, lamp bulbs, luminous radiators, lighting fixtures, marine fixtures, mirror shades, projecting, portable, showcase fixtures, shaving mirrors, signals, stage lights, static machines, vaporizers, voltage regulators and wet batteries. Glass is an insulator—a non-con-

ductor of electricity and is largely used for insulating purposes, principally in the form of insulators for pole line distribution of electrical energy, generally, however, for voltages of less than 5,000.—Troy Times.

ISAAC E. MANN, Metapedia, P. Q. Aug. 31st, 1908.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

TRADE BRIEFS. Bids have been opened for construction work on new waterworks to be installed in the Peruvian cities of Ica, Pisco and Chincha Alta. These improvements will be paid for by an additional duty on merchandise imported through the custom house at Pisco.

A sugar refinery, financed by Panama interests, is to be built at Mukden, Manchuria. The parties interested in the new venture will endeavor to induce the Chinese in that district to cultivate the sugar beet.

Raincoats are being manufactured in a new factory at Amsterdam, Holland. Rubber supplies for the new industry will be imported from the Dutch East Indies.

Direct mail service will be started between Ecuador and Cuba in the near future, thereby saving fifteen days in the delivery of mails.

It is reported that a new Japanese steamship line is to be started this month between Yokohama and South America, by way of Cape Town. Twenty thousand immigrants a year will be carried for the first four years.

The president of Bolivia has been authorized to undertake, under the supervision of the State, the construction of the Atocha-Tupiza section of the railway which will connect La Paz

with Buenos Ayres. It is expected that this railway will be a formidable rival of the Panama Canal. In 1916 there were 3,806 tons of wolfram exported from Burma, which was an increase of 1,145 tons over the amount exported in 1915. Wood will be used as a fuel on the Honduras National Railroad because of the high price of coal. Cahoona nuts were experimented with, but the intense heat generated by them damaged the boilers of the locomotives. Coal is said to be more economical than kaoling stalks, which have heretofore been exclusively used as a fuel in the Mukden consular district. Owners of mines in that district are trying to interest Manchurian distillers in the use of coal.

Hog raising is being encouraged in Brazil. The tax on lard leaving the country has been reduced one-half, and 200 boars have been purchased by the Government and distributed to farmers.

It is estimated that Brazil's 1917-18 coffee crop will amount to 12,500,000 bags. The bean crop is expected to exceed the present yield by 50 per cent. Arkansas pine has proved itself superior to the various hard woods now used in England for finish and doors.

Because of the stagnation of European markets Ceylon presents an attractive market for many kinds of American goods. The consular office at Colombo recently placed orders for 2,000 kegs of nails and a ton of egg-shell paper.

There is a demand for cigarettes in British East Africa. A firm in Africa has inquired about American markets for senna, tallow, yehob nuts and ostrich feathers.

Shanghai, China, offers an excellent opportunity for American hardware. Door handles, door plates and electrical fixtures are especially needed for a number of new houses being built by American construction companies.

Brazilian merchants are trying to find a market in North America for rattan. The Straits Settlements have supplied rattan to this country up to the present time.

Bids have been opened for the construction of a new garbage incinerator at La Paz, Bolivia. Correspondence may be in English.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Where the Niles Meet. At the junction of the White and the Blue Niles, 1,400 miles from Alexandria and 1,000 miles from Uganda, stands the capital of the Sudan, which but for the life and death of General Gordon might still be a struggling Soudanese village. Khartoum mean's elephant's trunk, and may well designate the long strip of land which separates the turbid waters of the White Nile from the clear and more rapid streams that come from the mountains of Abyssinia. Across the White Nile stretches the straggling, ancient derelict capital, Omdurman with a population of over 60,000, and it is practically a part of Khartoum, as Brooklyn is of Greater New York.

The quays, streets, gardens and public buildings present the picture of a civilized town, as regular and a good deal more ambitious than some metropolises in the growing west. The majority of the streets are wide, macadamized and lined with splendid trees. There is an excellent system of lighting, and tram-cars connect Khartoum with the suburbs, from Gordon College on the east to Omdurman on the west, as well as with North Khartoum across the Blue Nile. Luxurious express trains, with dining and sleeping cars, run twice a week from Khartoum to Cairo.—Christian Herald.

They Cured Him And They Did It Quick

WHAT GEO. W. GARDNER SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

His Symptoms All Said Kidney Trouble and They Yielded Readily to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fern Creek, Alta., April 25.—(Special.)—After suffering for three years from kidney trouble, George W. Gardner, a well-known farmer living near here, is again in the best of health, and he gives full credit for his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are wonderful," Mr. Gardner said, in telling of his cure. "My trouble started from a strain or a cold and I noticed it first about three years ago. "My eyes were puffed and swollen, and had dark circles under them. I was very irritable at times, and my skin had a dry, harsh feeling. My sleep was broken, and unrefreshing, and I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning. "I took medical advice, but got no permanent benefit, till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. Just two boxes of them fixed me up, and I feel as well as ever I did."

Everyone of Mr. Gardner's symptoms is a symptom of kidney trouble. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them so quickly.

HIGH PRICED EGGS.

A correspondent writes: The Dominion Live Stock Department draws attention to the extremely high price paid for eggs and poultry last winter, and there does not appear to be any prospects of lower prices next winter. So many farmers and poultrymen sold heavily at the prevailing high prices for market poultry, thereby making a decided scarcity in the breeding stock for the present season, as the continued scarcity of eggs shows. To relieve the threatened shortage next winter, it has been strongly recommended that city dwellers raise their own hens to produce the necessary eggs. This can be done at lowest cost by feeding all table scraps and kitchen waste to the hens; cook no food for them, as modern poultry practice shows nothing is gained by cooking. The fowls can and will eat raw anything you may give them.

The city man's best investment is in day-old chicks. These are easily raised, as a chick can eat right from its start in life. The chicks can be placed

MAGIC BAKING POWDER. Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins. E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED. MADE IN CANADA.

FOOD AND MORE FOOD

The importance of increased production is being emphasized as never before. We are told that the food supply of the world is very low. The producers of farm foods are becoming less, and the non-producing consumers are increasing. Wide sections of country, which were formerly productive, are being trampled by armies, and large quantities of food materials are now being lost in transit. The food situation is becoming increasingly serious. More than one-half of the cropping land of Ontario is now in grass, and the grass lands of the Province have been increasing at the rate of fully one hundred thousand acres annually during the last four years. During this time there has been a decrease in Ontario and in the whole of Canada of five stock, including dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and swine. In the last four years there has been an actual decrease in the acreage in Ontario of 23 per cent. In beans, 57 per cent. in peas, 7 per cent. in winter wheat, 10 per cent. in turnips and 12 per cent. in potatoes. In 1916 83 per cent. of the beans, 84 per cent. of the peas, 82 per cent. of the fall wheat and 30 per cent. of the potatoes of Canada were produced in Ontario.

It is estimated that an average acre of beans produces as much real food material as is usually obtained from five to fifteen acres of pasture land in the production of either meat or milk. With slight exceptions, the most economical sources of food materials in Ontario in the past winter were ob-

tain from the following groups: First, farm crops, oats, wheat, corn, peas, beans, potatoes; second, dairy products—milk, butter, cheese; third, meats—beef, mutton, pork; fourth, fish—salmon, cod; fifth, eggs. According to recent determinations and prevailing prices, as much valuable food material for human consumption could be obtained from the purchase of beans with twenty cents, as from the purchase of cheese with forty-three cents, of beefsteak with seventy-nine cents, and of eggs with one dollar and sixty-one cents.

Field beans approach animal foods in nutritive value. They contain a high percentage of protein, and in this respect surpass the cereals commonly used as food, such as wheat, and oats. There is a higher percentage of protein in beans than in the best cuts of meat, but it is not quite so completely digested. Protein is a nutrient which serves to build and repair body tissues, as well as furnish energy. It performs essentially the same part in nutrition, whether it is from beans, peas, wheat, meat, milk or cheese.

Skilled labor throughout the Province is very scarce. The farmers of Ontario have an exceedingly difficult task ahead of them if they are to increase the production of the most valuable kinds of food materials in 1917. The following suggestions are offered in the help that they may prove helpful:

- 1. Carefully plan the crop production for the season at an early date.
2. Thoroughly clean and grade the grain so as to procure the large, plump, sound and well-matured seed.
3. Test the germinating power and the vigor of the seed before time to sow.
4. Overhaul implements and machines so as to be ready to start seed-

ing early and to sow each class of crop at the best time for highest results.
5. Arrange for at least a small amount of such cultivated crops as beans, potatoes, turnips and corn.
6. Watch and destroy the weeds before they are able to make much headway.
7. Economise man labor by using three and four-horse teams when possible.
8. Plan so as to make the best use of the unskilled labor which is available.

Copies of bulletins on "Farm Crops," "Field Beans" and "Potatoes" may be obtained from the County Agricultural Representatives, or from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Let us do our part as best we can for the good of humanity and for the prevention of a world's famine in essential food materials.

O. A. C. Guelph. C. A. Zavitz. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

An important survey of the natural resources of Canada is being undertaken in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has for its purpose the co-ordination of the work which has been so well done by many government departments and with it other data which the government has not collected, thereby making easily accessible to those qualified to utilize the information as much data as possible relative to the natural resources of Canada. Great care will be taken not to do work that has already been well done, and the effort is one which distinctly calls for co-operation. Arthur D. Little, Limited, the Canadian branch of a Boston organization of analytical chemists, are the directors of the work and will do their part of the work with the same altruistic spirit they hope to find among those who assist. The information now available is to be collected on standard forms, is to be transferred to cards in a manner to make it possible to quickly separate the cards according to required classification at the moment. Thus it one desires to know all the places in Canada where deposits of iron are to be found in proximity with limestone, water power, or some other resource, the list of localities can be supplied very quickly. To accomplish this work, which is in the interest

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

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of the whole Dominion, it will be necessary to have part time assistance from a great many people who will be willing to devote a very small fraction of their spare time to the work because of self interest, patriotism, local pride, and in some cases nominal remuneration. These to whom the plan has been explained have offered their co-operation, and have been enthusiastic over the possibilities of the work and the advantage to the country at large in having such information thus brought together and classified for the free use of those interested. A bulletin is now being compiled setting forth in greater detail the plan and purpose of the survey, and this will be sent out especially to those whose co-operation is desired.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Temperament. Technically, temperament means "the special type of mental constitution due to natural characteristics of the bodily organism." Broadly speaking, temperament is character—the mental make-up of a person, the way he is inclined to think and feel about things in general. New York American.

The girls who have the most check seldom use it in blushing.

The New Series CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY. STANDARD EQUIPMENT. Valve-in-head motor. Streamline body. Electric lighting and starting system. Selective sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse. Speedometer. Staunch frame. New front and rear spring brackets. New front spring suspension. New accelerator foot rest. Oil indicator light equipment. Ample road clearance. Cantilever springs. Improved upholstery. Mohair top. Non-skid tires on rear wheels. THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED. OHAWA, ONTARIO. CHEVROLET. This is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models.

AMERICA IS ENTERING WAR FOR NOTHING

German View Said in British House to Exactly State Entente Case.

DOOM OF THE HUN

U. S. Vim and Resources Will Turn the Scale for Allies.

London Cable.—In moving the resolution of appreciation of the action of the United States in joining the Allies, today in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The United States possesses resources of all kinds, resources which in the long run are decisive in war, to a greater extent, probably, than any other nation. The quality of her people was shown nearly sixty years ago in a struggle which in its essentials, was not dissimilar to that which they have now entered. Since then the American people has shown qualities of resource, energy and readiness to adapt themselves to new situations in the arts of peace, and the same qualities will now be directed in no half-hearted way and with equal success to the art of war.

"We welcome the accession of our new ally for another reason—for the moral justification which it gives us for our own action."

At this point the Chancellor was interrupted with cheers. He continued:

"America, like the British Empire, is engaged in the war from no desire, from no fault of her own, but because she can do no other. I profoundly believe that the greatest of all battles which will be decided in this struggle is whether or not the free institutions on which the progress of civilization and the welfare of mankind depend can survive against the centralized power of military despots.

AIMS OF UNITED STATES.

"In this connection the entrance of the great Republic is a fitting pendant to the resolution which has brought the Russian people, whose courage and endurance we have so much admired and whose sufferings have been so terrible, into the circle of the freed nations of mankind.

"I have read in a sure voice everyone in this House has read—with deep admiration and profound agreement the speech, worthy of Abraham Lincoln, in which the President of the United States announced the entrance of his country into the struggle.

"I read the other day a characteristic extract from a German newspaper, in which it was said America was going into the war for nothing. From their point of view the statement is true. America, like the British Empire, I wish to make that plain—is animated by no love of conquest, no greed for territory, no selfish ends. The aims and ideals to which President Wilson has given noble expression in his recent speech are our aims, our ideals also. As we found out earlier, so the American people have now found out that there is no method by which these aims can be secured except by fighting for them. I beg to move the resolution."

MR. ASQUITH SECONDS.

Seconding Mr. Bonar Law's resolution, ex-Premier Asquith said: "It is only right and fitting that this House, the chief representative body of the British Empire, should at the earliest possible opportunity give definite and emphatic expression to the feelings which, through the length and breadth of the Empire, has grown day by day in volume and fervor since the memorable decision of the President and Congress of the United States."

Mr. Asquith continued: "I doubt whether even now the world realizes the full significance of the step America has taken. I do not see language of any order of exaltation when I say it is one of the most distinguished acts in history. For more than one hundred years it has been the cardinal principle of American policy to keep clear of foreign entanglements. A far-sighted statesman could hardly disagree with this principle. It was during the inevitable lapse of the material for the war and property of the American people."

NATIONALIST DISSENTED.

"The passage of the resolution of welcome to the United States in the war was by a unanimous vote except for an emphatic 'No' from Lawrence Ginnell, the Independent Nationalist member, who tried to insert amendments dealing with Ireland. These amendments were not read as in accordance with the House rule they were handed to the speaker in written form and he read the first 'irrelevant and inactive,' and the second 'irrelevant altogether to the subject matter of the motion.'

After considerable protest, Mr. Ginnell gave way with the declaration that he was dissatisfied with the speaker's ruling.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and a considerable number of other Americans were present in the galleries of the House of Commons. The Japanese commercial delegates occupied the principal seats in the distinguished strangers' gallery. A number of lords and other British officials who do not occupy seats in the lower House also listened to Mr. Bonar Law from the galleries. It evidently was a gala day for Parliament, and there was a great deal of hand-shaking and exchange of greetings during the intervals.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A resolution similar to that adopted in the House of Commons on the en-

try of the United States into the war was passed unanimously in the House of Lords after speeches by Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Crewe, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce.

In opening his speech Earl Curzon said: "A twice-elected President representing 100,000,000 people of the most peace-loving and least-aggressive nation of the earth has summoned his people to arms with a trumpet call that will ring throughout the ages, and always be accounted one of the historic declarations of mankind.

"The case of America entering the war is widely differentiated from that of any of the other allied countries. All of the latter had a direct personal interest in the war, but America's interest is secondary and remote. She has no ambitions to gratify. Her people had a constitutional aversion to war, and a rooted dislike to be involved in the secular ambitions or the quarrels of the continent of Europe.

"If a nation with these hereditary instincts and traditions, after so long a period of hesitation, is yet compelled to draw the sword there must be some great overwhelming reason. Yes, there was a reason.

"The entry of the United States has stamped the character of the struggle as a great uprising of the conscience of the world to put an end to the rule of Satan on earth."

"The practical concrete efforts of her entry ought not to be immediate, but they must in the long run be tremendous and far-reaching. We may rest assured that having drawn the sword she will put her whole strength into the struggle and spare nothing either of the splendid resources with which she is endowed or of the great inventive genius of her people."

CRISS-CROSS RETREAT IS TEUTON HOPE

German Line Swings On Hinges, Thus Giving, but Not Breaking.

MACHINE GUNS

Their Main Reliance, as They Know Allies' Cannon Are Best.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—The flexibility of their trench communications and the effectiveness of their machine guns are the two elements of defence upon which the Germans appear to be placing their greatest reliance in the present fighting. In effect, the various elements of the more important defensive trenches enable the German fighting line to swing upon double hinges, so, if hard pressed, our pivot swings back from the other. In this manner much ground can be yielded in a series of angular or criss-cross retreats without the fighting front technically being broken.

These trenches are known as switches, and a great system of them is connected with the Hindenburg, or Siegfried, position. It was undoubtedly with these strategic switch lines in view that Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently declared that the German lines in the west could not be broken.

The preparation and maintenance of the elaborate system requires an untold amount of labor, for each section of trench must have several belts of wire front. The Germans have become so accustomed to fighting behind barbed wire that they would not now think of using anything else if it can be avoided. Most of the digging appears to have been done by prisoners of war. As the German lines fall back, the diggers also fall back to construct still more trenches in which the Germans may later find shelter.

USING MORE MACHINE GUNS.

Under this plan, of course, it would be possible to drive back the Germans to the Rhine, and they could still stay the line was unbroken. In the meantime the Germans are employing more machine guns than ever before in their attempt to hold on to the British infantry advances. As high as six or eight of these ghastly weapons are now assigned to each company on the front line, and they undoubtedly constitute the German effort to counteract the preponderance of allied cannon. The artillery, however, remains the great unanswerable argument.

But in cases of great drives like that of Arras the enemy temporarily gets beyond the effective reach of the great mass of guns. While they are being brought up anew, the Germans use those with thousands of machine guns. Nowhere along the front do the Germans longer attempt to loop up with the allied increase in artillery. Even if they had the guns, the Germans lack transport facilities to supply them. Horses are extremely scarce, while the motor trucks lack rubber tires and are ineffective.

BATTERIES ON RAILWAY LINES.

Due to this, the Germans are locating their batteries more and more along the railway line, in order to be certain of shell supplies, when, as it is pointed out by British officers, strategic reasons would call for far different positions.

That machine guns are the real reliance of the Germans, however, is shown by the construction of the famed Hindenburg lines, which are mostly salients, built thus to permit the intensive use of these weapons. Machine guns are being used largely in the defence of Lens.

GERMANS STILL RETREATING BEFORE THE FRENCH DRIVE

Lack of Control Causes Disastrous Losses Among New Forces.

Many Prisoners Captured and Good Gains Again Reported.

London Cable.—The Southern part of the Hindenburg line in France continues to crumble or fall back before the forces of General Nivelle. Thursday witnessed additional important gains by the French at numerous points from Soissons eastward to the old Champagne, and also the capture of men and guns.

In the latter region northwest of Auberville the French captured strongly-fortified German trenches on a front of a mile and a quarter and made prisoner 150 Germans. Northwest of Soissons the villages of Aisy, Jouy and Laffaux and Port de Conde were captured by the French, while to the east, near Hurléville, another point of support fell into their hands, and with it 500 prisoners and two cannon.

Violent artillery actions are in progress between the Somme and the Oise. In Champagne, near Le Mort Homme, in the Verdun sector, and in Belgium around Dixmude.

WILL NOT RELAX PRESSURE.

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press with the French armies, telegraphing under date of April 19, says:

"The French success in the forward movement has been much more considerable than indicated by the published reports of the army commandants of the events. There is no intention of relaxing the pressure on the Germans who are opposing a tenacious resistance without avail.

"Besides points of formidable strength and most important strategic value, such as Ostel, Courtecon and Vally, which have fallen before the French assaults, reports sent by runners from reconnoitering parties indicate steady progress everywhere and large captures of material. The staffs take no risks; everything is methodically prepared in order to be as certain as is humanly possible of success before trying to approach each objective point.

"Today's weather was better for the operations, but it was so misty that aeroplanes were almost useless.

DIVISIONS ANNIHILATED.

"The commanders of the German reinforcements hurrying to the front appear to have lost their heads or have been badly directed in several cases. One division marched directly into wire entanglements and was almost entirely annihilated or taken prisoner. Eighteen new German divisions have been thrown into the front since Monday, several of which were blown virtually to pieces by the French artillery immediately after their arrival. Two divisions launched directly into an ineffectual counter-attack before Juvin-court, suffered in this way.

"Owing to the extent of the battle-line the Germans are no longer so much favored by maneuvering on the inside line circle. The French soldiers' confidence and spirit have been even intensified under the most severe hardships during the advance. Nothing seems to depress them. Even the old territories, road-making on the heels of the attacking troops, maintain a constant cheerfulness."

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris, Cable.—Thursday night's War Office statement reads:

"Between the Somme and the Oise quite violent artillery actions were in progress.

"North of the Aisne the enemy, under our energetic pressure, continued to withdraw in the direction of the Chemin des Dames. Our troops in the course of the day occupied the villages of Aisy, Jouy and Laffaux, and kept in close contact with the enemy. Port de Conde (northwest of Conde-sur-Aisne) also fell into our power.

"In the region of Hurléville, after a spirited engagement, we occupied a point of support north of that farm, taking five hundred prisoners and two cannon of 105 kilometers.

"West of Bernicourt we made an important advance and captured about fifty prisoners.

"In Champagne the artillery action was continued furiously against the Massif of Moronvillers. We cleared our positions north of Mont-Hart and repulsed two German counter-attacks in that region and on Mount Carnifol.

"Northwest of Auberville our troops brilliantly carried on a front of two kilometers a system of trenches strongly organized joining this village with the Moronvillers wood, and drove back the enemy to the southern out-kirts of Vaudecourt. One hundred and fifty prisoners were captured in the course of this action.

"In the Argonne a German attempt against one of our trenches in the direction of Bolante was easily repulsed.

"Artillery fighting, at times quite spirited, took place in the region of Vauquois and on the left bank of the Meuse in the direction of Le Mort Homme.

"There was a violent artillery duel before Dixmude today. Further to the south, in the direction of Steenstraete, lively bomb fighting occurred."

THE BERLIN STATEMENT.

Berlin Cable says—"The battle in the Champagne northwest of Auberville yesterday continued into the night. This morning the fighting increased in intensity as a result of the introduction of fresh forces.

tion became unsuitable to us, and we established ourselves in a rearward line. It was in this wood the French captured 1,300 prisoners and 180 machine guns.

"A local French attack near Brayen-Lannois succeeded, but assaults on the elevated front along the Chemin-des-Dames and near Craonne failed.

"Documents, which have been captured from the French, indicate far-reaching objects of the French attack launched on Monday. At no point were the hopes of the French realized. Their troops only approximately attained their tactical aims, to say nothing of their strategic objects."

FRENCH TROOPS OUTWITTED HUNS

Tactically Outclassed the Foe On Thursday.

Paved Way for Swifter Gains Later.

Paris, Cable.—Further details of yesterday's battle from Soissons to Auberville show that the French infantry tactically outclassed the Germans.

The first army, operating from Soissons to Craonne, had established itself on Monday night along the front running from northeast of Margival and Vauxhall to the south of Craonne, by Vreigny, Chivres, Chavonne, Chivy, and Allies. North of the Chivres-Chivy line the enemy retained all the heights, and a footing had to be won thereon before the operation, so auspiciously begun, could be properly completed.

Two simultaneous attacks were decided upon, with Nanteuil-La-Posse on the left and Chivy and Brayen-Lannois on the right as the respective objectives. The attacks succeeded perfectly notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy, who had all the advantages of the ground. Driven out of Nanteuil and Brayen, the Germans nevertheless, still clinging to the intermediate positions, comprising Vally and the important bridgehead on the Aisne, by which they could threaten the French flanks.

The movement was then extended to the bridgehead, which was soon carried, and the attacking troops scaled the slope of the plateau north of Vally. They advanced rapidly as far as Rouge Maison Farm and a company house to the right, gaining several hundred yards of ground on the summit of the plateau. Substantial progress was also made east of Nanteuil, and by the afternoon only one narrow gap was left, through which the Germans could withdraw the troops in the region of Conde, Celles and Sancy. These detachments are in serious danger of capture.

The violence of the French attack threw the enemy into such disorder that he was unable to bring up reserves quickly enough, and consequently lost several guns. Toward the end of the day the French made further progress between the plateau of Vally and Brayen, all villages south of the famous Chemin des Dames being taken.

The advance toward Courtecon during the three days has been even greater, and amounts to more than three miles in depth. In the centre the battle raged most fiercely in the region of La Villa aux Bois. The wood east of the village, two thousand yards long by five hundred in depth, was very strongly held by the enemy, no less than 180 machine guns being crowded into it. All these were captured, together with 1,700 men, by a clever maneuver which cut off the wood from the rest of the line.

The army on the right from Prunay to Auberville, by skilful maneuvering, cleaned the Germans out of most of the heights in front of the village of Moronvillers. On one of the crests several heavy guns were captured.

On the whole, when the wretched weather and the difficulties of terrain are considered, the day's work is considered most satisfactory and it is believed that it paves the way for far more rapid progress in the near future.

NO PEACE FOR RUSS PEOPLE

Exile Who Advocated It Roundly Condemned.

Berlin Strikers Won Against Rulers.

Petrograd Cable, via London.—The Petrograd papers severely criticize a speech made by one of the returned Socialist exiles, Lenin, in which he advised the provisional Government to solicit peace with Germany.

The Russkoye Vozie says that there is no difference between Lenin and Sturmer, both of whom sought to impose on Russia a shameful and disadvantageous peace.

The Novoye Vremya says that the Russian people never understand the

and his friends, William and Hinds.

RETURN VIA GERMANY

London, Cable.—The German Government has granted permission to a second delegation of Russian exiles to return to Russia from Switzerland. This time fifteen social revolutionists of the extreme radical type will be repatriated. The earlier delegation were social democrats of a milder persuasion.

The fifteen exiles are headed by Nathanson, who, next to Prince Kropotkin, is the oldest Russian revolutionist of prominence. Nathanson was one of the leaders of the original revolutionary party of "The people's will," while Kropotkin was a Nihilist. Nathanson and his colleagues are extreme peace apostles.

STRIKERS WON OUT.

Copenhagen, April 17, via London, Cable.—The latest German newspapers to arrive here, including the Socialist organs, confirm the semi-official announcement that the Berlin strike has ended. A settlement was reached after an almost unanimous decision by the metal workers to resume work following the granting of their principal demands.

Among the concessions made by the Government are compliance with the demands of the union for the establishment of a standing commission of labor representatives which will have a voice in the food distribution in greater Berlin, a promise that strikers will not be punished by being sent to the front, explicit assurances of adequate food rations, and effective measures against evasions of the food regulations by the rich.

Incidentally the German papers throw an interesting light upon the accuracy of semi-official reports. A censored account which was telegraphed abroad declared, for instance, that the munition industry had not been affected. The Vorwaerts to-day, less hampered by the censorship, bears its account of the strike "Berlin munition workers on strike." The paper says that work ceased completely on Monday in about three hundred munition plants, and that 210,000 strikers reported to the metal workers' union alone. This number was further swelled by strikers who failed to report, and by participants in other trades. As against these figures, the official news bureau, in a statement for home consumption, asserted that the number of strikers was about 125,000.

LIBERTY LOAN.

Russia's New War Fund Opens Well.

Petrograd, via London, Cable.—Although the subscription lists to the Liberty Loan only opened yesterday, the public is already contributing freely, according to the official news bureau. In two hours after the lists were open, \$26,000 worth were received. The Moscow municipality has subscribed 1,000,000 roubles and Director Nya, of the Bank of Stockholm, subscribed 2,000,000. The headquarters of the Bank of Stockholm are in Moscow, and the director was influenced by the report of M. Brading, a Socialist, who told him of the impressions he received during a journey to Petrograd.

GERMAN PARTY DISSATISFIED

Those in Austria Appeal to the Emperor.

Want Their Ideas, of Course, to Rule.

Amsterdam Cable, via London.—A semi-official despatch from Vienna says that Emperor Charles has granted an audience to leaders of the German party in Austria, in the presence of Premier Clemens Martini. Herr Weiskirchen, upper Burgomaster of Vienna, spoke of the loyalty of the Germans, who, he said, would do everything to procure for Parliament, which must be summoned quickly, the capacity and opportunity to do its proper work. He added:

"But we cannot suppress our deep apprehension that, owing to urgent reasons, preliminary necessities of state which concern the whole of Austria have been relegated to the background."

The speaker criticized the Emperor to take these necessities of state into consideration, and by accepting the view of the German party, "give us the possibility of dissipating the fears which are arising among the population."

Emperor Charles replied: "I assure you that I fully appreciate the seriousness and urgency of your political efforts. Germans in Austria may be assured that they possess my confidence."

"It is my intention to summon Parliament shortly. Revival of parliamentary life at this moment, after years of suspension, is of extraordinary importance. I expect all parties will collaborate in harmony, which will demand respect, and will work for the highest interests and necessities of the state. My Government will adhere to its aims strictly. I confidently expect that the conviction of the necessity of harmonious cooperation among the representatives of all the peoples of Austria will prevail in the debates, thereby creating conditions propitious for the happy future of Austria."

London, April 20.—According to the understanding here, the Austrian political crisis has its origin in the desire of the Austrian Government to solve political questions, such as that of languages in Bohemia along parliamentary lines, instead of by autocratic measures, so as not to run counter to democratic feelings, especially in Russia, hopes of peace negotiations with which nation are prevalent. Austrian newspapers urge the dissatisfied German party to adapt itself to these conditions, but it appears that the party is not inclined to take this attitude.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Big Aviation School Being Constructed Near Deseronto.

10 YEARS FOR BRUTE

U. S. Will Search All Small Craft Passing the Soo Locks.

Brantford Water Commission decided to purchase a mechanical device to purify the water supply.

The Government has authorized the establishment of grain sample markets at the chief western centres.

London bakers raised the price of bread again, making the 12-ounce loaf 6 cents and the 24-ounce loaf 9 cents.

The Aviation Department of the Imperial Munitions Board has five hundred men already employed on the construction of Camp Mohawk, near Deseronto.

The overseas delegates will receive the freedom of the city of London on May 1.

A few hours after receiving a post card from her adopted son, saying he had enlisted in a Canadian regiment, Mrs. James Blythe asphyxiated herself in her home in Detroit.

A committee to investigate the relations between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees has been appointed by the Government under the provisions of the Enquiries Act.

Struck on the head while playing "duck-on-the-rock" with a number of little friends, Jean Kennedy, aged 14 years, of Toronto, died in the General Hospital from injuries received to the brain.

Frank Somers, sen., a veteran Orangeman, and for many years steward of the University of Toronto, died at his residence there at the age of 84 years.

Isaac Bainbridge, editor of the Canadian Forward, which is the official organ in Canada of the Social Democrat party, was committed for trial on a charge of seditious libel by the Toronto police magistrates.

The death occurred at Montreal of Hon. John Rolfe Middlemiss, former judge of the Federal Court of Lewis-ton, Utah. The former judge will be buried in Mount Royal cemetery.

Dugard McPherson, retired business man and former treasurer of Aliborough township, died at his home in West Lorne Thursday morning. He was 75 years of age, and was a prominent Liberal and temperance worker. His wife survives.

Small craft of all descriptions will be subject to stoppage and search by guards when they attempt to pass through the locks at Saint Ste. Marie this year, according to orders just issued by Lieut. Col. Burgess, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of Detroit district.

For committing a serious offence against a six-year-old girl, Leo Cole was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Middleton in the Toronto assize court. In passing sentence Mr. Justice Middleton said that the sentence might be considered as rather lenient.

Francis Hill, aged 50, who lived alone on Silver street in Aliborough township, was found dead in his home by a neighbor. Lightning had struck the house Wednesday evening and passed into his bedroom as he was retiring for the night.

A special medical course of instruction is to be held at Queen's University for the twenty-six men who have returned from Six's General Hospital in France. The course will last for thirteen weeks during the summer months and will comprise the regular third year medical work.

WELLAND MURDER.

Jealous Italian Shoots Wife, Wounds Another.

Welland Report.—Wellanda crime record was augmented last night by another murder in the foreign section, the fifth within a year's time. Mrs. Jos. Marabito was shot and almost instantly killed by her husband, who also wounded Hector Fiorentino, secretary for Giovanni Danovaro, Italian Consul at Welland.

Marabito was a fugitive from justice, implicated in a shooting affray last January. He jumped his bail bond, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but efforts to locate him had been unsuccessful. Last night he returned secretly, accompanied by another Italian, and entering the house where his wife was living, shot her in bed. With his companion he then attacked Fiorentino, who occupied an adjoining room. Fiorentino received a flesh wound on his left cheek from a revolver bullet, but succeeded in driving off Marabito and the other man. Jealousy over the supposed relations between his wife and Fiorentino is supposed to have been Marabito's motive for the crime.

After committing the crime Marabito walked into a foreign restaurant in the neighborhood, announced that he had killed his wife, laid down his revolver, then escaped. A warrant has been issued for his arrest on the charge of murder, and all border points were immediately notified, but so far he has not been apprehended. Marabito is 32 years old, and his wife was about 25 years. They had two young children, who are now in an institution in Buffalo.

PREPARING THE SOIL AND NOW

First Things to Do in Getting the Garden Ready.

FEW TOOLS ARE NECESSARY

Information on Digging, Planting, and Transplanting Which Will Help the Amateur to Get Started Right.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The soil is the workshop in which is found many of the constituents which go to make up plant food. These foods must be so treated that they will be in such a condition that they may be readily taken up by the slender rootlets of the plant so that the plant will thrive and mature.

If possible add some manure to your soil and work it up well before planting time. This manure may be obtained from various sources close to your home; livery stables or farms dealing entirely with manure would be willing to supply it at a reasonable rate. On heavy soils it is particularly recommended that heavy applications be made in order that the soil will be of a much finer condition so that it will retain a large quantity of plant food. Many of the garden soils will be benefited by the application of lime. This may be secured from various sources such as the contractor and builder, lime and cement dealers, and may be in the form of fresh lime or even slaked lime. This lime should be scattered over the surface of the soil after the digging has taken place, and a sufficient amount should be applied to make the surface of the ground fairly white. This should be gently raked into the soil just previous to the planting of the seed.

DIGGING. It is necessary in all gardens that the soil be turned over at one time or another during the early spring in order that it may become dry and fined. We find that many of the troubles of the backyard gardens are caused by digging the soil too early in the spring. One of the easiest ways to tell when the soil is ready for digging is to gather a handful and press the fingers over it. If the soil in the hand sets in a somewhat compact mass the time is not far enough advanced for commencing digging. If, however, the soil falls apart into several small parts we may rest assured that it is perfectly safe to dig.

TOOLS. It is unnecessary for the backyard gardener to purchase many tools for this first garden. Those who have been growing vegetables in their backyard for a number of years gradually add to their supply until after three or four years they have accumulated many special tools which are suited for particular operations in the garden. Complaints are sometimes heard that the expense necessary to commence a backyard garden is very great. Many very good backyard gardens have been made and excellent harvests obtained with very few and comparatively inexpensive tools. A digging fork or spade, a rake, and a hoe are about all the tools essential at the outset, and these are inexpensive.

PLANTING OF SEEDS. When it has been determined that the soil is suitable for digging and the weather is nice and warm, it is necessary that the seeds be planted in the garden. As fine a surface as possible should be secured, so that the little seeds will quickly germinate and grow. To sow the seeds quickly, evenly, and thinly requires considerable practice and care. The row may be made straight by stretching fairly tight a piece of string from one portion of the garden to another and using this as a guide for marking the trenches or drills for placing the seeds in. After the seeds have been dropped in they should at once be covered with soil by gently drawing some of the loose surface soil in over the seeds with a piece of stick or with the hands. This soil should, however, not be heaped up over the row but should be placed evenly with the rest of the garden soil and packed down.

THINNING. Backyard gardeners should not attempt to grow immense quantities at first. It is necessary to plant sufficient seed to secure a good crop of plants, the more slender plants being thinned out soon after they are above ground so as to assure reasonable room for a good crop of healthier plants. The thinning should be commenced when the plants are from one to two inches in height and should not be left until the plants have become long and slender, because if they are left one plant simply tries to smother another one out; whereas, if they are thinned to the proper distance they will have room to grow to their required size of maturity.

TRANSPLANTING. The city dweller will find it almost impossible to grow plants of first-class quality of such vegetables as tomatoes, celery, or cabbages unless he has other appliances such as a hot-bed, which enables him to start the seeds very early in the spring and some time before they could have been planted out in the garden, in order that he may secure early crops. It is good practice for him to purchase plants which may be taken to the backyard garden and transplanted or set out in the garden at a required distance and good healthy crops grown from them, and in all cases when purchasing plants only sturdy and vigorous growing plants should be accepted. Tomato plants to give the best results should be eight inches high, and the stalk should be at least as thick as a lead pencil and thicker if possible. If the plants already are in bloom this may be considered a very good feature. The root system of the plants should be large and having fine rootlets. When transplanting individual plants care should be taken to make sure that quite a good deal of soil is left around the root of each plant

AND NOW

Soil Should Be Allowed to Rest Up Before Planting.

SOME FIRST CROPS TO PUT IN

Beans Are a Splendid Food Product to Grow This Year—How to Proceed in Several Lines.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the methods of preparing the garden soil to receive the seed we now turn to the sowing of the seed itself. There is no need to hurry the sowing of the seed. Better results will be obtained if the amateur gardener will wait until the soil is warm and easily worked. The vegetables discussed are arranged as nearly as possible according to the time they should be planted.

LETTUCE. Lettuce is grown for its leaves, and is our best known salad plant. It is a short-season plant, and is often grown to follow or precede another crop. It is quite hardy and may be planted quite early in the spring, grown to maturity, and followed with a tender crop such as tomatoes, or it may be planted between any plants of the cabbage family. It is a good plan in a small garden to plant only a few feet at one time and follow this with successive plantings made every ten days or two weeks until July 1st. The lettuce seed may be sown in rows comparatively thinly at a depth of a quarter of an inch. The plants should be thinned to stand two inches apart.

If one desires large single heads of lettuce the plants should be thinned to stand from seven to nine inches apart. The thinnings may be transplanted to another part of the garden.

RADISH. The radish plant is grown for its roots, which are eaten raw just as soon as they are large enough to use. It is quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the spring. Radishes are frequently sown with other crops, such as parsnips. They should, however, be pulled out before the parsnips or other crops need the ground. Successive planting is also advised for this crop. Radish seed may be planted in rows, four inches apart or broadcasted, the depth preferred being from a quarter to half an inch only. Radish as a general rule require no thinning, and the soil between the rows should be kept loose with the hoe. A crop of winter radish may be obtained if the seed is sown about the first of August. These should be thinned out to three inches apart.

SPINACH. Spinach is a short season crop which is grown to provide table greens. The plant matures in about six weeks from planting, and seed should be sown very early in the spring, as the summer months. The seeds may be planted in rows or broadcasted, and should be sown at a depth of one half inch. Successive planting may be made if so desired. When the leaves are large enough to use they may be pulled off or the whole plant may be cut from the root.

ONION. The onion is grown for seasoning, pickling, and for eating raw. A large percentage of onions stored for winter use are grown from seed planted in the soil very early in the spring. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained, but fresh manure is not the best to apply. The seeds should be planted at a depth of about one-half inch, and the rows should be from twelve to fourteen inches apart. The seed should be planted very thinly so that there will be no need for extra thinning of the onions. Cultivation should cease when the onion tops are such a size as to prevent easy work. In the fall when the tops are about two-thirds died down the onions should be pulled and laid in windrows so arranged that the bulbs are covered with the tops of the onions. This prevents any sunburn which causes considerable trouble in storage. After they have been kept in this position for five or six days they may be gathered up and placed in a slat box or basket and tied up some way so that the rain will not get at them and the wind will have plenty of chance to circulate around the bulbs. The tops may be removed from the onions at this time if so desired, or they may be left on. Dutch sets may be planted as close together as they will stand in a straight row very early in the season. They should be barely covered with soil, which should be well firmed by tramping on it, and the green onions should be pulled as soon as they are ready for use.

PEAS. Peas may be planted very early in the season, and for the early crop the seed should be sown in a furrow of two inches deep and the seeds placed an inch apart. Some arrangements should be made so that the pea vines will have some support. Limbs of trees or chicken wire may be used for this purpose, as the vines will cling to this for support and will be kept up in the ground. This support should be set preferably at the time of planting. This soil should be drawn up around the vine.

BEANS. Generally speaking, it is not a good practice to add fresh manure to the soil where one expects to grow beans. They prefer a moist, deep loam. The seeds should be planted fairly early in the spring. The rows being at least eighteen inches apart. A furrow two inches deep may be made with the corner of a hoe and the seeds placed from two to three inches apart in the bottom of this furrow. Another way which is sometimes followed in planting beans is to make holes two inches deep twelve inches apart and in each hole three or four seeds be placed. It is always advised not to touch the plant when they are wet.

LOCAL ITEMS

Miss Erma Redmond has returned to her home in Montclair, N.J., after spending several weeks here.

Dr. G. H. R. Hamilton has returned from France where he was in the medical service of the French army. He is now at his old home at Morrisburg.

Mr. Alex Campo, who was in Chicago, visiting his son, was called to New York by the death of his wife. He returned to Athens last week accompanied by his son, Jerry, who is spending a few days here.

Mr. Everett Latimer escaped with a number of bruises when their new McLaughlin car came in contact with a tree on Sunday. The car itself was badly wrecked, and was shipped back to the factory yesterday.

The girls of the Athens High School held a paper chase on Thursday through the village streets, maple groves, meadows, and high-ways. The distributors of chopped paper were caught on the Delta Road and hares and hounds found rest and coolth beside cones of ice cream at E. C. Tribute's parlors.

Rev. Canon Forneri, of Kingston, preached a very fine sermon in Christ's church Sunday evening on the Christian life—the example of living set forth by Jesus. His words were quietly persuasive of the advantage of right living. Athenians will remember a son of Canon Forneri, who was at one time a member of the Merchants Bank staff here, and who lost his life while fighting in France.

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Some Pages of British History from George III to George V, including the navy in peace and war, also many present war pictures.

THESE ARE NOT MOVING PICTURES.

Monday, April 30th

at eight p.m.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FARM FOR SALE

110 acres more or less, 1 1/2 miles east of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under cultivation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowson, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to churches, schools and cheese factories.

Apply to
14-17 HENRY D. ROWSON

NOTICE

Notices of future events of any kind and for any purpose, at which an admission fee is charged, collection taken at the door or revenue derived in any other way, are classed as advertising, and will be charged at the regular rates of this newspaper.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Old newspapers may be obtained at the Reporter Office at 1c a pound. We have some in 25 pound bundles.

DEATH OF MRS. ALEXANDER CAMPO

The death occurred on Easter Sunday in New York City of Mrs. Alexander Campo after a few days illness of heart trouble, in her 80th year. Deceased was born in Coniston, Prince Edward County, her maiden name being Miss Sarah N. Herrington. She married Mr. Alexander Campo sixty years ago, and for about forty years resided in Athens. Twenty years ago she went to New York where she lived until the time of her death.

Besides her husband, she is survived by three sons and five daughters, namely: Richard, of Athens; Jerry, of Chicago; Olive, of New York; Mrs. A. Wiltse, Portland, Maine; Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Mrs. Chas. Watson, Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mrs. Albert Smith, New York.

The funeral took place to Evergreen Cemetery on Wednesday, Apr. 11, service being conducted at the residence. It was attended by all the children of the deceased.

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Mrs. A. Moulton and Mrs. John Jones wish to thank their friends and neighbors for kindness shown them during the illness and following the death of their father, Mr. John Earl.

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