

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIV, No. 13

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1918

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NEWS ITEMS

Brief Notes of Interest to Town and Rural Readers.

Good Friday, occurring this week, is a public holiday.

Mrs. George Lee, Elcida, is very ill.

Miss Mary Bolton, Delta, was a visitor in Athens on Tuesday, the guest of Miss Irene Earl.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milligan left on Tuesday for Calgary, Alta., after spending a week with their daughter Mrs. Jas. E. Burchell.

Easter Sunday comes early this year—March 31. Special music and services in the various churches are being prepared.

Mrs. D. L. Johnston has returned from Brockville General Hospital much improved in health.

Mrs. Morley Earl and Miss Rebecca Morris are visiting their sister, Mrs. Morton Lee, at Adams, New York.

Miss Velma Beaman and Miss Nellie Earl entertained their Sunday school class of boys at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Earl on Saturday evening.

Miss Myrtle Simes, Miss Ella Rathwell, Mr. Les Kendrick, and Miss Kendrick were visitors at the home of Mrs. A. Halladay, Main street.

Private Herbert Corr has returned from England where he was in training for several months.

Mrs. J. H. Ackland very pleasantly entertained a number of her lady friends to an afternoon tea on Saturday last.

In Christ's church, Athens, there will be service at 7.15 Good Friday evening, and on Easter Sunday at 10.30 a.m. with special music.

Miss Gertrude Young has returned to her home here after several months following her profession of nursing.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Saturday, March 30th at 8 o'clock. Mrs. L. Glenn Earl and Mrs. W. G. Towriss will give papers on the topics for the month. All women of the village are cordially invited to attend.

The war has added many a new word to the British language. Among the latest is "decontrol," an active verb, meaning to drive down out of control, as applied to air craft.

In the training camps in England and at the front, the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are living as clean and sober lives as those of any similar body of men in any city in Canada. The above is the testimony of Major (Rev.) C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor).

The sugar-making season is in progress. The tinsmiths have been busy for weeks repairing evaporators and other utensils. Gathering sap will be difficult this year on account of the quantity of snow in the woods.

Reverting to Rank. According to advices received by Mrs. G. W. Chapman, North Augusta, her brother, Major G. W. Elliott, formerly of the 156th Battalion, is not returning to Canada as reported but will revert in rank and proceed to France.

Corp. MacNamara Enjoyed Leave. A letter received from Corporal George A. MacNamara, 643922, who is with the 116th Battalion in the war zone, states that he has just returned from England where he spent his leave. He had an enjoyable time in Blighty, where the Canadians are so well treated in the English homes. The weather at the time of writing was fine and his dugout very comfortable. Corporal MacNamara was formerly a member of the Reporter staff, and enlisted at Orillia in the 157th Battalion.

Greenbush

Dr. Morley T. Smith, who has enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, is in Kingston preparing to go overseas, while his wife and son are staying at the home of Mr. E. Smith.

Mrs. Chas. Connel is quite ill. Several syrup makers have tapped their sugar bushes but the cold spell has stopped the flow of sap for a while.

Dr. and Mrs. Roy Kerr are visiting relatives at Elgin. Owing to throat trouble, Dr. Kerr finds it necessary to take a rest from his dental practise for a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Olds left Thursday to spend the summer at Francis, Sask.

A highly respected resident in the person of Mrs. Mary Kerr passed away at the general hospital, Brockville, where she was in attendance to undergo a serious operation. The deceased before her marriage, was Miss Mary Cope, of Norfolk, Co., Ont. She leaves to mourn her loss two sons and two daughters, viz., Mr. Fred Kerr on the homestead, Dr. Roy Kerr, of Feneelon Falls, Mrs.

BISHOP BIDWELL ISSUES LETTER TO PARISHIONERS

The Bishop of Ontario has issued the following letter:

"To all members of the Anglican church in the Diocese of Ontario: 'My Dear People: At this extremely critical time, when the great cause for which we are fighting is at stake, I urge upon you all to put forth your most earnest prayers every day for the success of our arms, and defeat of the enemy. I desire that the clergy will, as far as possible, gather their people together each day for this purpose; and I pray you all to join in this hour of trial, in a great outpouring of prayer to God, that our brave men may be strengthened to resist, and finally overcome, the common foe.'"

S. O. S. Will Have Khaki Uniform.

The Canada Food Board has approved of a standard uniform for the older boy soldiers of the soil, who are being enlisted in some of the provinces for service on the farms. The uniform is smart and at the same time well suited for farm work. It consists of a shirt and pants of the militia khaki with brass S.O.S. buttons. They will be sold to the boys, by retailers, at \$3.50 per suit, or separately at \$1.70 for the shirt and \$1.80 for the pants. In addition to the suit, the uniform will also consist of a harvester straw hat, pinned up at one side with a one-inch red, white and blue band.

Sherwood Spring

Buggies have come into general use in this section, and some of the farmers have tapped their sugar bushes.

Mrs. Annie Eligh spent Sunday last with her mother, Mrs. H. Clow, Yonge Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Eyre, Brockville, called on friends and relatives here last week.

Mr. George Fraser has returned from Mallorytown Landing, where he has been engaged cutting wood for the past few weeks.

Master Harold Eligh spent a day recently with his aunt, Mrs. Howard Trickey, Mallorytown Landing.

Philipsville

Owing to the beautiful days of the past week, nearly all the farmers in this vicinity have their bushes tapped and are waiting for the usual sugar snow to bring the sap.

Another thing the hot sun of the past week has done is to destroy the sleighing. Now one sees almost as many buggies as cutters. The roads are filled with snow in some places for perhaps a mile or too, then for some distance, there will be no snow at all.

Miss Amanda Alguire made a flying visit to friends in Ottawa last week.

Miss Anna Stevens has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Trenton.

Miss Margaret Nolan who has spent the past winter with her sister, Mrs. Donahue, in Bluefield, Va., returned to her home here on Friday.

The 50th Anniversary of the Farmers' Pride Cheese Factory was held by the proprietors, Messrs. Stevens and Preston, on the 20th instant. A good attendance of patrons was a feature, and the chair was filled by Mr. Wm. B. Phelps, who gave a few items of interest about the history of the factory since its establishment in 1867. In 1870 the whole season's cheese was sold for 5c per pound. The manufacturer got two cents and the patron three cents. Quite a difference between that and present day prices. The past year has been a good year. After paying all expenses the patrons received \$40,000 for the season's milk. The maker this year will receive two cents per lb. for making, a slight increase on last year.

Charged with Theft. At the court house in the county town on Friday, before His Honor, Judge Dowsley, two boys, George Sawyer, aged 17, and Manford Case, aged 13, both of Delta, appeared on charges of theft. It seemed that a car on the C.N.R. at Delta station was pilfered of quantities of tobacco, cigars, penknives and cigarettes, and it is alleged that they are responsible for the same. The case was enlarged for a week. In the meantime, the younger boy will be cared for at the Children's Shelter. M.M. Brown appeared for the Crown and H. J. Page, Toronto, a C.N.R. detective, was also present.

T. McVeigh, of North Augusta, and Mrs. Lewis Howe, of Rockspring, among those from a distance to attend the funeral were Mrs. W. Kerr of Ottawa, and Mr. F. Cope, of Norfolk Co.; brother of deceased. The family has the sympathy of the community in their sudden and severe loss.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. B. W. Loverin, when his only daughter, Myrtle E. became the bride of Mr. Percy E. Fretwell, of Prescott.

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The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

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FRETWELL—LOVERIN

On Wednesday, March 20, a very pretty wedding event occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Loverin, Greenbush, Ontario, when their only daughter, Myrtle Elizabeth, was married to Mr. Percy Elgin Fretwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fretwell, of Prescott, Ont. in the presence of some forty-five of the immediate relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. D. Baldwin, of Addison, Ont. Precisely at 5.30 p.m., to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Adelaide Leech, of Ottawa, the bride, leaning upon her father, who gave her away, entered the parlor, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. She looked charming in her bridal dress of green duchess satin and georgette crepe, and carried a shower bouquet of pink and white roses. Her veil, which was the same that her mother had worn, was draped in Juliet style and caught with lilies of the valley and seed pearls. The bridesmaid was Miss Bernice Taplin, of Addison, who was becomingly robed in pale pink satin with draperies of georgette crepe, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. Arnold Westlake Loverin, brother of the bride, acted as groomsmen. Little Madeline Carter, of Bellamy's, made a sweet little flower girl. After the ceremony, the guests repaired to the dining-room, where a sumptuous repast was served.

Many costly presents and cheques were received, and bore eloquent witness to the esteem in which the bride is held. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl necklace, to the bridesmaid an amethyst brooch, a locket and chain to the flower girl, and to the groomsmen a pair of gold cuff links. Miss Loverin had held the position of organist in the Methodist church, Greenbush, for some time, and the congregation recognized her services by the presentation of an address and a generous donation. She will be much missed from the neighborhood, in which her exceptional musical abilities were highly valued.

The happy pair left for Toronto the same evening, the bride's traveling dress being a taupe suit with hat to match. After a honeymoon in London, Windsor, and Owen Sound, Mr. and Mrs. Fretwell will reside at Prescott, Ontario.

Chantry

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Beach of Lyn, are spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Isaac Derbyshire.

Master Stacey Knowlton is on the sick list.

Miss Pearl Seed has returned after spending a week in Westport visiting her sister, Mrs. Knapp.

Mr. John Davis spent a couple of days with his brother, Albert Davis, Addison.

Walter and Helena Male spent the week-end at Isaac Stevens.

Rushing business is being done here at Derbyshire's saw mill; logs are coming in every day.

Mr. George Stanton and wife spent a week with their daughter, Mrs. F. Dewell.

Delbert Chant has moved to Farfar where he has purchased a farm.

C. Tristram has moved into the rooms over the Post Office.

Mr. Hogg is visiting his niece, Mrs. R. Trotter.

MISSING

Two cadet .22 rifles have been missing for some time from the Athens High School. Would former cadets (or their parents, if cadets are absent from home) kindly look over .22 rifles on hand, and see if any bear the government stamp. If found, kindly return to High School Board or to the principal, Jas. E. Burchell.

Sugar Making Time

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ORDER EARLY

We have tin for only a limited number of syrup cans.
MILK CANS & DAIRY PAILS
Have your repair work done before the season starts.

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ATHENS

SPRING WHEAT SEED FOR ONTARIO

The world demand for wheat in 1918 justifies the greatest possible effort towards increased production. The small acreage of Fall Wheat put in last Fall will mean increased acreage in Ontario available for Spring Wheat. The Ontario Government is co-operating with the farmers in order to provide seed. It has purchased 50,000 bushels of No. 1 Marquis Spring Wheat Seed through the Seed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. More will be purchased if necessary to fill needs.

Distribution—Seed is sold only in 2-bushel bags. Carloads will be placed at certain points in the Province where less than carload orders can be filled. Where Farmers' Clubs or other organizations bring in carload lots the price at their local stations will be the same as at distributing points.

Where to Buy—Purchases may be made either in the warehouse at the distributing points, or orders may be placed with the nearest District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or they may be sent direct by mail to the Markets Branch, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

Payment in Cash—Price is \$2.74 per bushel at all local stations. In all cases, without exception, Cash must accompany order. Send remittance by marked check, postal note, post office or express money order made payable to Ontario Department of Agriculture, Markets Branch.

Order Early—In the event of the requirements of the Province being underestimated, there may not be enough seed to go around. It is advisable to order to insure having their orders filled that purchasers should place orders as soon as possible. All orders are subject to confirmation and will be filled in the order received. As seed is delivered in 2-bushel bags, order should be for even number of bushels, and no order for less than 2 bushels can be accepted.

Names of Distributors are as follows: Chatham, The Canadian Flour Mills Company, Limited; London, Hunt Bros., Ltd.; Woodstock, James Cullen; Hamilton, Wood Milling Company; Toronto West, The Campbell Flour Mills; Oshawa, Hogg & Lytle; Port Perry, Hogg & Lytle; Port Hope, H. Sculthorpe; Peterboro, The Campbell Flour Mills; Lindsay, Spratt & Killen; Barrie, Brown & Company; Orillia, D. C. Thompson; Newmarket, W. H. Eves; Listowel, Hay Brothers; Orangeville, E. C. Clark; Durham, Rob Roy Cereal Mills Company; Simcoe, Norfolk Co-operative Association; Welland, Maple Leaf Milling Company; Kemptville, Kemptville Milling Company; St. Marys, St. Marys Milling Company; Brantford, Dominion Flour Mills; Alliston, L. Coffee & Company; Stouffville, Stiver Bros.; Woodbridge, W. D. Matthews & Company; Bolton, A. A. McFall; Guelph, Jas. Goldie & Company, Ltd.; St. Catharines, Maple Leaf Milling Company.

Ontario Department of Agriculture, Markets Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Walter H. Smith, B.S.A. District Representative, Ontario Department of Agriculture Athens, Ontario.

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LESSON XIII. March 31, 1918.

Easter Lesson.—I. Corinthians 15: 50-53.

Commentary.—I. The glorified body (vs. 50-53). Now this I say—having reached that point in his argument where he makes it clear that there is to be a resurrection of the body, and that the body that is to inherit glory must partake of the nature of heaven, the apostle proceeds to consider the change that must take place in the body of the saint. He speaks with a confidence that is born of divine inspiration. brethren—Paul repeats the address which he used in the opening verse of this chapter. He is writing to the church and makes use of this term expressing affection and fellowship. He also is about to say something of great importance, flesh and blood—These words denote the material part of man. They are sometimes used to indicate the merely human in contradistinction to the divine, as in Matt. 16:17. Inherit the kingdom of God—The kingdom of God is spiritual, but real. The material body, as it is now constituted, cannot enter heaven. While on earth we are received into that kingdom, and all our powers and possessions are employed in it, in the kingdom of God, in glory, only the spiritual is to be found. Humanity forever glorified, will have place there. neither doth corruption inherit corruption—in the present order of things, all that we surround us is subject to decay and will pass away, hence will have no place in the kingdom where all is incorruptible and eternal. The apostle attempts to draw our minds away from the idea that heaven is in any sense material or temporal.

51. behold—A word used to call attention to what is to follow. I shew you a mystery—The apostle was about to reveal something that had not previously been declared, and that the wisdom of the world had not comprehended. This was directly connected with the sacraments in the preceding verse. We shall not all sleep—the "we" here includes true Christians in all ages, and not simply those who were alive when Paul wrote. It is easy to draw the inference that constant watchfulness and expectancy are essential in the Christian. Death is presented here under the figure of sleep. When the end should come, there would be living saints on the earth, though most of the redeemed ones would have gone through the gates of death. We shall all be changed—Both the dead in Christ and the living in Christ could be so changed that they would be fitted to "inherit the kingdom of God." This marvelous change would be accomplished through divine power. 52. In a moment—This expression and the one which follows show the quickness and the suddenness of the change that is to pass upon the saints living and dead. At God's command it shall be done, at the last trumpet. The language shows that on the resurrection day the trumpet of the Lord shall sound to call together the saints of all ages to be changed and to summon all the world to judgment. The Jewish rabbis gave expression to their view of the resurrection and affirmed that there would be seven blasts of the trumpet and at each blast the dead should arise in full readiness for their eternal abode, dead shall be raised incorruptible—God calls for the dust of those who sleep and is fully able to bring them forth at his will. The dead in Christ shall be raised with incorruptible bodies, bodies fashioned after his own most glorious body. We shall be changed—Those who are alive and remain shall be changed from the corruptible to the incorruptible. From I. Thess. 4: 16, 17, we learn that when the Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of a trumpet, and with the trump of God, there will be no discrimination between the living saints and those whom he shall raise from the dead. They will all be caught up together to meet the Lord in the air. 53. this corruptible must put on incorruption—That which is subject to decay must give way to that which is incapable of deterioration. This mortal must put on immortality—That part of man that is subject to death must give place to that which will never die. There is in heaven no cessation of life. On earth we are constantly face to face with death. On earth mortality, but in heaven is immortality.

54. The Christian's triumph (vs. 54-57). In this shall be brought to pass when the change mentioned in the preceding verses shall have been accomplished, the words later quoted will have their fulfillment, saying that, as written. The quotation is from Isa. 25: 8. Death is swallowed up in victory—Death is represented as a monster devouring all things, but by the resurrection of Jesus, which amounts to the destruction of the empire of death, death itself is forever swallowed up. Christ will swallow it up so altogether victoriously that it shall never more retain its power. 55. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?—Death has its terrors to those who are not in Christ, but to those who are fully saved it is not a plague. It has lost its sting. Jesus passed through the gates of death, but conquered death and took away its sting. Grave—Hades, the abode of spirits separated from the body. Where is thy victory—The grave could not retain our Lord. He arose in triumph, giving us the assurance that we, too, shall rise from the dead. Although death and the grave claim the race of man and bring all under their power, yet the resurrection of Christ from the dead has broken it. 56.

The sting of death is sin—If there had been no sin, there would have been no death, and it is because of sin that death has its terrors. The strength of sin is the law—The law of God forbids all transgression, and sentences those who commit it to temporal and eternal death. Sin has its controlling and binding power from the law. The law curses the transgressor and provides no hope for him; and if nothing intervenes he must, through it, continue ever under the empire of death. Clarke. It is by the law that sin is revealed and condemned, and when sin is committed, there comes the sting of condemnation. God has mercifully attached a sting to sin and death, that man may get rid of sin and escape its eternal consequences. 57. Thanks be to God—It is all through the grace of God in Christ Jesus that redemption and its accompanying benefits have come to the world, and mankind does well to ascribe praise to him for the wonderful deliverance that has been wrought to a lost world. Given us the victory—Victory for us over death and the grave presupposes victory over sin, and this the child of God possesses and enjoys. No one can hope for victory over death and the grave who has not triumphed over that which has caused death and the grave to have an existence.

58. Christian steadfastness (v. 58). My beloved brethren—Paul used an address expressing strong affection. Be ye steadfast—The apostle exhorted the Corinthian Christians to be firm in their faith regarding the resurrection of the dead. They had no grounds for fear. Christ was alive from the dead, and all the provisions he had made in the plan of salvation were efficient and available. Unmovable—God's plan is that the Christian shall be stable, settled and strong in him. They are to be "rooted and grounded in love" (Eph. 3: 17). Always abounding in the work of the Lord—The Christian is to be constantly employed in his service, gladly obeying his commands. There is no room for drones and laggards in his kingdom. Your labor is not in vain in the Lord—Results follow the earnest, believing efforts of God's people in his service. The Master will see to the results if we attend faithfully to our work. No item of work we do for God will pass unnoticed by him, and nothing we do "in the Lord" will be useless.

Questions—Who wrote the epistle from which the present lesson is taken? To whom was it written? What is the general subject? What change is to take place in the living and dead when the Lord comes? What foes are conquered through Christ? What exhortations are contained in the lesson? What important promise is given?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Power of the risen Christ. I. Seen in man's salvation. II. Seen in man's growth in grace. Nothing in all Paul's previous life had done his sin-stricken soul the good that the vision of Christ did. That was the occasion of his conversion and the turning-point in his life. The deepest mystery of revelation is the mystery of the atonement. When Paul grasped that, he put his whole being into the work of unfolding it to others. The resurrection formed no part of the Jewish creed regarding the Messiah, but Paul declared that the

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his creed "first of all," because the fact that Christ died for our sins and rose for our justification was, of all facts, the most important to sinful men, and the very first they needed to know. He preached on the death, burial and resurrection of Christ as the vital center of the gospel and the cardinal facts in the history of Christianity. These three facts turn the narrative into a gospel, and without all three the death of Christ would have been no more than the death of a saintly man. When Paul declared that Christ "died for our sins" he meant that he died as the expiation for men's sins. The death of Christ was not a mere natural event. It was a willing sacrifice. The resurrection of Christ was the absolute proof of immortality. The certainty of the great facts of the gospel were predicted, attested and delivered on the authority of the scriptures. The paramount importance of these facts, sins expiated, death conquered, heaven opened, made Paul's "first of all" point not only to the order of time, but to the order of perfection. This doctrine was "first of all" in his profoundest arguments, his richest encouragements, his severest denunciations, his fervent exhortations, his severest denunciations, his fervent exhortations, his impassioned expostulations and his enraptured anticipations of the life that was to come.

II. Seen in man's growth in grace. Nothing in all Paul's previous life had done his sin-stricken soul the good that the vision of Christ did. That was the occasion of his conversion and the turning-point in his life. The deepest mystery of revelation is the mystery of the atonement. When Paul grasped that, he put his whole being into the work of unfolding it to others. The resurrection formed no part of the Jewish creed regarding the Messiah, but Paul declared that the

redeeming work of Christ was in accordance with the will of God. Wherever he went, he gloried in nothing so much as in the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ. This account which Paul gives of himself explains what a great change had been wrought in him. He asserted that it was the free grace of God that caused the wonderful change in his nature. Regeneration did not destroy his individuality. The same vehemency that Paul, the persecutor, exhibited was shown in Paul, the apostle. His experience was positive. He knew that he had submitted himself to the searching, crucifying, self-restraining and uplifting influence of the Holy Spirit, and as a result a rich and noble life was spent in declaring this definite life to others. Paul was conscious of his own unworthiness, and also of the high honor which God had put upon him. Paul was a pardoned and recovered sinner. He had received a light from heaven, clear, direct and unsought. Who could so appropriately fulfill the purpose of him who came to call sinners to repentance as one who had persecuted the church of God? When any truth touching the plan of salvation was impugned, Paul devoted himself in affectionate defence of it.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of cataract that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

"MOVIES" IN CHINA. Lively Times for the Man Who Introduced Them.

At the end of the Russo-Japanese war, says the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Brodsky, a native of Odessa, Russia, came to San Francisco. After the great San Francisco fire he left the city with an old motion picture machine and forty or fifty reels of "junk" film. With that he sailed for the Orient. The motion picture was unknown in China when he reached there with his paraphernalia, and he ran into many dangers in showing his wares. To the natives his camera and projecting machine was a "magic box." He had to pay his first audience to enter his theatre, which, by the way, was only a tent. In that way he finally won the crowds.

Matters were progressing well when Brodsky one day put on a wild west film in which a band of cowboys appeared on the screen, charging straight at the spectators and firing revolvers. The moment the audience saw those shooting cowboys bearing down upon them they rushed, panic stricken, from the tent theatre, cutting their way out with knives.

After that the cautious natives were slow to come back. But finally Brodsky upon the plan of having a few Chinese come and examine the apparatus, pass their hands over the blank sheet that was the screen and assure themselves that there was nothing to hurt them. Gradually he established picture theatres throughout the country until now there are eighty of them. Once he was thrown into a Chinese jail, but finally made his escape after getting the whole populace into the jail to view his motion pictures. At another place he was to have been executed as a "devil," but he frightened the people and made them change their minds by telling them that he could easily put them on the screen and make them work there forever.

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

NEW SPRING WRINKLES.

Gay and frilly new silk petticoats, to go under Easter frocks and suits, will delight the feminine eye.

Lapin is one of the new spring colors. You will see it quite frequently in the new wraps. It is just the color of a brown rabbit—that soft, tan shade, which is so pretty in fabrics. One lapin-colored coat of duvetyne was very handsome with a border of hand embroidery in self color. Charming new English sports hats are of the Legionna with the new high crowns and brims of medium size. They are lovely colorings, quite often have underbrims of a contrasting color, and are adorned simply and artistically with gleaming hand bands and bows. Ever so many smart new street dresses are of blue serge, combined with spotted or figured foulards. One with a serge skirt had a pleated foulard jacket and a little white satin vest and collar, and was most attractive. Another frock had a panel of the foulard and an overturn of blue serge.

Half a loaf may be better than no bread, but that is not reason why a fellow should be even half a loafer.

CHILDREN'S TEETH. The condition of the first or milk teeth has a very direct influence on the secondary permanent teeth. It is generally inferred that because the first teeth are temporary little heed need be paid to them. But this is a mistaken idea. The second teeth are not a later development, but are present in the jaw just under the milk teeth. If the latter, therefore, become decayed the trouble is more often than not conveyed to the second teeth. There seems to be a curious process of nature in respect to teeth. The original milk teeth are not twenty, and the jaw is then not large enough to contain them. The jaw increases in size as the child grows older, and at the age of 21 or 22 there is room for the twenty-eight, which are the normal adult number; teeth do not increase in size, but are pretty much the same in adulthood as in childhood, being composed of a dense, bony, ivory-like substance. A fourth or four teeth commonly called wisdom teeth, make their appearance later on in life, but quite a large number of them do not develop them until past middle age, and some not at all. The habit of washing the teeth night and morning, just as the face, and hands, and body are washed, should be encouraged from an early age. Most mothers are distressed at the sight of their child's teeth, but many of them neglect the simple and very effective precautions which may be taken to prevent a which are of course regular brushing and cleaning, and early stopping, if any signs of trouble make their appearance. The parents of tooth-ache children, however, are sometimes constitutional, and may be attributed to certain states of ill-health, particularly rheumatism, liver troubles, dyspepsia, nervous disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, and wasting, have made a complete recovery after the removal of the bad teeth. Irregularity in size and shape of teeth is sometimes a symptom of glandular, and if accompanied by a habit of biting the mouth open is almost always evidence of throat or nasal trouble, and no time should be lost in consulting a doctor. First teeth, then, should receive as much care and attention as permanent ones. The brush used should be fairly hard, and used vigorously, with warm water in which a little borax or bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved. The necks should be carefully brushed at the fronts. Signs of decay should be immediately dealt with, and the child taken to a good dentist, and the tooth removed or stopped.

EXPLAINED. (Birmingham Age-Herald) "I don't understand why your father has taken a sudden dislike to me. He seemed friendly enough when I first began to call." "Why—er—I think I can explain it." answered Miss Pench. "Father is naturally courteous and I suppose he thought you would be drafted or something before you and I discovered that we were soul mates."

Chats With the Doctor

(By a Physician)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Beaves and feeders... 9.50 14.50. Stockers and feeders... 8.20 12.20. Cows and heifers... 7.10 12.15. Calves... 10.50 16.85. Hogs, receipts, 30,000. Market slow. Light... 17.35 18.00. Mixed... 16.50 18.00. Heavy... 16.25 17.05. Rough... 16.25 16.55. Pigs... 13.50 17.25. Bulk of sales... 17.10 17.90. Sheep, receipts, 14,000. Market firm. Sheep... 11.00 14.75. Lambs, native... 14.50 18.45.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Oats—Open, High, Low, Close. May... 30.95 30.55 30.35 30.55. July... 30.95 30.55 30.35 30.55. Flax—May... 3.75 3.95 3.85 3.95. July... 3.75 3.95 3.85 3.95. Barley—May... 1.51 1.56 1.51 1.56. X to 24 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

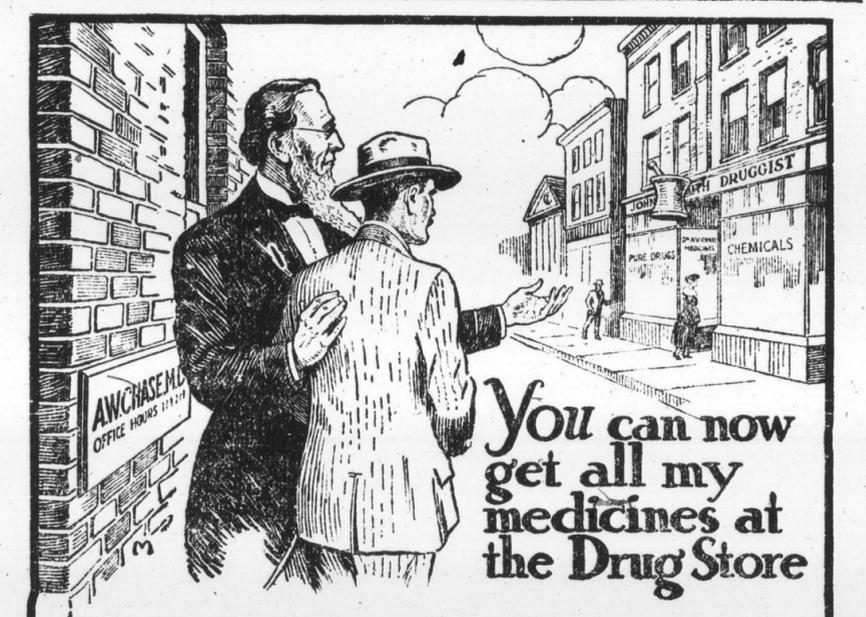
Minneapolis—Corn—No. 3 white, 11.70 to 11.75. Oats—No. 3 white, 9.30 to 9.40. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—32.75.

DULUTH LIMESEED.

Minneapolis—Corn—No. 3 white, 11.70 to 11.75. Oats—No. 3 white, 9.30 to 9.40. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—32.75.

DULUTH LIMESEED.

Duluth—Lime seed, 14.16 to 14.25; to arrive 14.16, May, 14.25 bid, July, 14.15; October, 12.70.



You can now get all my medicines at the Drug Store

AFTER the publication of his Receipt Book Dr. Chase found himself overwhelmed with the demand for his services and his medicines. Not only did patients come from many miles to throng his office, but the mails were filled with letters ordering medicines. Rather than disappoint his patients and admirers, and always anxious to relieve suffering, the doctor decided to give to the people the great prescriptions which had been so thoroughly tested and so remarkably successful in his private practice. And so it came that Dr. Chase's Medicines were placed on public sale at nominal prices. To-day you can scarcely find a drug store that is not stocked with a full line of these medicines, and that home is the exception where there is not one or more of them in use. Like most articles of exceptional merit and large sales Dr. Chase's Medicines are widely imitated, and substitutes are frequently offered in their place. On this account it is very important that you should see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy. They are printed on every box for your protection, and imitators do not dare to use them.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for \$1.00. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills), 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.75. Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box. Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Powder, 25 cents a box, blower free, 5 boxes for \$1.00. Dr. A. W. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. Dr. A. W. Chase's Liver Cure, \$1.00. Dr. A. W. Chase's Backache Plaster, 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for Dairy Produce, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, and Vegetables. Includes items like Butter, choice dairy, Eggs, new-laid, Do. fancy, etc.

Table for SUGAR MARKET. Toronto wholesalers quote on refined sugars, Toronto delivery as follows: Atlantic granulated, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 yellow, etc.

Table for MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt., 10.00; Do. hindquarters, 9.00; Pork, common, 12.00; etc.

Toronto Cattle Market.

Table for Toronto Cattle Market. Export cattle, choice, 12.00; Export bulls, 9.00; Butcher cattle, choice, 10.00; etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table for WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Oats, May, July, Flax, Barley, etc.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table for CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Beaves and feeders, 9.50-14.50; Stockers and feeders, 8.20-12.20; Cows and heifers, 7.10-12.15; Calves, 10.50-16.85; Hogs, receipts, 30,000; Market slow.

She is Always Ready To Tell Reason Why

SHE IS RECOMMENDING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Miss E. Demers States They Cured Her of Sick Headache and Rheumatism From Which She Suffered for Six Months.

"I don't understand why your father has taken a sudden dislike to me. He seemed friendly enough when I first began to call." "Why—er—I think I can explain it." answered Miss Pench. "Father is naturally courteous and I suppose he thought you would be drafted or something before you and I discovered that we were soul mates."

REDPATH'S GRANULATED SUGAR \$6.50 CWT.

Men wanted everywhere, no matter how large the city or how small the village, to show samples for large Grocery Corporation (capital \$25,000,000). All goods sold at factory prices to the consumer; for example, Redpath's best granulated sugar \$6.50 cwt., 7 bars Sunlight, Comfort, Surprise or Gold Soap \$20. Best pure ketchup rendered lard, 5 pound pail for \$1.00, together with coffee, tea, rice, etc. After making \$20.00 daily. A profit of \$1.00 to the agent on every \$10.00 sale. Position will pay \$50 weekly. No experience necessary. Write to-day for your territory. Sample case free.

THE CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION, - - - WINDSOR, ONT.

THE SLEUTH

Neil opened the door of her room filled with a mighty curiosity—and conscious of a little shame in being able to gratify it. He had a feeling of entering upon holy ground. His first look inside was a disappointment. She had lived there scarcely long enough to leave her stamp upon it—unless its neatness and barrenness were symbols. It was like a content cell, in size and shape it matched his own room, but there was no skylight. The ceiling sloped down in front to a low window close to the floor. He pounced jealously on the photographs, but there was no occasion for the jealousy. They represented a dignified, middle-aged gentleman and a gentleness. Obviously her father and mother. The cards bore the imprint of a photographer in Baltimore. Of course a young man falling in love would say it did not matter; still in his heart he is gratified to find that the parents of the inamorata are genteel. Neil wondered greatly how the daughter of this charming, old-fashioned couple came to be living in such a place as himself. Full of relief and satisfaction, he slipped them inside the portfolio with the drawings, and turned to go. As he laid his hand on the doorknob a faint, peculiar smell warned an instinct deep within him. Like an animal he lifted his head and sniffed. He could not have told why, but his heart began to beat fast. He looked about him. Alongside the door into the hall, just as in his own room, there was another door giving on a clothes-closet. Under that door he crept a thin blackish-red trickle, which ended in a little black pool. At such moments a man does not think. A whole set of ordinary unrecognized impulses came into play. With a gasp he involuntarily threw open the door. He was already prepared for what was inside. He did not cry out, nor even start back; he only looked with eyes fixed with horror. A dead man lay on his back on the floor in a grotesque attitude, like a wooden doll; his heels elevated among the girl's dresses hanging there, his arms oddly twisted, his glistening bald crown pointing toward Neil. A towel had been dropped underneath. It had ceased to flow. Neil did not care to lift the towel. It was the body of a heavy, middle-aged man. In a quiet and comfortable lives we are lulled at the thought of death by violence. But our under-selves are less stomachish. We are the heirs of the savage ages, too. Suddenly faced by frightful things, we find ourselves acting quite calmly, after all. Frowning slightly at the dead man, Neil readily debated what to do.

Knowing nothing of the causes of this tragedy, he had nevertheless taken his side. It was enough that this thing at his feet was the means of making the girl suffer intolerably. He already hated it. First of all he must return to her. If he did not come quickly she would surely go mad with the suspense of waiting. Afterward he would make a plan. He closed the closet door on the sprawling manikin, and left the room, locking the door behind him. On the way downstairs, he schooled his lips to whistle, but his face might not shock her with its grimace. As he passed along the familiar street, ugly and matter-of-fact in the sunshine, he looked on his fellow creatures with a new wonder. "Lord! what animals men are!" he thought. "They feel nothing." She was sitting on a bench, her white face turned over her shoulder watching for him. In spite of his whistling—or because of it—she suspected something, and a wary look appeared, more distressing for him to see in those frank eyes than the previous agony. He avoided her glance. She moistened her lips. "The photographs?" she whispered. "Slipped 'em inside," he said, with a careless air. "Everything was O. K. Hope I didn't seem loony. Stopped in my own room a moment." Her strange look dried up in his speech. "So you know," she murmured. "Neil caught his breath. "Yes—I know," she said, stricken with horror for her. By saving him the trouble of breaking the news she had cut all the ground from under his feet. His tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. There he was struck dumb, when he had such a need to reassure her! But the added blow seemed to steady her. The quietness of despair settled on her eyes. Watching him warily, she slipped her hand inside the portfolio and drawing out the photographs tore them across without looking at them. "Oh, why do you do that?" he said, agitated. "Cutting them against his possible interference, she tore the cards into tiny bits, and let them drift away on the breeze. The act had the effect of scattering the ashes of the beloved. "They mustn't be found on me," she whispered. "It would kill them if they ever knew!" He was hurt by her suspicion that he might try to prevent her coming, as she wished. He forced his beaming lips to utter, "You have nothing to fear from me!" "You are kind," she said, indifferently. "I shouldn't have looked!" he stammered. "But it is—something had run under the door. I opened it before I thought." "It doesn't matter," she said, calmly. "You have done all you can for me." Both were silent for a while, looking straight ahead. The stream of clerks, stenographers, showworkers out for the noon hour and the changeless idlers passed in both directions before them, without any body remarking their white faces. "What are you going to do?" he whispered at last. "Please leave me," she answered. It broke the spell or horror that paralyzed him. "I will not leave you!" he said, earnestly. "I'm glad I found the thing. I'm going to take a hand in this. You've got to be saved from yourself." She shook her head wearily. "You cannot help me. You do not know." "I'll find a way," he promised. "What fear?" she asked, with soft bitterness. "I have told you that I can never care for anything, not by anything you do. That is final. Give me the key to my room." "I will not!" he cried. "What do you think I am? Don't you believe a man can ever do anything except for pay? This thing is out of your hands now. You can't stop me from helping you." She looked at him as she had once before, with eyes widened, searching and incredulous. "You understand," she said, "I cannot tell you what happened. You can't work in the dark." "You can tell me when I have earned your confidence," he said. She shook her head. "I can never tell you. You must know that in the beginning." It was a bitter dose for him to swallow, but he got it down at last. "Oh, well, if you can't, you can't," he muttered. "I can only tell you one thing," she said, wistfully. "I didn't do it." "I don't care if you did or not," he said, quickly. "I am not afraid to face it. Maybe you had good cause. Tell me!" "Oh, no!" she said, quickly. "He was a good man in his way. He was kind to me." Neil's theory of the affair was already well established, and he looked at her, taken aback. "Kind to you?" he repeated. "You see, already you are wondering," she said, sadly. "And I can explain nothing." "Oh, well, it doesn't matter," he insisted doggedly. "Yes, that matters," she said. "You can't help me if you think I did it—or helped." "If you tell me you didn't, that's enough for me."

"Look at me and swear it," she breathed. "For the first time their eyes met and held. "I swear I believe you," he murmured, with deep earnestness. A little sigh escaped her. She relaxed. "Then—you may do what you like," she granted. "But it is useless. Nevertheless, I am grateful to you." "You must not give up," he urged, full of a passionate solicitude. "You are young. You have a right to life and happiness. Do not put too much store by man-made laws. You have a right to seize it if they keep it from you." "That sounds like romance to me," she said, wearily. "The sordid reality remains. How am I to live? I've already faced starvation once. I was just getting started—with my drawing. I mean, suppose I succeed in keeping out of the hands of the police—it seems I must start again. I dare not even collect the money that's owing to me. How am I going to live?" "We will find a way between us," said Neil. "I couldn't take anything from you," she murmured. "I did from you," he reminded her, "and I'm a man into the bargain." "That was a different thing." They were silent again while Neil debated inwardly. "One question," he ventured diffidently. "Suppose the—it—were not found. Could they trace that man to your room? Think hard." "I don't think so," she murmured. "No, I am sure."

His face cleared. "That's all right, then. You can go right on living when you are doing your work. I will undertake to dispose of it." "Oh, I couldn't have you!" she protested. "It would ruin you!" Neil smiled confidently. "A young man isn't so easily ruined. If I have the stuff in me, nothing on earth can ruin me. Anyway, if the worst comes to the worst, accessory after the fact isn't a hanzing matter. But I shall never let them get me. It will be fun." "Fun?" she murmured, deeply scandalized. "To outwit them," said Neil. His spirits rose rapidly. "I suppose every fellow imagines himself in such a situation when he reads newspaper stories of crime. It's hard to tell which is the more stupid, criminal or sleuth." "I'll show them. You leave it to me. I'll take it away, and—remove all traces. In an hour you can go back to your room as if nothing had happened."

CHAPTER III. Back on the top floor of No. 21, Neil after making sure that the Old Codger was away from home, proceeded to transfer the gruesome tenant of the girl's clothes-closet to his own. The weight of the dead flesh instantly suggested that no woman could have put it where it was, unaided. Neil wondered jealously what man had been concerned in the affair. With his hands under its stiff, cold arms, he dragged it across the hall, while the big head lolled on the fat chest. To have imagined such a scene would have filled him with shuddering horror, but in enacting it his busy mind ran ahead, and he did not think of it at all. Indeed, being free of any load of blood-guiltiness himself, the excitement filled him with a kind of exhilaration. He got it inside his room at last, and the door safely closed behind him, he looked at the empty tenement where it lay revealed under his skylight with a sentiment of grim humor. Yesterday it was the centre of a tumult, and to-day an inconvenient lump that must be hustled out of the way somehow. As he looked he realized with a start that he had known the dead man in life. No mistaking the rugged lines of that face, fat, yet hard, too, with the curious gray bank like a touzour on the low forehead. It was Caspar Tolson, the landlord of No. 21! Only two days before Neil had had his usual set-to with him. His first feeling was one of regret. Though Tolson was his natural enemy, Neil had a sneaking liking for him, and somehow he had felt that it was returned. Their disputes had been carried on in a spirit of irony on both sides. Neil had contrived to live in his house for a month without paying any rent. It was only a game, such a how long he could keep it up, such a Tolson did not own the building, but merely rented the upper floor from the piano warehouse on the street level, and in turn sublet the rooms.

She had gone, and without telling him! He sought in his own mind for arguments, to explain it, but the very heavy sense of ingratitude remained. However, the business had to be carried through just the same. Night found him ready with a coil of light rope and a bunch of common house-keys that he had bought for a few cents from a junk-dealer. His plan, like all well-considered plans, was exceedingly simple. From the street he had observed by a sign in the window that the top floor front of No. 13, four doors down, was vacant. While the world was asleep he meant to haul the body up through the skylight, drag it with infinite care across the intervening roofs and lower it into the vacant room. It would be necessary for him to enter the vacant room to open the skylight, and again to close it and to remove the rope. Such rooms are generally left open when vacant, but in any case he had the keys. He trusted to the rain to keep other tenants from seeking air on the roof that night, and also to wash out any marks of his progress. At eleven o'clock Neil had the satisfaction of seeing the crack of light appear from under the Old Codger's door. Shortly thereafter he heard the well-known sound of his snore. This was his cue to put things in motion. Neil's only doubt was whether he would be able to haul that weight all the way from the floor to the skylight. Anything in the nature of tackle was out of the question. He determined to raise it as far as he could from below. He therefore split up his trestle into two parts, superimposed the smaller on the larger, and put a chair on top of all. Little by little, with infinite pains, he managed to get the body on the first shelf, then to the second, and fin-

CUTICURA HEALS BAD CASE ECZEMA

Relief Instantaneous. Healed With 3 Cakes of Soap and 2 Boxes of Ointment.

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) B. F. Grosch, Y. M. C. A., St. Catherine's, Ont., July 4, 1917. For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme. For Free Sample Each by Mail Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

The discovery of his identity gave Neil considerable food for thought. Naturally when he was reported missing one of the first places they would look would be in the building that supplied a large part of his income. That made Neil's task more difficult—perhaps searchers were already on the way! As for the causes of the tragedy, the mystery was only deepened. No amount of speculation furnished Neil with a plausible hypothesis to account for the connection between the hard-fisted, prosperous peasant and the fine-drawn girl in whose room he had found the man's body.

Neil observed with a sickness of the heart that the conspicuous diamond went to decorate the fat third finger was missing. Hardly any need to look if the great roll of bills he was fond of displaying was gone, too. But Neil had work to do still, and was compelled to defer his speculations for the time being. Shutting up what was left of his landlord in his closet, he went back to the girl's room with scrubbing-brush and pail. He afterwards swept the hall, to remove any evidences of scraping heels in the dust. No one disturbed the top floor during these operations. As the hours passed without any sign of the girl, a heavy anxiety attacked Neil. Of course she could not be expected to sleep in that room. What could she do throughout the night? What fool he had been not to think of that before and to provide for it! He had not even thought to arrange for another meeting! Suppose she gave up the ship altogether? His heart sank dismally. It occurred to him that she might still visit her little box below, so he made haste to put all the money he had in an envelope, barring enough to buy bread for a few days, and dropped it in her letter box. In an hour he found it back in his own box, with a scrap of a note: "Truly I have enough for my needs. I have received a check. Do not trouble about me." Neil walked up and down his little room, making an discarding plan after plan. He recalled all the murder mysteries he had known of, both solved and unsolved, and criticized the technique of the criminals. Fiction dealing with crime he mostly passed over; in novels the long arm of coincidence was generally invoked, and he couldn't depend on that. He had a stubborn fact to contend with, namely two hundred pounds of stubborn. He told himself with a certain pride that his problem was more difficult than any he had ever read of. He had neither a bath, a furnace, a trunk or a cellar, those time-honored expedients of persons with a body on their hands. It started to rain in earnest, and his heart lifted. Rain would help him enormously. He did not see the girl again.

Late in the afternoon he had a blow as he was returning from a trip down town to buy what he needed for his plan, he found a strange man in the girl's room. It proved to be a dealer in second-hand furniture, who had bought her cot, her chest of drawers and her chair. She had gone, and without telling him! He sought in his own mind for arguments, to explain it, but the very heavy sense of ingratitude remained. However, the business had to be carried through just the same. Night found him ready with a coil of light rope and a bunch of common house-keys that he had bought for a few cents from a junk-dealer. His plan, like all well-considered plans, was exceedingly simple. From the street he had observed by a sign in the window that the top floor front of No. 13, four doors down, was vacant. While the world was asleep he meant to haul the body up through the skylight, drag it with infinite care across the intervening roofs and lower it into the vacant room. It would be necessary for him to enter the vacant room to open the skylight, and again to close it and to remove the rope. Such rooms are generally left open when vacant, but in any case he had the keys. He trusted to the rain to keep other tenants from seeking air on the roof that night, and also to wash out any marks of his progress. At eleven o'clock Neil had the satisfaction of seeing the crack of light appear from under the Old Codger's door. Shortly thereafter he heard the well-known sound of his snore. This was his cue to put things in motion. Neil's only doubt was whether he would be able to haul that weight all the way from the floor to the skylight. Anything in the nature of tackle was out of the question. He determined to raise it as far as he could from below. He therefore split up his trestle into two parts, superimposed the smaller on the larger, and put a chair on top of all. Little by little, with infinite pains, he managed to get the body on the first shelf, then to the second, and fin-

ally on the chair. During the progress of these grisly and strenuous labors he kept up his heart, as men do in desperate cases, by a species of grim jesting. "Oh you go, old man! Our last ride together! Leave ho! Pull yourself together, old top; you're all over the place! There! I didn't mean to bash your face! It's all the same to you, isn't it? You're good-natured now, all right! Once more, all together—up you go! I'm helping you to heaven as far as I can!" The rope was already tied under his arms. When he got him athwart the chair Neil opened the skylight and, tossing the end of the rope up on the roof, climbed after it. The sky wept softly on the tin roofs. The tall loft-buildings with their innumerable shuttered windows rose like great, pale cliffs. It was not as dark as the adventurer could have wished, for the street lights were reflected clouds, and the wet tin glistened wanly. But it was as solitary as any spot in the five boroughs at that moment Neil had taken a preliminary survey of the route and knew his way. (To be continued.)

DEALING WITH A MULE.

(Washington Star) "What's the use of profanity? You don't really dislike the mule, you know." "Of course not. An' the mule knows it. But ordinary conversation ain't going to appeal to him. You got to act related an' make him feel that he's of some importance."

WEAK, ANAEMIC GIRLS

Can Regain Good Health Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bloodlessness is the trouble of many girls who ought to be full of life and good spirits. Instead they are pale, their lips have no color, they have no appetites, their digestion is poor, and if they walk fast, either in the street or going up stairs, they are so tired and out of breath that their hearts beat as if to burst. Almost always such girls are thin, flat-chested and sallow, with nothing attractive about them. If they do not get better they will have a cough in the winter, and then, not unlikely, consumption, that most hopeless of all diseases, will develop. No girl should be like this. She should be plump, rosy-cheeked and full of life, able to talk fast and to stand exertion without being breathless and panting. To be in this health, happy condition she must have plenty of good, rich, red blood, and it is only through the blood that the body can be healthy. And the only medicine that will keep the blood supply rich and red and pure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their effect upon the pale, weak girl who gives them a fair trial is wonderful. They improve the appetite, backaches and headaches disappear, the glow of health tinges the cheeks, the eyes sparkle, and the step becomes light and elastic. Thousands of girls throughout Canada owe their health and attractive appearance to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and do not hesitate to say so. Miss Jennie Book, Beamsville, Ont., says: "I suffered for over two years from anaemia, and gradually grew very ill. Previously I had been strong and robust, but grew pale and a mere shadow of my former self. I tried several medicines, and while some seemed to give me temporary relief, I soon grew worse again. As the months went by I began to despair of getting better, when my mother happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and suggested that I should try them. By the time the first box was finished I knew they were helping me, and I continued the pills for nearly three months, using in all nine boxes, when I was restored in every respect to my old-time strength. This was several years ago, and I have not since had any return of the trouble. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a permanent cure for this trouble, and I strongly recommend them to all anaemic girls."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Spring Fashion Brevities. Peter Pan collars on the new gumpets and blouses—they're youthful and attractive. New sleeveless jackets of panne velvet or the new Baronet satin in the loveliest colors—to wear over thin frocks. New frocks are of old-fashioned looking novelty silks—checked and striped effects in gay hues. Gingham silks are new this year—pretty blue-and-white and pink-and-white silks in gingham patterns. They are used for trimmings, for children's clothes, for blouses and for women's frocks. Even jackets are coming in again—ever so many smart new suits have these jaunty little jackets. Fur Novelties. Nowadays the fur season is late and long. The passing of winter no longer means the relegation of our furs to the moth-proof chests. There are soft, lovely scarfs to be worn over one-piece frocks, or over the lightweight spring suits. One charming stole was of gray squirrel, with squirrel balls dangling from the ends and a lining of gray crepe. And a mole scarf has a pleated cape in the back. Some of the new fur capes are so smart! One, in fitch shape, was of squirrel, dyed taupe color, with the ends crossing at the waist and tied in the back, scarf fashion.

AN ALIBI. (Boston Transcript) "Norah—the lady next door wants to borrow a scuffle of coal, mum." "Missus—tell her, Norah, that we are already borrowing our coal from the people on the other side of us." Many a man tries to keep his head above water by drowning his sins.

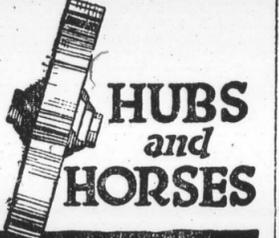
Marlatt's Specific Removes Gall Stones in 24 Hours

THE Never-Failing Remedy for Appendicitis. Indigestion, Stomach Disorders, Appendicitis and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones, and mislead people until those had attacks of Gall in ten Gall Stone Sufferers knows what is the trouble. Marlatt's Specific will cure without pain or operation. Write to Dept. B. for all particulars and some testimonials. J. W. MARLATT & CO. 581 ONTARIO ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Jersey Cloth in High Favor

Such a furore over this much-used material! Sometimes Milady calls it stockinet, and sometimes wool tricotine and sometimes jersey cloth or knitted jersey, but it is much the same, whatever the name. First she used it for her sports suit—as far back as last season. It was comfortable and practical, shed the dust and had no end of good qualities. It required much less pressing than the average tailored suit—and cost considerably less. All of which endeared it to the woman whose wardrobe required just such practical, sensible possessions. This season the jersey cloth has broadened its field of usefulness—no longer does it confine its good qualities to the two-piece suit. The new suits, however, are quite often of jersey. They are quite sports-like as to cut, which means they are simple, practical and rather masculine as to pockets. The new jersey suit models are usually belted, have two or four or six pockets, as she wishes, and are pleated, belted or tucked in a variety of ways. One new model boasted a belt to go over the shoulder and around the waist—a la Sam Browne. Brown, the new Havana and Santiago shades (I wonder why they've gone to Cuba for names?) a pretty dark mixture called heather, the new blues—especially that shade which verges on the turquoise—bright greens, and sand shades are the fashionable colors. And there is a deep purple, too, and an oxford gray that many women like. The skirts of these suits are usually made rather simple, some times buttoning all the way down the front, often belted and nearly always finished with pockets. There are ever so many dresses and fetching, becoming frocks they are, too, of this jersey weave. They are in one-piece styles and planned on rather youthful lines, usually. Some are braided in a contrasting color, some adorned homely with bone buttons, braid adorns some, and jersey of a contrasting shade makes the rest the good-looking affairs they are. Sand color and Chinese blue are the best-liked colors for the dresses—both good spring hues. And now come jersey coats to slip on over her jersey frock, or add more warmth than her jersey suit affords. Like the suits and the dresses, the coats are planned on sports lines, usually rather straight and simple and youthful. Many have collars to be worn high—convertible collars they call them usually, because you may turn them down if you wish. One smart model of the new Santiago brown was made with inverted pleats in the front and back, was belted all the way 'round, and had two deep pockets at the sides.

Thousands Testify to the Lasting Benefit Secured from CATARRHOZONE CURES WITHOUT DRUGS! One of the finest discoveries in medicine was given to the public when Catarrhozone was placed on the market about fifteen years ago. Since then thousands have been cured of asthma and catarrh. An interesting case is reported from Calgary in a letter from Creighton E. Thompson, who says: "Nothing too strong can be said for Catarrhozone. I suffered four years from Asthma in a way that would beggar description. I went through everything that man could suffer. I was told of Catarrhozone by a clerk in Finlay's drug store, and purchased a dollar package. It was worth hundreds to me in a week, and I price a priceless value on the benefit I have since derived. I strongly urge every sufferer to use Catarrhozone for Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh." The one-dollar package lasts two months; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c; all storekeepers and druggists, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



The world is short of horses. To get the most out of your team use

MICA AXLE GREASE

"Use half as much as any other" The mica flakes fill the pores and crevices in the axle and the grease keeps them there. Mica Grease means fresher horses at the end of the day and longer life for your harness and wagons.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

"Lengthens leather life" Overcomes leather's worst enemies—water and dirt. It makes harness pliable and waterproof, prevents breaking of stitches and imparts that rich black lustre to all dark dressed leather.

Sold in standard size packages by live dealers everywhere. IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Lack of Food—threatens the Battle Line



"The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word 'shortage' is not strong enough. The whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine'."

—Lord Rhondda, Britain's Food Controller.

One year ago, only the enemy was on rations.

To-day, Great Britain, France and Italy are on rations.

To-day, Germany controls the wheat lands of Roumania, Russia, Poland and Ukraina.

To-day, the shadows of hunger, famine, disease and death hang over the Allies.

Upon the 1918 crop from Canada and the United States depends the fate of the democratic peoples of the world.

If that crop is sufficient the Allies can be fed.

If that crop is not sufficient the Allies may have to accept a German peace.

That Battle-Line in France and Flanders Must Not Want

Do you realize what a German peace would mean to Canada?

Germany covets our natural resources—our agricultural and mineral wealth, our forests, our fisheries, everything that is Canada's.

Germany won't be satisfied with European territory, with teeming masses, wrangling factions and depleted natural resources. She wants colonies—big, thinly-populated countries in temperate zones for her sons and daughters to go to propagate their kind.

The Kaiser would sacrifice millions of Germans to-morrow if he thought that by so doing he could set foot on Canada's shores as Conqueror.

And what's more, the Germans would offer themselves for the sacrifice, so great is their subjection to the military ideal.

The only thing that balks German ambition is that battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland—and the British Navy.

The Only Thing That Sustains Our Men on Land and Sea—is Food

What are we, each one of us, prepared to do to insure that Food supply?

Germany, by her submarine campaign, has seen that great Armada, the British Mercantile Marine, shrink in volume.

Germany has seen South America, Australia, New Zealand, India and far away outposts of the Empire practically cut off from supplying food to the Motherland because of the lack of ships.

Forty million Allied men and women having been put on warwork, food production has dangerously decreased in Europe.

These forty million consume more food than when they were in ordinary occupations, and there are fewer men for farming. Hence an

increased demand and decreased supplies.

The harvest of France was one-third less in 1917 than 1916, and this year must be smaller still, owing to lack of fertilizers, which cannot be supplied through shortage of shipping.

The world's decrease in live stock, as compared to 1913, is approximately 145,000,000 head.

Herbert Hoover Says:

"Our European Allies are dependent upon us for greater quantities of food than we have ever before exported. They are the first line of our defence. Our money, our ships, our life blood, and not least of all, OUR FOOD supply, must be of a common stock.

"In pre-war times, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium yearly imported more than 750,000,000 bushels of grain, plus vast quantities of meats and fats.

"The submarine destruction of shipping has made it necessary to abandon the hope of bringing food from South America, Australasia and India.

"Food must, therefore, be shipped from Canada and the United States—the nearest and safest route.

"Canadian and United States supplies are normally 350,000,000 bushels short of the Allied needs. By greater production and conservation Canada and the United States must combine to increase the export of grain by 150,000,000 bushels.

"The remaining shortage of 200,000,000 bushels must be overcome by greater reduction in consumption in the allied countries. And this is being done by Britain, France and Italy rationing her people.

"From two and a half years of contact with the German Army I have come out of the horror with the complete conviction that autocracy is a political faith and a system that directly endangers and jeopardizes the future of our race—that threatens our very independence. It has, however, been able to command complete inspiration of devotion and self-sacrifice in its people to the interest of their nation.

The German farmer, in the name of the Fatherland, supports a nation two-thirds as large as the United States and threatens to subject the world from an area one-half the size of Ontario.

"My vision of War is not of an academic problem to be solved by discussion. To me it is a vision of brave, dying men and suffering women and children, for service on whose behalf the greater exertion of the Allies' farmers comes in a direct necessity and a direct plea. The Canadian and the United States citizen who sees war as I see it needs no inducement and no inspiration but the thought that every spade full of earth turned and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world."

Lloyd George's Warning

"I fear the disciplined people behind the German Army, the rationed family and the determination of wife and sister and daughter and mother to stand and starve—so that their fighting men may be fed—I fear it more than the Imperial German Army itself."

Britain is now on Food Rations. — France is now on Food Rations. — Italy is on the verge of starvation. Only continuous support from us can enable us to hold out.

Only with a disciplined people behind can we hope to win. The rationed British Nation, blood of our blood, bone of our

bone, are proudly paying the price and sharing with France and Italy their limited stock of food. For in this there is mighty pride, a conscious measuring of their glory with the best traditions of ancient Sparta, and of Imperial Rome, for Britons know that upon them rests the burden of saving humanity. The story of their service shall ring and echo forever along the hills of history.

To Send More Food to Our Allies is Not Charity

It is war. The Allies have a right to demand it. They have a right to resent the offer of only what is "left over." Those who are fighting the common battle for civilization and for our protection have a higher claim than had Lazarus, to only the "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table."

The Canadian people must recognize that our Allies have the first claim on our food supplies.

As the shipping situation makes the Allies dependent upon the North American continent for food, it is vitally necessary that Canada should increase her production of food in order to take a larger part in providing for the Allies' requirements. This is especially urgent as the maintenance of a large United States Army in the European field will cause a very heavy drain on that country's resources.

There must be no peace without victory.

For nearly four years Germany has been struggling against the powers of law and order. She has failed so far to make good her escape with her booty by superior strength and skill. And now she is attempting by intrigue, suggestion, device and propaganda to divert the attention of her antagonists from the struggle itself, and thus to gain her ends by relaxing the strength and skill of her antagonists.

What she can gain from these tactics is plain to all the world in the sorrowful experience of Russia.

Germany's most dangerous weapon is not her Zeppelin—that is obsolete. Not her submarine—that can be overcome. Not her machine-like army—that has been repeatedly hurled back by the living armies of freemen. Her most dangerous weapon is her propaganda of peace.

While with her hands she murders and despoils, with her voice she invites to parleys.

When Liberty is in Peril There is Threat of Lasting Disaster in the Very Word "Peace"

Lord Leverhulme, long known in Canada as Sir William Lever, who knows well the German mind, in a recent interview stated:

"You will never be able to dictate terms to Germany till she is beaten. The argument you mention is founded on the dangerous fallacy that because Germany is sick of this war she is sick of war in general. She isn't. I doubt if her Government is even sick of this war. You've read the speech of that old brigand, Hertling. Is there any sign of repentance in that speech? Is it a chastened speech? Is it the speech of a statesman who wants disarmament and a league of nations? No! Germany is back in her mood of 1914. She believes she is winning the war. She believes she has won now. And if we talk of peace to her she HAS won it. Why, it would be better a thousand times that every man in England should be dead than that Germany should issue from this war with the feeling of a conqueror. You hear people use the phrase, 'to the last

man, and the last shilling,' and you think it is only a bit of rhetoric, but to my mind it's the most solemn and absolute truth. I mean when I say it that it would in very truth be a million times better for the people of these islands to be dead, every one of them, rather than live on as the serfs of a triumphant Prussia."

How can any lover of liberty remain insensible to this peril?

Food means Victory and the world made safe for democracy— Lack of food means disaster and subjugation to Germany.

The Citizens of Ontario Must Lead This Mighty Crusade for Greater Food Production

They did it last year and will do it again.

As the greatest food-producing Province, Ontario must maintain her leadership in America. Great are our opportunities—our responsibility is tremendous.

Upon every man and woman, boy and girl, rests a personal obligation to serve. Every pound of food produced, in whatever form, is a contribution to the Cause of Freedom.

Ontario farmers should sow 500,000 acres of spring wheat.

Every Ontario farmer whose land is at all suitable should put an extra five acres into wheat, even at the expense of another crop.

What YOU Can Do To Help

At all costs production must be maintained.

That's why farmers and farmers' sons are being exempted from military service. Working on a farm is equivalent to service in the Second Line Trenches.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are essential. The first is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The second is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they had raised it.

The burden is not one to be placed solely upon the farmer. Neither can it be placed upon the townsman. It is a personal obligation upon every man, woman, boy and girl, in every farm town and city home in the Province of Ontario.

AWAY WITH CRITICISM—CO-OPERATE! Mr. City Man, don't say that the farmer should do so-and-so, and thus allow criticism in this hour of our Nation's peril to cripple your effort.

Mr. Farmer, don't hastily underestimate the value the city man can be to you.

GET TOGETHER IN THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Let us not lament what MIGHT BE, but earnestly face what MUST BE.

Fifteen thousand boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen must be organized as "Soldiers of the Soil" to work on Ontario farms this season.

Farmers can get one or more of these boys by applying to the District Representatives or to the Public Employment Bureaux at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton or London.

Unmarried men, exempted from military service, are urged to take up farm work. Married men who have had previous experience on a farm are urged to resume farm work for a season. Employers of labor are asked to assist men to take up farm work.

We urge the farmer and the townsman to get together for greater production in the interests of a free people and democracy.

Let the Organization of Resources Committee, your District Representatives of the Public Employment Bureaux act as your intermediaries.

When we have done our best, the cry for food cannot be wholly met.

For the rest—our Allies are tightening their belts.

Organization of Resources Committee

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

CHAIRMAN: His Honor Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. VICE-CHAIRMEN: Honorable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; William Proudfoot, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition. SECRETARY: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

The only thing that balks German ambition is the Battle Line in France and—the British Navy
The only thing that sustains our men on land and sea is Food

Notice to Subscribers
The mailing lists of The Reporter have been corrected to date, and subscribers will confer a favor by notifying the editor if their labels do not credit them properly.

20 MINUTES

That's all. Twenty minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone. One of these little tablets—safe, reliable and harmless as soda—will cure any headache in 20 minutes. Or, better still, taken when you feel the headache coming on, a ZUTOO tablet will ward it off—nip it in the bud.

No Headache

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 10 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Drug-gists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.

Automobile Tops and Cushions

We have a full line of everything for Tops, Cushions, Slip Covers, Buggy Tops, etc.

Write for Prices on Repair Work

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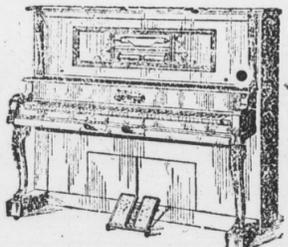
Ice Cream

The opening of the Ice Cream season finds us with increased facilities for serving Neilson's Cream in the various attractive forms that made it so popular last year.

Sundaes, plain Creams. High-class Confectionery of all kinds.

E. C. TRIBUTE

Pianos.



We carry a first-class line of pianos. There is no more popular instrument in Canada; and we should like to have the opportunity of calling to your attention the advantages and pleasures that enter your home with a piano.

A. Taylor & Son

By Dictation

By S. Paquin

There come moments in the life of every man when he stops and thinks. This does not mean merely that he gives careful attention to some problem of the hour, but that he takes a serious view of life as a whole; surveys it; analyzes it; tries to riddle its meaning.

Such a moment had come to Harry Merton. Really there was cause for him to view life with satisfaction, but a close study of his face would have told any keen observer that he was not altogether satisfied. The day marked an epoch in his life—one on which his friends were dropping in now and then to congratulate him—for he had just been promoted to the position of general manager of the Western Star Fire and Insurance company, a concern in which he had climbed up from a start as office boy 15 years before.

But as he viewed his progress in retrospect, his mind ran on something like this:

"Yes, I have done it. I have reaped the success I set out to win, but what does it amount to after all? It has been a long fight, and I have sacrificed a great deal to win it. Perhaps I have sacrificed too much. When I began as a messenger boy Jim Perkins had the start of me by a year. I have often smiled up my sleeves at Jim since I began to climb up past him. First special agent, then general agent, and now general manager, and poor old Jim is still at his desk as a clerk. But I reckon Jim is happier than I am for all that. I thought so yesterday when his wife came in with that pretty boy of theirs, just to see papa's new desk in the new office. Somehow, it made me feel as if I were missing something that a man needs to make his life complete."

Then Merton's line of thought was interrupted. He had been standing beside his desk with his hands crossed under his coat-tails, watching the sign-writer who was putting gold letters on the windows of the company's handsome new offices. The sign-writer was marking the glass in letters bigger than those that spelled the company's name—"Henry Merton, General Manager."

"Here, my good fellow, that won't do," said Merton, stepping forward to the man's side.

"How will you have it, sir?"

"Just put that name in small letters and a little off at one side," said Merton quietly. "It will look better."

That was just like Henry Merton. Few men in the business had more reason to pride themselves on the attainment of marked success, for he had made his way in the world unaided. But there wasn't a grain of vanity in him. He was a modest, subdued, unassuming sort of a man. One would guess it by looking at him. He was tall, shapely, handsome; but it was plainly to be seen that he was oblivious to his own comeliness as a man. Vanity can be seen more readily in a man than in a woman.

This over, Merton began thinking again, his thoughts taking a new tangent, and one that surprised him.

"I wonder if ambition is a selfish thing? I've done well enough in a business way, and have no one to thank for it but myself; but how many people are there who have anything to thank me for? There's Miss Travers, who is the best stenographer I ever had in my office. She does more good in a month than I've done in fourteen years. She doesn't know that I know it, but the reason I raised her salary last month was because I overheard one of the other stenographers say she was supporting her younger brother in college. She's a fine girl, too. It's a wonder some man doesn't marry that girl."

Then Henry Merton whistled as if to himself—a long, low whistle. The very thought of some other man marrying Alice Travers had made him clench his fists, but till that minute he had never thought of marrying her himself, or of marrying any other woman, for that matter.

In the next room Alice Travers, who had just finished transcribing a lot of letters Mr. Merton had dictated to her in the morning, was writing a letter to her brother in college. Strangely enough, it was full of Henry Merton. It said:

"Dear Ted: You'll excuse me, I know, for writing to you on a typewriter; I can do it so much quicker and easier this way. We have just moved into the new offices and I am finely fixed. Mr. Merton has given me a nice little room to work in, all to myself, and I have nothing to do now but attend to his correspondence, which is quite enough, since he came to be general manager. Really, he doesn't seem to have the swelled head a bit on account of it, and he's quite a young man, too; not more than twenty-nine or thirty, I should say. He hardly looks happy, even."

"He has been very kind to me, and raised my salary last month, though I didn't ask him to. That's why I send \$30 this month instead of \$25, and now I can do it every month. I like to

work for him. He treats me more courteously than any man I ever worked for before. He has never called me by my first name, but always Miss Travers, and instead of telling me to do this and to do that, he always acts as if he were asking a favor when he has work for me to do.

"He seems a lonesome sort of man. I often wonder how he lives and what he does to enjoy himself—if he ever does enjoy himself. He is a hard worker and men admire him. I don't know whether he's married or not, but I don't believe he is, for no woman ever comes to see him at the office."

"But there; you'll know him probably some day. At least I want you to, when you get ready to go into business, for there's no man I would rather have you take for a pattern than Mr. Merton."

"Let me know how you are getting along, save what you can, for you will need a little to go on when you get through college in June. Write soon."

"Lovingly, Alice."

Henry Merton was not a man to delay matters. With him, a problem no sooner presented itself than he set about to solve it, and a decision to do a certain thing was always followed at once with the doing. While he listened to the click of Miss Travers' typewriter, which to him was music for a reason he had not realized before, he had reached an important decision—the most important of his life thus far—and he set about putting it into effect in a way that was thoroughly characteristic of the man.

He went into Miss Travers' room and seated himself in a chair he always occupied when dictating letters. He did not as some business men would have done, call her to his desk to take notes on a sliding shelf with no place to rest her arm.

"Miss Travers," he said, and she noticed a queer sound in his voice, "will you please take a letter for me—a letter to my mother."

"At last," thought Miss Travers, "I am to know something about Mr. Merton. I never knew before whether he had a mother."

"You need not mind to take notes," said Mr. Merton. "Just take it on the machine, for I shall not dictate rapidly. Are you ready?"

"Dear Mother: I have been so busy lately that I have had little time to write you, and now what I have to say will surprise you; perhaps pain you a little at first. Ever since I left home and came to this smoky, noisy town, you have been the only woman in the world who has really known me, or anything about me; and now I am going to get married—"

"Pardon me," said Miss Travers, with a slight blush. She had written the last word "married" and had stopped to erase the last three letters and write them over. It was an unheard-of thing for Alice Travers to make a mistake. With no sign of annoyance Merton went on:

"Though no woman knows me, I know a woman, and one whom I am sure you will approve as a daughter. First of all, she is a lady. I do not know her people, but I am sure from her manner and character that they must be most admirable persons. I am not a judge of woman's beauty, but I do not think you would call her a pretty girl. She is something better than that. There is a womanly dignity and sweetness about her that gives her a charm far greater than mere beauty. She is not a girl, really, but a woman—a gentle, true, sweet woman."

"One thing I know you will like about her. She has a younger brother in college, and every month she sends him a generous part of her earnings, so that he may educate himself. But you shall know her soon. As soon as we are married you must come and visit us. There will be no occasion for you to be jealous, mother. She will welcome you, I am sure."

"Her name, I have forgotten to tell you. Her name is Alice Travers—"

There was another pause here; but this time Alice Travers did not blush, but trembled slightly and turned a little pale. Then Merton went on:

"I have just asked her to be my wife, and she has answered—"

Here Merton rose quietly and stood beside the woman he had loved for weeks, but had not known it. She sat with fingers posed over the keys, as if waiting for him to finish the dictation.

"When you have finished the letter, Miss Travers," he said, "please bring it to me and I will sign it."

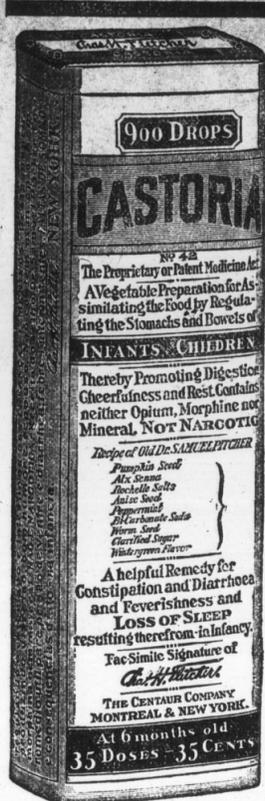
The minutes of silence seemed to Henry Merton like hours, as he waited in the next room for an answer. When it came—four sharp clicks on the typewriter—y—e—s and a period.

There was a suspicion of moisture in his eyes and a warmth of something more than courtesy in his voice, when a moment later he looked up and said for the first time, "I thank you, Alice." Before it had always been: "I thank you, Miss Travers."

Three weeks later the men who had been accustomed to dine with Merton and play billiards with him at his club, after trying in vain for days to account for his absence, found the solution in a line in the list of marriage licenses in an afternoon paper. It read:

Henry Merton-Alice Travers..29-24.

Answering Her.
"Dear me, that was terrible. Man fell overboard in midocean the other day, and never was seen again!" said Hicks.
"Drowned?" asked Mrs. Hicks hysterically.
"Oh, no, of course not!" said Hicks irritably. "Sprained his ankle probably!"



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hatcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Brockville Business College

WEEKLY BULLETIN
Spring term opens April 2nd. Miss Theresa Beecher has been transferred from the naval branch of the Civil Service, and is now stenographer in the Dept. of Interior. Miss Blanche Whiting is now stenographer in local branch of Bank of Nova Scotia. W. R. Kelly, superintendent C.N. Ry. at Capreol, near Sudbury, has forwarded railway pass, and one of our graduates is already on her way to act as his stenographer. Miss Ray Magill has been notified to report at Ottawa where a Civil Service appointment awaits her. J. A. McKenzie, G. A. Trail, J. Bedlow and J. E. Cleland, returned veterans under the Military Hospitals Comm., are now enrolled as students at our college. Miss V. Fitzpatrick is now stenographer and office assistant in local office of Mutual Insurance Co. Morley Freeman has asked us to

vouch for his educational standing as he has signed up with the Flying Corps.

One of the greatest difficulties the Government has to-day is to get competent stenographers and clerks. The examinations for permanent appointments are held in May and November of each year, but the demand is now so great that examinations are held weekly. The salary now paid is a minimum of \$600 a year.

Those who passed our 80 word a minute shorthand test this week were Miss Evelyn Fox and Miss Ruby Bowen.

Our fees are: For three months, \$41.00 which includes cost of all text books.

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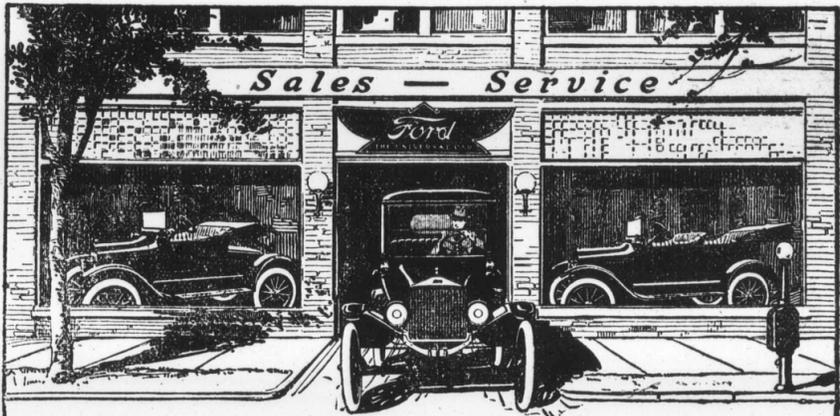
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Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only \$5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.



Runabout - - \$475
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W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

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Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

ANTIQUE OF MAN.

Scientists Still Differ Widely On This Point.

The date of the origin of the human species, by each new discovery of missing chapters in its history, is shifted to a more and more remote time. The Neanderthal skull which by its prominent supraorbital ridges, its length and flattening from above downward, seemed to link man closely, if loosely, to the higher apes, still had a brain capacity quite equal to that of the average modern man, and on his account pointed to a still more remote beginning of the human being.

The Heidelberg skull which resembles the Neanderthal remains, but was still more markedly simian in general features, had also a capacious brain case and is believed to have belonged to a creature with comparatively high mental development. The Neanderthal man is placed some 500,000 years back, while the Heidelberg skull is presumed to date to a doubly remote time.

The prehistoric remains found by Dr. Dubois in Java, the bones of Pithecanthropus, as he has been called, were of decidedly earlier geological date, as indicated both by their surroundings and by their own features; the brain case was small and

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN, Port Mulgrave.

the cranial traits were otherwise more apelike than those of any other known remains. "All the structural characters of Pithecanthropus, so far as we know them, are exactly of the kind we expect to find in the early ancestral types of man." The earthing of the Java man pushed the date for the origin of the human type backward another period of a few hundred thousand years, or into the Miocene epoch of geological time.

The chain linking modern man directly with an early type similar to the gorilla or chimpanzee seemed to be growing strong until in 1912, the bones of an ancient man of another type were discovered in England in the Piltdown Cave. This, according to Dr. Arthur Keith, who is as great an authority as can be found, is the oldest specimen of true humanity yet discovered. "The brain of this being was, in size, at least, up to the modern standard, but otherwise the bones are 'the most simian recorded'."

According to Dr. Keith's reasoning, we can no longer consider all these ancient remains as linking us in one line with our apelike ancestor, but in the restoration of the family tree, the Java man, the Neanderthal man and Heidelberg man, the Piltdown man and modern man have all sprung from the same original stem, which dates back some 2,000,000 years to the oligocene epoch, when, in turn, it diverged from a parent stem from which the great orthograde primates, and earlier, the small primates and monkeys developed.

Although these early remains are few and their restoration is not without difficulty, our notions of the age of man and the steps of his evolution have been much modified by the information they disclose. It is certain that there exists to-day on the earth, in the person of the Australian, a type of human being as low in brain capacity, and in mental development, as any of the types revealed by the prehistoric remains for, while even the Java skull had room for about 1,500 cubic centimeters of contents, the skull of the aboriginal Australian has a capacity as low as 930 cubic centimeters.

As Dr. Keith puts it, there are living remains of man in Australia older than any fossil forms of modern man in Europe. It is not impossible that these living men are direct representatives of the type from which even the fossil types sprang, and which has persisted, though the latter have disappeared from the face of the earth. They may also represent the stock from which the living races, African, Mongolian and European, have developed.—New York Medical Journal.

They are frogs. But of wood—pretty carved. They look like frogs and ducks, but are hollow. And you may use them to hold trinkets, or just as ornaments if you prefer.

Japanese Novelties. They are frogs. But of wood—pretty carved. They look like frogs and ducks, but are hollow. And you may use them to hold trinkets, or just as ornaments if you prefer.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Their use teaches her they are absolutely safe; that they never fail to give relief and that the little ones do not dread taking them as they do castor oil and other harsh purgatives. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Long Lived Farmer.

Man armed with shoe protects himself from the agencies of death more completely than man with any other life defense weapon. The United States Bureau of Statistics has discovered that important fact by a study of the records of life insurance companies. When "the hard life of the farmer" is longer, not because it simply seems longer, but because he lives in the midst of protective agencies. The statistics of the entire country show that farmers live longer than all others, fifty-eight years being their average span of life. Bookkeepers and office assistants live the shortest lives, thirty-six years being their average limit of endurance. Among the office workers tuberculosis is the worst enemy of life, 55 per cent. of them having died of that disease. Among the farmers heart disease causes the most deaths, 16 per cent. of the total.—Worcester Telegram.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

USEFUL TIME. (Life) "You say this car you sold me has gone only one thousand miles?" Dealer—Just look at the speedometer. "Well, I wish you would take that speedometer out of the car and put it on my gas meter."

Told by the Windmill.

In certain districts of Holland news of a domestic sort is frequently announced by the windmills. When, for instance, a miller gets married he stops his mill with the arms of the wheel in an oblique position and with the sails unfurled. His friends and guests do likewise with their mills in celebration of the ceremony. To announce a birth the wheel is stopped with the arms in a slanting position, but at a more acute angle than for a marriage and with the two upper sails unfurled. In the event of a miller's death his family causes the sails of his mill to be all furled, and the mill is turned around until the arms assume an upright cross, in which position they are left until after the funeral has taken place.

NEW WAY TO REMOVE SORE, ACHING CORNS

Corn plasters be banged, they always were troublesome and unsatisfactory. Try the new method! Shrivelled up the corn first, get its roots separated from the toe. This you can do quickly by painting on Putnam's Corn Extractor. It sure does bring relief—take away the sting. Lifts out the whole corn in a day or two. Putnam's will really, surely cure the toughest of corns. Costs but a quarter in any drug store. Get it today.

Utility of the Shark.

—Even the shark has uses. —Arabian fishermen find them valuable. —Shark meat is sold in Arabian fish markets. —The meat is strong in flavor but palatable and digestible. —Sharks are not eaten in Arabia. A fish from three to four feet long brings 25 cents. —The flesh, fins, maws, jaws and other bones, hivers and skins are all utilized by the thirty Arabians. —Good prices are secured for the fins (exported to China for soup). Aden's commerce in these bones considerable. —Tourists on ships at Arabian ports are good customers for shark fins and bones as curios; an inferior grade of oil is extracted from sharks' livers; and a movement is under way (originating in the U.S.A.) to make a greater use of shark skin.

REGULAR PROFIT DAY.

Guest (in New York restaurant)—What day is this—wheatless or a meatless day? Waiter—No, sir; this is just an ordinary day. "Oh, I see. This is the day when you just make a regular profit."

Steer a middle course. The man who has no friends may be envied by the man who has too many.

CLEARING AT 50c

If you have a husband, brother, friend or sweetheart in khaki you will want this beautiful frame for his photograph; it is Mercierized Satin showing in the original colors the Wings of the Allies, exactly as illustration, the most fitting tribute to the courage and patriotism of the man who is doing his duty. Hang it in your parlor or living room and let all those who come to see you read the fitting motto, "He has done what he could." To the readers of this paper we are offering this one dollar and fifty-cent frame prepaid to your door for fifty cents. Take advantage of this announcement to-day as this offer is good for a limited time only.

Remember this is an original Active Service frame and has not been offered before to the public in any shape or form. All orders shipped same day as received.

MEAFORD NOVELTY CO. 693 Queen Street East, Toronto.



BOYHOOD RETROSPECT.

Some Thoughts Suggested by Memory of a Rainy Day.

What boy, country bred, but has the memory of a rainy day on the farm? The memorable one came after a season of drought. On the hillside the grass was crisp and cracked under foot. The clover heads in the meadow were dried in a film of fine dust that had drifted from the highway where the wagons chucked their small-like way. Drooping leaves of oak and maple gave forth a warm, pungent odor like nothing else we can remember. The spring brook ran languidly its winding course, shrunken almost to a thread of silver. Along its borders the grass for a narrow margin was still green, and there were occasional wild flowers bending thirstily to the water.

Before the storm broke the air grew strangely still. A feeling of mystery hung over the earth and found reflection in your own heart. You stood still in a sort of wonder world, digging your bare toes into the dry earth, your eyes on the distant horizon, for experience told you rain would fall, although as yet there was not a cloud in the sky. Presently a tiny haze spread over the western sky. It grew heavier and darker. A low rumbling, that seemed to come from beyond rather than from above, thrilled through the atmosphere. The heavens grew black with swiftly forming clouds, a few big drops pattered to the dust, that spurted up in gray puffs as if in welcome. Then the storm broke in earnest. Not on wings of power like those of March, but in a steady downpour that fairly

A Cure for Bad Breath. "Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

flooded the world. The hot air cooled quickly. "You drank in the smell of the damp earth, which was like incense to your quivering nostrils. You ran bareheaded through the flood, murmuring your satisfaction, or stood in the shelter of some big tree, silent and meditative. Then the clouds passed on and the sun shone again in gorgeous splendor. Cattle in the reviving pasture lifted their heads, shook off the clinging drops and voiced their gratitude in mellow lowings. Horses leaped and frisked, striking their sharp hoofs into the puddled rain with merry splashing. Birds preened their feathers among the damp boughs, and fluttered down to wet their bills in the new-made pools. Bedraggled fowls strutted and clucked about the barnyard, and nervous swallows gathered in crowds along the eaves of the barn, filling the air with their sharp twittering.

There were long, hard days on the farm for the boy of yesterday. Days of toll and waiting. But they have compensation in the memory of that one hour of rebirth for the parched and withered earth—a memory that has softened many a dark hour of after life, less dark and dreary because it was shot through and through with the recollections of that rainy day on the farm.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A JUSTIFIED GROUCH. (Louisville Courier-Journal) "Started to handle whole meat yet?" "No; my store isn't big enough." "What do you mean?" "My customers wouldn't buy unless I had a lot of wholes for them to paw over."

It is quite possible to be spoiled by environment. A girl may be as pretty as a picture and still be in an ugly frame of mind.

TORTURE OF SCIATICA CURED QUICK! "NERVILINE" A SUCCESS EVERY TIME

Stops the Pain Quick—Acts Like Magic—Is Harmless and Pleasant.

Sciatica is the most severe pain men can suffer. The great sciatic nerve is deeply placed, and you can reach it only by a pain remedy as penetrating and powerful as NERVILINE. The glory of NERVILINE is in its strength—in its marvelous power of penetrating deeply. In severe pains, such as sciatica and neuralgia, NERVILINE demonstrates its superiority over every other remedy. Extraordinary pains, such as rheumatism or sciatica, can be overcome by a remedy as extraordinary as NERVILINE. In many lands it has shown itself to be the best for little pains, best for big pains, and best for all pains. When one has acute rheumatic pains, stiff joints or a stiff neck, don't experiment—seek a remedy that cures. Like lightning in rapidity, as sure as fate in its certainty of relief, NERVILINE can never be surpassed for the removal of pain, no matter what advance science may make. It is perfection in its line. Do not trifle with ordinary or oily liniments, use NERVILINE. Prove its efficacy—it's the one liniment that rubs right into the core of the pain. A large 25-cent bottle will cure the aches and pains of the whole family. Sold by all dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhose Co., Kingston, Canada.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TWO STORES IN SAME BLOCK—ONE double, one single; on main street, opposite public library and postoffice in the thriving village of Elora. Apply, John McGowan, Elora, Ont.

fuselage, trapdoors in the biplane allow the gunners to fire downward or to drop bombs easily.

An adversary cannot approach the airplane from any direction without coming under the fire of one or another of its three guns. Should an enemy plane attack from the rear it would be met by the concentrated fire of two machine guns.

In the centre line of the machine sits the first gunner, with the pilot on the left. A passage on the right enables the gunner in front to move to the back and work the second of the two guns in the rear.

The New Silks.

We've not been asked to conserve on silks. There are plenty of practical wearing silks, like Shantung and pongee, in white and the natural color.

And any number of handsome back silks—like the fine Italian satins, chiffon taffetas and satin charmeuse.

For warmer weather there are pretty tub silks in many pleasing hues. Printed Jersey silks are most attractive.

And the new printed crepes are charming—they make up most effectively.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"SOME" SPARKLE.

Amber-Colored Diamond Found in Africa.

The finest diamond ever discovered in Griqualand West was found the other day, and is the admiration of Kimberley experts. It is of rare quality, amber colored, and weighs 442.3 carats—a carat being the weight of four grains. Big as this wonderful gem is, it does not compare with the Cullinan diamond unearthed a dozen years ago, and weighing 3,025.38 carats. Gems of this size naturally lose much in weight while they gain in beauty by cutting and polishing. Thus the famous Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, worn on state occasions by our Queen, is reduced to 102 carats. But for brilliancy it is incomparable.

The newly discovered diamond is unique in color. Diamonds are, of course, not necessarily pure. Amongst the Russian crown jewels, believed to be now in Germany, is a red diamond; the Spanish royal treasure includes one of a yellow tint, and the Hope diamond, sold recently, is a brilliant blue. The explanation is that the name of a gem is not determined by color, but by hardness. Hence, green sapphires. A mineralogist describes the diamond as No. 10 in the scale. It can cut all other gems, while none can cut it. The sapphire is No. 9 and the ruby No. 8. Thus if any gem can cut a ruby it must be either a sapphire or a diamond. This is the role by which mineralogists recognize the family to which a gem belongs. Color is really a secondary matter, density or hardness being the essential factor in determining class.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child can't help it. I will send you the FREE net help. I will send you the FREE net help. I will send you the FREE net help. I will send you the FREE net help.

Mrs. M. Summers, Windsor, Ontario.

Worth Remembering.

One teaspoonful of carbolic acid and one pint of rose water, mixed, is an excellent lotion for pimples. Bathe skin thoroughly and often with it, but be careful that none of the wash gets into the eyes.

Fruit stains on linen should be smeared with glycerine and left for about an hour before putting into the wash.

Ginger poultices are nearly as efficacious as mustard and do not blister. They are made in the same way.

To remove paint from clothing, saturate with turpentine or kerosene, and rub with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, and wash with cold water.

Before using oil of any kind on a polished floor, see that the floor is absolutely clean.

Persons but little accustomed to drink water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Five to six glasses of water a day should be the rule, if you desire good health.

Never use a dust-cloth on gilt frames. Use a soft brush.

Bedlinen floor coverings is better for a sewing room than matting.

With beams showing anywhere from \$1.10 to \$1.50, they should be taken good care of. First soak the new beam in hot suds, then hang between two nails, broom end up.

Creams for soap are most easily made by cutting stale bread about half an inch thick, buttering it thickly on both sides, covering in half inch squares and baking in the oven until brown.

Thoroughly baked white potatoes take first rank among vegetables in wholesomeness and nourishment. We would all do well to eat of this good dish often.

Keep's Minard's Liniment in the House

Corn Beef Loaf Recipe.

—Soak the beef in cold water. —Put in fresh water after a half-hour. —Let it simmer four or five hours, skimming well. —Also add a tablespoonful chopped parsley, a little chopped onion, salt and pepper. —Run the meat through the grinder all very smooth, several times. —Quarter-pound of fat and break in three eggs. —Beat the mixture till very light, press into a pan and bake 45 minutes. —Serve cold and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs and parsley.

"Even when you try to paddle your own canoe," complains the *Special Bachelors*, "there is generally some woman who wants to put in her oar."

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FORELADY WANTED—FOR COTTON winding, and cone department. For particulars, apply, Silingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

TINSMITH WANTED, WITH KNOWLEDGE of plumbing; steady job. A. Bullon, Shuffville.

WANTED—SHIP CARPENTERS AND letter. Apply personally or by letter. Toronto Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., Foot Cherry Street, Toronto, Ont.

TWIST WARES IN looms. Oriental Textiles Company, Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

CARDER TO TAKE CHARGE OF night carding and spinning, 5 cts. Must be competent man. For full particulars, apply to Silingsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—SPINNER FOR NIGHT work, Davis & Furber & Whately Mills. Good wages. Apply to Silingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN furniture. Assorted sizes. Never used. Will be sold at a bargain. Address Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—6-40 HUDSON ROAD—car; wire wheels; new top; painted; new tires \$1.50; step quick! Herman Lippert, Kitchener, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE and undertaking business. Apply to M. E. Tanney, Lindsay, Ont.

BAKERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—only one in small town; store and dwelling rooms in connection. Walter Rogers, Lanark.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM BARGAINS—WRITE FOR NEW free catalogue of 75 farms for sale. Willoughby Agency, Department 556, Georgetown or Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—325 ACRES—25 UNDER cultivation; 2 farms of 200 acres; 1 farm of 100 acres; good buildings and implements; 160 acres good land and buildings; driving water; well; fruit trees. William Martin & Son, Box 826, North Bay, Ont.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES ADJOINING the town of Alliston, Ont.; brick house 32 x 32, kitchen 16 x 30; barn No. 1 60 x 72, on cement walk; equipped with iron stable and water boiler; buildings lighted by electricity; barn No. 2 36 x 56; driving shed 32 x 76; hen house, pig house, calf house, all 2000 required; this is a wonderful chance for a city man to own or have half interest in a profitable fruit farm; don't delay. Write Box 609, St. Catharines.

300 ACRES—GOOD CLAY—LOAN—Haldimand county; Cayuga township; three miles from Canfield; good frame house; two large barns; two large sheds; driving water; well; drilled well; windmill, running water; 30 acres bush; good grain, hay, pasture. Apply, Thomas Savage, Canfield.

50 ACRE FRUIT FARM—25 in bearing fruit, best varieties; good building; a beautiful place, near St. Catharines; close to lake and boat; \$10,000, half cash, or make other exchange, or would sell half interest. \$2,000 required; this is a wonderful chance for a city man to own or have half interest in a profitable fruit farm; don't delay. Write Box 609, St. Catharines.

FARM FOR SALE IN COUNTY OF Norfolk, 129 acres of timber and pasture, 2 orchards, frame sawing shed and pasture; frame barn, stable for 6 horses and 15 head cattle; 2 milks; price only \$7,000. Write for particulars to H. Read & Son, Limited, 120 Colborne street, Brantford, Ont.

A FEW GOOD ONTARIO FARMS—also fruit farm to rent, for sale or exchange. What have you to offer? Western farm lands preferred. N. Schaefer, Room No. 12, 125 Huron street, Toronto.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED acres, Kent county, timber and sandy loam, the drains, three large barns, one a bank barn; two good wells. Land suitable for growing all crops; also, also beans, tobacco, and fruit. Pine new brick house, with furnace and bath. Beautiful grounds, close to town and station. Ideal country home. Write for Price \$10,000; \$3,500 cash will handle. Immediate possession. Apply, W. H. Westman, Chatham, Ont.

600 FARMS IN ONTARIO FOR SALE—good buildings; will exchange for city property; 1000 acre farm; catalogue free on application; established 40 years; automobile service. Bell phone 130. Thomas Myerscough, 225 Baring street, Brantford.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL, SPACIOUS RED BRICK residence for sale on bank of Grand River, one mile from Preston Springs and electric railway; beautiful scenery; splendid roads for motorcars; ideal summer home or permanent residence; hundred yards from railway station and postoffice; all modern conveniences, including electric light; beautiful verandah overlooking river; must be sold; ample garage and stable. Apply, Box 87, Preston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU CAN MAKE \$5 TO \$5 WEEKLY, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars, AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL, 881 Yonge Street, Toronto.

UNION STOCK YARDS OF TORONTO, Limited—Horse Department, Walter Hurdell, Smith, Manager. Horses ready; private sales daily; large stock always; consignments solicited.

SALESMAN IN EVERY TOWN TO sell "Coal-Save" the only genuine savor of coal, formulated by the experts; every coal user will buy. Distributors' Agents Co., 34 Rose Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

HATCHING EGGS—BABY CHICKENS, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Hatching eggs only from White Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Non-Bearded Golden Polish. Write for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont.

ARTICLES WANTED FOR CASH—Old Jewellery, Plate, Silver, Curious Miniatures, Pictures, Needlework, Lace, Old China, Old Glass, Ornaments, Watches, Rings, Table Ware. Write or send by Express to B. M. & T. JENKINS, LIMITED ANTIQUE GALLERY, 28 and 30 College Street Toronto, Ont.

COMFOR 100% PURE LYE. The best you can get.

ADMIRALTY WILL CONFIDE MORE FREELY IN PUBLIC

British Authorities to Tell People of Conditions and Needs in Future—Lord Pirrie Controller of Shipbuilding—6,000,000 Tons Sunk During 1917.

London Cable says—One of the most important statements made to the country recently was the speech delivered in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. He appraised the demand which has become general recently that the country should be told the exact amount of the shipping losses, and he also announced the appointment of Great Britain's foremost builder, Lord Pirrie, as controller-general of merchant shipbuilding.

Lord Pirrie will not be a member of the Board of the Admiralty, but he will have direct access to the Premier and the War Cabinet. His appointment, it is indicated, will be received with the greatest satisfaction. Figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain will be published regularly hereafter, it was announced by Sir Eric. It would not be in the national interest, however, to give the tonnage of losses up to date, the First Lord added; but, he stated, the world's tonnage, exclusive of enemy ships, had fallen 2,500,000 tons from the beginning of the war to the end of 1917.

Sir Eric's speech was a simple statement of facts, with no oratorical sentences, but he was listened to more attentively than the most eloquent orators in the Government.

MEN AND MATERIAL NEEDED

It was well within the capacity of the allied yards, and even of the British yards, declared Sir Eric, to make good the world's losses if given an adequate supply of men and material. In the fourth quarter of 1917 the foreign construction was 72,000 tons, he stated, giving a total output of 922,000 tons, while the losses in the same period were 1,200,000 tons, which were the lowest since the intensive submarine war began.

Great Britain had lost on the average 260,000 tons monthly during the last quarter of 1917 and has lost 1,400,000 tons monthly, the First Lord announced. British shipping had suffered the most, he pointed out, but the British had contributed the greatest naval effort to the allies and had sustained the greatest attack and should not behamon their losses.

GERMAN EXAGGERATION.

Sir Eric declared that the German statement of the allied shipping losses for January was an exaggeration of 112 per cent. Since he had shown up these grossly false returns for previous months, he added, the German statement had not been issued, and was overdue. The amount of tonnage sunk in the last twelve months was 6,000,000, said Sir Eric, instead of 5,500,000 as the Germans claim.

The First Lord's figures on the world's tonnage were reached after deducting lake craft and a considerable amount of small craft. His figures on the tonnage sunk included vessels damaged and ultimately abandoned. The figures on losses included those due both to enemy action and marine risks.

47 SHIPYARDS ENGAGED.

At the present time, the First Lord went on, forty-seven shipyards, with 26 berths, were engaged on ocean-going merchant vessels. The shipyard work was completely disorganized during the first two years of the war from various causes, he explained, but, nevertheless, there had been an enormous accomplishment by the ship-building industry. The output for the last quarter of 1917 was 420,000 tons, as against 213,000 tons for the last quarter of 1916, while during the last quarter of 1915 it had been only 42,000 tons.

When the output of construction took over the shipyards there were fifty large merchant ships in various stages of construction, upon which work had been stopped for lack of sufficient material or of labor, said the First Lord, and in many cases they were congesting the shipyards.

WITHDRAW MEN FROM ARMY.

The head of the Admiralty emphasized the importance of the gradual withdrawal of men from the army for the shipyards, so that the army should not be impaired and that non-combatants should be replaced by efficient substitutes. The yards were gradually getting from the army the skilled and semi-skilled shipyard men, he said, but there was still a considerable deficiency in the requirements of the shipyards, which must be filled by newly-trained men, by dilution and by grading up.

The output of repair work, continued Sir Eric, had increased in February, 1918, by 50 per cent; ten times more naval craft were docked for repairs in the last quarter of last year than in peace time, and more than 3,000 ships were dealt with in that period. The men so employed might have produced a half million tons of merchant shipping if they had been engaged in building.

The three main factors in the building problem, said the speaker, were, first, patrol and other craft to destroy submarines, and safeguard ships at sea; second, salvage and repair work; third, the building of new merchant ships. It would be sim-

ply providing sheep for the butcher's knife to put all the industry's energies into the building of new ships, he remarked.

EFFICIENCY OF PATROLS.

Sir Eric admitted that the disappointing results for the January and February building gave justifiable cause for anxiety. He denied the charge that the Admiralty was an ungenerous godmother to merchant shipping. The naval service, he declared, had often subordinated its interest to merchant shipping.

The drop in the curve of merchant tonnage losses was attributed by the speaker mainly to the efficiency of the patrol and anti-submarine craft, and to the valuable convoy work of other vessels.

The great effort in construction and repair work had been made, the First Lord pointed out, concurrently with the enormous increase in the output of munitions.

SKILLED LABOR REQUIRED.

The First Lord defended the Shipping Controller and the Admiralty against charges that shipbuilding had been delayed by changes in designs of ships on the stocks. The reasons for the changes were, he said, to secure increased speed, that submarine attacks might be evaded, to secure greater comfort for the crews, to simplify the designs to convert ships into oil-burners, and to provide additional heavy gun mounting.

The yards had suffered from a shortage of material during the summer months of 1917, he admitted, but to-day the material position was satisfactory and the stocks in the yards were more satisfactory than for years. The need to-day was for skilled labor, he hoped within a few weeks it would be for unskilled labor only.

The delay in the output for January and February was largely due to repairs and the conversion of ships into oil tankers, which class the Germans had set themselves to sink. The net addition to labor in the last seven months had been 18,000 men, mostly unskilled. During February there was an increase of 2,500 men, which was as many men as the yards could digest.

Sir Eric reiterated his earnest wish that both masters and men would appreciate the seriousness of the shipping position. After announcing the appointment of Lord Pirrie, the First Lord mentioned the Pirrie yards as putting more than half their output into standardized ships, and said he hoped before long it would be possible to launch one standard ship every fortnight from these yards. He urged all concerned to gather themselves into the production of the 100,000 tons of shipping monthly which was necessary to overtake the present rate of loss.

DIFFICULTY ONE OF LABOR.

In a general reply to criticisms raised in the debate, Premier Lloyd George said that shipbuilding had not been stopped for lack of steel or steel plates. The difficulty had been largely one of labor. Every man in the home service skilled in shipbuilding had already been taken from the army, but when it was demanded that twenty thousand men should be withdrawn forcibly from the field operations, a very serious responsibility was involved. Many of these men were essential in manning batteries and were the mainstay of complete organizations.

"We cannot take the risk of destroying the efficiency of the army in the field at a very critical and perilous moment," added the Premier, "where the skills of these men is essential to the successful conduct of particular operations."

COULD MAKE UP DEFICIENCY.

The Government believed, continued the Premier, that by special exertion the deficiency of 12,000 tons monthly in British shipping could be made good, thereby making it impossible for the enemy, who was unable to defeat the Allies in the field, to defeat them by the process of destroying their trade.

"This would do more to shorten the war than any individual effort, the country could put forward," said the Premier, "because it would bring home to the enemy that however long he went on with the war he would never be able to defeat us."

Ex-Premier Asquith, welcoming the publication of the shipping output and the losses, said that so far from disquieting the country or giving information to the enemy, it would have the best possible effect in regularizing the position and enabling the country to face the facts without panic or suspicion.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

DUTCH SHIPPING WAS TAKEN OVER

All in U. S. Waters Seized Last Night.

Britain Took Same Course at Same Time.

Washington Report says—All Dutch shipping in American waters was ordered seized to-night in a proclamation by President Wilson.

The proclamation was issued after the War Trade Board received word from London that Holland had refused the American ultimatum for a transfer of the ships according to the original agreement which Germany

blocked. All Dutch shipping in British waters is being requisitioned simultaneously.

A total of 77 ships, of probably 600,000 tons, were added to the American merchant marine by the requisitioning. Another 400,000 tons are put into the allied service by Great Britain's action. Most of them will be used in the food-carrying trade between the United States and Europe. The vessels will be equipped and operated by the Navy Department and the Shipping Board, the Dutch crews being supplemented by American civilian sailors and naval reservists. Compensation will be made to the owners as required by law.

Although the ships have been taken over without any formal agreement, the United States proposes to carry out scrupulously the terms of the original pact, so that Holland shall receive ample foodstuffs and will be protected in her colonial trade by having sufficient tonnage to maintain its commerce.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER

Of Civilians Normal Feature of Russian Life.

Two Streets Cleaned Out in Sebastopol.

Petrograd Cable says—Wholesale murder is now the normal feature of Russian life. In the small town of Glukhovo, in the Government of Chernigov, 500 members of the local middle class were massacred in a single night. Details now come to hand of the latest massacres in Sineropol and Sebastopol are revolting beyond description. In Sebastopol, for instance the sailors decided to execute a general massacre in two streets inhabited by the most well-to-do people in the town. After the massacre the bodies were thrown into the sea. The widow of one of the murdered men asked a diver to go down and bring up the body of her husband. A few minutes after immersion the diver hurriedly pulled his rope and was drawn to the surface. He was in a state bordering on insanity, and for a long time could only mutter one word, "meeting." The bodies of the murdered men had been thrown into the sea with stones tied to their feet, and there was a strong standing upright, swaying under the water.

To Asthma Sufferers, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy comes like a helping hand to a sinking swimmer. It gives new life and hope by curing his trouble—something he has come to believe impossible. Its benefit is too evident to be questioned—it is its own best advertisement. If you suffer from asthma get this time-tried remedy and find help like thousands of others.

NEW ATTITUDE TO THE SOVIETS

Ally Missions Now Meet Russian Government.

Trotzky Denies Arming German Captives.

Moscow Cable—Leon Trotzky's reply to the Allies' enquiries concerning reports that the Bolsheviks had armed thousands of German and Austrian war prisoners in Siberia who now threatened the trans-Siberian Railway, was: "Send officers and investigate."

The offer was accepted, and to-night Capt. Wm. R. Webster, of the American Red Cross, and Capt. W. L. Hicks, of the British Military Mission, left for Irkutsk, Tchita and other points where the Germans are reported to be provided with rifles, field pieces and ammunition.

The Bolshevik papers charge that the reports of the munice of armed German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia is part of the German propaganda to discredit the Soviet Government and encourage Japanese intervention.

M. Trotzky has also asked the American Military Mission for 10 American officers to assist him as inspectors in organizing and training a new volunteer army, and has requested the services of American railway engineers and transportation experts to assist in the reorganization of the railways. He has also asked for American railway equipment in the way of locomotives and cars.

There has been a marked change in the attitude of the Allies toward the Soviet Government. The Entente Missions are no longer rushing away from Russia. The English, French, Americans, Italians and Serbians now have military missions in Moscow, and they are taking quarters, as they expect to remain. There are many signs of renewed co-operation between Russia and the Allies.

CLOSE TO PETROGRAD.

London Cable—While reports from Russia show that the fall of Pet-

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Please Mention This Paper.

rograd is probably only a matter of a few hours, they also indicate the greatest anxiety over what appears to be an enveloping movement of the Austro-German forces are carrying out against Moscow. There is talk of moving the Government, according to these advices, to Sarjoff (probably Saratoff, 450 miles southeast of Moscow), or to Nijni Novgorod (265 miles northeast of Moscow).

A Renter despatch from Petrograd, dated March 19, reports the Patriarch of the Russian Church to have sent a message to the orthodox population declaring that the Church cannot regard as binding a peace which dismembers the country and places it under the domination of a conquering foreign power.

In this connection the Communist is quoted as declaring that the Russian proletariat cannot make further concessions, but must be ready to rise at any moment, irrespective of its state of preparation.

Other reports from Petrograd state that the Council of Peoples' Commissioners has ordered the arrest of M. Bibenko, the Commissioner of Marine, for opposition to the ratification of the peace treaty. (Petrograd despatches filed on March 12th, reported that M. Bibenko had been missing for several days.)

ERADICATION OF FARM WEEDS

Results of Co-operative Experiments in Ontario

With the Programme for This Year.

This experimental work was commenced in 1912 and has been conducted now for six successive years. The object of this work is to have carried on by men on their own farms experiments in the eradication of weeds, the results of which will furnish data from which definite information may be obtained regarding the best methods of controlling the various troublesome weeds of the Province. Before the results of these experiments began to accumulate there was very little or no definite knowledge concerning the eradication of weeds.

The weeds experimented with are perennial sow thistle, twitch grass, bladder campion or cow bell, wild rad, ox-eye daisy, field bindweed, or wild morning glory, wild oats and chess.

Each spring leaflets are sent out to numerous farmers of the Province inviting all who have any of these troublesome weeds on their farms to co-operate with us in this work and try the experimental methods for the particular weed which is giving them trouble. Application forms for the experiments accompany the leaflets. To those who fill in these and return them detailed directions for the carrying out of the experiment selected are sent and in the fall they are supplied with blank forms on which to report the results of their work.

In the past six years (1912-17) over sixty farmers have operated in this work, and some valuable information has been obtained. It may be briefly summarized, as follows:

1. That good cultivation followed by rape sown in drills provides a means of eradicating both perennial sow thistle and twitch grass.
2. That rape is a more satisfactory crop to use in the destruction of twitch grass than buckwheat.
3. That thorough, deep cultivation in the fall and spring, followed by a well-cared-for hoed crop will destroy bladder campion.
4. That mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a 20 per cent solution of iron sulphate without serious injury to the standing crop or to fresh seedlings of cover.

The following are the experiments outlined for this year:

1. The use of rape in the destruction of perennial sow thistle.
2. A system of intensive cropping and cultivation, using winter rye followed by turnips, rape or buckwheat for eradicating perennial sow thistle.
3. The use of rape in the destruction of twitch grass.
4. A method of cultivation for the destruction of twitch grass.
5. Method of cultivation for the

eradication of bladder campion or cow bell.

6. Spraying with iron sulphate to destroy mustard in cereal crops.
7. A method of cultivation for the destruction of ox-eye daisy.
8. A method of cultivation and cropping for the suppression of field bindweed or wild morning glory (requires two years to complete).
10. A method of cultivation for the destruction of chess.

All who have any of these weeds on their farms are invited to join with us in this work. By so doing they should be able to clean the field of the weed experimented with, and demonstrate to their own satisfaction the effectiveness of the method tried and at the same time their results will be of great value to others. Full information can be obtained concerning these experiments by writing to the Director of Co-operative Weed Experiments, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

OSTEND AGAIN IS BOMBARDED

British Monitors and Sea-planes Score Success.

Another Day of Heavy German Air Losses.

London Cable—Ostend was bombarded by British monitors to-day and Heligoland was attacked by sea-planes, according to the official announcement to-night.

The Admiralty statement says: "Ostend was bombarded this afternoon by British monitors with successful results. Prior to the bombardment four enemy aircraft were destroyed by our naval air squadron. Enemy aircraft attacked the British monitors while waiting for the bombardment, with the result that another enemy machine was destroyed."

"British sea-planes engaged in reconnaissance in Heligoland light attacked enemy mine-sweepers with machine-gun fire. There were no casualties on the British side. All our machines returned safely. Wednesday almost prevented aerial activity, says an official report on aviation issued to-night. After dark the weather cleared and hostilities recommenced. A formation of four large aeroplanes, and two smaller ones of St. Quentin were bombarded. 200 bombs had been dropped.

"Nine tons of bombs were dropped Monday on enemy rest billets and ammunition dumps and also on the Heligoland railway station, and two aeroplanes, one of which was occupied by large bombing machines.

"The fighting was exceedingly intense, encounters occurring between large formations. Nineteen German aeroplanes were shot down and one crashed down out of control. Twelve of our machines are missing.

TRAINS ATTACKED FROM AIR.

There has been great activity by the German air force operating on the Meuse-down front, according to an official report from Sedan. The report says: "Our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the stations at Andet and Perma. Near the latter place a train was attacked by machine gun fire from a low altitude. The train driver was seen to jump off and the train was derailed. Subsequently it was bombed."

"Another airplane directed machine-gun fire from an altitude of three thousand feet against a Bulgarian company in the forest at Serec. A hostile machine which was shot down fell into Lake Doiran."

WOULD QUIT ONTARIO.

Jump to Manitoba Advocated in Thunder Bay.

Port Arthur despatch says: J. Dix Fraser, manager of the Atkocan Iron Company, yesterday afternoon addressed a largely attended meeting of the Board of Trade on joining up with Manitoba, and was enthusiastically applauded for expressing the opinion that Thunder Bay District would be better off as the eastern part of Manitoba.

Mr. Fraser called attention to the slow growth of the district under the administration of the Ontario Government, especially considering the richness of its resources in wood, mineral and water power.

BRITISH GAIN IN PALESTINE

London cable says: The British have made another advance in Palestine, capturing three towns, it is announced officially. A counter-attack by the Turks was repulsed. The statement follows:

"We occupied Beit Rima and Kerfrit, both east-southeast of Deir Ballat, unopposed. We drove off a counter-attack at Deir Ballat and secured Elwasallah and the high ground to the westward. Airmen dropped 470 bombs on establishments in the vicinity of Elkutram station. Direct hits were observed on the objectives."

Wigwag—Do you think that boy of yours will ever rise in the world? Groucheigh—Well, it won't be my fault if he doesn't. I give him a good blowing up every day.

ALLIES COULD NOT AGREE TO DUTCH TERMS

Lord Robert Cecil Said Only Course Was to Seize Shipping.

UNDOUBTED RIGHT

Terms Offered to Holland Put Before British House.

London cable says: Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the only course of the allies was to exercise their undoubted right and requisition all Dutch shipping in Allied ports.

The Allies considered the Dutch conditions, that the ships remain unarmed and that they should not carry war material as impossible of acceptance, the Minister stated.

German warfare, said Lord Robert, was waged not only against enemy, but against world shipping, including neutral countries, and it was therefore the view of Great Britain and her allies that it was a matter of deep regret that any Government should have appeared to assist those operations by failing to make the fullest use of its shipping. The British Government had been trying for months past to induce every power to make every use of its shipping.

The Minister explained the course of the negotiations with Holland and the long delays incident thereto. He said that had an agreement been put into effect early in January the Allies would have been able to arrange to utilize Dutch shipping on routes outside the danger zone. The long delay, however, prevented such an arrangement and the position became entirely different. Moreover, experience had shown the Government that the Germans might, by extending the danger zone, or by other means, render the modus vivendi nugatory.

"Under the changed circumstances," he continued, "we felt compelled to inform the Dutch Government that we would no longer be able to make an agreement except one providing for the requisition of Dutch tonnage unconditionally, but at the same time we indicated that we did not desire Dutch interests to suffer, and hence that we were ready to replace after the war any Dutch ships that had been sunk."

Lord Robert considered that this was a very generous offer under the circumstances. But the Dutch Government appeared unable to agree except conditionally—that the ships should be unarmed and should carry no troops or war material. "Plainly," he added, "in the present stage of the war a ship debarred from carrying war material was of little value to anybody, as almost everything was more or less war material."

He thought, therefore, that the House would agree that it was impossible to accept the Dutch conditions, and in the circumstances the Allied Governments felt that the only course open was to exercise their undoubted rights of requisition. He should explain, however, that any power of exercising such right was bound to insure that no injury was inflicted on any private interest, and so far as the British Government was concerned he could without qualification say that it was desirous of exercising this right in the most careful and the least obnoxious manner and was prepared to make provisions to carry out that design.

The Minister then outlined the agreement the Government was ready to make with the owners of the ships regarding insurance, the return of the vessels of their replacement, and compensation for losses in the shortest possible period after the conclusion of peace. These agreements would provide for the repatriation of the crews and insure that they were treated with every possible courtesy.

With the consent of the United States and the other allies the Government had undertaken that fifty thousand tons of wheat, or the equivalent of flour, should be placed at the disposal of Holland in a North American port at the earliest possible moment, and that another fifty thousand tons should be placed at Holland's disposal in a South American port. He hoped that the Dutch Government would immediately send available tonnage to lift this grain. The Allied Governments in this matter were anxious to meet Holland in every possible way.

The Oil of the People—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

HUN THREAT FOR HOLLAND

London cable says: Despatching from The Hague report that a local news agency says that Germany considers her relations with Holland altered by the attitude of the Dutch Government toward the Entente and the United States, and publishes a report that the abandonment by the Dutch Government of the remaining restrictive clauses in its shipping loan terms would be regarded by Germany as cause for war.



MAP OF WESTERN FRONT IN SECTORS.

WHERE ORCHARDS PAY

Most Profitable Near Cities When Market is Convenient.

LABOR IS THE BIG PROBLEM

No Province or State in North America Has So Large an Area Suitable for Apple Growing as Has Ontario.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THIS QUESTION will be discussed under four heads: Climate, Soil, Labor and Transportation.

The Factor of Climate.

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

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

The choice of varieties for various districts will be made the subject of later notes.

Suitable Soil in Every County.

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

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

Most Profitable Near Cities.

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

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

Labor Situation Very Acute.

At the present time the labor situation is acute, and is rendered more so from the standpoint of the apple grower by virtue of the emphasis which, very correctly, is being placed upon the production of exportable food stuffs. The labor shortage will result in the majority of small orchards being more or less neglected. But the large commercial grower of apples has been in difficulty for years over the matter of labor supply. For commercial orchard operations on a sizable basis, it is necessary to be within reach of a temporary supply of labor for apple picking. Otherwise it becomes necessary to build dwellings for men and their families so that a supply of labor may be always available.

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

The Forehanded Beekeeper.

In March the careful beekeeper will find a great deal to do in the way of preparing next season's supplies. All used appliances should be put in the best of shape and necessary new ones secured and prepared before the busy spring season arrives. New supplies necessary should be ordered at once. The beekeeper's supers are his barns, his bees are his harvesters, and given barn-rooms they will harvest his crop with less risk of weather injury than farmers expect in almost any other crop. Without sufficient barn-rooms a percentage of the crop will be lost. Containers sufficient for the large crop that may be expected next season should also be ordered at this time. This applies particularly to present war-time conditions when supplies of material are uncertain.

AUDITORS' REPORT '17

Statement for the Village of Athens, for year 1917, of Receipts and Disbursements, as per Treasurer's Books.

Receipts	
Jan. 1, '17 Cash on hand	\$ 285.54
Arrears of taxes 1916	2577.07
Resident taxes 1917	7800.00
Tp. share P.S. Deb 16	29.80
Tp. share H.S. Deb 16	232.06
Fees from Hay Scales	9.80
Govt. grant County roads	455.00
Ry Distribution tax	64.16
Govt. grant P.S.	9.75
Rents for hall	224.00
Fines	7.00
Tile sold	2.20
Street lamps sold	28.00
Refund Insurance	32.60
	11760.98

Expenditures	
Salaries	553.76
Printing and postage	89.71
Interest	37.15
Reads and bridges	553.92
Charity	150.42
School purposes	2750.75
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series D	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series E	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series F	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series A	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series B	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series C	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series H	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 4, series G	87.49
L. I. Deb. No. 8	688.08
P. S. Deb. No. 12	220.75
Town Hall Deb. No. 15	441.50
Town Hall Deb. No. 13	367.90
H. S. Deb. No. 4	368.35
Fire protection	81.19
County rate	1182.64
Street lighting	436.35
Town Hall	432.83
Repairing Hay Scales & Insp.	8.80
Street signs	39.55
Treasurer's Bonds	10.00
J. Livingston and John Shea for hauling refuse to dump	28.00
George Robinson, police	3.00
C. C. Slack, painting signs	16.00
Red Cross	200.00
Municipal World	6.00
Bedding for lockup	2.50
Ont. Board Health, antitoxin	7.20
Grant to Athens Library	48.48
Cash on hand	2340.73
	11760.98

Assets	
Dec. 15, To cash on hand	2340.73
Uncollected taxes	1079.22
103 cords stone	283.25
Town hall & furnishings	14000.00
Fire equipment	600.00
Road making appliances	100.00
Village share P. S.	6150.00
Village share H. S.	7000.00
Tp. share P. S. Deb '17	29.80
Tp. share H.S. Deb. '17	289.54
Rentals due from hall	20.00
	31892.54

Liabilities	
Town hall Deb. (6000.00)	1965.26
Town hall Deb. (5000.00)	2208.10
P. S. Deb. (3000.00)	1486.16
L. I. Deb. (\$575.32)	6098.85
H. S. Deb. (6000.00)	5579.24
L. I. Deb. (\$722.46)	7585.36
Bal. due H. S. Main. ac.	444.00
	25366.97

PUBLIC SCHOOL

Statement as per Public School Treasurer's Books for 1917

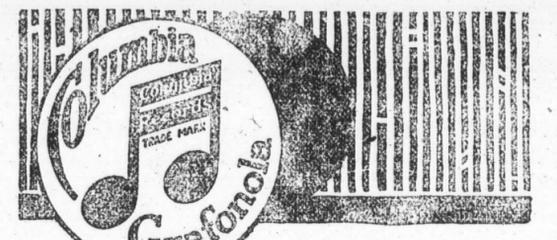
Receipts	
Jan. 1 Cash on hand	2356.84
Nov. 2 Special Gov. grant	60.00
Nov. 2 General Grant 1917	9.75
Dec. 26 Levy from Village of Athens, 1917	2001.00

Dec. 26 Levy from S.S. No. 6 1917	299.00
Dec. 31 Superannuation Fund collected from teachers from Apr. to Dec. 1917	32.04
	4758.63

Expenditures	
S. J. G. Nichol, salary	455.00
S. L. Snowdon, salary	312.00
Mrs. A. Fisher, salary	540.50
Miss G. Johnston, salary	540.50
Clate Wiltse, janitor, salary	180.00
Fuel	158.66
Supplies	133.92
Repairs	51.14
Insurance	42.50
Treasurer's bonds	10.00
Shade trees	4.00
Labor	47.80
Printing	6.86
Taxes	15.55
Teachers' Superannuation Fund	32.04
Cash on hand	2198.16
	4758.63

HIGH SCHOOL	
Statement of High School Treasurer for 1917	
Receipts	
Cash on hand	3470.32
Interest allowed by Bank	35.00
Cash for County pupils	310.00
Cash from Dept. Exams	70.00
Teachers' Superannuation Fees	98.39
High School District levy	2000.00
	6083.71

HIGH SCHOOL PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT & BUILDING ACCOUNT FOR 1917	
Receipts	
To cash on hand	185.62



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Athens

Income Tax Forms
Are now available
Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special Forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each Form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, a penalty of \$10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children; whose income is \$1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is \$3000 or more, use the same Form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.—No matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding \$3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to \$1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, a fine of \$100 for each day of default may be imposed.

In the case of Forms T1 and T2, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T3, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two, with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Post-masters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Canada

Inspector of Taxation, G.A. Macdonald, Kingston, Ont.

Expenditures	
June 27 Lot on Church st.	50.00
Dec. 31 Cash on hand	135.62
	185.62

CADET CORPS, HIGH SCHOOL	
As per Treasurer of Athens High School	
Receipts	
Dec. 31 To cash on hand	58.35
Summary of Balances as per High School Treasurer's Books	1140.00
Maintenance Fund	3514.98
Permanent Impr. Fund	135.62
Cadet Corps Fund	58.35
	3708.95

To the Council of the Village of Athens:
We, the undersigned Auditors, have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Treasurers of the Village of Athens, the Athens High School, the Public School, No. 6 Rear Yonge & Escott, High School Building and Permanent Improvement Account, Cadet Corps Account, and having found them correct, we beg to tender the detailed statement appended.

Athens, Ont., Feb. 11, 1918.
Auditors: IRWIN WILTSE
S. J. DILLABOUGH

"UNCLE SI"
Our Uncle Si has one good eye; With clear and loving sight, For any man, of honest mind, Or any plan, of any kind, Conceding right is right.

And Uncle Si has one cross-eye For men, who in their deal, Deem every upright man a "beat," And every honest man a "cheat," And squeal, and squeal, and squeal.
—E. R.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GRAIN
FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT
On account of scarcity of fuel. Custom grinding only on Tuesday and Saturday.
ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSE

PRINTING SERVICE Department
Easily accessible by Rural Phone
THE ATHENS REPORTER

If you are thinking of taking a course at the Brockville Business College, call at the Reporter office. We can save you money on tuition.

Furniture
When intending 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

Proclamation
The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918.
Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.
Rates: For three months \$40.00
Each subsequent month 6.00
These fees include cost of text books.
Send for full particulars
BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
FULFORD BUILDING
Brockville
W. T. ROGERS, Principal

Distinction in Clothes
THERE is a distinctive quality created by good clothes that means much to a man. "Don't judge a man by the coat he wears," is a saying that evidences the natural appraisal that springs up naturally within us. A bankrupt business man bought a new suit with his last few dollars because the moral effect of good clothes is a great factor in civilized life. He knew it—and to-day, he is a successful man.
For years and years, Kehoe's clothes have been the standard for business men, school teachers, clergymen, doctors, and others.
M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

Spring Styles Men's Soft Hats
We are now ready to meet your every requirement with one of the finest showings of Spring Hats we have ever had the pleasure of putting before our customers.
Every width of brim.
Every height of crown.
The colors are Meadow, Erin, Dark Slate, Deep Green, Brown and Serge Blue. Priced from \$3.00 up.
Come in and try one on.
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Specialists in Children's Headwear.