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H. W. Lawson

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THE REPORTER

INSTALS A LINOTYPE

Last week a Model 15 Linotype vas installed in the Reporter printing office. It was brought down from the C.N.R. station Wednesday night, and was in operation the following afternoon. Mr. Arthur Baillie, the representative of the Canadian Linotype Ltd. for Eastern Ontario, erected the machine and remained until Saturday afternoon.

The linotype is a machine which eliminates the slow and laborious process of setting type by hand. It is a necessity in every newspaper office, doing the work of five men in the actual setting of type; and doing away altogether with distribution of type which must be carefully replaced in cases in order to be used again. Many friends of the Reporter have seen this machine in operation, and have noted the fine workmanship and seemingly human intelligence of the various mechan-

It will now be possible to produce a really good newspaper, with comparative ease, and to give quick service in job-printing. Enterprise is expected of newspapers, and the introduction of linotypes into the small towns is already having its effect on the rural press. It is waking up and claiming its right to be a factor in local affairs.

Township Council

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott met at call of the Reeve on Saturday evening, March 31. Members all present except M. Heffernan. Accounts ordered paid: R. J. Campo, wood and potatoes for Watkins family; Joshua Johnston, work on town line road, \$2; Claude

Coon, work on side road, \$1. The Clerk was authorized to pay Ernie Neddo for quarrying stone as called for in contract.

George L. Brown, C.E., of Morrisburg, was apointed township engin-

Council adjourned to meet at call

R. E. Cornell, Clerk

Seeley's Bay Wedding

The mariage took place at Seeley's Bay parsonage on March 29, of Miss Ada Slack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Slack, Lyndhurst, and Mr. Telfor Wood, Lyndhurst, son of Mr. Robert J. Wood. Rev. J. Waddell officiated at the ceremony. bride was attended by her sister, while the groom was supported by Mr. Wm. F. Tate. The bride was dressed in a sult of blue poplin, with hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will reside at Lyndhurst, where the groom is a prosperous farmer.

Lotus Hotel Has Been Sold

The St. Lawrence Park Corporation property, including the Hotel Lotus and about thirty acres of out. land, has been sold at foreclosure to Mrs. C. R. Remington, Watertown The bidding was entirely betweenW P. Rae, the president of the corporation, and Mrs. Remington, and the property was finally knocked down to the latter at \$7,050.

As there are several applications on file already for the lease of the hotel, it is expected that it will be opened for the accommodation of guests this season as usual.

St. Lawrence Park is on the main shore of the St. Lawrence, about three miles above Alexandria Bay, and was established and has always been conducted as a com-

Frances Willard Memorial Service

In the Baptist church Thursday evening the W.C.T.U. held its annual Farnces Willard Memorial Ser-A most interesting musical and literary program was presided over by Mrs. G. V. Collins. Mrs. H. E. Cornell's talk on the life of Frances willard was of absorbing interest to the audience.

Mr. J. P. McParland, of Westport, has purchased the general store business of Mr. P. J. Donnelly at Stanleyville. Mr. McParland also purchased Mr. Michael Cooper's farm at Stanleyville.

Seven tons of waste paper were sold by the schools of Gananoque, for which the sum of \$104.70 was received. Of this sum, \$50° is to be used in providing comforts for the 156th Battalion; the balance to be used for comforts for the other Gananoque boys at the front.

X Death of Mr. Brock Green, jr.

Last week while Mr. Brock Green, ir., was leading two horses, he was fatally injured when they jumped in opposite directions, and he died on Sunday at his home at Oak Leaf. He was a young man, and a large circle of friends mourn his early demise. Besides his wife, he is survived by two brothers and two sisters : Robert, of Delta, Bismarck, of Elbe, Miss Annie, now in France, Miss Josie at home. His father and mother are also left.

Mr. Green was a quiet, honorable citizen, much respected by all who knew him and his sudden passing was a shock to his many friends in this district. In politics, he was a Conservative, and in religion an Anglican.

The funeral took place yesterday from the residence to Trinity church where service was conducted at 2 clock by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne.

Easter Services in the Churches The festival of Easter was be comingly celebrated in the six Special churches of the village. Eastertide sermons were preached by the pastors, and the choirs rendered special music. The flowers this year were beautiful, their clear freshness accentuating the spirit of the occasion.

W. I. NOTES

The Women's Institute will give a shower on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 18, from 3 o'clock to 6 in the Institute rooms for the purpose of sending comforts and cheer to the soldiers from our town and vicinity who are overseas. There will, be a musical program and light refreshments will be served.

A very cordial invitation is extended to all ladies to bring their work and spend a social hour.

socks, toilet articles, hard candy, chocolates, gum, tobacco, games, stationery, pens and lead pencils, candles, mouth organs, oxo cubes, cakes of maple sugar, suspenders, shoe laces, haudkerchiefs, bachelor's buttons, etc. Remember, everyone is invited.

Christ's Church Vestry Meeting

At the vestry meeting of Christ's church held last night, the reports of the various church organizations showed affairs to be in a prosperous state from all aspects. Mr. William Steacy, rector's warden, and Mr. A. W. Johnston, peoples' warden, were re-elected unanimously.

The following sidesmen were elected: J. H. Mulvena, E. Fair, E. C. Tribute, R. J. Seymour, W. G. Parish, Jas. E. Burchell, O. Greene.

The auditors for the ensuing year are: E. J. Purcell and w. G. Parish. The meeting tendered votes of thanks to the Ladies' Guild and the Choir.

Several necessary church repairs were discussed and are to be carried

Annual Easter Meeting

The anual Easter meeting of the W.M.S. of the Methodist church heid Tuesday evening, April 3, was well attended. The vice-president of the Montreal branch, Mrs. W. H. Henderson, addressed the gathering on the work of the organization. A good musical and literary program was also given. The auxiliary here is the second largest in the branch, having 172 members. Tuesday evening four life members were made, bringing the total of life membership to 37.

Hard Island Honor Roll

IV-Eva Cowle, Bryce Young, Ethel Lawson, Erma Wood, Cecil Alguire, Isaac Alguire.

III-Bella Darling and Mary Besley, Sammie Hollingsworth, Pansy Foley, Jack Young.

II-Marion Hollingsworth, Irene Darling, Lillian Dunham. I-Levi Alguire, Mildred Foley. John Mather, Marilla Foley.

I-Irwin Darling, Beatrice Mather, Hubert Wood. C. M. Covey, Teacher

SIMPSON—MCNAMARA

Two popular young people of Lyn were last week quietly married in Brockville at the parsonage by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, when Miss guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Stevens. Grace Elsie McNamara became the bride of Pte. John Alexander Mcshortly for overseas.

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F. A. ROBERTSON, Manage

LOCAL ITEMS

Two inches of very wet graced Good Friday.

Mr. George Stevens spent Easter Sunday in Chelsea.

Miss Muriel Fair, of Almonte, is a holiday visitor at her home here Miss Orma Mulvaugh, of Cain-

town, was in Athens yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McLean visited

-Get our prices on oilcloth, linoleum, and curtain materials. T. S.

Mr. R. J. Campo was called to New York by the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Healey, of New Dublin, were guests of Mr. and Mrs L. Glenn Earl on Sunday.

Mrs. Wiggins, of Lowell, Mass. Suggested donations are money, is a guest for a few days of her niece, Mrs. H. E. Cornell

> It is requested that all bodies be removed from the Athens Vault by the 20th. At a sale of cattle held by J. S.

and C. S. Webster at Bellamy's, the average price per head was \$98.60.

Mrs. W. H. Henderson, of Montreal, was a guest of Mrs. W. G.

Mrs. Mary V. Robinson is a guest this week of her daughter, Mrs. D. M. Spaidal, Brockville.

Mr. Kenneth Blancher, of Toronto, is holidaying at the home of his parents here.

Under a new enaction of the Ontario Legislature, each driver of a motor car must have a license costing \$3.00.

Mrs. J. G. Nichols, of Cobourg, and her niece, Miss Effie Strong, of Port Hope, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Nichols.

Rev. and Mrs. Gratton, Frankville were last week guests of Rev. Rural Dean and Mrs. Swayne at the Rec-

Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Mallorytown, will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday.

Mr. Eric Dobbs. of Lansdowne, was a guest this week of his aunt, Mrs. DeWolfe.

Mr. Wallace Johnson, of Carleton Place, was a week-end guest of his parents here

Miss Alma Stevens, of Toronto, and Miss Pearl Stevens, of Fairfield East, are Easter guests at their home here.

We learn that C. Murphy has purchased an Overland car; F. Warren, a McLaughlin; Jesse Webster and S. Godkin, Fords.

Mr. E. M. Dagg, of Orillia, spent the week-end with friends here Mr. Dagg was for some time teller in the Athens branch of the Merchants

Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, of Toronto, are Easter guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Geo. Derbyshire. Mr Smythe was formerly principal of the Athens public school.

Miss Florence Williams, student at Albert Courge. Belleville, and Miss Blanche McLean of Selby, and Miss Irene McLean of Bath, are

Mr. George Purcell, who has been Donald Simpson. Pte. Simpson is in Toronto for about a year. re attached to the Queen's University turned to Athens to-day and took up Highlanders, who expect to leave his former work of handling the C. N.R. express.

Stanley Crummy, of the C.A.S.C., Kingston, is home on leave.

Miss Marian Bottomley, of Oxford Mills, is visiting friends in Athens.

Sergeant Cecil Taber, of Kingston visited friends here last week. Born, on March 3, to Mr. and Mrs.

Wm. Rogers, at Smith's Falls, a son. Mr. Lester Brown is adding a

reranda to his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parish, of Brockville, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish.

Miss Irene Earl, student at Albert College, Belleville, spent Easter Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Richard Ferguson is ill of plcurisy. Her mother, Mrs. Bennett Barrington, Victoria street, has been staying with her for a time.

Mr. Roy Alguire has rented the McChain house at the foot of Mill Street. He will spend the summer in the Canadian West.

Mrs. C. Walker, of Brockville, has been a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hagerman the past few days.

Mr. James Hanna is assisting Andrew Henderson, Eloida, during sugar making.

Miss Wilma Steacy is this week a guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Blackwood, Brockville. Last week a group photograph

was taken of the surplice choir of Christ's church.

Mr. W. G. Parish will have one of the finest autocrafts on Charleston Lake this season. A new Sterling 4 cyl., 4 cycle engine has been installed in the hull which is of the V-bottom type.

Died-On Sunday, April 8, 1917, at the residence of her brother, 64 Winchester street, Toronto, Jane, daughter of the late John Porter, of Bailieboro'. Miss Porter was in Athens when her brother taught in the model school here. For some time he has been a teacher in the faculty of the University of Toron-

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SUNDAY SCHOOL. Lesson III. April 15, 1917.

Jesus the Good Shepherd .- John 10

Commentary .- I. Christ the door of the fold (vs. 1-10), 1-6. "Verily," repeated for emphasis, shows that what was to follow was closely connected with what has just been written. Jesu declared that those who cast out the man born blind, when they ought to have protected him, were thieves and robbers. They were like those who would climb over the wall of a sheep-fold to do injury to sheep and their owner. The Eastern sheepfold was a place enclosed by a stone wall, the greater part of which was open to the sky, while a part was covered to the sky. sky, while a part was covered by a roof. The entrance had a solid door which could be securely fastened. It the shepherd's right to be admit ted to the fold by the porter, who had charge of the door. The sheep recog-nized the voice of the shepherd, and were ready to follow him. This figure needed further explanation, and Jesus proceeded to make his teaching clear.

7. I am the door of the sheep—
As the sheepfold stands for protection—under the care of a considerate keeper, so the entrance into that condition er, so the entrance into that condition is Christ himself. There is no salvation outside of him. Through Christ the believer enters into a state of grace in which he is free from condemnation and is consciously saved. There is no other way by which one may enter the fold of God. Good works, good resolutions, or forms of religion will not afford an entrance into a state of salvation. S. thieves and robbers of salvation. 8. thieves and robbers— Jesus used the expression, "All that ever came before me," to include, not the prophets who foretold his coming and mission, but the Jewish leaders who had taught the leaders wrong doctrines, the traditions of men, and had bound heavy burdens upon them. They were not true shepherds, for they plundered the flock instead of caring r them. the sheep did not hear them These false leaders did not speak with an authority that won the confidence of the people The "thieves and robbers are contrasted to Christ "the door." 9. if any man enter in—There is admittance for all who will enter the fold through Christ the door. he shall be saved—He shall be free from condemnation, and shall have power over sin. shall go in and out, and find pasture—As the sheep are led out through the door into the rich pastures, and are led in at night for protection, so the followers of Leave protection, so the followers of Jesus are afforded sustenance and security for their souls. 10. the thief cometh to destroy—In Palestine there are still ose who attempt to steal sheep from the shepherd. The Pharisees were self centered. They desired wealth and honor. They wished to be considered eminently plous, while at heart they were thieves and robbers. might have life—The motives of the Pharisees were in sharp contrast to those of Jesus. They would destroy the flock, but he would give life, spiritual life. abundantly—There is abounding spiritual life for those who enter the fold by Christ the door. It is not the will of God that any of his followers should be stinted and in want. He provides be stinted and in want He provides on an abundant scale for all who will trustingly yield themselves to him. If we are emaciated and destitute, it is because we are not willing to make a pecause we are not willing to make a proper use of Christ the door. The abundant life includes victory over sin and deliverance from it. The Lord said to His people of old, "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land" (Isa 1: 12). He intended that this should apply to the temporal affairs of the people of Judah, but it had also its spiritual and but it had also its spiritual application. Those who were called by his name would have enjoyed great prosperity in material things, as also in spiritual, if they had cheerfully and fully obeyed the Lord. Jesus has made The officials had listened with sneers ions for his followers, and they will have abundant spiritual life if they are "willing and obedient."

II. Christ the Good Shepherd (vs. 11-18). 11. I am the good shepherd — The figure is changed. From being the door, the way into the state of sal vation, Jesus becomes the shepherd of His followers with all that is in-cluded in that relation. "The word translated good can not be adequately translated: it means beautiful, noble good, as opposed to toul, mean, wick-ed. It sums up the chief attributes of ideal perfection.... He is the good Shepherd, who gives His life for the sheep, as opposed to the wicked thief who takes their lives to preserve his own. Thus in Christ is realized the ideal Shepherd of the Old Testa ideal Shepherd of the Old Testa-ment."—Plummer, Giveth His life for the sheep—The literal shepherd has been known to give up his life in defending his sheep from robbers; Jesus, the good Shepherd, laid down His life that He might save the world from spiritual and eternal death, 12 from epinitual and eternal death, 12. Hireling-One who is hired. He has no interest in the flock further than to put in his time and receive his wages. It is nothing to him whether the sheep thrive and are safe or not. He does not own the sheep and cares much more for his own ease and cafe-ty than for the welfare of the flock. The hireling shepherd represents the Pharisees who had no interest in the people further than to secure emolument for themselves. The wolf—
Whatever threatened the safety of Christ. the flock is represented by the wolf. The lireling's motto was "Safety for myself first." 13. Because he is an hireling—His love for the sheep and his responsibility to his master not strong enough to keep him at his post of duty when danger threatens him and the flock. The hireling shepherd is of little value in caring for sheep, and the hireling shepherd in the church does not have any proper regard for the spiritual interests of his flock, but his concern is for of his flock. but his concern is for

his sheep in all time and in all lands by name, and he never forgets. More than that, he knows the exact physical, mental and spiritual condition of

tiles. These were far from the Jewish to the good Shepherd. This statement would not be pleasing to the Pharisees. to whom Jesus was speaking. They could not conceive how any outside of the pale of Judaism could be of sufficient value to claim the notice of the Almighty. This would be a stunning blow to pharasaic pride. Them also I must bring—He had spoken of laying down his life for the sheep. This he would do for all races and conditions of men. They shall hear my voice—The Gentiles would know the voice of the good Shepherd as well as would the Jews. They shall become one flock, one shepherd (R. V.)—The wall of separation between Jews and Gentiles would be broken down. All Christians now are in one spirit, but they will be one in a richer and deeper sense when all misunderstandings shall have been swept away and we shall know as we are known. 17. Therefore doth my Father love me—The Father loved the Son, but he also loved the world enough to give his Son to save mankind. The ground for the Father's love for his Son is here stated to be the Son's dying for the world. 18. No man taketh it from me-Jesus here makes a clear declaration of his power over his own life. No one could take it from him without his consent. He could lay it down and he could take it up again at will. This commandment—To die and rise again. From my Father (R. V.)-The intimate relations of the Son to the Father is here shown, as also the Son's obedience to the Father's word.

Questions.—Who are represented by
those who climb up some other way
into the sheepfold? What is said of the mutual knowledge of the shepherd and the sheep? What is implied by Jesus' statement, "I am the door of the sheep"? Why does Jesus call him-self the good Shepherd? Draw the contrast between the shepherd and the hireling. What is meant by "other hireling. What power had Jesus over his life?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Christianity Portrayed. I. Embracing full redemption for

II. Revealing atonement through Christ. I. Embracing full redemption for

man. We have here a precise statement of a definite historical situation.

The time had come for Jesus to lead

his flock out of the theocracy which was destined to pass away. He rewas destined to pass away. He re-cognized the sequel of that inevitable passing away of Judaism in the recent expulsion from the temple of the man whom he had healed of blindness, and also in the hostility of the rulers, of which he found himself the object. The Pharisees clalmed to be the shep-The Pharisees claimed to be the shep words of Israel. They decreed who should be admitted to, or east out of, the fold. They professed to be interpreters of God's truth and with it to feed his flock. They had established an authority over the people which had no sanction in the divine law to enhance their own greatness at the cost of the spiritual welfare of the people, a course which involved their spiritual ruin. They had done this by evil methods by strategem, by hypoc risy and greed. Selfishness had de stroyed the very life of the nation and in anger to Christ's assertions of union between himself and God, while they contemplated a step to put him out of their way and to shatter his claims. Jesus read their thoughts and answered them calmly with the consciousness that such an event would only point to his own voluntary self-sacrifice and rended him the special object of his Father's love. Jewish unbelief could not defeat his purpose to establish a kingdom into which should be admitted Jews and Gentiles. Jesus represented himself in contract with a type of character which he called "the thief." He contrasted the religious guidance of the Pharisees, as the shepherds of israel, with that af forded by himself in respect to loval devotion and obedience. In the allegories of this lesson he laid down the relation which should obtain between himself and his people unto the end of whole race of man and declared him self able to deal with and meet the needs of every individual, securing un-to all, who accept him as Shepherd, perfect safety and freedom with suffi-ciency in all things. His surpassing goodness is shown in the provision he has made of all things necessary for the salvation of his flock. As the good Shepherd he thoroughly identifies himself with the sheep. He rescues

them from the great robber. He brings them to his fold. Revealing atonement through Christ. The first word picture here describes the forming of the Messianic flock and its departure from the theo-cratic fold; the second describes the life of the flock, when formed and led by the Messiah, when the fold no longer represented the ancient cove-nant, but Messiah's salvation and that complete happiness which believer: enjoy. At first God caused the porter to open the door to the shepherd. When Christ came, he became the door of a constant daily salvation. By him alone man has access to the Fathof his flock. but his concern is for his own interests.

14. Know my sheep—The Oriental shepherd knows his sheep and calls them each by name. A Lebanon shepherd once said, "If you were to put a cloth over my eyes, and bring me any sheep and only let me put my hands on its face, I could tell in a moment if it was mine or not." The coad Shepherd knows every one of



Do Dairy Cows Pay On Dear Land?

They Do When They Are Given a Reasonable Chance—Our Expert Tells How to Do It.

(BY PROFESSOR R. H. DEAN).

While it is admitted that for the man with rough pasture land the dairy cow is one of the most economy cal animal producers of human food that a farmer can own, some have doubted her ability to make profit on high-priced land. These doubters argue that the returns from dairying on soil suitable for market gardening and located near a good market or convenient for shipping, are not to be compared with the returns from growing vegetables, small fruits, etc. This is doubtless true so far as gross returns are concerned but the opreturns are concerned, but the op-erating expenses for truck farming are so heavy and the cost of fertilizers is such that these two items eat a large hole in the money received for vegetables and fruits. On re-stricted areas of land, say from 5 to 295 acres, and where natural and marketing conditions are favor ble, we may admit that truck farming is like ly to be more profitable than dairy farming in Canada, largely for the reason that Canadian dairymen find it difficult to get away from the idea that a cow requires a considerable area of land to roam over in order to produce milk economically. this respect our farmers have much to learn from European 'dairymen, who seem to have solved the problem of keeping cows on small farms. In many of these countries the standard is one cow per acre, and very little feed is purchased, except concen-trates. The probabilities are that trates. The probabilities a which prevents intensive dairy farming is labor, but with improved machinery we ought to be able to solve this problem as satisfactorily as the European farmer has done.

ONE COW TO TEN ACRES.

In Ontario the average number of cows, in the best dairy counties, is about ten to one hundred acres of cleared land. This appears to be a large area land for the most eco-nomic results. However, we need to bear in mind that most Ontario dairy farmers are also "mixed" farmers—they keep a number of othe kinds of live stock in addition cows; they grow some grain or other crop for a cash crop, and have part of the farm in orchard, and vegetable crops, such as potatoes. In this way they endeavor to have something for sale that will be profitable in case one or more of the other crops fail. The returns from the dairy are the surest of any, because there is always a good demand for dairy products at paying prices, no matter what the conditions of trade. People must have milk, butter and cheese regardless of the price.

are kept, is that of feed. In a dry season like that of 1916, many cows were not properly fed, and conse-quently the milk flow was lessened considerably below that of a normal year, although the high prices paid for milk and its products stimulated farmers to feed as much as possible particularly of hay, which was a good crop. But hay is not a satisfactory supplement for dry pastures. A cow requires succulent feed to produce milk in paying quantities. It is, therefore, very important that dairy farmers on high-priced land shall be prepared for off-seasons in grass production. So long as we remain wedded to the pasturing idea for feeding cows in summer there are three things which need special attention.

MORE GRASS AND CLOVER

PASTURE. The Ontario farmer is too much given to the use of timothy and red clover only, when seeding his land. There are a great many mixtures of grasses and clovers much more suitable for Ontario farms than the old one of timothy and red clover. The Field Husbandry Department of the prices will fall to normal or perhaps O. A. College recommends per acre go lower."

hearts of men, but by coming to walk

with them, to toil, hunger and suffer with them and to give his life for them. The life which he yielded up for the ends of love was restored in the triumphs of love. The taking up of his life was as much in the divine plan as the laying it down. The content of the divine the laying it down.

plan as the laying it down. The con-cealed aid of heaven was at his bid-ding. But more than all this was the

strength of his submission. The Jews

strained itself. They regarded him as their victim. Jesus spoke of his pow-er to show how complete was his

obedience. He spoke not of power avoid his sacrifice, but to make it. His majesty was apparent when he spoke of the complete mastery and control over his life. His life-service was to be crowned by his sacrificial death.—

Why patch up an old quarrel when it is so easy to make a new ene?

ignorant of the power that re

the following, where land is to be pastured two or more years: Red clover, 6 ibs.; aslike, 3 ibs.; orchard grass, 3 ibs.; meadow fescue, 3 ibs.; timothy, 3 ibs.

Pasture is likely to be short in 1917 on account of the very dry season of last year, which burnt the new and old seeding and because the crops were eaten much closer than usual in the fall which is not a favorable condition for satisfactory wintering. This means a slow start and late grass next spring, unless the weather conditions are extremely favorable.

In such cases it would be good policy to sow one of the annual pasture groups recommended and the conditions are some policy to sow one of the annual pasture groups recommended and the conditions are some productions. ture crops recommended, such as one and a half bushels of oats, thirty pounds of Early Amber sugar cane and seven pounds of red clover seed per acre; or, the one-one-one mixture of oats barley and wheat, with six to eight pounds of red clover seed added

Peas and oats, or vetches and oats, or alfalfa may be cut for a soiling crop but the labor of cutting and hauling green crops for cows makes these rather expensive cow-feed. It is a good plan to sow at least a small piece of land to some solling crop for emergencies, and, if not needed, it may be cured as hay. A dairy farmer seldom has too much hay, as ows are able to consume enormous quantities, if not getting sufficient roughage in other forms of feed.

PROVIDE SUMMER SILAGE.

We have frequently referred to the fact that one of the best insurance policies a dairy farmer can carry is a summer silo filled with good corr silage, If it is not needed this year, it may be carried over for the next year, or for several years, and will be ready whenever needed to help our short feed summer or winter.

Where corn can be grown successfully, as it can in practically all parts of old Ontario, farmers who keep cows should grow an extra two or three acres of corn for each five or six cows that will be milking. A cheap stave sits will preserve this crop in a saturator panner. In this way the capital outlay is small. and the risks of short feed are there, by very much reduced. We need to bear in mind that cows without plenty of feed are a poor paying proposi-tion. A few good cows well-fed, pay much better than a larger number improperly fed. While we believe improperly fed. While we believe that a man should carry all the cows possible on his farm—good cows pre-ferably, but poorer cows rather than empty stalls—it does not pay to stint the feed to a good milker.

A very good motto in feeding cows is: Grow all you feed and cows is: Grow all you feed, and feed all you grow. Thus you save freight and commission charges on bulky materbusiness, assuming good cows teept, is that of feed. In a dry teept, is that of feed. In a dry teept, is that of feed. In a dry to purchase feed at times it is much to purchase feed at times it is much teept, is that of feed. In a dry to purchase feed at times it is much teept, is that of feed. on one's own dairy farm, especially

the bulky feeds.

Can the cow hold her own on highpriced land? The writer thinks she can, if we have the right kind of cows and pay special attention to the growing of the right kind of feed. With milk selling for around two lollars a hundred pounds, butter at 40 to 45 cents a pound, and cheese at 24 to 25 cents a pound wholesale there is no reason why the cow should not continue to be, as in the past the most profitable animal kept in the farm.

Our Butter Must Be Graded

"I do not believe the butter market will hold at present prices," said Mr. John H. Scott, head of butter grad-ing work for Ontario, at the Wood-stock Dairymen's Convention. "Sooner or later conditions will change; when

And this, Mr. Scott explained, would bring a mighty serious prob-lem to the door of the Ontario dairy-man. The western provinces were producing enough butter for their own producing enough butter for their own uses and had become exporters. Due to the fact that their butter was graded and was superior to the general run of Ontario butter, it would beat ours in our own home markets. And, of course, it would lead in foreign markets also. Therefore when the demand falls of after the way and the second course. markets also. Therefore when the demand falls off after the war, and with Canadian markets being supplied by new competitors, the only solution of the Ontario butter trade

solution of the Ontario butter trade will be the manufacture of butter of the finest quality, properly graded, and suitably guaranteed.

The first, Mr. Scott pointed out, began with the farmer himself. Unless cream of the proper quality was sent to the grangery butter, the sent to the creamery, butter of the finest quality certainly could not be

POOLING HURTS INDUSTRY.

At the same time, Mr. Scott was not inclined to blame the dairyman for present conditions. Rather he blamed the system of buying cream by pooling methods. When a man realized that his good cream was mixed with poorer grades and all paid for alike, he was rather inclined to believe a greenium was being placed upon carclessiess. "The system bringe the best down to the average and raises the poorest to the aver-age," said the speaker. "It is a kind of socialistic system which is not popular with our good farmers who do produce cream of a high quality.

In order to commence preparatory work leading to the grading and standardization of our butter, Mr. Scott was given a commission to study the conditions of butter being shipped from our creameries and to assist the creamery men in improving the quality. He found that 57 mer cent quality. He found that 57 per cent of butter inspected by him graded No. 1 and 41 per cent. No. 2. The June butter was excellent, but after that when the "hot weather goods" began to arrive, not half was No. 1. On the other hand, certain creameries shipped rething by ies shipped nothing but first class butter in every season.

IMPROVE MARKETING CONDI-TIONS.

"The system of marketing butter might be greatly improved," said Mr. Scott. "An organized system of co-operative marketing might be introduced with great benefit to the trade—an official organization of trade—an official organization of buyers and sellers representing both ends of the trade, with the object in view of paring for butter on a basis of cuality "The system of marketing butter

present is generally the The creamery sells to the dealer by telephone, or ships on consignment to regular commission merchants. The butter is bought as good marketable butter and supposed to be of first quality unless otherwise mentioned. duality unless otherwise. It is usually shipped in government refrigerator cars during months. On arriving at during the hot it is inspected. The buyer governs his inspection a good deal by the market If the market has advanced since he bought its defects will be lightly pass. ed over. If the market, on the other hand, has declined quality will take a large place from the buyer's view

point.' These facts cannot be too strongly emphasized. We must practise better methods all along the line. Cream must he paid for upon a quality basis; it is the only practicable way of encouraging good practice and discouraging poor practice. Butter must be properly manufactured, skilfully grad ed and sold as directly as possible. In the days to come we must hold our home market and develop a large for-eign trade. And we can do this only on a quality basis. Every dairyman must take these facts to heart and

-The Canadian Countryman.

WILLIAM TELL.

The Story Was Old in Denmark Before the Swiss Borrowed It.

Do you know who shot the apple on the head of the little boy? Why, William Tell, of course! Everybody knows now Tell delivered Switzerland from the tyranny of Austria. At least everybody used to know. Unfortunately, for pure romance, the historian and

We have read Schiller's beautiful and inspiring play, either in our col-

along comes the historian and tells us that it is all a myth, that the dates fixed by the Swiss chronicles on the subject do not coincide with the dates of the historic events that were upposed to be taking place in Austria at the same time and that earlier records of Switzerland make no mention of the archer's master shot.

The selfsame story is told in the Danish legends, two centuries before it crops out in the Swiss narrative, and further investigation shows that it was borrowed by the Danes, the origthe investigator have been unduly active in the rast quarter of a century, and the result has left us few heroes with enough clothing of romance to cover their skeletons.

We have read Schiller's beautiful the second with row in his bosom with which to kill the king if he injured his child. John and we cling to William Tell with all largely responsible for robbing us of William Tell with all largely responsible for robbing us of

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARK	ET			
airy Produce-				
tter, choice dairy	00 40	-	47	
gs, rew-laid, doz	PU 44		45	
nago Ih	0 40		45	
eese, lb	0 00	0	30)	
o., rancy, lb	0 00	0	35	
ressed Poultry-			-	
rkeys, Ib	0 33		35	
wl, lb	0 23		27	
cklings, lb	0 29		25	
ckens, 1b	0 30	0	32	
i uito				
ples, Baldwins, bbl	4 00	. 6	00	
o., Spies, bbl	3 50	6	00	
o., Greenings, bol	3 00	5	09	
o., 6-qt. bkt	0 50		50	
o., Spies, bbl	0 65		75	
egetables—				
ts. per bag	0 00	9	50	
o., per peck	0 50		60	
rots, per bag	2 25		50	
ery, per bunch	0 00	0	15	
liflower, each	0 20		25	
seradish, lb	0.00		15	
ke hunch	0.10		25	
ks, bunch	0 25		30	
tuce, doz., bchs., small				
o., doz. bchs., large	0 49	0	*	
ons, bundle	0 05	0	11)	
o., 11-qt. bkt	0 00	1		
o., /bag	8 00	9	00	
atoes, per bag	3 00	2		
o., Irish cobbler, per bag		4		
o., per peck	0 00	. 0	6iU	
ishes, per bunch	0 00	0	05	
e. bunch	0 05	0	10	
ory, bunch	0 05	0	10	
nips, bag	0 90	1	10	
o., per peck	0 00	0	25	
SUGAR MARKE	70			
SUGAR MARKE	A.			

Another advance of twenty cents per 100 lbs. has taken place in refined sugars, this making an advance of 40 cents within the past week.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:
Royal A cadia, granulated 100 lbs. 37 94
Redpath, granulated 109 lbs. 7 94
Redpath, granulated 109 lbs. 7 94
Dominion granulated 109 lbs. 7 94
Dominion granulated 109 lbs. 7 94
Dark yellow 100 lbs. 7 34
Dark yellow 100 lbs. 7 34
Dark yellow 100 lbs. 7 34
Dark yellow 500 cover granulated bags.
Two and five-pound cartons, 50c over granulated bags.

MEATS-WHOLESALE.
Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$14 00 500

Do., finaquarters, choice Dc., common ...
Veal, common ...
Lo., medium ...
Do., prime ...
Heavy hogs ...
Shop hogs ...
Abattoir hogs ...
Do., light ...
Lembs ...
Do., Spring ... TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Export cattle, choice ... Butener cattle, choice ... do. do. medium ... do. Co. common ... Butchers cows, choice ... do. do. eanners ... do. bulls ... do. bulls Feeding steers Stockers, choice do., light Milkers, choice, each Sheep, ewes Bucks and culls Hogs, fed and watered ...

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXHANGE.	
Wheat- Open, High, Low, Close,	
May 1 931/2 1 95% 1 931/2 1 9578	
July 0 65 0 65% 0 64% 0 65%	
Oct 1 58% 1 60% 1 58% 1 61%	
Oats	
May 0 65% 0 67% 0 65% 0 67%	
July 0 65 0 65% 0 64% 0 65%	
Oct 0 581/2 0 591/4 0 581/4 0 501/4	
Flax-	
May 2 721/2 2 74 7 721/2 2 74 July 2 75% 2 77 2 75% 2 77	
July 275% 277 275% 277	
MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MinneapolisWheat-May, \$1.98; July.	
\$1.91 7-8; cash wheat, No. 1 hard, \$2.13 to \$2.25; No. 1 Northern, \$2.04 to \$2.06; No. 2	
Northern, \$2.00 to \$2.06. Corn—No. 3 evi-	
Northern, \$2.00 to \$2.06. Corn-No. 3 yel-	
low, \$1.20 to \$1.21. Oats-No. 3 white.	
63 to 63 1-2c. Flour unchanged. Bran.	
\$37.00 to \$33.90.	
7 (277) (27 777)	

LONDON WOOL SALES London.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 6.29 bates. It was a poor selection, but the demand was fair, and all grades were steadily absorbed. A few New Zealand and Victorian secureds sold at 5s.

The auctions will be finished to-morrow.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East, Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts 300; active and steady. Veals, receipts 400; active; \$5 to \$55.50. Hogs, receipts 5,000; slow; heavy \$15.35 to \$15.90; mixed \$15.60 to \$15.75; yorkers \$15.50 to \$15.65; light \$13.25 to \$15; pigs \$12.50 to \$13; roughs \$13.75 to \$14; stars \$11 to \$12. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1.800; heavy \$11 to \$12.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,800; heavy lambs slow; other active; lambs \$12 to \$15.60; yearlings \$11 to \$14.25; wethers \$12 to \$12.75; ewes \$6 to \$12; mixed sheep \$11.5 to \$12.55.

	CHICAGO LIVE STOCK	
	tle, receipts 12,000.	
Nativ	e beef cattle 9 25	12 %
Stock	ers and feeders 7 15	9 90
Cows	and heifers 5 65	10 96
Calve	8 925	12 75
Hes	gs. receipts 21,000.	
Mai	ket slow, 5c to 10c higher.	
Laight	14 35	15 39
Mixed	1 14 75	15 49
Heav	у 14 60	15 45
Roug	h	
Pigs	10 50	
Bulk	of sales 15.05	
Shee	er receipts 19 000	W. 33
Mar	that was	
		10.00
Land	e mating - 11 75	
4	e, native II 10	161 201
Pigs Bulk Shee Mar Weth	h 14 69 of sales 10 50 of sales 15 65 ep, receipts 19,699, eket weal, ers 10 40 s, native 11 75	12 M 14 0 15 3 12 M

SOME NEWNESSES.

Cretonnes for the Bungalow-Green to Be in Favor.

Already the novelty shops are making ready for summer and the woman who wishes to think that far ahead will find much to occupy her thoughts.

For the summer bungalow there are new cretonnes—as shown in the new round and oblong custions, which are in striped and flowered designs and agrit gay colorings. And for the same parpose there are new cotton crash pheces in stencil and applique effects for pillows, novelty boxes, scrap baskets, scrar's and the like. . . .

and the like.

In the same "looking forward" vein are some pleasing new tissue ginghams which will appeal to the woman who plans her summer sewing long in advance. Though sheer and cool, they are printed in gingham ratterns and are said to wash very well. (That is a remarkable statement these days!) "They are a yard wide and moderately priced.

Green is to be one of the fashienable colors for spring, says does not the sufficient shops, and is showing the givest green sports silks, taffetas, messailnes, crepes and chiffons to prove the assertion. It is certainly a spring-like color, and these fabrics will make charming gowns, blouses and sports clothes.

Among the smart new topcoats

blouses and Sports clothes.

Among the smart new topcoats are some good-looking models in wool gabardine. One, with stitching for its only trimming, had two rounded tabs, buttoned down, while extended from the side belt, while another model, equally smart, was semi-fitted in back, gathered in front and had a new belt which tied.

Judging from all the kinds one gees, there must be a new shoe fashion for women, created each cay. One of the lattest boots (oh. yes, boots is the proper term) was of deep tan Russian caffactut topped with equally dark brown kidskin uppers, wing tips and the much-like Cu-han Louis heels.



INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily d; colts and horses in same stable kept from having 1 by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND, 3 to 6 soften cure; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case, for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and itions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any drugwill supply you.

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HER HUMBLE **LOVER**

Oh. dear!

"Dreadful! No. He was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, and looked fike a prince, though he was dressed in a sort of peasants 'costume—
rough jacket, and those braided stockings, you know, with a big, broad sombrero, and wet through—it was an awful day! But, notwithstanding the masquerade, one could see the gentle-man end nobleman beneath. Then his manner! I think I do know manner when I see it, and there never was a finer mannered man than Lord Delamere. They say that the worse a man is merally the nicer he is in manners; and, upon my word it's true in his case. He took my modest request as naturally as if I had only asked him lend me an umbrella, and just as if the favor was on my side."

"And did you see much of him?" asks Lady Rookwell, when she can get

"Ne replies the beauty, with a little pout. I am ashamed to say that he proved rather indifferent to my charms, and disappeared as suddenly es he had appeared. But there was a rumer that he had an adventure in

'We don't want to hear anything about that, thanks, Laura.'

I den't know anything, so I can't shock you, dear, though I would like to. There was a story about a duel-

"Which we have heard," says Lady Rockwell. you'd better go upstairs and change your things? Some sort of meal will be ready directly; I won't be answer-able for a proper dinner or a proper anyfiting else to-day; my poor old head is nearly turned with all this

And I'm too excited to care what I cat dear!" responds Laura. "Give me plenty of tea and I shall be satis-fied. Oh, I do hope it will go off all right; I should simply die it is should not!" But the laugh which accom-panies the assertion doesn't savor much of death.

And so, my dear," she says, almost before she gets into the room again after "changing her things," "and so you are very, very happy. You see, aunt has been telling me everything, and really I can congratulate you warmly. Such a good natured man as Mr. Warren must be a charming lover! And aunt tells me that he is everything that is handsome and clever. I do so long to meet him. Aunt says I ought to throw myself on my knees before him with gratitude. Shall 1? Do you mind?

"Not in the least," replies Signa, laughing softly. "!am sorry and so is he, that he cannot he here to welcome you. I hope you will be satis-

were a tradesman executing an order! Satisfied! I am simply overwhelmed | her and kisses her. spent that aunt declares has been."

"I know. What an awfully nice name! Well, what does he say?" That the amount does not matter, as Lord Delamere is so rich, and that he would only be annoyed if the thing

were done shabbily!"
"Shabbily! Yes, but I only meant

to have the place cleaned.'

Signa cannot refrain from a laugh of amusement.
"It has been all but rebuilt," she

says, concisely.

Laura Derwent groans. 'I am alomst inclined to run away. do hope he won't keep his word and turn up to-night. And yet-yet it would make the thing so complete, wouldn't it: quite a dramatic climax, eh, dear? What lovely hair you have!

"It is golden," says Signa, smiling, and just lifting her eyes from her cress, round the sleeves and neck of which she is stitching on some old

that, instead of being washed out

wish mine

lace.
"How kind of you to say that; all friends declare my dearest—women—friends declare it yellow, and so it is really. Do you know, I think I shall like you awfully

if you will let me!"
"I give you permission on the spot,"

says Signa.
"Thanks, dear!" responds the beauty, and she leans forward and kisses her. "And now, you see how calculating I am! I want you to come upstairs and choose the dress I am to wear to night. Aunt says—and I can see it myself—that you have the most exquisite taste." Signa stares, then laughs.

choose the dress which the great beauty is to wear on this eventful

night!
"Are you laughing at me?" she says,

"Laugh-oh, I see! No, not a bit! Do you know, I haven't the least taste you know, I haven't the least taste in the world, not really. I always rely on my friends, only I do it in this way: If they say, Wear such and such a thing, I just put on the opposite, and it always succeeds: but I shan't do it in your case, dear."

"I think you'd better," says Signa, as they go upstairs.

Jeannette has laid out, not two but

Jeannette has laid out, not two, but half a dozen beautiful dresses from the huge imperial, and Signa stands ruminating before them, thinking of the vast sum they must represent. The hand of worth is plainly to be de-

tected in each, and they are all exquisite.
"Mademoiselle likes--" says the maia, but her mistress in crrupts her

quickly.
"Hold your tongue, Jeannette. I wish for Miss Grenville's unbiassed opinion.

"Really-well!" and Signa glances at the beautiful face, with its perfect mouth, and auburn eyegrows and lashes, and the crown of golden hair. "I should wear this," and she puts her hand caressingly on a dark, grapecome you. I hope you will be satisfied—"
"For Heaven's sake, don't put it in that way," exclaims Laura Derwent, with pretty horcor. "Just as if he were a tradesman executing an order large with a satisfied by the same shade, and a touch of cilver sheen introduced in a gauzy trimming. A quaint dress in the description, but made up by an artist, and a satisfied by the same shade.

marvel in its way. Laura glides to with all he has done; and, indeed, I didn't mean him to take so much trouble. And as to Lord Delamere, I trust I shall never meet him again in this world, if all the money has been been the state of t of a hundred would have chosen one of those stupid blue things, just be-

Signa smiles.

"There has been a great deal of money spent," she says; "but Hector—Mr. Warren—"

"Diamonds," says Signa, unhesitatively platform the glittering gems ingly, picturing the glittering gems on the purple blocm and on the glod-en hair.

"Mademoiselle's taste is perfect," remarks the maid, sententiously.
"Of course it is," echoes Lady Durwent ,enraraptured. "And now, you must let me choose your dress."

Starts.

That is the Grange, not dark and silent and deserted, but streaming with lights from every window, and with lights that extend down through

"It won't take you a moment," says Signa, laughing, "for I have only

Laura Derwent colors, but she says, "Then I am sure that will be de-lightful, and nicer than all mine put

There is a very nice dinner, not-withstanding Lady Rookwell's warn-ing, and soon after the meal—during which Laura talks as unflaggingly as if she had not travelled several hun-

dred miles—they go up to dress.

The carriage had been ordered for nine o'clock, and at that hour Signa goes down into the drawing-room in her simple Egyptian gauze, to find Lady Rookwell waiting impatiently. she smiles as Signa enters, and putting a hand on her arm, turns her to the light. Then she nods approvingly.

'At any rate, dear, you won't be the plainest girl in the room. And how long are we to wait for that madcap creature? Here are you quite ly, though you have only shared maid, and she has had Jeanette, and went up an hour before either of

"Here I am!" exclaims Laura Der ment, and as she gildes into the room Signa admits that her taste was correct. The beauty deserves her title to-night if ever she did, and Signa, ever ready to admire another wo man's charms, utters a faint exclama

tion of pleasure. "Do you like it? Really!" ex-claims Laura. "It is nice, isn't it? claims Laura. It is nice, is it. Aunt, she chose it, so you can admire it safely. I think it is nice myself. it safely. I think it is nice myself. Do you know I've half a a mind to



makes miles shorter, pulling easier, friction

It's the Mica. Mica puts the e-a-s-e in grease.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

cut you out with your admirable Mr But I suppose it would be 'Not the least in the world," says

Lady Rookwell, quietly. "Hector Warren worships the ground she treads on!'

"So he ought!" retorts Laura Derwent, "and so should I if I were a man!" and she eyes Signa with so frank and candid an admiration that Signa finds herself blushing and laughing.

"I may thank my stars that you were not in town last season, my dear," says the beauty, curtly, "or my reign would have been short. If you come to London next year, I shall remain on the Continent.

"Poor Continent" says Lady Rookwell, curtly.

Then the carriage is announced and with an attendant throng of maids to arrange their dresses, so that they may not be crushed, the three ladies enter the old and stately chariot.

"My heart beats so loudly that you could hear it," says Laura Derwent. "If you were to remain silent perhaps," retorts Lady Rookwell.

Signa's heart is beating, too, and it gives a leap when a few minutes af-terward Laura Derwent, who had been looking through the window, ut-

ters a low scream.
"What is that?" she demands.
Signa looks out of the window and starts.

That is the Grange, not dark and silent and deserted, but streaming

even Laura Derwent, Signa thinks but the beauty reconves her with a self-possessed case, and hands her over AKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST Has been Canada's to Lady Rookwell as easily as she has ROYAI favorite yeast for unded over the smaller fry. VEAST CALLS As the duchess passes to her seat, the band, with a popular conductor at its head, strikes into a sort of overmore than forty years. Enough for 5c. to Signa had looked down upon only a few weeks ago with Hector Warren at W.GILLETT COMPANY L'AID produce 50 large her elbow-is one blaze of light and loaves of fine, ent—that is, as represented by its notabilities, and the nurmur of con-versation of the nearly two hundred

ishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

MADE IN CANADA wholesome nour-

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD the long avenued drive lined on both

sides, with vari-colored lamps.

"Is this it? This! Really and truly?" demands the beauty. "Why, it is Aladdin's Palace! Heavens, what a magnificent place! Aunt, stop them and let me get out and fly away somewhere. somewhere where I can hide m head! Why, this must have cost— "Wait until you get inside," Lady Rookwell, grimly. "You'll be

better able to appreciate the costlin-ness of your freak!" Laura Derwent utters a faint moan of alarm, and leans back, but she leans forward again the next minute, and stares speechless at the vast out-line of the place, made doubly vast by the brilliant light that streams through the many windows, and the huge lamps that stretch along the

whole length of the broad terrace. "I didn't mean all this!" she in a tone of genuine awe and alarm.
"And Mr. Warren did this! I'm half inclined to be afraid of your my dear; he must be a magician!"
"Wait until you get inside!" says

Lady Rookwell again, gloating over her discomfiture.
"I am simply terrified!" responds

the willful beauty The carriage draws up at the entrance steps, and a couple of foot-men in the Delamere livery come, with stately gait, to open the door, and Signa, alighting first, sees that since she was last here a broad of scarlet cloth and an awning have been placed from the bottom step to the hall-door, and that costly shrubs and flowers line the path, and she understands now why Hector Warren was so late.

silence Laura Derwent fol-her into the nall; her amazement is too great even for words. The hall seems to be lined with footmen and maids, the former in the plain but imposing Delaniere livery, the latter in black dresses and white caps hall itself seemed subdued light, after the blaze and glare of the lemps, and looks very grand and awe-imposing, such, as Signa thinks, it may have looked when the king crossed its marble floor on his way with the Delamere of Charles the Second's reign.

Two of the maids came forward to conduct them to the rooms, and still Laura Derwent, the cause of all this pageant, is silent. It is not until they have traversed the long corridor, and are safe in their rooms, that she exclaims in hushed accents:
"Aunt, I am really frightened! On

my honor, I did not mean anything of this kind. Why, the whole seems to have been redecorated for

HAIR GOODS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

consistent with high-grade work.
Our Natural Wavy Strand
Switches at \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$9.00 in
all shades are leaders with us.
Just send on your sample, or write
for anything in our line.
GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at
\$5.00 and \$55.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS

EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

this one night. What—what on earth will Lord Delamere think of me?" "There is time for vain reproaches," says Lady Rookwell, impatiently. "The people will be here directly."

"You haven't seen the ballroom yet," says Signa, feeling a vague satisfaction in the beauty's amazement and

"I am afraid to see it!" exclaims Laura Derwent. "I am, indeed. What's

"The first carriage! Come!" replies

Lady Rookwell, dropping her cloak and gathering her fan and smelling-bottle in her hand. "Come along; it is no time for idle repentance over your feolhardy whim."

"No," says the beauty, with sudde t

vigor; "we must go through it. Signa, dear, you must keep near me and help

me. I feel so strange, so bewildered!"
They go down into the ballroom, and Signa, with a pleased satisfaction,

sees Laura Derwent start as she looks

sees Laura Derwent star as sone looks around the magnificent selon, which, notwithstanding the short notice, presents—thanks to Hector Warren—an appearance of tasteful magnificence which might have taken months to

The first guests have arrived, and as carriage after carriago sets down fresh arrivals, the beauty of three

seasons regains her corposure and self-possession. With Lady Rockwell at her elbow, she receives her guests with the stately yet perfectly calm manner which has so charmed Signa.

and diamonds, who is enough to awo

produce, rather than three weeks.

embarrassment.

with that deep respect which a wen-trained servant can throw into his that deep respect which a wellvoice, says: "Mr. Warren is in the library, miss, and would be obliged if——" Without waiting for the finish, Signa follows him to the nibrary, the door of which the footman opens with obsequious humility, and Hector Warrer. comes forward.

"My darling!" he says, taking her holding her at arms' length that he

The magnificent room--which

There is half the county pres

people almost overbears the soft

case, Laura Derwent passes to and fro, with a word or a smile for each of her guests, and with an eye to all.

Lady Rookwell, seated near the duchess, is surrounded by a small group of the elite, who are curious to know

the real truth of this strange gather

ing. And Signa, who stands near her, smiles as she listens to the disjointed

and almost irritable explanations

Will Lord Delamere really come? is the question which Signa hears in a hunared different tones, cut all of

The band still plays the overture

though the time has arrived for the

first waltz, and the rector, who stands beside Signa, and who has done noth-

ing since he arrived but murmur,

amidst much coughing and chin-rub-bing, ils amazement at the silendor, asks: "What are they waiting for and where is Mr. Warren?"
"I don't know," says Signa, answer-

ing both questions, but at that mo-

ment a footman approaches them, and

which the old lady vouchsafes.

Moving amony the mass with perfect

strains of the music.

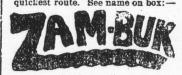
intense curiosity.

HAVE YOU?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is made from herbal es-

sences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incldently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:-



'How beautiful you look!'

With a pleased smile she nestles close to him, then she raises her head. "Hector, I am glad you have come. There seems some hitch. They are all vaiting to begin the first dance, and the band is still playing the overture." "Never mind," he says, coolly; "let them wait a few minutes. How beautiful you look, my darling. And Miss Laura Derwent-is she here?"

Signa nods. "Yes. And do you know, Hector, I fike her very much. She is awfully overcome at all you have done."
"Really?" and he smiles, "I thought nothing would daunt that young lady."
"But she is daunted at this," says Signa laughing "And Hector" -re-

"But she is daunted at this," says Signa, laughing. "And. Hector" —re-inctently freeing herself from his embrace—"you must co now; they seem to be waiting for something."

"Let them wait," he says, with a strange ring in his voice. "Signa"—he pauses, and a shadow crosses ais brow—"Signa my darling I am sure of

-"Signa, my darling, 1 am sure of your love?"

She looks up at him, and to the imminent danger of his dress smirt front, she nestles to his heart.

Why do you ask me that now?"
"Why? Because I am going to put it to the test," he answers, Stavely.
"No test can be too strong," she says says; "you know I lowe you!"
And she raises her head to meet the

kiss which he bends to give her. Then she starts, and touches with the points of her fingers a band of blue ribbon which crosses his breast. "What is this, Hector?"

"This?" he says, with a smile, and

"This?" he says, with a smile, and looking down at the ribbon. "This is—never mind, Signa, I belong to an order which permits me to wear this tok-en cf its power and might." She laughs, having no idea that it is the Order of the Knight of the Gar-

(To be continued.)

Odd and Interesting Facts. Profits of six principal meat companies of Argentina in 1915 reported at \$9,000,000, United States currency; their capital is approximately \$21,000,

A micrometer screw operates a movable shank at the end of a new rule for adjusting calipers to small fractions of an inch quickly and accurate-

Minerals that carry radfum are fairly easy to determine. One of them, pitchblende, as generally found, it a black mineral about as heavy as ordinary iron, but much softer. The principal radium mineral, carnotite, has a bright canary-yellow color, and is generally nawdery. is generally powdery

with the stately yet perfectly calm manner which has so charmed Signa. At a few minutes before ten the Duchezs of Deerford arrives—a stately, middle-aged woman in black velvet and diamonds, who is enough to awe Weekly.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Raby Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child They are absolutely prowing child 'They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and camnot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them, Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am well satisfied with them and would use no other medicine for my little cape." The er medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Marriage Omens.

Married when the year is new, 17 12!
He'll be loving, kind and true.

When February birds do mate, You may wed, nor dread your fate.

If you wed when March winds blow, Joy and sorrow both you'll show. Marry in April when you can, Joy for maid and for man.

i dela TATAL Mary in the month of May,

And you'll surely rue the day. Marry when June roses blow,

Over land and sea you'll go. They who in July do wed

Must always labor for their bread. Whoever wed in August be Many a change is sure to see.

Marry in September's shine, Your living will be rich and fine.

If in October you do marry, Love will come, but riches tarry.

If you wed in bleak November Only joy will come, remember

When December's snows fall fast, darry, and true love will last.

So much for the proper months, but if the bride-elect seeks to know what color she should choose, these lines may help her:

Married in grey, you will go far away; Married in black, you will wish your-

self back; Married in brown, you will live out of town; Married in red, you will wish yourself

Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl;

Married in green, ashamed to be seen:
Married in yellow, ashamed of your
fellow; Married in blue, he will always be

true; Married in pink your spirits will sink; Married in white, you have chose aright.

Gypsum Has an Affinity.

An early and for many years the principal use of gypsum in this country was its application by farmers to the land, with a view to make non-porous clay soils more pervious to water, to make sandy soils less per-vious, and to sweeten sour and acid soils. A characteristic of ground gypsum is that it has an affinity for water, and will draw moisture from the atmosphere This quality is a great factor in keeping moisture in the soil, and is of value to the farmer in starting the growth of grain and grass, as it holds moisture where the roots the small plants most need it. application of ground gypsum or land plaster to the foliage of many plants in a dry, hot season, it is declared, will draw the necessary moisture from the atmosphere and often save a crop from being damaged by drought. is commonly applied to peanut vines to insure a crop

to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has in-creased from 594,462 short tons in 1900 to 2,447,671 short tons in 1915.-U. S. Exchange

RHUBARB.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is coming into market now. Although some of it is forced rhubarb, as its dainty pink color shows, it is a nleasing addition to our list of fresh foods. Indeed, some persons think the forced rhubarb is more choice than that grown naturally. Rhubarb has a laxative effect, which makes it valuable, particularly when we have been eating the heavy foods cold weather demands. The following recipes for using rhubarg are from the Domestic Science Department of Cornell University:

RHUBARB PUFFS.

One capful flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, ½ teaspoonful sait, ½ cupful sugar, ½ cupful milk, 1 tablespoonful melted butter, 1 egg, beaten.

Rhubarb sauce (made by cooking rhubarb until tender in a heavy syrup, using twice as much sugar as water.)

Combine all the ingredients except the rhubarb, in the order given, and beat the mixture until it is smooth. Grease individual molds or cups, and into each put three tablespoonfuls of rhubarb sauce and then one tablespoonful of the batter. Steam the paffs for 20 minutes, and serve them warm, with cream and sugar or with toaming sauce.

Two-thirds cupful rhubarb juice, 1 cupful sugar, whites of 2 eggs.

Boil the sugar and the juice until the syrup threads. Pour it over the well-beaten whites of the eggs and beat the nixture until it is smooth and thick. Serve the seuce cold.

A man's manners are a mirror, in which he shows his likeness to the intelligent observer .- Goethe.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, 8kin, Kid ney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases, Call or send history for free advice. Medicins furnished in tablet form, Pours-10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays-10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.



Thrift is served, and health preserved, by wearing rubber footwear around the farm in rainy, sloppy weather.

Quality and long wear, whether in rubber farm boots, high rubber boots or rubbers, are assured if you choose a pair bearing on the sole any one of these Trade Marks:



"MERCHANTS"

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"JACQUES CARTIER" "MAPLE LEAF"

"DOMINION"



Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q. SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA 88 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA '







THE ATHENS REPORTER PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Legal, municipal and government advertis-ng, localine first insertion, and 5c line for subsequent insertions. No advertisement published for less than

Display advertising rates on application.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP'S

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. E. C. Wight, of Ottawa, is an Easter visitor at his old home, "The

Miss Mary Sheldon, of Ottawa, spent the week-end at her home in

Mrs. Hiram Hawkins and daughter, Edith, of Smith's Falls, are guests at the home of her son, Mr. Jet Hawkins.

-See our wall papers, ranging in price from 3c roll up. T. S. Kendrick.

Mrs. T. S. Kendrick and children are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Hutcheson, at Escott.

Owing to a decision reached by the board, upper school work will be taken up in the Athens high school after September 1st.

Miss Keitha Cross leaves next week for Poughskeepsie, N. Y., where she will finish her course in training for a nurse.

Miss Besie Johnston spent the week-end with friends in Ottawa. Mrs. A. M. Johnston left Monday to spend a few days in the capital.

Amoug the soldiers who arrived at Quebec last week were Pte. D. Miles and W. Baker, of Brockville, and W. L. Dillabough, of Frankville.

Brockville has secured a new fire chief in the person of H. T. Gillespie of the Hamilton fire department. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Chief George M. Brady, who, was appointed chief of the Cobalt fire department.

Among the successful students at the recent examinations of the Eastern Ontario Dairy School, at Kingston, are: W. L. Tallman, Toledo (first class); L. K. Blanchard,, Rockspring (pass).

H. S. Moffat, J.P., of Jasper, has been appointed a notary for Leeds and Grenville. Mr. Moffat is well known in the district and has done considerable conveyancing in his neighborhood.

Early one morning last week Game Inspector Ed. Farrell, of Morristown, apprehended two men from this side duck shooting on one of the men were taken to Morristown and fined \$22 each.

There was a large market in the county town Saturday morning. Eggs have advanced again and sold for from 40c to 45c per dozen; maple syrup was sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per galon. Apples at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel; potatocs \$2.25 per bushel; turnips 75c per bushel.

The Carleton Place Herald says that plans have been completed for a new boat and club house to be erected on the Rideau Lakes at Portland by the Rideau Lakes and Aquatic Association. Everything is in readiness to make an early start on the new buildings, and the plans are ready to be approved at a meeting of the association to be held the first part of this week. The buildings estimated at a cost of \$15,000. will be built on sixteen acres of land on the point just opposite Portland.

EVERY MONTH MANY WOMEN

Take ZUTOO Tablets and are free of the Griping Pain and Sick Headaches.

Read what Mrs. Wright cays: "I received your sample of Zutoo. Tab-lets, and took them for severe pair (montaly) and headache. At the end of 30 minutes, I was entirely free of spair and experienced no more throughout the and experienced no more throughout the period. Isoffera great deal at these times and feel grateful that I have a remedy which affords quick relief. Every woman in the land should know about Zutoo Tablets and what they willdo."

Mrs. ALLEN WRIGHT, Fulford, Qua

TAKE ZUTOO

Antitoxin

It Kept a Girl Young Till Middle Life

By ALAN HINSDALE

60000000000000000 Near the end of the last century a

gentleman climbed an unfrequented path in the Catskill mountains. Several times he lost his way, but, returning to a starting point that he knew to be on the right path, he began again and finally reached a ledge on which was a building.

What kind of building it was is hard to make clear. It could not be called a dwelling, and it was certainly not a manufactory. It was used for a laboratory. The comer knocked at the door, and his summons was answered by an elderly man in a pair of overalls much spotted, evidently by chemicals.

"Dr. Dykeman?" asked the visitor. "I am Dykeman," responded the

"I am Mr. John Effingham. I have heard of you and your discoveries and have come to ask your assistance in a certain matter that concerns me and, more especially, my daughter."

Dr. Dykeman hesitated, looked annoved as one interrupted in some important work, then led the way to a room where he slept and ate, which was all he did except experiment. There came from other parts of the building a chatter of small animals. such as rabbits, guinea pigs and monkeys. Dr. Dykeman pointed to a well worn chair, and Mr. Effingham seated himself in it. The doctor took another and waited for his visitor to state his

"It is reported in scientific circles." said Mr. Effingham, "that you have discovered the elixir of life."

"That is absurd," said Dykeman. There is no such thing as the elixir of life. What I have done I will endeavor to state to you in a few words. Set a ball in motion and it will move forever at the same speed if it meets with no resistance or no acceleration. Set a heart to beating and it will beat forever if there is nothing to stop it. A living body would live forever if there were no attacking microbes. Eliminate the microbe and we have perpetual youth. Do I make myself clear?"

"Perfectly. You have discovered an antitoxin for decay."

"There is no such thing as decay. I have discovered an antitoxin for the be that undermines animal forces. By killing the microbe I am able to maintain a living body in statu quo."

Mr. Effingham, after several efforts to rise from a chair, the weakened springs of which had let him down nearly to the floor, succeeded in getting up and, going to the doctor, seized his hand and wrung it.

"Doctor, you're just the man I'm looking for. I wish you to maintain my daughter Rosa and, who is now fifteen years of age, in her present physical condition. Can you do it?"

"There is a great advantage in in-dling one in youth. After thirty-five, when the building up of the human body ceases, the destroying microbe begins his work. Every year after that the arrest of his undermining becomes more difficult. But why do you wish perpetual youth for your daugh

"Because at her present age she is delightful. I cannot bear to think of that peachy cheek, those coral lips, mischief; she sings, she dances-in

The doctor looked grave. "I fear, my dear sir," he said, "that you fail to grasp one disadvantage in keeping this daughter of yours always youthful. While I can kill the microbe that undermines her bodily condition and the mental growth which is dependent on bodily condition, I cannot kill experience. While your daughter will remain youthful physically, she will be affected by contact with the world."

"There are disadvantages in every-thing, doctor," replied the visitor. "I cannot expect to keep my daughter young in all respects. What I ask of you is to keep her physically young. Surely an experienced mind even in a young body cannot be as bad as in a toothless crone."

John Effingham went home with the antitoxin given him by the man who had got away from his fellow men to study that powerful enemy, the di-minutive microbe. Rosa received the preparation with pleasure. Young persons thoroughly understand the undesirability of old age and are apt to consider their elders, even those who as she took the medicine, as he called it, he gave her she would remain fifteen years old, and that was exactly the age she would prefer to be all her

There was no greater favorite among the boys and girls with whom she as-sociated than Rosalind Effingham at fifteen. They were all about her age, though some of the boys were a couple of years older. Rosa was the life of every party. Half a dozen boys and as many girls formed a social "bunch." The boy that paired with Rosa was Roger Ashurst, a serious youngster of seventeen, who was her exact containing the seventeen. site. He seldom smiled and was wise and Rosa Effingham were married. On as Solomon. Nevertheless, he had an her wedding day she threw away her infatuation for Rosa that was more bottle of autitoxin.

than puppy love. When the boys and girls were together he continually fol-lowed her with his eyes, and if she permitted any other boy to be devoted to her Roger was seized at once with

Rosa appeared to reciprocate his atent. Why, no one could understand, because of the marked difference in them. But we are apt to forget that opposites attract each other. Many a hoyden has married a stiff necked clergyman who was never known to smile.

Roger grew older, while Rosa remained a chit. When he was eighteen and beginning to think of a career Rosa was still flitting about in madcap style, while her girl friends were beginning to consider themselves young laties. When Roger was nineeen and removing a growth of hair on his face twice a week Rosa was still absorbed in trifles. Then he went away to be educated in his profession, and Rosa did not see him for several

When at twenty-two Roger returned to his native place he found his boyish love the same half child, half woman as when he had paired with her in the days of the "bunch" with which they had both trained. A man of twenty to twenty-five is likely to covet the society of a woman older than himself. Roger found his little sweetheart still his little sweetheart, but nothing more. Her prattle seemed altogether too childish for a man of his age. On one occasion upon calling upon her he found her jumping a rope. On another occasion she was playing tag with a boy of her own age. While Roger was disappointed, he could only set down the attraction he had felt for her as one of those first loves which are considered later to have been ridiculous. He gradually came to look upon Rosa as one who had failed to develop and in time withdrew from her.

Twenty years after Rosa had begun to take the antitoxin she still used it. But there were times when she regretted having ever begun it. She was con scious of being a queer mixture. On a body appearing to be but fifteen she put clothing appropriate for a woman of from twenty to thirty. The friends of her youth were married, and their daughters were now about the age that she had been when she ceased to grow older. In some respects she was fitted to associate with misses and in other respects she was not. Her body and her mind, the latter being an emanation from the physical brain, had remained the same as they had been twenty years before. But she had lived thirty-five years, and while physically she did not become wearied with having lived that period, the ennui that is to be expected in such a case had settled upon her. She had neither lover, husband, children nor intimate friends Experience prevented her enjoyment of those things that pleased her when fifteen. While she retained her freshness, things had not retained their freshnes for her. She now understood that they were 'not in themselves delightful, but had been made so by their novelty.

Nevertheless, she was still young. She had not seen Roger Ashurst since she was twenty-two. She remembered him as growing into manhood and pined for him as he was then. Not only had he retained his place in her heart, but she was deprived of other men to take his place. Young men attracted to her through her maidenly beauty. oon grew tired of her, considering her

insipid. One evening she was introduced to a man of forty or thereabouts. He did not remember ever having seen her before. Her face was familiar to him, but he could not place her. He was a man of intellect, and prominent. He seemed pleased with her prattle. After a man passes middle life he is attract ed by women much younger than himself. This is in obedience to the law. ake is antitoxin for like. Physically he found in her a girl just budding into womanhood. Had she talked like a woman of his own age he would have tired of her; as it was, she was re freshing to him. When he was enaged with the serious work of life he had no use for her; when he threw off care she was like a sparkling wine, a pretty play, soothing music.

They met several times in company without either having heard the other's name. Then she learned that he was Roger Ashurst.

She was at first horrified at the change in her youthful lover, but there was something about him that from the moment she met him in middle age reminded her of him as a boy. She refrained from telling him who she was; she could not bear to let him know that his old love had remained a chit while he had developed. But she sought every opportunity to be with him and was pleased that she seemed to rest

One day he said to her: "Little girl, when I was a boy I loved a girl about your age. As I grew older I left her behind me-that is, while I developed devote their lives to them, as continually in their way. Mr. Effingham explained to his daughter that so long fresh me. I wish I could have you with me every day when I come home from the scramble of the world to take the tired out of me."

"I am the girl you loved," replied Rosalind, looking up at him timidly and with the naivete of a schoolgirl, But she said no more, fearing to throw off her elderly lover by the shallowress of what she would say.
"Do you think you could bear to be

pied to one from whom the freshness

April 2

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Galloway, a son; also a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman. Mrs. Eugene Edgers spent a few

days with her mother at Elgin. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Rappell, of Bufalo, N.Y., are guests of the for-

mer's sister, Mrs. Albert E. Brown, Some from Leeds attended the funeral at Seeley's Bay, of Mrs. Geo. Chapman, a former resident of this locality.

Mrs. Albert Brown and her guests spent last Thursday at Athens.

Mr. J. N. Somerville treated his patrons and their families to an ovster supper last Friday evening. The usual business was done, and then an enjoyable evening was

SOPERTON

Among the Easter visitors were Mr. and Mrs. R. Preston. Philipsville, at J. Loverin's; Mrs. Best, Glen Buell, at J. Scotland's; Mrs. Washburn, Athens, at E. J. Suffel's; Miss Blanche Singleton, Ottawa, and Rev. J. M. Singleton at C. M. Singleton's; Miss Pearl Danby, Portland, at W. B. Danby's

Mrs E. J. Suffel received a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Munroe, Calgary, on Thursday last, where Mr. Suffel is at present.

Mis Beryl Davis spent Easter in The Rural and Bell telephones

are connected for service since April

Mrs. C. E. Frye spent a couple of days in Athens last week, a guest of her father, A. W. Johnston.

THE KAISER'S DREAM

(Requested)

There's a story now current Though strange it may sem Of the great Kaiser Bill and a wonderful dream.

Being tired of the Allies, he laid down . in bed. And amongst other things he dream

he was dead. And in a fine coffin was lying in state.

With a guard of brave Belgians who mourned for his fate. He wasn't long dead till he found to his cost

That his soul like his soldiers had got sadly lost.

On leaving the earth to heaven he went straight.

Arriving up there he knocked at the But St. Peter looked out and in a

voice low and clear, Said begone Kaiser Bill for we don't want you here. Well, said the Kaiser, that's not very

I suppose after that I must go to the devil,

So he turned himself round and off

he did go, At the height of his speed to the regions below.

III But when he reached there he was filled with dismay,

For as waiting outside he heard old To his imps, "Now I give you all fair

expecting the Kaiser down here in the morning. But don't let him in for to me it's

quite clear, He's a very bad man and we don't wan't him here.

If he once gets in here there will be no end of quarrels, In fact, I believe he'll corrupt our

good morals. "Oh Satan, dear friend," the Kaiser

then cried Excuse me for listening while waiting outside.

If you don't admit me, then where can I go ?" Indeed, said the devil, "I really don't know.'

'Oh do let me in, I am feeling so That I should be welcome I've often been told

Let me sit in a corner no matter how hot." 'No," said the devil, "most certain-

'We don't admit folk for riches or

Here's sulphur nad matches, make a hell for yourself." Then he kicked Billie out and van-

ished in smoke. And just at that moment the Kaiser

And jumped out of bed in a shivering sweat,
And said, "Well, that dream I shall never forget

That I won't go to heaven, I know very well, But it's really too bad to be kicked

out of hell." From L.K.A, a soldier's wife.

COLLECTION FOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Oak Leaf, April 7 .- On March 2 a letter was received from the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer for relief work for the victims of the war in Belgium, in part as follows: The gium, in part, as follows: "The Belgian Relief Fund is passing through a crisis on account of lack of funds. It is, as a matter of fact, facing a monthly deficit of \$3,000,-000. The position in Belgian is so desperate that the Germans, who are known to stop at nothing, have acbers of the Relief Commission in tually requested the American members of the Relief Commission in Belgium to remain at their posts so that the relief work might proceed uninterruptedly. . An arrangement has just been concluded by the Relief Commission, with the British Government on one side, and the German Government on the other. by which an acceptable lane for Relief Commission ships between North American ports and Rotterdam, has been agreed upon. As the same safeguarding guarantees exist to-day as they did before, there is not the slightest doubt that all supplies go to the destination they are meant for. The Commission works under the direct supervision of the British and Belgian Governments whose interest it is to see that none of the ships go to the Germans and all doubts that may have existed in this connection are set at rest."

Acting upon this communication. the rate-payers of Oak Leaf held a meeting and appointed Messrs. Geo. E. Godkin and T. Jeffrey to canvass the school'section in behalf of the said fund. Donations as given in the following list were obtained:

Also acting upon this communication, collections were made in Charleston school section by Messrs. S. Godkin and A. Botsford, and in Washburn's school section No. 1 by Messrs. W. L. Washburn and Fred Flood, with the result that the amounts of \$60 and \$21.50 respectively were subscribed.

These amounts have been- for warded to the Central Executive Committee, Relief work for the victims of the war in Belgium, 59 St.

Peter Street, Montreal, Que. J. D. Johnson \$10, A. H. Ralph \$3, J. Williamson \$5, Brock Green ,sr., overseas if there were an opportun-\$3, Ford Earl \$2, Monie Earl \$2, them.

Geo. N. Sheffield \$2, H. Atkins \$1, Mrs. R. Atkins 50c, Mrs. W. Turland 50c, George Jacques \$1, Geo. E. Godkin \$5, Brock Green, jr., \$2, Wm. Jacques \$1, Miss Iva Dunham ham \$10, R. H. Warr \$1, Hubert Jeffrey \$3, T. Jeffrey \$2, John King \$1, M. J. Johnson \$10, Peter Johnson \$2, Chas. Murphy \$5, Wm. Boyd \$1, Robert Maud \$2, Wm. J. Johnson \$5, Lloyd C. Green \$1, J. A. Flood \$1, D. M. Webster \$2.50, Joseph Jacques \$1, W. F. Warren \$7, W. R. Green \$5, Johnson Reid \$1, Ormond Reid \$1, Albert Earl \$2.

CHARLESTON

April 9

The new wharf has been badly damaged by the ice.

Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, Buffalo, Mr. William Ameil, Cardinal Mr. Thomas Foster and son Marcus, Brockville, are spending a part of Easter week here, guests of R. Foster and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tye spent Easter at Sand Bay.

Mrs. Campbell Ross, Toronto, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Halliday.

Miss Kate Halladay, Brockville, spent Easter under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. D. Heffernan and Mrs. E. Foster, Glen Morris, were Easter visitors at Charleston.

Mis Helen Troy is holidaying at her home in Fallowfield, Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens and family, Glen Morris, are moving in-

o Mrs. Johnston's house. This community received a shock on Monday morning when the news spread that Brock Green, jr., had passed away during Sunday night, the result of an accident a week before. While leading a team of horses, each jumped in an opposite direction, injuring him so that death resulted.

The militia department has decided to form a company for overseas service which will be made up of qualified officers who have been unable to secure an appoint-G. H. Johnson \$1, Mrs. Knapp \$1, ment in the Canadian Expedition-Mrs. Smith \$1, R. J. Green \$10, ary Force, but who would enlist for \$5, H. Pierce \$2, Mrs. Wm. Godkin ity of promotion later on promised



To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario.

Keep hens this year

EGG and poultry prices, the like of which have seldom or never been experienced, certainly make it worth anyone's while to start keeping hens. By doing so you have fresh eggs at the most trifling cost. At the same time you have the splendid satisfaction of knowing that you are doing something towards helping Britain, Canada: and the Allies achieve victory this year.

Increased production of food helps not only to lower the high cost of living, but it helps to increase the urgently needed surplus of Canada's food for export, It saves money otherwise spent for eggs and poultry at high prices, and saves the labor of others whose, effort is needed for more vital war work.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will give every possible assistance by affording information about poultry keeping. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens (address below).

"A vegetable garden for every home"

Nothing should be overlooked in this vital year of the war. The Department earnestly invites everyone to help increase production by growing vegetables. Even the smallest plot of ground, when properly cultivated, produces a surprising amount of vegetables. Experience is not essential.

On request the Department of Agriculture will send valuable literature, free of charge, giving complete directions for preparing soil, planting, cultivation, etc. A plan of a vegetable garden, indicating suitable crop to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free to any address.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Ontario Department of Agriculture W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings Teronto 41

A Painted Eye

It Was Too Expressive For Its Natural Mate.

> By F. A. MITCHEL By F. A. MITCHEL

Far back in the days when the king of England claimed to be king of France, and when as a consequence the French and the English were at continual warfare, there lived on French soil in what is now the department of Mayenne a gentleman and his wife of the name of Castilleux. There was born to this couple a son who from his earliest infancy was a very beautiful child. Even when he was between one and two years old he attracted the attention of all who saw him. His most noticeable feature was a pair of large expressive eyes of heaven's own blue. In those days artists were painting pictures of the Madonna and child, and for many such studies little Gaston Castilleux served as a model.

When Gaston was fourteen years old he was out hunting one day with a party of boys, and one of his companions, seeing his brown doublet through a break in the leaves of the trees, mistook it for a deer and let fly an arrow, which struck Gaston in one of his eyes. So severe was the wound that the surgeon who attended him decided the eye must be taken out.

Great was the grief of the boy's parents at having the beauty of their son thus marred. Until the wound had healed he wore over the place where the eye had been a patch. Then his mother bethought herself of providing an artificial eye for her darling. That was a time before the remarkable work in glass and pottery of the present day had been achieved, and the only way to procure a glass eye was to have the glass molded or ground in proper shape and painted. Indeed, there was an advantage in this because an artist could the better match the real eye.

Mme. Castilleux announced that she would give a prize of a thousand louis d'or for the best coloring of a glass eye for her son. Artists were as poor in those days as they are now, and there were a great many of them competing for the public favor. Such a prize was coveted, and artists came from far and near to compete for it. There were so many of them that only those who had achieved a name were granted a sitting, for of course the object was to

reproduce the real eye.

Among the throng of men who applied for permission to compete for the prize was a girl in the garb of a peasant. In those days women did not do men's work, and painting was considered a man's profession. Furthermore, the peasant girl could not claim to have achieved any reputation as an artist. Mme. Castilleux was about to send her away when Gaston came into the room where his mother was receiving candidates. Whether it was distress at the marring of such beauty or pity for him or some other reason, the maiden gave him a look so full of sympathy that he was determined she should compete for the prize. Turning to his mother, he expressed his desire. Mme. Castilleux was much concerned at this, for she had always been careful to keep her son from falling under the influence of any woman except of o feared a misal high rank, since liance. Besides, under the coarse peasant's garb the girl wore was a rare beauty. The mother took her son aside and protested against a woman, one of such low degree and of no artistic reputation, being permitted to compete for the prize, but failed to move him, and the girl was accepted as a competitor. Her name was entered on the list as Clochette Boyer, and since sittings were given in order of application and Clochette was the last accepted she was to be assigned the last sitting.

Ten artists were to compete for the Ten artists were to compete for the prize, and Mme. Castilleux chose three experts to award the prize, reserving the right, if she differed with them, to buy the work of any other artist. Though the sittings were not usually very long. Gaston tired at having to go through the weekers as many times. go through the process so many times. Then, too, several artists made two or three different attempts—they were not limited in this respect—and by the time the last competitor's turn came the subject was tired out. Of the ear-lier efforts the first was the best. Aftshowed his weariness in the eye that showed his weariness in the eye that was serving for a model, so that every attempt showed a more wern expression than the one before. Strange to say, the ninth was the best of all. The truth is Gasten was enduring all The truth is Gasten was enduring all these tiresome sittings waiting for the peasant girl to try her hand. At the minth sitting he was happy in the thought that the strain was nearly over and at the reat be would have the companionship of the girl who had given him that welcome look of symmathy?

pathy:

At last Clochette appeared with her brushes and pulette. The change in Gaeton's empression was marvelous. He forgot his weariness: he forgot his misfortune in the loss of his eve; he forgot everything except the girl whe was looking alternately from her can. was looking alternately from her convas to his face. Ello was not sufficiently expecienced in her art to call out a pleasing expression by conversing with him on subjects that between ted him, but size is ded as as h experience; for he clasted with her four to mo-

ment the sitting began until it ended. And when she had finished and lie coked at the result of her work he

"It is excellent, but I think you can

lo better. Try again tomorrow." When Mme. Castelleux was told that another sitting was to be granted the girl the next day she took fright at once, for Gaston told her that it was be who had suggested this. But Gaston had always been accustomed to baving his own way, and, although his mother saw plainly that her son was falling in love with a peasant girl, she could do nothing to prevent it. She began to regret that she had brought about this ill fated competition.

At the next sitting Clochette did imefore. Gaston was much pleased with the result of his suggestion and her that he wished her to try every lay until it became evident that she would do no better. When he informresult of his suggestion and told could do no better. When he informed his mother of this the poor woman was in despair. She had seen her son's beauty marred; now she saw him passing into an infatuation for a peasant girl. Knowing his strong will, she felt sure that a second misfortune no less o be dreaded than the first would beall him and his family.

Clochette painted a new eye every day, and every eye was better than the last. When Gaston was as much in love as it was possible for him to be there was no improvement in the work, and he told his mother that he was sat-

Then came the inspection of the work by the experts. Gaston was required to hold the artificial eyes in urn beside his real eye, beginning with the first eye painted. As he went down the list a tired expression appeared and increased until the ninth eye was reached, which showed an expression of relief. None of the eyes was satisfactory for this reason and one other. In Gaston's eye there was no tired look to match that in the artificial eye. Indeed, not one of the painted eyes was satisfactory.

Gaston, who regarded all this as preliminary to the remarkable work done by Clochette, was impatient to show the experts what she had accomplished. Clochette was present and as eager as he for the exhibition of the eye which she and Gaston had selected to compete for the award. Gaston at last was permitted to hold the eye next his A singular expression came over the faces of those who looked at him. While the painted eye expressed the quintessence of love, his real eye expressed triumph. The audience began to laugh when Clochette, seeing what neither she nor Gaston had seen before, attracted his attention to herself. Instantly the real eye as well as the false one looked love.

There is no expression in the human face that is more engaging than love. For the time being at least Clochette's work was a marvelous success. The two eyes matched not only in color, but in expression. The peasant's work, therefore, was the best, and the experts had no choice but to award her the prize. What was the astonishment of all when she declined to receive it, but expressed a wish that it should be given to one of the com-petitors, who was starving. When Gaston found that he could not persuade her to take it herself he respected her wish, and the money was given as she had indicated.

Then Clochette withdrew. Gaston spent a month of misery trying to forget the peasant girl whom he loved, but whom it was not meet that he should marry. At last he could stand it no longer; he must at least have one more sight of her. He inquired among the neighbors as to she lived, but none of them could inform him. Mounting his horse, be set out to look for her. He did not

Now and again fo in quest of the girl he loved, always to return disappointed. One day he stopped at a chateau to ask for a little refreshment. A lady advanced to meet him who filled him with astonishment. She was Clochette.

And Clochette was as much surprised to see Gaston as he was to see her. They stood looking at each other for a time; then the girl's face broke into a smile.

"I had seen you," she explained after the first greetings, "and, having a taste for art, when I heard of the prize offered I wished to compete for it. Not wishing to do so as myself, I adopted te garb of a peasant."

"And why did you desire to help me? on would not accept the prize after you had won it."

A blush told the story far more ef-

feetively than words. When Gaston returned to his home and aunounced to his mother that the pensant competitor for her prize was a lady and lived in a chateau Mme. Castilleux was as rench astenished as he had been. Not out was she astonished, but relieved. She had noticed her son's dejection and believed that soon-er or later he word find Clochette. Now she was not only pleased that he had found his love, but was not averse

had found his love, but was not averse to the two making a match.

Marriage, especially in high life, in these days was attauged by the parents of the contracting juriles. One day M. Castilleur drove up in his ceach to the chatcau of M. Latrobe and asked for the hand of his daughter, whose red name was Louise, for his son Caston. Louise had already setfed the matter, and all her father had to do was to rive his consent and sugarge for the settlements.

strange for the settlements.
After the nurriage going Mme. Castillers pointed an eye for her husband which matched his real eye under ordinary circumstances, and this eye he was obliged to make serve, for to nitideial eye can change with the er pression of a real one, this one was and perfect

Lance Corp. W. J. Corr Writes Home

Mrs. T. A. Corr, whose husband and two sons are in the Canadian army, recently received the following letter from her son, L. Corp. W. J. Corr, a member of the C.M.R. Somewhere in France Feb. 24, 1917

Mrs. Albert Corr, Athens, Ont.

Dear Mother-Just a few lines to let you know I am alive and quite well, trusting you are enjoying the best of health and not being lone-Everything is going fine over here, and the weather is very nice. we have ben having considerable rain, making it a bit muddy, but of course it will soon dry up again. I like it first rate over here,in fact, much better than England if it were not for being so far away from home. This is where the women work, believe me. I never saw anything like it. They do all the work, even the threshing. Of course the threshing over here done quite differently to the way it is done in Canada. I will give you a short description of it. First, there is a horse-power which has but one arm (one horse operating the machine). The power consists of but two cog-wheels, the drive rod being underground and running jack inside or under barn. The machine is a small affair, about the size of a circular saw frame and built very much the same way. The cylinder is set into the frame near one end, the other end being the table. The grain (in bundles or rather sheaves bound by hand) is laid on the table crosswise, the butts being held in the hands allowing but the heads to pass through the cylinder, each sheaf being put through three or four times, the grain falling on the floor. The straw is then bound up again in sheaves and stored away until wanted for use. There, that is about all there is to it.

It is about time to have supper, so will have to close. I am going to write to Dad to-morrow if nothing happens. Now Mother, do not worry about me for I will be all O.K. I am not afraid (for what is the use) and I hope to get a German or two before the war is over. And barked like a dog. She dwelt in a when the order comes of "over the lofty cave, from which she rushed top," I bet it will not take me long to get over. Everything is in God's hands, and it rests with Him whether I am to come through or not, so for my sake, do not worry. Please remember me to all.

Your loving son,

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THE STRAIT OF MESSINA.

And the Ancient Legends of Scylla and

The Sicilian and Italian banks which border the strait of Messina for nearly twenty-five miles to the east and west are among the most luxuriant to be found in a cruise of the Mediterranean. Magnificent golden groves of lemon and orange and orchards of pomegranate, with their brilliant red fruit, contrast wonderfully with the flowers of the almond trees which perfume the whole region

The strait is entered from the Tyrrhenian sea, on the north, at the narrow-est point, the distance between Punta del Faro, on the Sicilian shore, and the mainland lighthouse on Punta Pezzo being not more than two miles. The whole of the Calabrian coast is thickly sown with villages, some clinging to the beach, while others clamber up the sides of well wooded hills which culminate in the towering Montaito, rising to an elevation of more than a mile above the sea. Beyond the strait to the southwest looms ever threatening Etna, the highest volcano in Europe.

The most important city situated on the strait is the once magnificent seaport of Messina. which boasted a population of 150,000 inhabitants before "the world's most cruel earthquake" of Dec. 28, 1908, tossed nearly 100,000

lives away.

The harbor of Messina is the largest and safest in the kingdom of Italy, with a depth of more than thirty fathoms. Before the great calamity it was visited annually by more than 5,000 vessels, which brought cargoes of wheat, cotton, wool and hardware and took away in exchange lemons, oranges, almonds, wines, olive 'oil and silks. Much of its commerce was and still is carried on with the mainland of the kingdom by means of a ferry line to Villa San Giovanni, only four and a half miles away, while Reggio, the chief seaport on the Italian side of the strait and also the chief earthquake sufferer next to Messina, is ten miles to the southeast. Ferryboats ply between these points too. Scilla, Fare, Catona, Pellaro, Scallita and Galati are

minor towns on the shores of the strait. Homer did not accord a definite habitation for his terrible sea creatures, Scylla and Charybdis, but mariners familiar with the perils of the rocks on the Italian side of the strait and with the strong eddies near the harbor of Messina saw in the mythical monsters an explanation of such dangers. Scylla was supposed to be a horrible creature with six heads and a dozen feet, who and she would snatch the unlucky seamen from the rigging or as they stood at the helm endeavoring to guide their vessels through the perilous passage. Charybdis dwelt under a rock only a powshot away, on the opposite shore. The second creature sucked in and blew out sea water three times a day, and woe to the ship caught in the naelstrom of its mouth!

Poets who came after the great Greek bard embroidered the legend to suit their fancy. Ovid, for example, described Scylla as the beautiful daughter of a sea god who incurred the jealousy of one of the immortals and who was changed into a sea monster. A second transformation made her a rock perilous to navigators. Some poets described Charybdis as an old woman who seized and devoured the cattle of Hercules, and in punishment for this act the demigod's father, all powerful Zeus, cast her into the sea, where her appetite persisted, but her tastes changed from cattle to ships and seamen.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

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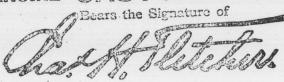
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

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MEXICAN NATIVE LIFE Picture of Richest of the South Central States

A striking picture of native life in Guanajuato, the treasure che... of mercurial Mexico, is given in a communication to the National Geographic Society by Frank H. Probert. Mr. Probert reveals the Mexican peons as they are known only to the American who has lived among them.

"Leaving the walled inclosure of the railroad yards," says the writer, "one looks down on the apparently cramped and crowded city of Guanajuato,

and crowded city of Guanajuato, eapital of the richest of the routh-central states of Mexico. Hard by, to the right is the bull-ring, the scene on Sunday and finetage of faredeal con-Sundays and fiestas of farcical com-bats between two-legged brutes and

bats between two-legged brutes and four-legged beasts.

"In the soft sunshine of summer days the first vista of the city is striking indeed. Churches of magnificent prope tions; ancient and modern architectures, strangely blended in teh same edifice: stately buildings, imposing markets; stores of all descriptions, and dwelling places, rudely bare, variously colored with neutral kints of calsomine "cir grated windows and open doors exhibiting to all the sparsely furnished interior, where sparsely furnished interior, where The sordid squalor of the many contrasts strikingly with the oppressive opulence of the few.
"The cobblistone streets are crook

ed and narrow; so narrow, in fact that caballeros must tate to the side-walk to permit the passing of any kind of vehicle. The dingy tran-cars are drawn by relays of mules, three abreast, beaten into subjection

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by the stinging lash or coaxed into action by the curses of youthful drivers, whose vernacular is wonderfully expressive and effective; indeed. I doubt, if anything but a musician really appreciate the depth of feeling and irresistible persuasiveness of the

expressions.

What strange sights one can see "What strange sights one can see in these main arteries of that city! I have set my camera on the balcony of my room at the hotel and will snap what passes by. At first a herd of patient pledding burros loaded down with slabs of pale green sandstone, quarried nearby and used for building purposes: a legists cripile shuffler purposes; a legless cripple shuffles along on a board, propelling himself with his hands: a cargador trots along tirelessly with his awkward burden, in this case a sewing machine; more burros overloaded with charcoal; another pack struggles under the weight of sacked ore from the mines; still another bearing grain to the market, and the street car demanding loudly a clear track; a funeral procession clear track; a funeral procession where laughing children carry a baby's casket, swaying from side to side to the accompaniment of anything but appropriate music, and behind the morners in solemn solemnity.

"Strangely superstitions are these ople. Gressly ignorant, constant in their faith, jathetic in their simplic-ity, kindly and respectful, their life is epitomized in the verse:
""Let the world slide, let the world

go;
A fig for care and a fig for wee!
If I can't pay, why I can owe.
And death makes equal the high and

feet over the sands of the street, and

the babel of voices of passing peons. Church bells clang, sirens scream, whistles wildly mingle in the melody of merriment; for is not this the day when Judas Iscarlot is to be hung in

when Judas iscarlot is to be hung in effigy?

"Night falls on an exhausted though happy people. What matters it if the prison is overcrowded that night, or that the supply of pulque or mescal is depleted almost to the degree of exhaustion? gree of exhaustion?

"To the casual visitor from the States the habits and customs of these lowly people are strange, but fascin-ating. They do not need our commisseration or sympathy; they are con-tent in their mode of living, and who shall say that they are the less happy or human in their habitat than many

"The Mexican peon knows that he is born to serve, as did the old southern darky, and caste or class distinction is emphasized on all occasions. The mozo rides silently behind the lordly caballero; the peon woman steps into the street, and bows her head as the evenings, when the melody of martial music fills the air, the upper classes parade in one direction, while the peons gyrate as an cuter ring in the opposite direction. As a class they are industrious and skillful fit the time element is eliminated.

ment is eliminated. "The peon miner is a competent workman when unhampered by modern machines and has a "nose" for ore that is truly remarkable. As tillers of the soil their methods are primitive but productive; they still use oxen and the wooden plowshare, and the fields are fenced with imperishable dry-dock walls. In the making of dry-dock walls. In the making of pottery and backetry they excel; in tanning hides, saddlery and the working of metals they are inimitable. The women, too, can grind corn on a metate, cook tortillas and frijoles, raise families, laundry clothes on a rock near the creek, and make the most exquisite laces and the finest of drawn work with equal skill."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Prince of Wales has been init-The Prince of Wales has been initiated into the craft of Masonry.

A curious custom prevails on the Cold Coast. Every Tuceday is devoted to the seagod. No fishing takes place, but the fishermen utilize the time in mending their nets.

The new "Jacobean saloon" of the Richmond Bar, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, announces on its staff "two cocktail specialists, brought expressly from North America," and 120 cocktails.

Striegau, a town in Prussian Silesla, has pounced upon cats as a suitable object for increasing the community's wartime revenue. Every owner of a cat must pay an annual tax equivalent to about \$2.50. The tax is to continue for a period of two

years. If we count the wealth of North America and South America as it America and South America as it seems to day, we find that the discovery of America by Christocher Columbus has been worth to the world \$3,-000,000 a day from the time he sailed from Felos in August, 1492, down to the present time, says the Popular Science Mouthly. Likewise, the man who discovered the way of drawing tungsten wire gave \$200,000,000 worth of light yearly.

An English astronomer of premi Bence has advanced the theory that there are airquakes, entirely indepen-dent of earthquakes, that are caused dent of earthquakes, that are caused by the explosion of meteors in the atmeschere

"Wear yellow and bluff the mes quito," is the slegan of scientists who are fighting this little pest and who have discovered the carnivorous And death makes equal the high and low.'

"Tis Sunday morning. I am ewakened at early dawn by the testing of tin horns, accompanied by the sonerous stretches of bass violas and fiddles as sounds are sawn from their fiddles as sounds are sawn from their fieldles as followed by the strength of the carnivorous inhurch discovered the carnivorous inhurch discov

plete famine in rubber for tires and other military requirements the Gerplete famine in rubber for three and other military requirements the German government has forbidden pleasure cycling, and has limited the use of bicycles to urgently necessary commercial work, and then only under strict police supervision. Meantime, all tires and inner tubes on wheels not used for industrial or business purposes are declared confiscated and must be handed over to special depots, where they are purchased by the War Office at assessed values. Persons de-siring cycles for purposes of business must furnish convincing evidence of their needs and obtain special certificates, They will be punished if machines are used for "joy riding," or any purposes not specifically permitated.

No human being has ever been known positively to be killed by the fall of a meteorite. Probably the marfall of a meteorite. Probably the marrowest escape was that of three children in Braunau, at the time of the fall of an iron meteorite in 1847. This object, weighing 40 pounds, fell in a room where the children were sleeping, and covered them with debris, but they were not injured. In each of two celebrated meteoric showers—those of Pultusk and Moce—more than 100,000 stones fell. All observed showers were of stones, but the find-ing of numerous individuals of iron in single localities, such as Teluen and Canon Diablo, indicates that chowers of iron meteorities some showers of iron meteorities some times occur. The largest known me-teorite is one brought from Cape York, Greenland, by Peary, weighing 36% tons. It is in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Twenty-nine chemical elements have been found in meteorites in quantities sufficient for accurate study.—Seien tific American.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES. General Sec'y.

WORTH KNOWING

To rid the house of insects pests dissolve common alum, one pound in two quarts of boiling water. When thoroughly dissilved, and while still hot, apply with a brush to pantry sheives, cupboard shelves, closets, or other infest-ed places. In bedroom or kitchen, where bugs and roaches hide, apply to all dracks and loose joints, splintered places and holes with an oil can. It is ef-fective, but must be used with care, as it will ruin paint, varnish or oiled sur-faces.

One of the best beautifiers for the skin is entimed cream. But a handful of fine eatmeal cream. But a handful of fine eatmeal in a half-plat of hot wester; let stand a few hours, then apply to the face with the hand, or a soft cloth, and allow it to dry. This will make the roughest skin smooth, and will help to whiten it. Catmea, cream is just as effective for rough, chapped nards as the aream you buy at the druggist and costs you only a few cents.

One ounce of sum shelfac, one ounce of beeswax and is ounces of rests make an excellent scalding wax. Met days hot water and when well mixed to ready for use. As it cools instantly it must be amplied to the jar or can lide boiling hot. If bubbles arise on reessing the cover, drop a little more of the wax where the bubbles are, and it will be effectually scaled.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians House Hibernators.

The fly.
The noth.
The spider.
And other horrors.
Be ready for them sil.
An early raid is most effective.
Let them get a footheid again and it's all up.
A through home. A through housecleaning is quite the remedy. BISQUE OF OYSTERS.

Very Good Recipe Which Leaves Nothing Unsaid.

To make bisque of oysters take one pint of oysters, one tablespoonful of butter, yolk of one egg, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, sait and pepone tablespoonful of flour, sait and pepper to taste.

Drain the oysters free from their-liq uor, adding sufficient cold water to make one cup of liquid. Chop half the oysters fine. Brink the oysters liquor to a boil, skim, add the choppod oysters and simmer 100 minutes.

Scald the milk; rub the butter and flour together until smooth, add to the milk and stir until it thickens. Add the whole oysters to the oyster liquor, and as soon as their edges curl remove all from the fier. Add the beaten yolk of the egg to the milk, take at once from the fire and mix with the oysters and their liquor. Season and serve at once.

Brazilian English. "The river of Parana." declares the prospectus of a real estate agent in Parana, Brazil, "is the most watery in the state, one of the most extended in the world, it is navigable until to this state for ships of great profoundness; it is also sufficiently fisk::." The same cheerful chap it is who further asseverates that "the vegetable reign is excessfully represented in resinous, oily and gummous plants."

Says She Suffered For Many Years

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLES

Ars. Felix Ascah Found No Relief In Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspe, Co., Quebec, April 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Felix Ascah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease, from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain, "Mys. Ascah says. "I suffered for years,"
I was attended by a doctor and was
also treated at a hospital. I suffered
from stiffness of the joints. I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and of-ten a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night.

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent re-llef. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending to everyone who has kidney

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

TRACING LOST CARS.

Detectives of Railroads Have Work Following Runaways.

At times when the scarcity of freight cars causes the railroads to place an embargo upon certain classes of goods, the problem of keeping track of its cars to see that they do not run away and become wanderers upon the face of the earth is a stupendous one for each company.

When a freight car is built, it is given a number before it leaves the snop, and therefore it is always known by that number until it is worn out and scrapped. When a new car receives its number, and starts out upon its business career, it is entered in the record book, and a careful account of its wanderings and carning power are cept there. This record book is history of the car, and by consulting it one can learn how many trips it has made, what cities it has visited, how many times it has been to the repair shop, and also where it is supposed

But it spite of all this care in keeping a record of each car now and then, for some unexplained reason, one disappears from sight—literally running away. Some of the big companies employ, each from the big companies employ, each from the big companies employ, each from the big companies employ. ploy car tracers, but as a rule a printed tracer is first sent after the car to bring it back home. This printed tracer in a blue envelope is sent to the person in whose juriediction the car was last supposed to be, and if it had, passed out of his direct by the person in the car was last supposed to be, and if it had, passed out of his direct by had passed out of his district the tracer is sent on to the next one to whom the car was consigned. This little printed tracer falling to bring the ear home in a reasonable length of time, a man known as a tracer is sent after .The tracer is really a valiread car

And sometimes it is more difficult to trace a runaway freight car than a criminal. There are tens of thousands of miles of railways, and hundreds of thousands of freight cars, and to find the one carrying a certain number is often like hunting for a needle in a haystack. The teacer may arrive in a

\$695

merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Fur niture, Old Plate, Brassware Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult

62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT. THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques

city where the runaway car is sup-posed to be at the very moment when the car is leaving it in the opposite direction. It may cross this track on a parallel line, or dodge around him on a short line. It may be headed north, or rolling merrily toward the Pacific while he is going toward the

Atlantic.

Atlantic.

A runaway car apparently is as depraved as any criminal. It hides on a lonely siding or gets lost in a short swamp line. One such runaway restet nearly a year on a siding in Southern Texas simply because it got lost, and no one seemed to know just what to do with it. The nearest freight agent had no record of it and no trees had had no record of it and no tracer had requested its return. Going on the principle that what is "everybody's business is nobody's business," this local agent made no effort to hunt up the owners. If the order had been received by him to return it he would ceived by him to return it he would have obeyed, but lacking such orders he left it in the siding. In the course of time, it was occupied by a family of squatters, who lived quite comfortably in it for six months, and were routed out only when quite by accident the car tracer discovered it.—Popular Mechanies.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Pharaoh afternoon frocks.
Red millinery shannrooks.
A hat brim two feet across.
Turple millinery cat-tails.
A Scotch piald skirt of taffeta.
Stin-shaped hat brim with curving oints.

Kitchen Kinks.

To cut hot bread—and everybedy knows how difficult this is—there is a new adjustible bread cutter which won't erist the bread.

Does the ice slip when you lift it? To won't if you have a pair of ice gifty, and freey're, handy (no pun firenided), and went it you have a pair of lee grips. They're handy (no pun intended), and cost so little you'll surely want a pair. The latest dishwasher runs by before concered with the hot-water piece and soaps the water before it goes in.

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A TONIC MEDICINE IS A NECES SITY AT THIS SEASON.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve-restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indeed life of the winter months. Therefore life of the winter months. with impurities as a result of the in-door life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and en-riching, and every dose of these plas helps to make new rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor.—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poleons in the blood find an outlet in distinction. blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root spring anaemia, rheumatism, in section, neuralgia, crysipeias and many other troubles are most persisted because of peor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most serlously needs attention. Some people lously needs attention. Some people does themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gailops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not ours anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pil's actually make new blood which reaches every nerve and crean in the body, bringmake new blood which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bring-ing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, wo-men and children. Try Dr. Williams Pink Pills this opring-they will not

Pink Pins this oping disappoint you, Sold by all medicine dealers or sont by mell at 50 cents a box or six boxes, for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Col. Brockville, Ont.

Mere Mention.

New York city has two children's clinics of frezentive dentistry and a training school of yourse dentid hygenists.

A 72-inch reflecting telescope, the largest of he type, has been constructed for the dominon Astronomical Observatory at Victoria, B. C.

A State-owned mydro-electric plant has been proposed for erection at N1 agara. Falls.

agara Falls.

The latest refinement of moving-pleture gallacies is a fouble screen, on one of which the picture is shown, with explanatory legends on the other.

planatory legence of the other.

Magnet from markets for the location of precenty lines are recommended for the ease with which they may be located with a compass.

The only danaceous scales in the United States, according to the Scientific Monthly, are: First, those bearing a ratile; second, these having a series of dark brown hour-glass-shared markings on a lighter brown background.

SKIRT LENGTHS? Five inches, conservative. Six inches, fashionable. Seven inches, smart. Eight inches, "going up." Nine inches, permissible. Ten inches, the limit!

"Can you name the dry States?" asked Mrs. Snodgram, "Collectively, I can," signed Major Tompkins. "They're the Great American Desert."—

ISSUE NO. 15, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED-SECOND HAND FOR WET heavy woollens and blankets; good posi-tion for right man. State age, and ex-perience. Slingsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Laply, Vellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS three cents.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW MONEY-MAKING MARVEL, strange scientific discovery, Kalomite revolutionizes clothes washing ideas; positively abolishes rubbing, washboards and washing machines; \$1,000 guaranter; absolutely harmless; women astonished; territory protection. The Arma Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP UNDER MORT-gage, 189 acre improved farm with buildings, in Township of Artemesia, near Flesherten; only \$290 cown, \$10) in six months, and balance \$50 a year at 7 per cent. Can pay any sum at any time. London Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

A Great Chess Player.

A Great Chess Player.

Sir Walter Parratt had an extraordinary memory. Some eight or ten men were assembled one evening in one of the lodges attached to St. Michael's corlege, Tenbury. Sir Walter Parratt and Herr von Holst played in turn upon the plano such music as was asked for. This went on for some time until at last the chessboard was brought out. Sir Walter then proposed to play two mee at chess in consultation, still remaining at the plano and playing from memory what was demanded either from Bach, which was demanded either from Bach. Without even a glance at the chessboard he won the game in an hour. London Globe.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffer-ing from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without any-one's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FRFE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. money, but tell others of this offer.

> MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

INSECT STRENGTH.

Tiny Creatures Far Outdo Man in Muscular Power.

Recent experiments with insects have demonstrated their remarkable muscular power. A wood beetle weighing 1.86 grammes and less than two inches long can pull a little wagon loaded with litty-sits grammes, or thirty times its own weight. When a load of eighty-four grammes was piled on the wagon the heetle pulled it an inch: this was lorty-rive times its own weight. When its leg were attached to a small dynamometer the insect exerted a force of fifteen grammes, which is as if a man weighing 200 pounds were able to raise a ton.

weighing 200 pounds were able to raise a ton.

A Hercules heetle proved his right to the appellation, for though he weighted only 6.5 grammes and was only three inches long, he pulled 115 grammes and walked off with a weight of five pounds on his back. If a propertionate weight were put on a man he would be crushed to death.

A housefly, held by the wings and brought close to a match, lifted it up by its feet. To perform a proportionate reat a man would have to lift a beam twenty-six feet long and thirteen menes thick.

twenty-six feet long and thirteen menes thick.

It is an old story that a flea can jump 206 times its own heights in the air.

A man would have to jump over the £006 foot high Eliffel Tower to equal the feat.

The muscles in insects are actually puch large proportionately than in man. Prof. A. Schmidt estimates that if a ant can pull an object of ten times its own weight a man would equal the task if he lifted a weight one-twenteth that of his body. This is explicable on the bosts of the far greater muscular equipment of the ant, as compared with man.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

James' Break.

Grown old in the service of his master and mistress, James was a privileged retainer.

He was waiting at table one day,

when a guest asked for a fish fork, but the request was ignored.

Then the hostess noticed the episode, and remarked, in a most per-

emptory manner: "James, Mrs. Jones hasn't any fish-fork. Get her one at once!"
"Madam," came the capathic reply,
"last time Mrs. Jones dined here we lost a fish fork."

James has now been relegated to the garden. Tit-Bite.

It's a poor rate that wen't work both ways. Even the fellow with a pull should have a little push about him.

Getting Johnnie off to School and husband off to business are problems that tax the nerves and strength of the housewife who runs her own home. So easy and delightful if you know Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the ready-cooked, ready-toeat whole wheat food. Children like its delicious, crisp aroma when served with hot milk. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat.



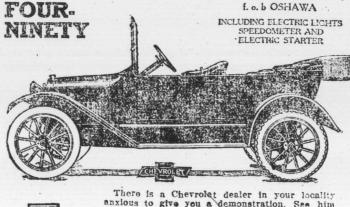
Made in Canada.

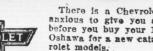


The selective sliding gear transmission with three speeds forward and reverse enables the driver of a Chevrolet to progress through crowded traffic and over bad spots in roads without difficulty. No car in Canada selling under \$700 is so fully equipped as the Chevrolet "Four-Ninety."

THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

OSHAWA, - - ONTARIO WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH | REGINA, SASK





anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chev-

COURSE OF U.S. SPELLS FINIS FOR THE KAISER

Britain Sees America's Union With Allies as Doom of Foe.

ONE DIFFERENCE

Does Not Believe, With Wilson, German People Are Duped.

London Cable says-President Wilson's message aligning the United with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. They recognize that no decision with a weightier influence upon the result of the world struggle has been given since Great Britain, after a few days of consideration, resolved to march with France. No news of the past year has so stirred the country, save only the Business revelation. Russian revolution.

There have been no street demon

strations or exhibitions of excitement such as the first weeks of the war saw in London, occause the war has long since passed the stage of excitement, and is regarded here, as in America, as a heavy and solemnly-borne duty. The substance and tone of the President's message was an electrifying surprise. The directness of his indict-ment of the German methods and his ment of the German methods and his whole-hearted statement of America's duty to maintain her rights and of her duty to civilization was more than the public here expected. Despatches from America in the past month had repre sented the President as so reluctant to enter the war that recommendations to Congress limited to defensive measures for the protection of American commerce would have fulfilled the general expectations. That the Russian revolution did much to pave the way for American co-operation with Germany's opponents and made President Wilson's policy possible is one of the first features of the situation which the newspapers seize upon.

GERMAN PEOPLE NOT DUPES. The only feature of President Wilson's message which evokes dissent is his acquittal of the German people from responsibility for the policies of the German Government. Liberal papers, like the Daily Chronicle, conterm that the German people have supported with apparent enthusiasm such proceedings as have been going on in Belgium, and have demanded its

That the British press regards the entry of America as one of the most momentous events of the war is shown in the importance attached to President Wilson's address.

The Daily Chronicle, giving its edi-torial on this subject the usual hor-or of leaded type and double-column breadth, with the caption "America at War; Wilson's Magnificent Appeal,"
says: "It is impossible to read President Wilson's speech without being struck by its statesman-like breadth and elevation of tone. His long pa-tience and caution, his determination to advance no faster than the mass of opinion in his country, only render more impressive his final crossing of the Rubicon. The moral effect of such ech, made with a nation of ninety ons behind it, must be great throughout the rest.

"It is a strange, impressive phenomenon—this tardy, but weighty, intervention of the United States in the

ONE SPECIFIC PURPOSE. The Express says: "The President's speech will always be regarded as one of the great historic documents of the great war. The lofty dignity of his language adds to the impressiveness of the enunciation of international

"America is entering the war for the one specific purpose of destroying Potsdam. If the President's speech means anything, it means that America will never treat with any Kaiser and will resolutely oppose any peace that leaves the Hohenzollerns on the

German throne."

The Daily Mail in an editorial under the caption of "No Peace With the Hohenzollerns" says:

"President Wilson's speech will

tand beside Lincoln's speech will stand beside Lincoln's great speeches for its gravity and pathos. It is in effect an appeal to the American people to take up the task for which Lincoln laid down his life, for issue to-day is as it was in 1861 and 1864, freedom, though it would be a sovereign fine. though it would be a sovereign injus-tice to compare the south, whose sol diers fought like gentlemen, with the Kaisers' murderous myrmidons. The President's speech is a plain warning that pirates shall berafter hang in the execution dock under concemnation of the whole world."

The Mail argues that the destruc-

The Mail argues that the destruction of Prussian militarism requires that the German people themselves must be set free, adding, "though, to tell th etruth, they show no desire or aptitude for freedom, and, therefore, the despots who inoculated the Ger-man people with the passion for slaughter and cruelty must be re-

The Mail credits the American people with complete disinterestedness in the course they are about to adopt, and halis as one of the most glorious events of history the coming of America into line with other free peoples. free peoples.

PROBABLY POLITIC. The Times editorially views President Wilson's action as "an event which is certain to influence the destinies of manking on both sides of Atlantic for a generation to ," and adds: "None greater, ex-the war itself, has happened come, and adds. Note greater, ex-cept the war itself, has happened since the French revolution shattered the traditions of feudclism in Europe. The cause in which America draws the aword and the grounds on which the President justifies the momentous step he has taken are auguries that the final outcome will be for the happi-ness and welfare of mankind. We ness and welfare of mankind. We doubt if in all history a great com-community has ever been summoned to war on grounds so largely ideal."

VICTIMS OF SUB.

Steamer Stanley's Men Died of Exposure.

New York, Report.-The British steam

New York, Report.—The British steamship Staniey, of 3,837 tons gross, from Newport News, March 7, with a cargo of grain for Cherbourg, was sunk by a German submarine without warning on March 21, and five members of her crew killed. Fifteen survivors of the ship reached here to-day on the steamship Port Albany. Two other members of the crew, one an American, died of exposure in open boats.

Two boais were lowered when the steamer was hit. The one containing the captain and eighteen men drifted away from the boat which contained the men picked up by the Port Albany, and have not been heard of since.

The other drifted for seventy-six hours before being sighted by the Port Albany. This boat had on board Chief Officer Cole, Chief Engineer Jenkins, and fifteen of the crew. They were all but exhausted from exposure. Two of their number including one American, died, and more would have soon perished, officers said, had their rescue been longer delayed.

GERMAN PRESS ON U. S. COURSE

Cologne Gazette Says It is a Surprise.

Tageblatt Warns of Aid of Allies.

Amsterdam via London Cable. Tuesday evening newspapers in western Germany, as far as could be reached from Amsterdam, contained no mention of the recent events in Washington. The midday edition of the

Coogne Gazette carried a leading editorial under the captain, "America Before the Decision," in which it says: "When President Wilson replied to our proclamation of unrestricted submarine warrare with a rupture of relations the world war averaged by the control of the coordination of the captains warrance with a rupture of relations the world warrance with a rupture of the captains and the captains warrance with a rupture of the captains and the captains are captains as a captain warrance with a rupture of the captains and the captains are captains as a captain warrance with a rupture of the captains are captains as a captain warrance with a rupture of the captain warrance warra tions, the world was surprised; but his attitude since that time has been more than a surprise. Nobody, even in anti-German circles in the United States, believed that the tension between the two countries would go beyond a diplomatic rupture. It is not Germany, but the United States, which took the rupture as a starting point for warfare. The American ably it will believe the President if

ably it will believe the President in he declares that it cannot be avoided. "We await to see whether President Wilson will plunge American people the order to make free seas into war in order to make free seas for Anglo-American business. If this ts his end, he will never attain it. Our U-boats will continue their excel-ient work until the sea tyrants lose their breath and the seas become really free. The work of the U-boats will be more glorious the more ene-mies they have to conquer."

THE TAGEBLATT. Berlin Cable, via London Cable.—
—"President Wilson's message is not surprising," says the Tageblatt. "But Go the people of the United States have the same view? That is hard to

"German policy now pays the penalty for failure to conclude a Bryan treaty with the United States, such as Great Britain, and other great owers made

"President Wilson must realize that the results of his action will be far greater for the United States than for us. It means the end of the Monroe Doctrine. It means the end of the policy of avoiding entangling alli-ances, which since the days of Washington has been an article of faith.

"But we shall not appraise too lightly the consequence for us of the entry of America into the ranks of our enemies. The possibilities of injury to us by the sending of an expedition to the weetern front or by co-operating with the co far insufficient British fleet may be restricted cient British fleet may be restricted, but any accession of strength to our enemies is undesirable, no matter how small, Nar do we forget that the union, with 100,000,000 persons, is the richest nation in the world. Nor must we overlook the moral effect on France and Russia."

Most of the other newspapers thus

Most of the other newspapers thus far have made no comment.

HOLLAND'S COURSE. Amsterdam Cable, via London Cable The Nieuws Van Den Dag regards President Wilson's words in his ad-dress to Congress as clearly showing that the United States will partici-pate in the world war as vigorously as it can.

as it can.

"For neutrals," says that newspaper, "it makes a great difference whether America joins fully or "only partially in the war. A fresh declaration of neutrality will have to be made, and America must be recognized as a full belligerent. Thus, for exemple, armed American merchant ships must be kept by our Govern-mont outside our territorial waters. "The effect which America's parti-

ciontion will have or our shipping cannot yet be forecast. This must be left for the future to disclose, and it will, in the first place, depend on the measures Germany takes against the new eachny."

A PLAIN HINT.

(Judge.)
Horrid bore—"I rise by an starm clock"
Pretty girl—"I retire by one. There it

THE REASON. (Boston Transcript.)
Lady Visitor (in slums)—'so they put our father away for sate-keeping.'
Urchin—'Naw! For safe-breakin.''

Tottering Tom—Where yer been? Weary Willie—Down to Florida. "Find the weather warmer?" "Sure; but I found the people colder."
Yonkers Statesman.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS, CONVICTED IN WAR GRAFT SCANDAL, RESIGN

Most Sensational Political Event in Austria Since ALLIED NATIONS Outbreak of War.

London Cable says—The Australian Ministers of Justice, War and Finance have resigned, after the revelation of a grave scandal connected with army supplies, according to a despatch to supplies, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraps Company from The Hague, which quotes Ger-man newspapers as its authority. According to the despatch, the three Ministers assisted Dr. Franz, formerly director of the Vienna Deposit Bank, to escape the consequences of having illegally sold foodstuffs to the army at exorbicant prices.

At the trial of Dr. Franz documents
were produced which convinced the
judge that the Ministers had forged a
paper which was used in the banker's benaif. They were summoned as witnesses, and admitted their guilt, later resigning. The affair is said to have caused a tremendous sensation in Viennese political circles.

Copenhagen, April 4, via London.— The war graft trial in Vienna, which has suddenly resulted in the resigna-tions of Minister of War Kobatkin, Minister of Justice Schenck, and Minminister of Justice Schenck, and Minister of Finance Spitzmueller, has already developed into the most sensational political event in Austria since the outbreak of the war. The affair began with charges of wholesale manipulations in the purchase of army supplies by Dr. Franz, former directors of the William Property of the William P tor of the Vienna Deposit Bank, and one of the chief purchasing agents of the Government.

The resignations of the Ministers were caused by the statement of two officers, who constituted a court to investigate the charges against Franz. They declared that their signed and sworn report was altered in essential particulars by the three Ministers without the knowledge of the court accused or witnesses.

ASSAULTED, IS DEAD.

Woodstock Man, Attacked in Detroit, Passes Away.

Windson, Report.—Considerable mystery attaches to the case of George Bensieri, 52 years old, of Woodstock, who died at the Hote! Dieu here to night, as a result of infuries sustained when he was attacked and brutally beaten in Deword of the troit four days ago. A feature of the affair is that Bensieri's case was not reported to the police on either side of the river until his death to-night. For the last three or four years Bensieri had been working in auto plants here and in Detroit, while his wife and family remained at their home in Woodstock. It is supposed the assault on Bensieri was for the purpose of robery. The man was dazed and unable to talk when he reached Windsor, and was taken to the hospital, where he remained in a comatose condition until to-gight.

RUSS EXILES POURING HOME

50,000 Sledges Bringing Them From Siberia

To Freedom Under the New Government.

Tyumen, Siberia, cable, via Petrograd and London, says: Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia, from the mines and convict cettlements of Siberia, are speeding in endless chain across the snow of North Asia toward the points on the Trans-Siberian Rail-way, Their passengers range from members of the old terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decree without trial or even known offence.

It is a race agains, time, as the

spring thaw is imminent, and the spring thaw is imminent, and the roads, even in the coldest settlements of the lower Lond, will soon be impressable. Exiles who do not reach the railroad within a fortnight must six weeks or two months until the ice melts and river navigation be

In order to witness this unprecedented migration, a correspondent of the Associated Press came here, in company with a member of the Duma, M. Rosenoff, and two members of the former Council of Empire. The three officials were sent by the pro-visional Government to explain to the natives in this remote Russian outpost the nature of the great change which has come to the courtry. Their mission carries there to some scores of thousands of heathen

some scores of thousands of heathen Asiatic tribesmen, and they are especially directed to instruct oten in regard to the coming constituent assembly, which will decide the form of Russia's new Government.

The liberation of Sib-riae prisoners has barely begun. West of the Urals the correspondent only encountered a handful of exircs, who, when the revolution began, were at or near the railroad. The first large party was encountered when the Siberian express reached Ekaterinburg in the Urals, It consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exited, in cluding twenty members of the Texashy and the state of the stat cluding twenty members of the Jew-ish revolutionary band, mostly from the Verkholenck district, west of Lake Balkal. The exites were travel-ling in special cars, and had been on the road continuously from March 24, five days after they first heard of the revolution.

The cars were met by a vast crowd at the railroad station, which cheered them tumultuously. The returning extens the cheere but they lica returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition, shagey, uncouth, unwashed, and extremely emaciated. The exiles had started west so hurriedly that they arrived in an extraordinary variety of incongruous garb. incongruous garb.

DELIGHTED BY WILSON'S MOVE

French Press Says It Convicts Germany Before the World.

PREMIER RIBOT

Expects to See Stars and Stripes Alongside Tricolor at Front.

Paris Cable. President Wilson's address to Congress has made an enormous impression in France. The numerous vague and sometimes contradictory forecasts and rumors as to its probable contents, published continuously during the past few weeks, had served more than anything else to sharpen expectation. Conse quently the message itself came al most with the force of novelty, and

the joy of the press is unbounded.

The Petit Parisien says:

"America enters the struggle, not in order to satisfy territorial appetite. but to defend the rights of humanity. Her recognized and positive disinter-estedness accentuates and makes clear the character of the war which all the democracies henceforth associated are making upon imperialism and deepot-

in the Figaro, Alfred Capus says: "This memorable date marks the moment when the whole world real-izes the deeper meaning of the war of 1914, and the impossibility of living freely on an earth with a power ful, armed Germany. It will be a glory to the United States to have embodical a universal sentiment, and, forsaking the role of spectator, to have entermit the struggle to free the peoples of the world from the continual menace which a nation grown monstrous had imposed upon them." strous had imposed upon them.'

The Gaulois says:
"President Wilson has not failed to meet our expectations. He has proposed to Congress a declaration of war against Germany. Such is the escential fact, but there is something more than that in the message. There is elevation in thought; there is vigor in the arguments and nobleness in the sentiment. There is the severity of an implacable judgment, and a profound accent of indignant humanity, which gives to the Presidential mes sage a moral weight of incomparable

In the Journal, Senator Charles

Humbert writies:
"It is a moral condemnation of Germany, it is her bankshucht from the ranks of the nations, not only for to-day, but for a time after the war until she has completed the expiation of the ranks of the war until she has completed the expiation of the complete of the control of the her crimes it seals her doom, and assures her inevitable panishment by the enormous increase in force which our new ally brings us."

PREMIER RIBOT OVERJOYED. Paris Cable.—"It is a red letter day for us." was Premier Ribot's com-ment on President Wilson's speech. In

conversation with his friends the Premier expressed the joy felt by everybody in France over the entry into the Premier Ribot received newspaper

correspondents to-day at the Quai D'Orsay. "This is a memorable day in American history and in the history of the world," said he.
"It is the greatest event since the civil war," remarked M. Cambon, who was present.

"We have only to wait for the vote of Congress," continued the Premier, "The President's message has impressed no deeply in the simplicity and nobility of its exalted utterances. The world will now understand for

what we are fighting."

When asked if France expected "We shall be glad to see the Stars and Stripes alongside the Tri-color."

ITALY'S FIELINGS.

Rome Cable via Paris Cable. To-day's case will be written in golden letters in the history of the world war," says the Giornale D'Italia, "for it marks the entrance into the conflict of the powerful American

The Tribuna says: "The American democracy joins the Russian democracy, the youngest, and the British, French and Italian, which are the oldest, and all are now united in arms to overthrow the last bul-warks of dying autocracy." Senator William Marconi, the in-ventor, said:

"America, the greatest unit of free peoples which ever existed the greatest peoples which ever existed the greatest republic in the world, recognizes the justice of our cause by taking arms against Prussian militarism. This causes us to rejoice most sincerely. causes us to rejoice most sincerely. In addition to the moral effect of her America vill cleser the circle surrounding our

BEYOND HIM

"How about this freedom of the sease proposition?"
"I don't profess to know all about it." rejoined Mr. Chuggins. "If I can keep track of all the regulations that apply to street crossings, I am doing very well."

"Those who dance must pay the piper," quoted the Wise Guy. "Huh!" snorted the Simple Mug; "even the fellow who smokes a pipe must pay the

KAISER'S AGENTS TRYING TO CAUSE NEGRO RISING IN SOUTHERN U. S.

Whites From North' Carolina to the Gulf Preparing, Though Sure It Will Fail.

New York Report -- A Tribune des As in Ireland, Egypt: South Africa and India so here in the south, secret agents of the Imperial German Government have been fomenting revolt under the pretence of spreading kultur. They have been insiduously working to bring about a rising of the

tur. They have been insiduously working to bring about a rising of the negroes against the whites.

The facts are difficult of access, and for obvious reasons are discussed most guardedly by those who know the most suardedly by those who know the most. A southerner hates to talk of trouble with the negro. He prefers to prepare silently to meet it, and that is what is now going on in the south, from North Carolina to the Gulf.

No one knows how serious the sit uation is. The southerner counts heavily on the loyalty of a great majority of the blacks, and fears at the worst local demonstrations by such lawless and reckless elements of the negro population as the German agents have been able to reach. Many well-known negroes are working ear-nestly to counteract or "back fire" the German propaganda. The Kaiser's apostles of kultur have probably much misconceived the negro character.

They could easily under-estimate its loyalty, and mistake a kind of chronic discontent for a spirit of rebellion. Nevertheless, the colored population has recently been showing symptoms of unusual ill-temper, and there are come cool mistake are the and there are some cool-minded south-ern men who are prepared before the thing is over to see a return of conditions similar to those of "reconstruction days."

FOE WISHES PEACE CONFERENCE WITHOUT CEASING HOSTILITIES

Proposal of Austrian For-+ eign Minister is Backed by NO HUN DRIVE All Central Powers.

Berlin Cable, via London-The proopsal of Count von Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents without requiring the cessation of hos-tilities, apparently represits the atti-tude of all the Central Governments. Count Czernin's proposal was not only sanctioned by Austria and her allies, but will shortly be approved at a con-ference of high personages at Berlin, representing the four countries. The

Lokal Anzeiger says:
"Count Czernin's statement would
not have been made if he had not previously obtained an assurance that it would meet with the approval of his allies. This agreement will presently be affirmed by a conference at Berlin. If the enemies refuse to acept this opportunity, the responsibility will be theirs. We are ready to hold out, and the coming conference will emphasize this with great distinctness."

ONE MEATLESS

Food Controller So Orders for United Kingdom.

Potatoes Can Be Eaten but Two Days a Week.

London Cable.-Baron Devonport, the British Food Controller, has or-dered that, beginning April 15th, in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and clubs there shall be but one meatless day weekly. In London the day will be Tuesday. Elsewhere in the United Kingdom it will be Wednes-

The Centroller has also ordered that no potatoes or food containing pota-toes, shall be allowed, except on meatless days and on Friday.

The order imposes restrictions on the quantities of meat, sugar and bread at meals served in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and clubs, two ounces; luncheon, five ounces, and dinner, five ounces. The bread restrictions call for two ounces at all these meats

Baron Devonport, in explaining the order, said he expected it to result in a saving of 65 per cent, of the meat now consumed, 53 per cent, of bread and 63 per cent, of sugar. He said he had originally intended to order two meatless days, but that he feared this would lead to an increase in bread

George, questioned in the House of Commons to-day about renewed peace rumors, said he was not aware of any peace terms being suggested by the Central Governments. There is very general belief, however, that the reports from Vienna and in inspired German papers of renewed peace tentatives are well founded, and that the conference of the two Emperors and high civilla of the Central Empires. high oficials of the Central Empires at German headquarters is likely have a striking sequel.

London Cable .-- Premier Lloyd

NO ANNEXATION.

Austria Strongly Against Any Such Policy.

London Cable.—What the Evening News correspondent at The Hague terms an obviously inspired telegram from Vicina to the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Germany cannot possibly wish to make peace dependent on the possibility of annexation. If certain German parties should still attempt German parties should still attempt this it must be made clear that such efforts would find no support in Austria-Hungary."

The telegram to the Frankfurter

Zeitung describes the Austrian terms simply as a "guarantee for integrity and possibility of existence, that is in relation to Serbia and Roumania."

AGAINST. RUSS

Danish Expert Gives Good Reasons, To

Foe Fears Activity Would Unite Them.

Copenhagen via London Calife -A personage particularly well informed politically and militarily,' who is easily recognizable as Colonel von Haeften, of the general staff in charge of the military department of the Foreign Ofice, has informed the Politiken that there is no prospect of a German offen sive on the Riga front. Col. von Haef-

"The spring thaw that is now setting in is enough in itself to deprive an of-fensive of any chance of success. Even if the Germans succeded in taking the Russian positions, it would be impossiblt for them to move artillery and supplies forward for an advance on Petrograd. They would be hopelessly

"A modern offensive cannot be improvised. Months are needed for pre-paration, as it is extremely improvable that the German leaders will change their criginal plan, owing to the new political situation resulting from the Russian revolution."

Colonel von Haeften also doubts whether Field Marshal von Hindenburg contemplates an offensive on the Sereth front in Roumania, but thinks he will adopt a defensive attitude on the east front generally.

The Politiken continues:

"The statements of the German General Staff, which have certain inher-ent probabilities, are another example of the German determination to quiet Russian apprehension in every possible way. They are issued as is clearly evident from the tone of the various newspaper comments, with the design of not interfering by outside pressure with the growth of the peace senti-ment in Russia, and particularly with the spirit of disorganization. The beis cherished that the Brasiana if left to themselves, will inevitably con-inue to quarrel over internal ques-tions, whereas the menace of a strong German offensive would weld all Russian parties together in defence of their national existence."

DOCTORS NEEDED.

British Army Very Short of Medical Men.

London Special Cable .- The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, in moving in the House of Lords today the second reading of the bill to review military exemptions, said

"We lost more than 400 doctors, We lost more than 400 coolers, killed or wour, in the lattle of the Somme alone, and at the present moment we are, I won't say critically, but lamentably short of medical men, and I am afraid we will still centime or in the immediate future." so in the immediate future."

The War Secretary, while regretting the necessity of introducing the bill, said that extensive and more drastic measures would be required to secure to the army the men necessary.

UNSOUND MIND.

Cause of Suicide of Canadian Officer in London.

London, Cable.—A verdict of suicide white on unsound mind was returned at the homes of Westminister to day on their the longer of the large transfer from Onders, the arendest who shot himself.

Tour W. Savage said that Courtemy had tried vainly to get into the Flying Corps.

had thee vanny to get into the Flying Corps.
Lieut. A. M. Differ said Courtney had two younger brainers in France, and he thought that so the eldest of the family he ought to get there quickly. The deceased man wrote? I am afraid I have made a foot of mostly in giving yellow made a foot of mostly in giving retting into the Flying Corps as pilot. He broke his leave at Crowborough and took lodgings at Kensington under the name of Raymond.

Credit in business is like loyalty in government. You mus take what you can find of it and work with it if possible.—Bagehot.

GOING ON WHEELS

From the Ancient Chariot to the Modern Motorcar.

EVOLUTION OF THE VEHICLE.

The Crude Carts Used In the Early Ages by the Romans Were Followed by Carriages-Then Came Covered Coaches With Doors and Windows.

From the forked limb of a tree to the automobile has the evolution of the vehicle expanded. For hundreds of years the chariot reigned supreme, and, bearing a fair resemblance to it even in this day, crude forms of carts on two wheels are to be seen in India, China, Ceylon, Mexico and other countries. In China centuries ago the monocycle was in great favor. This odd vehicle, much like the modern wheelbarrow, is still in general use in many parts of the country and is propelled by man power.

Among the two wheeled vehicles in popular use in the Asiatic world may be mentioned the "ekka," largely used in northern India, and the famed jinrikisha of Japan. The Romans first established the use of carriages as private means of conveyance, and with them these vehicles attained a great warjety of form as well as of orna-

In all ages the employment of wheeled vehicles has depended largely upon the condition of the roads on which they were to be used, and the building of great highways, such as the Appian way by Claudius in 313 B. C., as well as many others, greatly facilitated the development of carriage traveling among the Romans. In Rome as well as in other large cities of the empire it became necessary to restrict travel in carriages to a few persons of high rank owing to the narrowness and crowded condition of the streets. For the same reason the transport of goods along the streets was forbidden between sunrise and sunset. For long journeys and to convey parties the "reda" and "carruca" appear to have been mostly used.

During the empire the carriage which appears in pictorial representations of public ceremonials is the "carpentum." It is very light, with two wheels, sometimes covered and generally drawn by two horses. If a carriage was drawn by four horses they were yoked abreast among the Greeks and Romans, not in pairs, as now. From the Roman "carruca" are traced the modern English name "carriage," the French "car-rosse" and the Italian "carrozza."

The "sirpea" was a very ancient form of vehicle, the body of which was of osier basketwork. It originated with the Gauls, by whom it was named "benna," and was employed by them for the conveyance of persons and goods in times of peace and baggage and supplies in time of war.

On the introduction of the feudal sys-tem throughout Europe the use of carriages was for some time prohibited as tending to render the vassals less fit for military service. Men of all grades and professions rode on horses or mules. Horseback was the general mode of traveling, and hence the members of the council, who at the diet and on other occasions were employed as am-bassadors, were called "rittmeister." In this manner also great lords made their public entry into cities.

Covered carriages were known in the beginning of the fifteenth century, but their use was confined to ladies of the first rank, and it was accounted a reproach for men to ride in them. For a long time they were forbidden even to women, but by the end of the fifteenth century they were being employed by kings and princes in long journeys and later on state occasions

The first time that ambassadors appeared in coaches on a public official occasion was at the imperial commission held at Erfurt in 1613. Soon after this coaches became common all over Germany, notwithstanding various or ders and admonitions to deter vassals from using them.

Carriages seem to have been used to some extent at quite an early period in France, for there is still extant an ordinance of Philip the Fair, issued in 1294, by which citizens' wives are prohibited from using them. It appears, however, that about 1550 there were only three carriages in Paris—one belonging to the queen, another to Diana of Poitiers and the third to Rene de Laval, a very fat nobleman who was unable to ride on horseback.

The first coach in England was made in 1555 for the Earl of Rutland by Walter Rippon, who also made a coach in 1556 for Queen Mary and in 1564 a state coach for Queen Elizabeth. By the beginning of the seventeenth century the use of carriages and coaches had become so prevalent in England that in 1601 the attention of parliament was drawn to the subject, and a bill "to restrain the excessive use of coaches" was introduced, which, however, was rejected.

In regard to carriage construction, it would seem that glass windows or hinged and completed doors were unknown prior to 1650. Public carriages for hire, or hackney coaches, were in-troduced into London in 1625 and rapidly grew in popularity. Notwithstanding the opposition of the king and court, who thought they would ruin the roads, they grew to number over 300 by 1650. In Paris they were introduced during the minority of Louis XIV. by Nicholas Sauvage, who fived in the Rue St. Martin at the sign of St. Fiacre, from which circumstance hackney carriages in Paris have since been called "fiacres." By 1694 there were over 700 of these conveyances in London.-Argonaut.

FUSSY AUNT

She Is One of Those Who Allers Find a Task Undone.

Our Adnt Sally always has one or two more things to do at night before she can go to bed. We were at her home a few weeks ago, and all of us sat up until late. At about 11 o'clock Uncle Buckram gave a yawn, and in thisty minter every leaf way. and in thirty minutes everybody was under the cover listening to the raineverybody except Aunt Sally. She decided that while everything was quiet she would sew the buttons on the new trousers she was making for Buckram. When this was finished she started to bed, but she remembered that she hadn't set her yeast. She went back into the kitchen and worked for about twenty minutes, and then it seemed that she was through with everything for the night.

We were almost asleep when she brought in another quilt. She said it might turn cold during the night and that we could pull it up if we needed it. She went back to her room and stood perfectly still for a few seconds. Evidently she was trying to think of something else to do before going to bed, and she thought of it. She decidshe had best sprinkle down her clothes so they would iron better next day. When this was finished she folded the rough dried pieces and put them

At last the house was dark. The rain was pouring down, and we turned over for a good sleep. After we turned we were facing the barn, and we saw Aunt Sally out there with a lamp. She managed to keep the lamp dry, but in a few minutes it went out. A little later we heard her enter the house, and while feeling for a place to set the lamp she said: "I declare that fool hen hasn't any sense. I put her up in a dry place and she wouldn't stay there. She seems determined to drown, and I ought to let her do it, but I guess I'd better go back and see about

VISITORS TO NEW YORK.

They Crowd the Natives Off Broadway and Into the Side Streets.

It has often been remarked by visitors from Denver and other scientific investigators that New York's Broadway is apparently patronized by people from all over the world except the native resident of New York. And it is probably true that Seattle knows its way about the Rialto at least as well as does East Seventy-second street, and the cabarets along the great white way see more money from Des Moines than from Amsterdam avenue.

The fact of the matter is that the out of town visitor, descending upon the metropolis trained to the minute with the express intention and determination of taking in Broadway, succeeds largely in crowding the native off the walk.

Hence it has come about that other New York streets which never attain more than a local fame have become pleasure grounds for the real New Yorker, who leaves the streets and the restaurants of world reputation to the hordes of the invader. Such a street, for instance, is One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, often called by its frequenters the "uptown Broadway." One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street lies in the apartment house section, about in the middle of the long, narrow city that is modern New York. From here to the Battery is a long ride on the express trains, and from here to the limits of New York, up beyond the Bronx, is a longer ride by local. The dweller in this section rare ly takes either of these rides. He goes down to the office in the morning and in the evening returns to his own little side street. If he craves amuse ment he strolls down One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.-New York

Large Power Easily Controlled. In some cases a 1,000 ton or 1,500 ton press may be controlled by one finger upon the clutch lever, so that the ram will rise one-eighth of an inch or so at a time. More often, however, a press is set so that the ram will always stop at the top of its stroke, and the control of this condition is usually made by a foot treadle, although some times with a handle also or with a handle alone. Generally such presses are arranged for continuous running. This is often practicable with long, slow strokes.—Oberlin Smith in Engineering Magazine.

A Common Cause of Failure.
"What happened to Fliver? He was always full of ambition and just about to accomplish great things, but somehow he has failed to achieve anything in particular."
"Oh, he hitched his wagon to a star

and forgot to fasten the rear end

All Depends.
"What shall I charge for fixing up

"All depends," answered the boss barber. "Some I give a bit of a clip for nothing. Others you want to charge the same rates a laundry gets for lace curtains."

Why It Worried Him. "What are you looking so glum about,

"Somebody stole Dawson's umbrella." "But why should that worry you?" "It was stolen from me."

No Strange Experiments.

"Did you have a homily when your minister came to dinner, Mrs. Jimps?" "Dear me, no, mem. I don't never try them strange dishes."-Baltimore

Seek to learn what is best rathe than to learn much.

GREENBUSH

Mr. Norman Pritchard, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, visited this village last week, called here by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Ed. N. Smith.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Ed. N. Smith, who has been very ill for the past two weeks is slightly better, and some hope is entertained for her recovery. Her son, Dr. Morley Smith, of Carleton Place, has been in constant attendance.

Mr. John Hanna, who went west with a carload of horses, has rented his farm to Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Chas. Pritchard, accompanied by his wife and his sister, Mrs. Rae Blanchard, all of New York, are guests of Mr. Will White, also Mr. W. Pritchard, of Pittsburg, Penn.

Miss Hattie Cannon'is a guest of Mr. David Johnston.

Mr. John Donnelley is a guest of Mr. Arnold Loverin for the holidays. Mr. Milton Johnston and Mr. Fred Olds have each bought a Hinman milking machine.

Mr. Thos. Baker, of Brockville, spent a few days here with his sis-

ter. Mrs. W. W. Miller. Mrs. W. Kennedy spent Easter at the home of her brother, Mr. Milton

Miss Bernice Taplin, who has been in training at the Peterboro Normal School, returned home on Friday.

Mr. Hubert Stevens, of Plum Hollow, spent Sunday with his sister Mrs. W. Olds, who has been confined to her bed for some time.

· Dr. Morley T. Smith is at the brome of his parents, having been called here by the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Blanchard who have spent the winter in King ston, where Mr. Blanchard has been a student in the Dairy School, returned to our village last week. Mr. Blanchard expects to take charge of the Leeds Union Factory near Lyn this season.

Mr. Carter, sr., who a few weeks ago married a well-known resident of Morristown, N.Y., Mrs. Doolittle, with his bride, paid a visit to his many friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Peterson has moved into the home recently occupied by Mr. Ross Miller and family. Mrs. Miller intends to spend most of the summer in Cornwall with her

Private James Campbell, of the heavy artiflery, who has served fourteen months on the firing line having gone overseas with the first contingent, is in this country to regain his strength, having been twice wounded. He has been a guest at the home of Mr. William White for the past two weeks, and on the evening of the 28th ult. spoke to an interested audience in Greenbush school-house on his experiences in the fighting zone and in the English hospitals. The ladies of the Patriotic League served warm sugar.

Marriage never seems so much a failure as when something goes wrong at home that he can't possibly blame on his wife.

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HENRY D. ROWSOM

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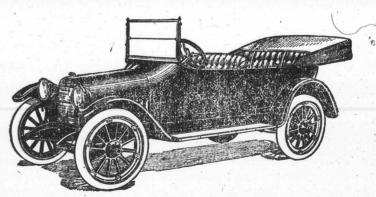
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