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Furniture and Undertaker
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 28

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, March 31, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

The Fluctuating Dollar



At present, a dollar is worth only about 50c to spend; but it is worth \$1. to save. Because, dollars deposited in a Savings Account will steadily increase in buying power as the world gets on its feet again and the supply of commodities grows equal to the demand. Buy only what you cannot do without. Put your dollars away in a Savings Account until their buying power becomes more equalized.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal, Established 1884.
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

Bone Dry Ballot Correctly Marked

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?

NO

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?

YES X

VOTE YES

and supplement the Ontario Temperance Act

with other good laws

BILL 26 (Dominion)

prohibiting importation into Ontario

THE SANDY BILL (Provincial)

prohibiting transportation within Ontario

Vote and Vote "Yes"

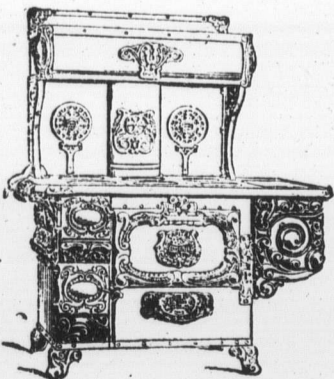
Referendum April 18th

LEHDS COUNTY REFERENDUM ALLIANCE

W. T. ROGERS, Pres

G. ELMER JOHNSON, Sec'y

10% Discount on Stoves
We Have in Stock



The factories Have not yet intimated a decline in the price of stoves nor will this occur until there is a drop in the price of steel. Nevertheless we are offering this reduction to clear what stock we have on hand. We invite you to make an early inspection of the stoves we have on the floor.

THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

AUCTION SALES.

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

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

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

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

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

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

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

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

For Sale—6 young pigs, 5 weeks old for \$5.00 each also ten cord Dry wood at a reasonable price, Apply Mortimer Cole—Redan

For Sale—I purebred Ayrshire Bull, 1 year old, well developed and richly bred. —Apply to L. R. Tackaberry Charleston, Ontario.

Notice On and after Monday March 28, the price of Hair Cuts will be reduced, 25c for Adults, 20c for children under 12. J. J. HONE, Barber, Athens

Mr and Mrs Dack from Brockville are guests at the home of Mrs Dack's parents Mr and Mrs Philip Robinson, Hard Island.

Mr Arthur spent the Eastertide with friends at Westport.

Miss Hazel Rahmer is spending the holidays at the home of her mother.

Miss Nellie and Geraldine Kelly arrived home Friday to spend Easter holidays.

Miss Miña Donnelly is at the home of her mother Mrs G. F. Donnelly.

Mr George Foley is spending a few days at the home of his parents.

Attractive Prices on Seeds:

Clover
Timothy
Alsike

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

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

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

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

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

Mr Hillard Brown of the Merchant Bank staff at Brampton, Ont. arrived home Sunday.

Born—to Mr and Mrs E. Hull on Tuesday, March 22nd. a daughter.

Mrs S. Kelly of Elgin is visiting at the home of her parents Mr and Mrs Scovil Robeson.

Mr H. Rabb left here Friday morning to spend the holidays at his home Poltimore, Quebec.

Mrs Elton Elth is at the home of her parents Mr and Mrs Gainford Main Street.

Miss Pearl Steven's is spending the holidays at her home

Mr Walter Robeson, of Toronto is spending a few days at the home of his mother, Mrs Robeson.

Miss Pearl Jones teacher at Long Point school is at the home of her mother Mrs S. Jones.

Miss Nora Dickie is spending a few days at her home Yonge's Mills.

Miss Sheridan teacher of A. H. S. school is spending the holidays at her home, Brockville.

Mr W. H. Morris and daughter Willa spent Easter at the home of his parents, Orono, Ont.

Born—On Monday, March 28, to Mr and Mrs Bryce Foley, Hard Island, a son.

Mrs Gordon Landon of Landsdowne is visiting at the home of Mrs Burton Alguire, Hard Island.

Miss Guest is visiting at the home of her parents, Kemptville on her return will spend a few days with friends in the capital.

Miss Ada Leadbeater spent Eastertide with her Aunt Mrs H. Green. at Lyndhurst.

Miss Marjorie Godkin, is home from Normal School, Ottawa during the holidays.

All day services were held in the Mission on Sunday, Mr Patterson of Ottawa addressed the meeting.

It seemed good to see Mr Thomas Horsefield of Frankville in the choir again on Sunday. Also we enjoyed hearing Mr Haffner of Kingston, also readings by Miss Zella Topping, Alma Hazelton and Mr Robert Taber.

Mr and Mrs Claude Gordon and family of Kingston are visiting at the home of James Gordon, Mill St.

Mrs Clarence Knowlton and little son are spending this week in Ottawa.

Miss Florence Rahmer of the Merchants Bank, Kitchener, spent Easter Sunday at her home here.

While several are sick or not feeling well we are sorry to know that Mrs Wm. Allingham is confined to the house through illness.

Miss Isabel Code, Smith Falls is an Eastertide guest of Miss Edna Layng.

Miss Susie Topping is moving into her new home on Sarah St.

The many friends of Rev. Code will be pleased to learn that Mr Codes condition of health is much improved and a full recovery is expected.

The Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada has intimated to us that they purpose erecting modern, comfortable banking quarters this coming summer. The plans are nearing completion and from all reports the building will be quite attractive and a credit to our village.

Mr A. Henderson accompanied by his son Alva left on Monday for Campbell, Ont. on a business trip.

Mrs Let Kelly received word on Sunday A. m. while in church, of her fathers sudden death. (Mr George Eaton of Frankville.

Mr and Mrs George Scott and children spent Easter Sunday at Frankville visiting relatives.

Mrs A. Henderson and daughter Mrs G. Richardson, spent part of last week at Williamsburg visiting relatives.



Retired

THE money you spend during the long years of toil will not help you to live comfortably in retirement, in old age. It is only the money you are saving now that will bring ultimate independence. Our Savings Department makes saving easy for you.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$9,900,000.00
ATHENS BRANCH
W. A. Johnson Manager

I Have Scoured the Agency for the Famous

BRUNSWICK

Phonographs and Records

PLAYS ANY DISC RECORD

Come in and hear Your Favorite Record played on the Brunswick and you will be delighted with the clearness and sweetness of the tone. All wood sound chamber

Victoria St. W. C. TOWN Athens, Ont.

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

Get Your Milking Machine

NOW

We are representing the

EMPIRE

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

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

We have a supply of

BUGGIES

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

If you are thinking of buying a house we have several on our lists attractive prices

Singer Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs

A. Taylor & Son

Athens Ontario

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Whether you are resident in a large city or two or three hundred miles away, Amateur Wireless Equipment furnishes you with endless instructive entertainment. We can supply Receiving Apparatus which will pick up signals from the big Wireless Stations and enable you to "listen in" for wireless telephony concerts radiated by the Marconi Company. Secure a Transmitting Set (operated directly off a lamp socket) and communicate with your friends a hundred miles away! Amateur Wireless brings the great world to your door. Cut out and mail this ad. to us with request for Price List "C" and ask us anything you would like to know about Amateur Wireless.

Full line of parts and technical books always in stock.
SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTER, Limited
 55 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

CHAPTER II.

Vogel "Falls for a Skirt."

"Big Louie" Vogel took the back way out of "Silver Danny's" saloon, leaving a quarter on the table to pay for the drink he had not touched. He chose the back way for several reasons. Principal among them was the fact that one never could tell what bird of prey of his own world might be standing in the barroom to spot the well dressed stranger as he left and then lie in wait for whoever might follow him, with the hope of getting a "look in" on whatever rascality was brewing.

Not that "Big Louie" was in the habit of splitting with any one. He paid, and paid well, these to whom he saw fit to entrust small parts in his various enterprises, but the bulk of the work he did himself, and he kept the bulk of the proceeds. Less fortunate fellow crooks never had much difficulty in getting a few dollars from him when their pickings had been bad, but he always insisted rigidly on repayment when fortune smiled again.

From the back door Vogel surveyed the immediate surroundings before stepping down into the dark alley, but once satisfied no one lurked in hiding, he followed it briskly for a couple of blocks, debouched upon a dimly lighted street and sought the shabby hotel where he had one of the two rooms he maintained in different parts of the city.

He passed through its doorway and went straight up the steps at the side of the narrow lobby, deserted now by its habitués who, as was their custom, prowled all night and slept all day. The surly-faced clerk mounting guard over the desk looked up at his entrance, then resumed his reading of the evening paper. The comings and goings of the hotel's guests interested him not in the least.

Down a long, dark hallway Vogel stepped with the assurance of one who knows his ground and knocked upon a door, whose grimy transom revealed a light within.

"Who is it?" demanded a woman's voice.

"Louie," he replied. There was sound of a dropping chain, the click of the key in the lock and the door was thrown open. In the dim rays of a gas light he faced a girl, scarcely beyond her teens, auburn haired and baby faced. She held a gaudy kimono wrapped about her figure and evidently she had been surprised in the act of dressing.

She did not invite him to enter, and "Big Louie," fumbling his hat in his hands, seemed at a loss for words. "I thought you might want to take in a pitcher show," he finally stammered. "Well, I don't," she replied. "I've got another date for to-night."

"Big Louie" glared and his face flushed in anger.

"Who is he?" he asked. "I'll knock his—"

"Oh, no you won't," she replied; then laughed. "Aw, I won't kid you no more, Louie. It ain't he at all. I'm going to a meeting!"

"Again?" he muttered. "Seems to me you've got them d—n meetings on the brain. What do they get you? Now if you'd hook up with me—"

"And be left a widow some day when some cop bumps you off? Not much. I've told you that before. You'll get yours sure as shootin' one of these times. If you really want to marry me you'll have to cut out the rough stuff and get a job. I work every day, don't I? You can do the same and it won't make no difference to me whether you make ten dollars a week or fifty. Time's coming when us people what has to work will be gettin' ours, share and share alike, and we'll all be on the same footin' and no guy with money's goin' to sit back and get fat on what others make for him."

"And that's what you learn at them meetin'," interrupted Vogel, roughly. "You listen to a lot of long-haired guys telling you what they are goin' to do for the country if you'll just do as they say and you give 'em your money to help spread 'the message' to all our down-trodden brothers," he mimicked a street orator he had once heard, "and you go out and help push their graft along. But if their dreams did come true and all that they promise you happened where do you suppose you'd get off? At the short end of the horn, as usual. You've listened to this spiclin' so long you got so you believe

Used Autos

BREASKEY SELLS THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 200 miles or test run of same distance if you wish. In any case order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

BRING mechanic of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to send any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

Breaskey's Used Car Market
 452 Yonge Street, Toronto

it, and you're always tryin' to work some other person into it. No wonder they're got so they call you 'Red Stell.' This red flag wavin' ain't goin' to get you nowhere."

"Now, Louie, we've been good friends and all that since you found me cryin' out there in the gutter one night because I was broke and hungry and no place to go and you been my friend right. We ain't goin' to quarrel now. So you run along and let me dress and I'll drift on down to the meetin' and along about 10 o'clock, say, you meet me in front of Massey's and we'll have a ice cream soddy or somethin'. Some of these days, perhaps, we can see things alike. Meanwhile we ain't goin' to fuss."

She made as if to close the door but Vogel put out a restraining hand.

"There's one thing more, Stell," he said, awkwardly. "I picked up a piece of change to-night and I want you to keep it for me until I call for it. And if I don't call, why it's yours." He pulled out the ten hundred dollar bills Lebrune had given him to bind their compact and pressed them upon her. "There's a thousand dollars there, kid. Keep 'em as a favor for me and if— if anythin' happens, you keep 'em fer yourself."

"I wouldn't touch it for myself, Louie," she replied. "But I'll keep them until you want it, as a favor for you. I've lived straight, so far, and I've lived honest, and I've never spent a penny that I didn't get fair and square."

"That's what I like about you, kid," he said and turned on his heel.

Stella Lathrop stood looking at his retreating back for a moment, then, shaking her head, closed the door and resumed her interrupted dressing. She was a startling and unusual exception to the class of people with whom she associated, almost as much to their own surprise and wonder as to that of the police, who had been vainly trying to discover just where she fitted in among the denizens of the underworld.

Stella Lathrop lived among crooks because among them she had found the only friends she had known since she had quit the mountain community where she had been born and reared, down among the foothills of the Ozarks. She had gone to The Cove's



About the House

When To Send for the Doctor.

In innumerable instances the summoning of a physician is a necessity; but oftentimes a physician is called from force of habit, and hypochondriacs seek a doctor for no apparent reason whatever. Many small ailments can be overcome by means of diet, rest or simple home remedies; but the practical and sensible person realizes the inability of a novice to cope with many of the ills common to mankind.

"We haven't consulted a doctor for nearly ten years," was the proud boast of a man in whose home we found ourselves recently. Meanwhile, his near-sighted wife rocked a peevish, fretful baby.

"What is the matter with the little fellow?" we inquired.

"I don't know," answered the mother. "He has never been very well, sometimes I think one thing is the matter, and sometimes another. I suppose he will outgrow the trouble after a while."

A small girl ran into the room and climbed upon her father's knee. Her breathing was difficult and seemed restricted. Her general appearance bespoke the presence of adenoids. We said nothing. What was the use? What was there to say to a man who boasted that he consulted no doctor, while the condition of his little daughter pleaded for attention, to say nothing of the assistance an oculist could have rendered his near-sighted wife. Any one with even average intelligence would realize that, for this particular family, medical aid was imperative.

Although the habit of summoning a physician for trivial excuses is unpardonable, to postpone the securing of necessary medical aid is dangerous. Offensive breath, persistent eruptions of the skin, loss of appetite, insomnia, or constant drowsiness are symptoms which may or may not betoken serious disorders, and when they are present, it is advisable to consult the

little school and, because she had imagination and was a dreamer, she had foreseen that she could follow but two courses. One was to break away from The Cove altogether; the other to remain there and marry some mountain boy and raise his children and work from early morning until late at night to make his scanty earnings keep a roof over their heads, food in their stomachs and rough clothing on their backs. She had shuddered at visions of herself becoming a drudge like the other Cove women, her mother, for example, a slatternly, angular, discontented woman, whose frayed nerves kept her household of children in constant fear of her.

So Stella Lathrop, having broached the subject of seeking employment in town and receiving a box on the ears for her pains, had silently packed her pitifully few belongings in a handkerchief and set out one night to trudge the rocky roads to town. If she had feared pursuit and forcible return to her home, it was groundless. Her father had branded her an ungrateful little hussy, and her mother had been positive she would return as soon as she grew hungry.

The girl knew a storekeeper in town and he, sensing her ignorance, had readily given her a job in the kitchen of his home, at the munificent wages of four dollars a month and her keep. She had quickly seen that she had utterly failed in her purpose and she miserably had put by every cent of her wages until she had the price of a ticket to the big city. Then, her only possessions, the castoff garments of her mistress and two dollars in change, she had bravely set out to try her fortunes.

But the big city had been unkind, as is the habit of the big city. How she got past the policeman and welfare agents at the station where she was deposited by the train that had brought her, always was a mystery to her after she learned there were such persons on the lookout for un-welcome little girls. But she evaded them, probably because she was not trying to, and she had wandered on until she had come to a park and there she had fallen asleep, her couch a cold stone bench in a sheltered nook where she escaped the eye of the park policeman.

Thus two days had gone by and Stella had accomplished nothing beyond seeing a great deal of the city on foot. Naturally, with her mountain training, she had gravitated away from the better resident districts and towards the slums and there it had been that Louie Vogel had come upon her—a weeping, very tired, very hungry bit of femininity—and had taken her under his protecting wing.

Why he had done it the gunman himself could not have told. One of those streaks of goodness which are said to exist in even the worst of us, must have come to the surface just long enough to touch his heart at the sight of the forlorn little girl. At any rate he had taken charge of her and in his masculine way, unaccustomed as he was to dealing with women, he had seen that she had food and clothes and a room at the shabby hotel and then, when she refused to accept fur-

ther bounty at his hands, had helped her to get a job in a factory at meagre wages that to her seemed a fortune.

Perhaps the same streak of goodness had compelled Vogel to treat her with respect and to see that others did the same. That had been several months before, and Stella, a ready pupil and apt at picking up new ways, had blossomed out from an awkward little country girl into a typical city girl of the factory type. She early discovered that Vogel and those she met through him lived by their wits and not the sweat of their brows, but they were the only friends she knew and they had treated her better than she had ever been treated before, so she had not chosen to desert them.

Strangely enough, she had kept herself aloof from any of their nefarious enterprises and, stranger still, she had "gone straight." But her own bitter experiences during her first days in the city, magnified perhaps by the strangeness of all about her, had implanted in her heart a rebellious feeling against the order of things which permitted so few people to have a great many things, and so many people to have nothing at all. Thus she had been an easy convert to the street corner harangues of soap-box Socialistic, I. W. W. and Bolshevist orators and, deluded by their false doctrines, she had become a rampant radical herself. She attended all the meetings of this kind she could, eagerly drinking in the lying promises of the spellbinders and failing utterly to see the real motives behind their words. Bit by bit, they had taken notice of her, sensed approval

of all their utterances and gradually admitted her to the inner circle. In the world in which she lived, she aired her views and preached the doctrines of the red flag. Because they liked her, these people of the underworld, to which she belonged in one sense and still did not belong, tolerated her, jokingly nicknamed her "Red Stell," and let it go at that. As for Vogel, he was in love with her and would have married her, but she would have none of him, nor would she even consider the matter unless he gave up his dangerous pursuits, and this he would not do. He had done nothing else for so long that the game itself, if nothing else, would have held him.

(Continued in next issue.)

Spring and Summer Clothes For School and Holiday Wear

At Lower Prices

Ask Your Local Dealer for



MIDDY SUITS AND PLAY SUITS

NO BUTTONS, NO STARCH

COMFORTABLE AND NEAT

We Are Specialists in the Manufacture of Children's Hose and Underclothes

ZIMMERMAN RELIANCE LIMITED

MILLS AT HAMILTON AND TORONTO

Argentina has 22 public holidays during the year, Germany 19, Italy 19, Rumania 24, and India 21.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc. One ton of metal will furnish ten thousand gross of pen-nibs.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc. One ton of metal will furnish ten thousand gross of pen-nibs.

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COARSE SALT LAND SALT
 Bulk Carlots
 TORONTO SALT WORKS
 G. J. OLIFF - TORONTO

No Cake Wasted



In 2, 5, and 10-lb tins

Gives a wonderfully fresh flavor to every kind of cake, pie and pudding—the last morsel is as moist and digestible as the first. It does lower the cost of baking.

By far the most popular table syrup, for cooking, baking and candy-making.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup
 "The Great Sweetener"

It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril.

BOVRIL

NEVER PROFITEERED

Has not changed since 1914

Same Price, Same Quality, Same Quantity.

Tell Dad

...Baby's skin—so soft, so fresh and so fragrant after the bath with "Baby's Own Soap" tells Dad to use Baby's Own Soap himself. Mother—of course—has always used it.



No skin is so tender that it will not be better for a wash with

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM The Canadian Order of Chosen Friends.

34 Years of Success
 Whole Family Insurance at Cost. Government Standard Rates.
 Total funds on hand at 31st December, 1920—\$1,205,257.77.
 JOHN L. DAVIDSON, Grand Councilor, 540 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ontario
 WM. F. MONTAGUE, Grand Recorder and Acting Grand Treasurer, Hamilton, Ontario.
 For Information as to cost of joining apply to, W. F. CAMPBELL, Grand Organizer, Hamilton, Ontario.

At Your Service Wherever You Live.

The woman in town, or country, has the same advantage as her sister in the city in expert advice from the best-known firm of Cleaners and Dyers in Canada.

Parcels from the country sent by mail or express receive the same careful attention as work delivered personally.

Cleaning and Dyeing

Clothing or Household Fabrics.

For years, the name of "Parker's" has signified perfection in this work of making old things look like new, whether personal garments of even the most fragile material, or household curtains, draperies, rugs, etc. Write to us for further particulars or send your parcels direct to

Parker's Dye Works Limited
 Cleaners & Dyers
 791 Yonge St. Toronto

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

SIXTY-THREE KILLED IN IRISH REBELLION IN PERIOD OF FIVE DAYS

Daily Guerrilla Warfare Against Troops and Police and Individual Shooting Not Likely to be Checked by Measures Yet Taken.

A despatch from London says:—In the five days from Saturday last to Wednesday, inclusive, the casualties reported in Ireland, comprising the Crown forces, Sinn Feiners and civilians, total 63 killed and 67 wounded. For every man executed vengeance is anticipated, and as the Government has in custody many men liable to the death penalty, and is said to mean to carry out executions, the piling up of deaths on each side is considered here as inevitable.

No big outbreak is thought probable, but the daily guerrilla warfare against the troops and police and the individual shooting of policemen and men suspected of having dealings with them are considered not likely to be seriously checked by any Government measures yet taken.

A sensational rescue of Irish prisoners took place Wednesday evening in County Roscommon. A military party was proceeding toward Long-

ford in two lorries when it was ambushed by Irish forces near Strokestown. Capt. Peel of the Ninth Lancers and four soldiers were shot dead and several of the soldiers, including Lieut. Tenant, were wounded. The Irish attacked from both sides of the road and when the troops were overcome the prisoners that they had with them were taken away.

In the Court of the King's Bench on Wednesday the Lord Chief Justice granted a conditional order of habeas corpus in behalf of six prisoners court-martialed at Cork on the charge of levying war. The application was made on the ground that the court-martial had no jurisdiction. Attorney Comyns, in making the application, said that the execution of three of the men had been fixed for Saturday. The Lord Chief Justice said that no executions could occur in the face of the court's order, which would be directed to Gen. Strickland and the officers of the court-martial.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.89; No. 2 Northern, \$1.86; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82; No. 4 wheat, \$1.74.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47c; No. 3 CW, 42c; extra No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 1 feed, 40c; No. 2 feed, 37c; Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 81c; No. 4 CW, 70c; rejected, 58c; feed, 58c.
 All of the above in store at Fort William.
 American corn—96c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.80 to \$1.85 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.70 to \$1.75; No. 2 Goose wing, \$1.65 to \$1.70, shipping points, according to freight.
 Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65.
 Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.10, nominal.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50, nominal, according to freights outside.
 Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.70; second pat, \$10.20, bulk, seaboard.
 Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, seaboard.
 Montreal backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 49 to 53c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
 Lard—Pure tines, 19 to 19 1/2c; tubs, 19 1/2 to 20c; pails, 19c to 20 1/2c; prints, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c. Shortening tines, 12 to 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2 to 13c; pails, 13 to 13 1/2c; prints, 14 1/2 to 15c.
 Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$11.50; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 800 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$13.75 to \$14.25; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$16.50; sheep, \$5 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.50 to \$17.50; do, weighed off cars, \$15.25 to \$15.50; do, f.o.b., \$14.50 to \$14.75; do, country points, \$14.25 to \$14.50.
Montreal.
 Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 64 to 65c; No. 3, 61 to 62c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.40. Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
 Cheese—Finest easterns, 29 1/2 to 30c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 57 to 58c.
 Eggs—Fresh, 41c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05.
 Calves, \$8; ewes, \$7 to \$8.50; lambs, good, \$12.50; common, \$11 to \$12. Med. light hogs, \$16; heavies, \$2 less than select; mixed lots containing heavies, \$15.50 to \$15.75. Sows, \$12.

A Canadian in Constantinople

Canadians are especially interested in their own workers in the disturbed area of the Cross Roads of the Near East. The following has been received at the headquarters of Armenian Relief:—
 "Only the quick work of Miss Emma Wood and Miss Frances McQuade, its managers, saved from total destruction the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular children at Yedi Koule, Constantinople, built by Canadian funds, when the building was recently damaged by fire.
 "The workers were aroused early in the morning by the smell of smoke. Miss Wood gave the alarm and the fire was finally located in the store room. Courageously entering the room, the workers removed six cans of gasoline. The blaze was finally extinguished after it had caused a loss of two hundred dollars.
 Miss Wood's home is at 221 College Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario. Miss McQuade is a native of Charleston, West Virginia.
 Miss Wood is a graduate of the Training School for Nurses, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Since graduating she has had quite a varied experience. A year was spent in Pittsburg, Pa., in connection with

MILITARY CAPTURE SINN FEIN SUPPLIES IN EMPTY HOUSE IN DUBLIN

Pompon Gun, Bombs and 18-pounder Shells Among the Booty—Irish Republican Soldiers on Guard Taken into Custody.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The amazing discovery of a secret Republican arsenal in a house at 100 Seville Place, a working class residential district, has been made. The auxiliary police in a raid on the premises found fifteen revolvers, six rifles, six shot-guns, 400 bombs, 1,500 rounds of small arms ammunition, twelve eighteen-pound shells, military field telephones, seditious literature, three automobiles, two bicycles and other rebel equipment.

The discovery of the arsenal followed a raid upon a supposedly empty house, in which, however, seven men were found and arrested. Three had intended to emigrate to America but were being detained under guard by the four other Republican soldiers who had taken them from a hotel to the house in a cab.
 Seville Place has been suspected for some time, but raids and searches

have hitherto failed in their object. How the information of the detention of the would-be emigrants reached the authorities is a mystery, but the similarity of the subsequent search which resulted in the discovery of the arsenal within 300 yards of the house suggests the one was the result of the other.

This hidden ammunition dump, which is described as the most important yet found in Dublin, is only one of numerous caches all over southern Ireland. The greater portion of the small arms and equipment has been smuggled in from other countries.

The authorities suspect that a large part of the military supplies come from the United States. Where the guns emanate from is a mystery, but it is believed that they are run in at night on the west coast by small boats clearing from some continental port.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BE DIVIDED

Form New Province of Northern Section and Yukon Territory.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The formation of a new Province of Canada consisting of "all that portion of British Columbia which lies to the north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude and including the Yukon Territory, subject to the approval of a majority of the electors of all the territory mentioned and determined by a plebiscite," is being moved in the House of Commons by Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., and seconded by Dr. A. Thompson, Yukon. Col. Peck's resolution reads:

"(1) Whereas, it has been the policy of Canada to establish new Provinces as the country develops, as was done by the creation of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and

"(2) Whereas, the natural resources of northern British Columbia and those of the Yukon are of a similar character; and

"(3) Whereas, these resources are being developed and as a result the population of this territory is rapidly increasing; and

"(4) Whereas, it is fully expected that the census to be taken this year will show sufficient population to warrant the erection of another Province; and

"(5) Whereas, the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific created a natural political division—

"(6) Resolved, that a new Province be formed consisting of all that portion of British Columbia which lies to the north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude, and including the Yukon Territory, subject to the approval of a majority of the electors of all the territory mentioned as determined by a plebiscite."

Ocean Liners Equipped With Floating Safes

A despatch from The Hague says:—The Dutch Indian mail steamers have just been equipped with floating safes large enough to contain all of the ship's valuables and registered mail. They look something like a cross between a floating buoy and a submarine, and are equipped to ring bells, shoot off skyrockets, flash light and blow horns. The safe, if cast overboard in event its ship went down, would go floating about the seas attracting attention to itself until its clockwork machinery, set for thirty days, ran down.

A revolutionary movement is afoot in Russia which gives the impression that it has progressed too far for the Bolsheviks to stamp it out. Discontent against the Commissary dictators is prevalent, and within the last fortnight in numerous cases throughout the interior of Russia the Extraordinary Commission—the Bolshevik terrorist organization—has been unable to inspire terror. Instead, the Extraordinary Commission, the terrorists themselves, have been seized, and the revolting peasants or workmen, who hold them, refuse to deliver them up.

Widows' Pensions Budget Lower in Britain

British war widows are re-marrying so rapidly that the Chancellor expects to be able to reduce pensions appropriations in this year's budget by £10,000,000 sterling.

This, however, is only one of the factors contributing to the anticipated reductions, but it is stated that thousands of women made widows by the war have again become wives and thus have automatically taken their names off the pension list. The pensions granted to widows of soldiers who died in active service are withdrawn when the widows remarry.



Miss Emma M. Wood of Sarnia, Ontario, Superintendent Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children, Constantinople.

Dr. White's Tubercular Sanitarium, and this work covered social service work amongst the poor of the city. Leaving Pittsburg, she spent three years in the Baptist Sanitarium, Dallas, Texas. This experience was followed by a year in New York City, where she took a course at Columbia University, and at the same time lectured to the nurses in Bellevue Hospital, where she resided.

In the fall of 1917 she entered the War Demonstration Hospital, New York City, which at that time was a branch of the Rockefeller Foundation. At this hospital she was fortunate in becoming familiar with the Carrell-Dakin method of wound treatment, Dr. Carrell, himself, being in the hospital. Miss Wood remained with this hospital until March, 1918, when she sailed for Palestine with the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine, which was sent out under Colonel John Finley. Her duty to the Commission was that of surgical nurse, and she acted in this capacity in the American Red Cross Hospital at Jerusalem. She remained in the East until the spring of 1919, when she sailed for Paris.

In France a couple of months was spent in Red Cross duties, and then Miss Wood, with other nurses, left for Poland to help in the fight against typhus in that country. She remained in Poland five months and during this time had a very harrowing experience in the Polish town of Biola. At the end of the five months she returned to France, sailed for America, and arrived back in Sarnia in the middle of December, 1919.

After a rest of three months, she engaged with the Near East for service in the Caucasus and, with others, sailed for Constantinople in March, 1920. The journey was made into the Caucasus, but on account of conditions there, the nurses were taken back to Constantinople last summer. At this time, arrangements were being made to open up the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children at Yedi Koule, and Miss Wood was appointed Superintendent of the hospital and delegated to oversee the renovation and equipment of the hospital. She is still the acting Superintendent.

GERMANS DECLARE DEBT HAS BEEN PAID

Maintain, Also, That Even if it is Owed, They Can't Pay. Thousands of British War Widows Remarrying

A despatch from Paris says:—Instead of the one billion marks gold which it is demanded that Germany pay before March 23, the Reparations Commission has received a long note in German. This note said three things:

First—Germany did not owe the money asked for.

Second—If she did owe it she couldn't pay it.

Third—However, Berlin would talk it over with the allies.

The Reparation Commission drafted a reply to Berlin saying Germany could not question the figures of the commission and had not met the demands to fulfill the treaty terms. The commission sent to the allied Governments notification that Germany had failed to fulfill the reparation terms of the treaty, and advising action.

Under the treaty Germany was pledged to pay 20 billion marks before May 1 when and how the Commission of Reparation should decide. Against this sum Germany was to be credited with deliveries of property to the allies after the armistice. Several months ago Germany announced she had paid 20 billions. One month ago the Reparations Commission completed its valuation and announced that Germany had paid eight billions, and thus owed 12 billions more, and on March 15 sent Germany notice to pay up before May 1.

The German note stated that Berlin could not accept the Reparations Commission valuation of its payments, that Berlin estimated 20 billion marks had been paid, and therefore it owed neither the one billion asked for on March 23 nor the eleven more asked for by May 1. The note says Germany is ready to present further arguments that it has paid up.

Officials of the Reparations Commission state that the commission was sovereign, and that its figures stood. Therefore, Germany is in the position of refusing to fulfill the treaty.

Paderewski's Pun.

The world-famous pianist-politician possesses a ready wit. He was once present at a dinner, also attended by a well-known English polo player. After dinner M. Paderewski, turning to the polo player, asked:—

"Do you know the difference between us?"

"No, I am afraid I don't," answered the Englishman, after a few moments' thought.

"Well," replied M. Paderewski, "you're a soul that plays polo; I am a Pola that plays solo."

Reminiscence.

"I used to be able to take a dollar and fill a market basket."

"It's different now."

"Very. To start with, it costs me the dollar to buy the basket."

The River St. John, in New Brunswick, 400 miles long, is called the Hudson or Rhine of Canada because of its scenic beauty.



Austen Chamberlain who succeeds Bonar Law as leader in the British Commons.

Canadian Wheat Arrives Via Panama Canal

A despatch from London says:—Messrs. Dewar and Webb of London, the consignees of the big wheat shipment received from the prairie provinces via Vancouver and the Panama Canal, which arrived in London last week, have reported that never was any shipment landed in better condition, and that the millers on the Corn Exchange have said that the wheat was about the finest which had ever been received from Canada.

New Sheep Disease in Welsh District

A despatch from Cardiff says:—Nearly 20,000 sheep have been killed recently in the Vale of Clwyd by a disease known as "fluke," according to a report to the Welsh Agricultural Council. Experts say the point of attack is in a certain class of snail, and that better drainage of the land is the best precaution against the disease.

Denies Menonites Going to Southern States

A despatch from Swift Current, Sask., says:—Denial that the Old Colony Menonites from the colony near here have entered into an agreement to purchase lands in Alabama and Mississippi or that the Old Colonists contemplate moving to these States, has been made by David Rempel of Wymark, one of the Church dignitaries. He declares that the old Church people are still considering a move, but that plans have not yet been completed.

Opening of Navigation Early on Lake Erie

A despatch from Buffalo, N.Y., says:—Navigation between Detroit and Buffalo opened officially Thursday last when the Steamer Roumania left the Michigan metropolis with a cargo of automobiles. The departure of the Roumania, with one exception, was the earliest trip attempted across Lake Erie since 1905.

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

By Jack Rabbit



The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 \$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; \$2.00 when not so paid. United States subscriptions \$4.00 per year in advance; \$2.50 when charged.

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 Legal and Government Notices—10 cents per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch) for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
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 Auction Sales—40 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.
 Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam—50c
 Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.
 Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.
 William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

Charleston

The ice went out of the lake on Friday, March 25, the earliest ever known.

The sugar season seems to be about over.

The wharf at Cedar Park and several boat houses were damaged on

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 Print-
 ing
 of all
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Athens, Ontario

RURAL PHONE

Friday by the ice which was driven against them by the high wind.

T. Hudson intends making cheese this season at Taylor.

Albert Kelsey will be assistant cheesemaker at Oak Leaf cheese factory which commenced operations to-day.

Miss Nellie Leeder is spending the Easter holidays at her home at McIntosh Mills.

Miss Norma Young is spending the Easter holidays at her home here.

W. E. Brown, Brockville was here recently doing some carpenter work for R. Foster.

GRIMSBY OLD BOYS AND GIRLS

An Old Boys And Girls reunion is on the tapis at Grimsby, Ontario, for August 25, 26 and 27, 1921. Did you live in or near there? The Old Home Committee, wants your name and address.

Frankville

Dr Bert Wickware, wife and daughter, Delta of Ottawa spent the week end with friends in Frankville

Miss Hazel Fenton, teacher is spending the holidays with her parents in Brockville.

Mr Fred Kelly of Kingston spent the week end at the parsonage.

Mrs Spalding, daughter Mary and Josie are spending the holidays at Winchester.

Mr and Mrs M. Kilborn, spent Easter Sunday at Jasper with their Son-in-Law and daughter, Mr and Mrs Alf Leacock.

Rev. A. E. Oliver, went to Toronto to meet his son Walter of Cobalt, and spend a few days with him.

The funeral of the late George Eaton was held Tuesday, March 29, in the Methodist church.

Sad news was received to-day of the death of Mrs Mina Conner, of Brockville. About four years ago Mrs Conner moved to Brockville up till that time her whole life had been spent in this vicinity.

Stanley Livingston of Ottawa spent the week end with his parents, Mr and Mrs G. M. Levrette.

Luke Morr's has opened his garage and is prepared to do a lot sorts repairing.

Miss Laura Woods Lombardy is ill with Jaundice at the home of her sister Mrs Walter Brown.

The European tea held last week in Montgomerys Hall under the auspices of the W. M. S. was quite a success, notwithstanding the busy time and bad roads.

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

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

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

A. W. GLEASON,
 Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
 Sold by all druggists, 75c.
 Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Leeds

The Misses Leita Gamble and Nellie Cockrill are this week in Toronto attending the Ontario Trustee Association.

Miss Blanche Wills and Mr Tom

Wills are holidaying under the parental roof.

Mr Harry Baines of Kingston Military Hospital is spending a few days with his friend Regie Brewer.

Mr John Chapman left this morning for Brockville to act as jurymen.

Miss Mary Brown and Master Jannie Brown spent part of their Easter holidays in Athens guests of their grandmother, Mrs Rappie.

Mr and Mrs Tom Glover and Miss Mary Glover of Jones Falls spent Easter Sunday at the home of Mrs Glovers brother Mr Albert Brown.

Miss Ebel Sweet spent the week end at Morton with her cousin Miss Daisy Somerville.

Mr and Mr Robt. Somerville of Kingston are visiting at the home of Will Somerville.

Mr and Mrs Albert E. Brown spent Tuesday March 29, in Athens with Mrs Browns mother Mrs M. Rappie and sister Miss Grace celebrating their Wedding anniversary they were accompanied by little Miss Jean.

Hard Island

Since the holding of the meeting of our local Educational association in the town hall at Athens, on Thursday evening last your correspondent has been litterly stormed with questions concerning the need of its existence and its ultimate objective To which we can scarcely better reply than to say for the promotion of educational Democracy or a medium through which every Public and high School Board in Ontario can play its part in the formation of laws and regulations governing such schools, providing we improve the opportunities thus afforded of sending a well instructed delegate to attend the annual Convention at Toronto similar to the one now in progress, where any and all questions concerning School Regulations are openly discussed. Owing however to lack of proper information concerning the matter there is really no one at fault why our chosen delegate is not there, but it will long stand registered to the credit of our Township councillors they were willing to offer financial assistance to the end that our chosen delegate might have formed another important factor at the present convention. Still there are many reasons other than the appointment of delegates why our local organization should continue in its existence and learn by the past to better improve the future and to hold a judicious care over the various branches of School work within its enclosure.

Women's Institute

At the March meeting of the Womens Institute there was an unusually large attendance. The reports of the different committees were very gratifying, showing that a live interest exists among the workers.

The committee, for the better lighting of the town, have in readiness the lamps and posts for erection these will speedily be placed in position. The programme was entirely the work of Mrs V. O. Boyle and her pupils. Her address on the "Influence of Music in the Home" was interesting and instructive.

While the selections, vocal and instrumental, rendered by herself and pupils, charmed those privileged to be present and clearly illustrated what training and skill can accomplish even in very young children. The social evening will be held on Friday April 8th, at 8 p. m. to which all members present and past

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together with their husbands or gentlemen friends are cordially invited. The programme will consist of music, contests etc. after which refreshments will be served.

Wedding Bells

Barnett—McFadden.

On Tuesday March 29th. Rev. Mr Woodcock, Brockville, united in marriage Sarah Ellen Barnett, eldest daughter of Wm. Barnett Oxford Mills, and Hugh McFadden, Athens. They will take up residence on Elgin St. Athens. We extend our best wishes to Mr & Mrs McFadden.

Mr and Mrs George Rappell of Brockville spent last Wednesday here at the home of their sister in-law Mrs M. Rappell.

Miss Alice Stevens student of the Holliness Movement College, Ottawa Ont. is spending the Easter holidays at the home of her parents here.

Mr Arthur Willard of Aultsville and Mr Graham Richards of Kingston spent the week end at the home of Mr A. Henderson.

Mrs Sophia Bates left on Monday for Toastville, Pa. where she will reside with her daughter, while we are sorry to lose a good resident, all wish Mrs Bates a safe journey and much happiness in her new home.

Rev. and Mrs Dewar accompanied by Miss Susie Perry returned home from Lyn, where they have been attending Revival meetings and a Convention.

Mrs Frank Herr of Toastville, Pa. who come to accompany her mother Mrs S. Bates, to her new home spent part of her time while here at the home of her friend Mrs R. Cornell.

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During the Alternation to our store, we will continue to do business as usual, in fact we expect better business than ever, as we marked down all our goods almost at half prices. We will not be able to make any display of our goods, but we received our full stock of spring clothy, Furnishings, Hats and Caps. Now is the time to buy your spring outfit and save almost half during our great Alternation Sale.

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It wears and wears and wears.

"Varnoleum"
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 Improves the new—renews the old.

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Stories From the Emerald Isle

It is their unconscious humor that makes most stories of Irish life so refreshing.

A funeral near Limerick was followed by a lunch, at which champagne was served. One of the farmers sipped a glass of the sparkling liquid very dubiously. He tried again; then he sighed.

"These mineral waters are very tawdry," he said. "I wonder when they'll get on the whisky."

It recalls the story of an Irish bar-rister who pleaded for a client who had bought a public-house and found that the license had just been taken away.

"I appeal to you for my unfortunate client who bought this public-house," he said. "What is it now but the corpse of a public-house with the living, breathing spirit of the license taken away from it?"

An instance of the proverbial cheer-ness of the Irishman is provided by the story of a railway guard who was reproached, by a passenger for the train's delay.

He grinned pleasantly as he looked at his watch. "Late—we are so. But, sure, what is the matter of a handful of minutes?" he said, going off cheerily.

"Did you strike the man?" a judge asked the defendant in a case of violent assault.

"I did not, me lord. Argyin' we were, an' maybe I beckoned me strike at him. There's some has terrible

tender skulls on them that the wind of a stick'd do for."

"Some people say that the Irish people are cruel to animals," says Dorothea Conyers in her Irish "Sporting Reminiscences" (Methuen). "If they are, it is without thought that dumb beasts feel pain."

A priest met a man going into Kilkenny. He was beating a thin donkey cruelly. "Shame, Martin Casey!" he said, "beating the poor beast like that. Don't you know it was the good, kind animal which carried our Lord into Jerusalem?"

Martin poised his stick, his face unmoved. Then, "Indeed, your reverence," he said—whack! came the stick—"if He had to be above on this way, He'd never have got there."

A well-known racing and hunting man had an old gardener who was the bane of his life. One day his employer's patience gave out. Tom was told that he must leave the garden.

He earthed up potatoes, and remark-ably stolidly that he considered it his place to remain.

"Go to H— out of that!" stormed his master.

The old man leant on his spade handle. "An' if I do go, Master Harry," he said, "I'll just tell ye'r father how ye've treated me."

Regarding a question as to some land a judge asked, "Is there anything on this land?"

"There is, sir," replied the witness.

"Yes? What?"

"There is a cottage, yer honor; but it isn't built yet."

How a Household Was Run in 1566.

From these rules to govern the conduct of servants, which Sir J. Harrington compiled, we can get a pretty clear idea of the internal government of an English country gentleman's house in the sixteenth century:

A servant who is absent from prayers to be fined.

For uttering an oath, 1d. (penny); and the same sum for leaving a door open.

A fine of 1d. for any bed unmade, fire unlit or candle box uncleaned after eight o'clock.

A fine of 1d. for any man waiting without a trencher, or who is absent at a meal.

For any man striking another, a fine of 1d.

A fine of 1d. for any man appearing in a soiled shirt, untied shoes or torn doublet.

A fine of 1d. for any stranger's room left for four hours after he has dressed.

A fine of 1d. if he shall be not cleaned by eight o'clock in winter and seven in summer.

The porter to be fined 1d. if the court gate be not shut during meals.

A fine of 2d. from Michaelmas to Lady Day, for all who are in bed after seven o'clock or out after nine.

A fine of 2d. for any who has not laid the table for dinner by half past ten or the supper by six.

A fine of 3d. if the stairs be not cleaned every Friday after dinner.

A fine of 4d. for anyone absent without leave.

For anyone breaking any of the butler's glass, 12d.

The steward deducted all of the fines at the quarterly payment of wages.

Done Brown!

An Irishman and an Englishman were waiting for a train, and the Irishman said:

"I will ask you a question, and if I cannot answer my own question I will buy the tickets. Then you ask a question, and if you cannot answer your own, you buy the tickets."

The Englishman agreed to this.

"Well," the Irishman said, "you see those rabbit-holes? How do they dig those holes without leaving any dirt around them?"

The Englishman confessed: "I don't know. That's your question, so answer it yourself."

The Irishman winked and replied: "They begin at the bottom and dig up!"

"But," said the Englishman, "how do they get at the bottom to begin?"

"That's your question," was Pat's rejoinder. "Answer it yourself."

The Englishman bought the tickets.

Famine as a Result of Deforestation

China is now face to face with one of the worst famines in her history. Approximately 15,000,000 people are in eminent danger of starvation. The area affected is some 100,000 square miles in extent, and, as only the most primitive means of transport exist, it is impossible for millions of the miserable inhabitants to get out of the stricken districts, in spite of frantic efforts to do so. In addition to the scarcity of food, there is an equally terrible scarcity of fuel. The poorer classes have always to rely on grass roots and stubble to keep their little fires alight and this year there is no stubble. As a result, the rigorous climate of Northwestern China is taking its toll and thousands are perishing from the cold.

The immediate causes of the famine were disastrous floods followed by a long period of drought, which resulted in the complete failure of three successive crops. These calamities, in turn, were caused in large part by a reckless wastage of natural resources.

The Chinese have been extremely unscientific and wasteful in the handling of their forests. The rich agricultural lands of the lower plateaus were stripped of tree growth probably centuries ago, but until within even a hundred years ago great forests covered the mountain plateaus and slopes of Central China. These have been utterly destroyed over great areas and no attempt made at reforestation either by natural or artificial means. As a result, the slopes have been so eroded by heavy rains as to be veritable deserts. Moreover, the lack of forest cover on the uplands has made possible alternate floods and droughts, the very factors that have brought disaster to so many millions of people in China this year.

An area about one-quarter the size of Ontario, fertile enough to maintain a population of over 50,000,000 people, has become, as a result of human folly and shortsightedness, a place where men must ever be haunted by fear of destruction.

On her previous visits she had known in advance everything that was going to happen. Already there were fixed habits between her and her dead. After the first tumults of arrival, before even thinking or praying, she began to set things in order in that strange house—the home of our physical personality after our moral personality had quit us to go elsewhere or to disappear into nothingness. And since those whom we have loved turn to dust, we must lavish on a little earth and the plants which flower in it all the affection which remains for them in our aching hearts!

After trimming the grave the little widow knelt down over it. Then

came another rite. In a low tone, like that in which we say "Our Father," she told the sleeper all that had happened to her in the past year, and all that she had thought. Next she told him about events which would have interested him if he had been alive, but which he didn't know about because no one but herself ever came to talk to him.

Only a few trembling steps were still to be taken. She pushed at the gate. The little boy clung to her skirts. A thick layer of dead leaves, accumulated inside, blocked her entrance.

In the hour or more in which she had been walking with her son he had fallen everywhere on dead leaves, with their violent colors, imitating blood. Suddenly she felt the terrible significance and scope of the news she was bringing to her husband. She was to tell him all about the war. What horror, suffering, tears and blood she carried with her in the folds of her black cloak!

It seemed to her that those purple leaves through which she had ploughed and which now prevented her from opening the gate were so many bleeding hearts—hearts of dead heroes which hindered her visit.

She finally got the gate open. Across the disorder of the little cemetery, almost running wild under the twisted and silent apple trees, she saw the grave—the only grave that interested her. The brier bush overrunning it, grown enormously, had produced hundreds of big berries, evidence of the intensified vigor of plants no longer cultivated. And, more even than the dead leaves, these berries of coral made her think of the hearts of heroes.

The young woman drew near, dragging her boy after her. She forgot the order of the rites. She knelt first, stammering helplessly. She wanted to talk, to tell him everything. But the war, the great war, choked her utterance. One couldn't tell about such a war. To comprehend it the listener must himself have lived it.

All at once she understood. Her precious dead had been superannuated by all the events which had happened since August 2, 1914. He was one of the before-the-war dead—as antiquated and out-of-date as the decaying tombs of this abandoned burying ground.

"If he had been here in 1914," she thought, "he would have gone to the front with the others. He wouldn't have died. He would have been killed. And to think that he has never had even the faintest inkling of the war!"

The hearts of the heroes glittered on the branches of the brier bush. How many women at that very moment were weeping for soldiers fallen on the field of honor!

The little widow felt that her grief was out of season, far away, almost unbecoming. She looked at the child whom she had never loved. He, standing there beside her, was a contemporary. He contained the mystery of the future. The war and its consequences—he would never know anything but them. It was for him, for his generation, that everything was happening.

The young mother sobbed convulsively. She opened her arms. Facing the grave of the husband whom the war had separated from her—of that dead man whom the war had not killed over again—for the first time since she had brought him into the world she gave her son a kiss of love.

—and the worst is yet to come



HIS SECOND DEATH

By Mme. Lucie Delarue-Mardrus

It was a tranquil day in autumn. A young woman was walking abstractedly along a country road, holding by the hand her little son. Like her, he was dressed in black, and like her, depressed and silent. The two of them, in their mourning garb, added a touch of human desolation to the desolations of the waning year.

Up to the outbreak of the war this inconsolable widow had come each fall to visit the grave of her husband, dead for seven years, stricken in the fullness of his youth and the fullness of his love.

That annual pilgrimage involved a long and expensive journey. After her widowhood she had rejoined her parents in the south of France. Her husband's death had brought her to the verge of despair. It had also left her in straitened circumstances. The war had added to her burdens. What patient economies had been necessary to make this year's visit possible!

The child she was dragging by the hand along the country road she had dragged that way, metaphorically speaking, from the beginning. She had never loved it. That was the second drama of her life. She had a deep-seated grudge against it for being alive while the other was dead. It was a post-humous child. Its pale presence evoked no memories of the dead days of happiness. It had come too late. It didn't even resemble the father. If it had resembled him she would have adored it.

Wasn't it a perversion of fate that the husband she loved had died in far-off Normandy? He had been transferred to a small government post there just as his health began to fail. Nevertheless, he had been so drawn to the country about the little city where he breathed his last that he wished to be buried nowhere else.

He had selected a little rural cemetery which particularly appealed to him. For this modest functionary was a poet of the romantic type, a lover of music, of verse and of nature—a man of great susceptibility and charm.

The young widow now opened her blue eyes wide to pick up the guide marks in the autumn landscape. She still showed the strain of her interminable journey. But that very weariness, what a passionate joy she found in it!

Her feverish gait, impeded somewhat by the boy's short step, now brought her near the Norman burial ground, hidden in a fold of the countryside at the end of two lonely roads. It was the sacred goal to reach which she had traversed the whole of France. And as she recognized the last turns before the worm-eaten gate which one had to open to go in among the dead the inquietude which had tormented her all the way from Toulouse became almost insupportable.

In what condition, after two years, was she going to find her husband's grave, which she never allowed any one but herself to touch?

On her previous visits she had known in advance everything that was going to happen. Already there were fixed habits between her and her dead. After the first tumults of arrival, before even thinking or praying, she began to set things in order in that strange house—the home of our physical personality after our moral personality had quit us to go elsewhere or to disappear into nothingness. And since those whom we have loved turn to dust, we must lavish on a little earth and the plants which flower in it all the affection which remains for them in our aching hearts!

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Royalty Aids Fund for Invalid Labor Leader

King George, Queen Mary, Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of York, and other members of the royal family, most of the cabinet ministers now in office, as well as the leaders of the opposition, the Labor leaders and the Irish Nationalists, have subscribed generously to the fund which is being raised by way of a testimonial for the Right Hon. Will Crooks, without exception the most universally respected and popular of the Labor members of the House of Commons, in which, a workman himself, he has respected his brethren with vigor and conscientious devotion for more than twenty years, says a London writer. He has been overtaken by ill health, for he never recovered from the shock of the frightful spectacle which he witnessed when near 200 small children were killed and shockingly maimed by a bomb dropped from a German airplane upon a school building in the neighborhood of his house. He helped to rescue the injured youngsters from the wreckage of the building, and their sufferings created an indelible impression upon his mind. In fact, he ended by becoming so much of an invalid that he has been obliged to retire from public life and abandon his seat in the House of Commons, doomed to his bed for the remainder of his days.

His disappearance from Westminster recalls a memorable scene, namely, when King George's message was brought to the House in the fall of 1914, proclaiming war against Germany in defense of Belgium and France. As the members were rising to go Will Crooks asked the speaker whether it would be in order to sing "God Save the King," and without waiting for leave he started the song himself. Nervous and quivering, the first familiar notes came forth. Then

some stronger voices chimed in and in a twinkling all the members were on their feet and the national anthem rolled up to the roof, the strangers in the gallery catching up the refrain. I wound up with cheers, and then Crooks, as a last word of parting, called out "God save Ireland!" Quick as a flash there came from the Nationalist benches, "And God save England, too!" It was from the late John Redmond.

A member of Parliament cannot retire at will, no matter how wearied he may be of his legislative labors or declined, owing to illness, business or domestic considerations, to unload from his shoulders the burdens of his duties at Westminster. There are statutes, enacted in 1622, which prevent any man, duly elected, from throwing up his job in the House of Commons. They are laws which date from the times when parliamentary work was regarded as onerous and unwelcome by the county gentry, who constituted the bulk of the legislators, and when attendance at Westminster was more or less compulsory.

Death, expulsion or legal disqualifications are to-day the only means by which a seat in Parliament can be vacated. The legal disqualifications are of several kinds, and among them is one resulting from a statute in the reign of Queen Anne, according to which any member accepting an office from the crown, vacates, ipso facto, his seat in the House of Commons, being at liberty, of course, to submit to re-election. Indeed, every legislator on appointment to the Cabinet must submit to re-election; and it has occasionally happened that ministers of the crown have been defeated when they have represented themselves at the polls. If then unable to secure some other seat in Parliament they are obliged to resign from the Cabinet.

From the reminiscences of Mme. Carette, who was for many years lady of honor to the late Empress Eugenie, we are able to get some interesting glimpses of the empress at the height of her splendor.

"The city of Paris had offered to the emperor's bride a necklace of great value," Mme. Carette records, "but Her Majesty had refused the gift, asking the city to consecrate its price to some work that would benefit the Parisian people. With the price of the necklace, then, she founded the Asylum Eugene-Napoleon; but to show her appreciation of the gift she directed the architect to build it in the form of a necklace. Therefore, in its oval shape and with its outlying pavilions, the plan of the completed edifice did indeed resemble a necklace with pendants."

The empress herself superintended the management of the house. The children were well cared for, and each received suitable instruction. Some of them learned to embroider, some to make artificial flowers, and others to design; the least intelligent could learn sewing and laundry work; all were taught how to manage a modest household, and at the age of twenty-one each received a small dowry and a complete trousseau, the result of her own work.

The orphanage was supported at the empress's own expense; she even contracted an insurance of two million and a half francs, so that at her death she might leave it sufficient funds. She often visited it. As a great reward eagerly aspired to, some of the best-behaved and most skillful of the young girls used to be allowed to come to the Tuilleries and help in the sewing. One smaller but characteristic gift the lovely Eugenie was able to make to her favorite institution.

"Her foot," says the devoted Mme. Carette, "was wonderfully small, and the shoes that fitted her were of children's size. They were usually sent, when still but little worn, to the Asylum Eugene-Napoleon, to be given to some fortunate children whom they might fit, and who were, of course, very, very good. Often the tiny white satin slippers of the sovereign

adorned the feet of the little ones at their first communion.

A Smart Lad.
Commenting on the need of resourcefulness amongst officers of the Royal Navy, Admiral Bessly recently told an amusing story concerning a naval cadet "up for" his final examination in common sense and resource.

The examiner was a certain bluff old admiral of the old, old school. "How did you come here, m' lad?" was his first question.

"In a taxi, sir."

"And what was the number of the taxi?"

"3548, sir."

"Good. You'll do."

That evening the admiral told the story to a friend, who said: "What a very observant lad! But how did you know he was telling the truth?"

"Truth be sugar!" said the admiral. "It was devilish smart of the boy to give me any number without the slightest hesitation."

Standing On His Dignity.
While he was sailing down the Clyde River in the yacht Erin Sir Thomas Lipton says that he was held up by an ancient and dirty manure barge, the only occupant of which was a grimy man smoking a short, black pipe.

Finding that the fellow did not make any effort to get out of the way, the officer on the bridge of the yacht shouted at him in true nautical style. At that the man rose slowly, stretched himself, removed his pipe from his mouth and then asked:

"An' is it yerself that's captain of that ship?"

"No," was the reply, "but I'm the chief officer."

"Then talk to yer equals, my man," retorted the grimy-faced bargeman with infinite condescension. "Sure, I'm the captain of this one."

Fooling The Birds
Captive birds at the London Zoological Gardens are induced to eat breakfast whenever their keepers think best by an arrangement of electric lights that simulates dawn.

Farming is a Religious Occupation

Agriculture is directly related to morals and religion. Agriculture produces the food of the world. In countries where farming is not vigorously carried on, civilization languishes. When missionaries went to India, for example, they found thousands of people who had but one meal a day, and that was a poor meal. They were hardly better than slaves. Slaves not of men, but of circumstance. The missionaries decided that the best results could only be attained by teaching these folk to farm. They should learn how to fertilize the soil, how to plant trees and prevent soil washing, how to double the crop yield, and how to fight animal diseases.

One of the foremost promoters of this kind of missionary work, is Sam Higginbottom of India. He went as an evangelistic missionary. He was a graduate. But in a few years he returned and took a two-years' course in agriculture at an agricultural college. Now he has a large number of students at the mission station, who come to him, not only to study the Bible, but to study how to plow right, grow cover crops, and all the rest. Some of these are native princes, men of large wealth. They have never done a day's work in their lives. But

Higginbottom makes them take off their kid gloves, put on overalls and jumper and go to it. The British government has offered Mr. Higginbottom large inducement to enter its service, but he elects to remain a missionary. The native Indian farmer becomes master of the situation. He gets a better house, and some nourishing food. He slowly escapes from debt. And Christianity has done all his religion that is good for his soul, ought to be good for his soul.

This farming is a religious work, in a sense peculiar to itself. To feed the world is to co-operate with the Father of lights from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. Christ fed the five thousand, and at the same time He discoursed on the bread of life. A meal is begun with grace. Feeding the body and feeding the soul are not far apart. Farmers' churches ought to flourish. There ought to be a good building, and educated ministers, an earnest body of workers, an eager company of worshippers. It is unfortunate that frequently it is not so. We can get on very nicely without many things. But we cannot get on without the "Church in the Wildwood." We cannot survive without godly men to till the soil and feed the nation and the world.

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

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

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J. D.: Would you tell me what I could do with apple trees that were gnawed by mice last winter? The trees are about seven years old. They have been gnawed all around to a height of from six to twelve inches. I have about two hundred trees.

Answer: For trees that have been injured by mice, clean and cover the wound with grafting-wax. If the girdle is a small one, the bark may naturally heal when the sap rises. You may save the trees by inserting scions or cuttings like you use for grafting, inserting the cuttings above and below the girdle, having this bridge the gnawed part. Bandage both ends of the scion the same as you would in grafting. This work should be done immediately.

J. B.: Would fertilizer be of much value when drilled with oats to get a good catch of alfalfa on common good catch of alfalfa on common how much fertilizer would you recommend?

Answer: Fertilizers drilled with oats with which you are seeding alfalfa on a common loamy soil would be of great benefit in feeding both the oats and the tiny alfalfa plants. I would recommend 250 lbs. per acre of 2-3-2 fertilizer drilled or worked into the soil at the time the oats and alfalfa are seeded.

W. W.: I want to sow one hundred and fifty pounds of acid phosphate and one hundred and fifty pounds of lime to the acre. Can I mix them together and sow them with a lime sower, or will the acid neutralize the lime? I am to sow them on wheat when I seed to grass in the spring.

Answer: Never mix lime and acid phosphate. The lime acts on the acid phosphate turning the phosphoric acid back to the insoluble form. Apply the lime about two weeks ahead of the acid phosphate and there will be no injurious effect.

H. C.: I have some Lombard plum trees twelve years old which bloom heavily every spring, then the little plums drop off; some are half-grown. I have not sprayed very much. What must I do to get a crop of plums? The trees are large and nice.

Answer: Your plum trees may be suffering from lack of plantfood. Apply from 10 to 12 lbs. per tree of fertilizer carrying 3 to 6 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 9 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 1 to 8 per cent. potash. Scatter this around the trees out about the area covered by their branches, so that it may be worked into the soil when the orchard is cultivated.

You must spray your trees if you expect to control diseases which effect the plums.

Subscriber: Please tell me how to handle white sweet clover for the best success. Will it grow on sour soil?

Answer: In order to get a stand of sweet clover, work the soil early in spring, producing a medium mellow seedbed. Apply about 1,000 lbs. of ground lime per acre and harrow it in thoroughly with the last harrowing. About two weeks later when you are drilling your oats and barley with which sweet clover is sown, apply about 250 lbs. per acre of 2-3-2 fertilizer. This will feed the oats and the young sweet clover. Sweet clover does not thrive on sour soil, hence the application of lime.

R. P.: Would you consider it wise to sow alfalfa seed on my wheat ground this spring? This is clay loam and well drained, also soil is in good condition.

Answer: Many men have gotten a good stand of alfalfa by sowing it on top of their fall wheat in the spring. If this is done you should at the same time top-dress your winter wheat with about 200 pounds per acre of a fertilizer carrying 4 to 5 per cent. ammonia, and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. If you have a light harrow or one that you can adjust, turn the teeth back and harrow after the seed and fertilizer has been sown, harrowing with the rows but not across. This will bury the alfalfa

seed and work the fertilizer into the damp soil.

Reader: I have ten acres of very poor sandy soil that should be seeded this spring, and also wish to sow it to oats. The soil at present needs fertilizing badly, and can you advise the proper kind of fertilizer, amount to be used, and if it is more expensive than other kinds? Also quantity of oats to sow per acre to produce best results with seeding? Also particulars on seeding? Should big clover be used, or what kind is best to insure a catch?

Answer: For poor sandy soil off which you wish to grow oats, I would advise 250 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying at least 3 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent. potash. On this soil I would not sow more than a bushel and a half oats to the acre. You can seed down with about 10 to 15 lbs. of common red clover to the acre.

W. F.: What kind of fertilizer would you advise me to use on sandy soil that I am trying to put in shape for cucumber pickles? Have put a coat of manure on it which I will plow under the spring. What fertilizer should I use on muck, which I expect to seed along with oats in the spring?

Answer: To prepare a sandy soil for pickles, I would advise you to work in about 400 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying 4 to 5 per cent. ammonia, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 4 to 5 per cent. potash. For oats on muck soil apply about 250 lbs. per acre of fertilizer analyzing 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 8 per cent. potash.

The Dairy

W. P.: Kindly tell me what is the proper temperature for cow stables where milch cows are kept.

About forty degrees is considered the best temperature to keep a stable taking everything into consideration. If you have it much warmer than this for any considerable length of time the cows do not seem to be so vigorous and haven't as good an appetite. However, they won't eat quite so much if you keep the temperature up to seventy degrees, neither will they apparently act as well and have as much vigor. Quite careful experiments have been made on this question of temperature and they all tend to show that in feeding for a considerable length of time, around forty degrees is the more practical temperature.

E. D.: What value has bean pods for feed for dairy cows? Are they all right to feed to a cow heavy with calf, say once a day? Is there gain enough to bean pods to hurt a cow after calving?

Bean pods are a very good feed for any kind of stock. Of course, some bean pods are more valuable than others, just as some hay is more valuable. If the beans are harvested before they get too ripe and when the weather is favorable so they are not bleached out in the rain good bean pods are nearly as good as clover hay. There is nothing in the idea that bean pods would injure a cow heavy in calf. I don't think you can give her any better food. You can feed bean pods to any kind of live stock with the assurance that no harm will come.

Horse Sense

A. T.: Is rye and vetch hay good for the horses? Would it be safe for me to buy vetch seed now and keep it until next fall for seeding? It is very difficult to secure good seed in the fall.

Where rye and vetch hay is cut at the proper time and properly cured there is no objection to feeding it to horses or any other kind of live stock. Probably the horses will like the vetch better than they do the rye. Sometimes when the rye is not cut at the proper time it is not very palatable, the stock will leave it and pick out the vetch.

It will be perfectly proper to save the vetch seed and keep it till next fall to sow with the rye. It will not deteriorate in germinating power to any degree in that length of time.

Overgrazing will ruin the best of pastures.

A "step stool" in the kitchen saves carrying many a chair.

Protein grown on the farm in the form of clover, alfalfa, and various legume crops is generally cheaper than that bought on market.

A well-kept wood lot or a plantation of forest trees on the hilly portions of the farm will make the place more attractive.

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Vegetables Are Important

"Vegetables other than potatoes have never cost me over fifty cents a year, but I am canning every kind I can get for I've been using vegetables since last spring when my children joined a class for the malnourished. We have not had to spend one cent for laxatives and we are all feeling better."

This was what a mother said to me who had waked up to the fact that her children were eating plenty of food but that food was not being used by the body for building up a physical organism which could resist disease.

A very noted physician, speaking recently in a convention of medical men, said that many of his patients suffer from physical discomforts difficult to diagnose as disease. When their food habits were analyzed he usually found that they live chiefly on few foods—meat, potatoes, bread, some desserts, now and then lettuce is used and occasionally a vegetable added to give looks to the meal rather than because it is considered necessary. "I find that very few of these people use more than two or three vegetables. They have never cultivated the habit for when children they disliked vegetables and now as adults they do not think of them."

A little attention to the subject shows that Canadians have a greater variety of meats, fish and poultry than have other nations and more of these in bulk as well. Although it is also true that many common vegetables, such as the potato and tomato, originated or were brought to the highest perfection on this continent, very many of us do not eat vegetables every single day at least once and preferably twice. If every housewife who reads this article will resolve to do this and will keep her resolution, she will be surprised at the improved health, the added zest in life, the increased ability of every single member of the family to meet daily tasks and obligations.

By "vegetables" I mean any of a variety of a score or more, other than the potato.

Effects of Wrong Diet.

The dentist asks, "What does this child eat?" when he discovers poor teeth. The doctor asks, "What does this child eat?" when he discovers flabby muscles and emaciation. Then they recommend an abundant use of vegetables—other than potato. True, they may and probably will recommend other things, but doctors know that a strong body cannot be built or kept in repair without the daily use of those foods which have sprung up from our mother, the earth.

Older people who suffer from high blood pressure, from aching joints, excessive fatigue, and kindred ills, are recommended to reduce the use of meat, eggs and such hearty foods, to a small portion two or three times a week, and to increase their use of vegetables, which too often they plead they dislike, although they acknowledge that life is more precious than food tastes! We should have more aged people in our homes, well old people who are capable of enjoyment and who are not conscious every moment of an ache or a pain or a creaking joint.

What are the virtues found in vegetables that they should be so seriously considered in our food program? They contain fibrous or rough material which cannot be completely digested and in consequence acts as a ballast for the ever active digestive system. Human beings require roughage quite as much as does a cow or horse and it should be included in every day's menus. The root vegetables, green leaf vegetables, stem vegetables, such as celery, are unexcelled for regulating purposes. For the time we need we must turn to milk and to vegetables. We permit our children to refuse milk very often—then, all the more must they eat a variety of vegetable food. Our bones are composed largely of lime, so are our teeth. The heart beats regularly because there is lime and soda in the blood. Clotting of the blood prevents fatal results from cuts and other accidents and clotting takes place normally because there is lime in the blood. Lime as found in the tissues of vegetables is easily taken up by the body and utilized in building teeth, bones and muscle. That physicians and dietitians prescribe vegetables for daily diet is not to be wondered at.

Minerals and Vitamins. Lime is not the only mineral substance we find in vegetables. Iron, that tonic so often recommended in the spring, is found in them in the

very form we most need. Iron tonic out of a bottle will not do what iron out of a dish of vegetables will do! If we lack iron in the blood, it is impossible for the blood to take the necessary oxygen from the air. Every part of the body needs iron in order to get its supply of oxygen. It is especially important that the child get its due portion of iron during the adolescent period, for then the body passes through so many changes, that if food habits are not correct, anaemia follows. An anaemic child cannot develop normally, in mind or body, and is open to disease. So use green leaf vegetables and those which have a green color, abundantly, for they are richest in iron.

Phosphorus is also needed by muscles, by nerves and by all the glands. We cannot eat enough fish to meet our need for this essential mineral, but we can get it from vegetables and the greater the variety to which we accustom ourselves, the better.

Another reason for including vegetables in our dietary is that they contain very important regulating and stimulating substances called vitamins. We read about vitamins till we are almost tired of the name but they are most vital to our life. While we know little of the composition and make up of vitamins, we do know that growth, health and poise are dependent upon them. We know that they are not manufactured within our own bodies, but may be stored there if taken in sufficient quantity in the foods which we eat.

Vegetables, fresh, stored and canned, must all be considered when meals are planned and as there are three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, they must all be taken into consideration. The early spring months are especially trying for the store cellar contains the remains only of cabbages, onions, a few parsnips and carrots. The roots may have grown tough and pithy, and have lost their delicate flavor. Cabbages and onions cannot appear on the table every day if happiness is to be met at the table! Celery can usually be found in even the smallest grocery stores, and is a most dependable vegetable, because its flavor is sufficiently bland to make it well liked. It can be prepared in a variety of ways—singly or in combination, cooked or uncooked—that it is an inspiration to the most discouraged planner of meals. Each locality has usually one or more vegetables that may be obtained fresh the year round and these, while expensive, can be relied upon for emergencies.

Canned Vegetables in Spring.

More and more, we are glad to say we have with us the canned vegetables, both home and commercial product. Look over the list now, check up your supply and order those you lack. They come much cheaper by the case as everyone knows and the cases may be had in assortment. Because you have had canned vegetables all winter and will have them fresh from the garden this summer, does not make it right for you to go without them now.

Of the root vegetables to be had in cans are baby beets, young carrots, salsify or vegetable oyster, sweet potatoes. Onions are always for sale.

We can also buy canned chard, spinach, asparagus, green string and stringless beans, wax beans, lima beans, full grown and baby variety.

There is, of the gourds, squash and pumpkin, which are as excellent in flavor canned as fresh. There is the tomato which in every form is an excellent standby, good for the baby, for baby's father and for grandma. It is at once vegetable and fruit.

Place setting hens in colony houses or other rat-proof buildings. Brood coops with tight floors are useful for setting hens. Many a promising hatch has been ruined by the rat that stole the eggs. Rats are shrewd pests. You may have them though you don't see them. Clean up their breeding places as much as possible and place the setters in protected nests.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

DEAGON SKINS—The handling of these skins is our specialty. It will pay you to ship to us if you have three or more skins, but on a less number the freight charges are too heavy.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

The Sunday School Lesson

APRIL 3RD

The Ideal Christian, Romans 12: 1, 2, 9-21 Golden Text—St. Luke 6: 31.

apostle's "therefore" refers to the whole argument and teaching of the preceding chapters. He has been setting forth the mercies of God, how God, in His compassion for helpless sinners, who could not save themselves from the guilt and power of their sin, has provided salvation in Jesus Christ for all who believe in Him and love Him. Therefore, Paul urges an unreserved consecration, a giving of the body, which seems here to mean the entire life, in whole-hearted submission and service to Him who has done this great thing. The exhortation is: He has saved us; we are His; let us give ourselves to Him. A living sacrifice. That which is offered in sacrifice is given to God. It becomes His, and is not to be divided or taken back. The sacrificed victim of ancient worship was slain at the altar. Paul exhorts to the giving of a life, in all its activities and powers, to be lived in obedience to the will of God—a life not to be destroyed, but to attain fulness and perfection in such obedience. Given to God it becomes holy, and so must become fit in every way for His service, and acceptable to Him. And, Paul adds, this is your reasonable service. That is to say that what God asks is not a mere formal or mechanical obedience, but a rational and intelligent service. Finlay says (Peake's Commentary) it "implies intelligent, practical devotion, the religion which makes work worship."

But not conformed to (R. V. fashioned to) this world. There is a higher standard of conduct for the Christian than that which the fashion or fancy of the age dictates. That higher standard may approve or disapprove what fashion demands as proper. It is the will of God. We, applying this teaching to ourselves, must seek in Christ a renewing both of mind and heart so that we shall be able to put to the test matters of daily conduct, to discriminate between what is good and bad, or between what may be good and what is best, and so to prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God. This is the finest art, the true wisdom, the best education, to be able to know, and readily and freely to choose what God by His spirit is closely revealing to us as our duty, not only because it is duty, but because it has come to be the glad and free and willing expression of the new life that is in us.

9-21. Love—without dissimulation. Paul has been setting forth the Christian virtues (vs. 3-8) of modesty, regard for others, and moderation, fidelity, constancy, simplicity, diligence, and cheerfulness in the exercise of the gifts which God has given, and in doing the work which He has assigned, to each one of us. Love, which is God's highest law, and which is to become the supreme motive of all our activity, must be sincere and unaffected, a genuine motion of the heart. We, who lack this love, must seek it in Christ, through the gift and

grace of His spirit. Without His spirit, indeed, we are not His, but yielding in glad obedience and faith to His mastery. He gives of His spirit abundantly. Compare 2 Cor. 6: 6.

Moffatt translates "Let your love be a real thing, with a longing for evil and a bent for what is good."

Brotherly love. The apostle exhorts that there be real affection, tenderness, and consideration in their love for each other, and that they should be quick to honor one another. Again he urges diligence in this holy service, warm interest and enthusiasm, hopeful gladness and steadfastness. Trouble will come, but they will find strength in prayer. Always there will be opportunity to go out of themselves in kindly ministry to others, in hospitality, and in contribution to the aid of those who are in need.

Bless, he counsels, even those who persecute you. The Christian's lips are for blessing, not cursing. Enter heartily into the joys and sorrows of others. Be glad in their gladness, share their sorrow, and preserve a kindly relation of peaceful friendliness toward all.

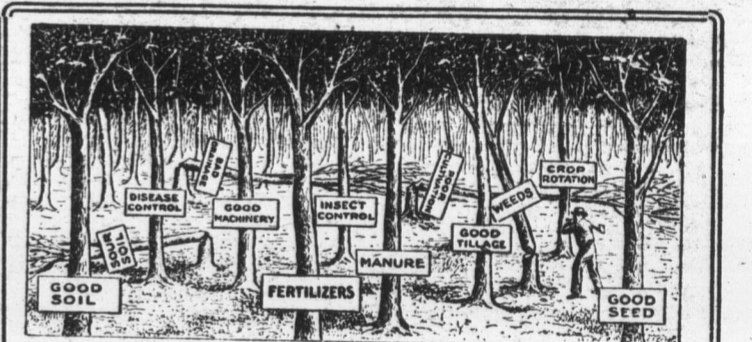
Mind not high things, or as R.V. "Set not your mind on high things." Moffatt's rendering is clearer: "Instead of being ambitious, associate with humble folk." He continues: "Never be self-conceited. Never pay back evil for evil to anyone. Aim to be above reproach in the eyes of all. Be at peace with all men, if possible, so far as that depends on you. Never revenge yourselves."

Paul evidently thinks that it may be impossible to preserve peace, but that the Christian should do his best. If war is forced upon him he may have to fight—as men have fought against the tyrant, the thief, the murderer, and the invader of the sanctity of home or country, or in defence of the weak.

But there must be no place for revenge. That rests in the hands of God, whose justice is unerring, yet tempered and controlled by love. Paul quotes a famous passage from the book of Proverbs (25: 21, 22), in which the finest revenge is declared to be that of kindly and helpful service.

Finally the injunction to the Christian is simply: "Do not let evil get the better of you; get the better of evil by doing good." (Moffatt).

The heart of the forest problem is to get the idle, or partly idle, land to work. If all the land suitable for forest production, were growing reasonably good crops of trees there would be no forest problem. Land suitable for grain and root crops is not required for forests. And the more forests we have on rocky, broken, sandy land, the larger crops we will grow on the land that is suitable for farm crops.



ENCOURAGE PAYING INVESTMENTS CUT DOWN WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Three Ontario Potato tests gave an average gain of 50 bushels per acre, and corn tests an increase of 28 bushels per acre. Indiana Station has just announced a gain of \$167.00 per acre for an expenditure of \$63.00 in tile, lime and fertilizers. Order your fertilizers Now—and make sure of the plantfood supply. Booklets free on request.

SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT BUREAU
Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Director, 14 Manning Arcade, Toronto



Photograph of a field of Fall Wheat, showing fertilized and unfertilized drill rows

Does it pay to use Fertilizer?

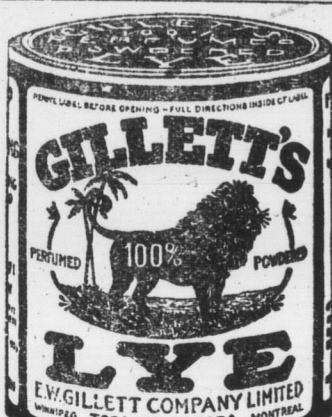
Taking as a basis last year's increases in yields and the present prices for farm crops:

\$1 spent in Gunn's Shur-Gain Fertilizer for Oats returned	\$2.37
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Corn " 2.53
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Wheat " 3.41
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Potatoes " 4.52
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Order your Shur-Gain Fertilizer now, before the rush, and thus avoid disappointment.

Gunn's "Shur-Gain" fertilizer is sold throughout Ontario by representatives who are farmers and are using "Shur-Gain" fertilizer themselves. Every farmer is a factory—Keep your factory running at maximum capacity.

If there is not a "Shur-Gain" representative near you, write us regarding an agency.



HEALTH EDUCATION

BY DR. J. J. MIDDLETON
Provincial Board of Health, Ontario

Dr. Middleton will be glad to answer questions on Public Health matters through this column. Address him at the Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

(Continued from last issue.)

The temperature during the rash period varies from 100 deg. to 102 or 103 deg. according to the severity of the attack, and almost as soon as the temperature drops to normal the papules begin to break, resulting in the so-called desquamation. After this stage the progress of the disease towards convalescence is uneventful, if particular care is taken to ward off the complications which sometimes arise in scarlet fever cases and bring about serious results. The most dreaded of these complications are nephritis (inflammation of the kidney) and inflammation or suppuration of the middle ear, the latter accompanied by much pain and causing a rise in temperature. Kidney trouble can be best avoided by keeping the patient in bed for at least two weeks after the rash has disappeared and reserving the diet strictly to fluids. Rheumatism sometimes intervenes in scarlet fever, usually in the legs, and causes much pain. It requires careful treatment. During the second or third week of the disease, if convalescence is proceeding normally, the patient usually develops a healthy appetite and complains about the insufficiency of the diet provided. It is at this stage that the doctor in charge has to be firm with the patient as a too early resumption of solid food is liable to bring on kidney trouble.

Complications such as inflammation of the middle-ear are especially serious on account of the possibility of deafness resulting, and must be given earnest attention by the physician in charge. The throat congestion can be relieved by antiseptic gargles, warm applications, etc., which the doctor will specify.

It was formerly believed that infection was spread by the loose particles of skin during desquamation, but this theory is no longer held, it having been definitely proved that it is from the nose, throat or ear discharges that others become infected. To allow a patient therefore to leave the isolation hospital or place of quarantine, it is first necessary to see that the tonsils no longer appear enlarged or inflamed and that any discharge from the nose, throat or ears is completely dried up.

All the desquamation should also

have disappeared from the body, hands and feet, and in addition the patient on the day of leaving the hospital, should be given an antiseptic bath and have all his clothes put through a sterilizer before being allowed to mix or come in contact with other people, whether children or adults.

Although all discharges from nose, throat or ear may have cleared up when the patient leaves the hospital, even a slight discharge of this kind recurring a day or two later may cause a "return" case, that is, a case occurring as a result of coming in contact with the returned patient. Parents should be on their guard when the convalescent child comes home lest it develop "coryza," or a slight "running of the nose," for this is usually the cause of further outbreaks, other members of the family or neighbors becoming infected through fondling and caressing the child on its return from hospital.

Some cases of scarlet fever show little or no rash and indeed little appearance of illness, nevertheless these cases are dangerous to others and should be isolated for the full period of six weeks. The reason for this is that even the slightest discharge from the nose or throat may transmit the infection although the illness is hardly noticeable. Mild or "missed" cases of this disease are the chief cause of all the epidemics that occur, they being just as infectious as the more severe cases.

A. T. asks how to relieve chronic constipation. Answer: Diet and exercise are the two most important things to deal with. Do not eat too dry food. Drink plenty of water. Use fresh fruit and vegetables every day. Avoid aperient medicines as much as possible. Take sufficient exercise, preferably out of doors.

J. P. R. asks if a child who previously had whooping cough should be allowed to go to school if another member of the same family has whooping cough. Answer: There is no need for the well child to be kept at home, providing it is not allowed to come in contact with the patient. The previous attack would make it practically immune to whooping cough and it is only by direct coughing or the discharges getting on the clothing that transmits the disease.

SPRING WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The Canadian spring weather—one day mild and bright; the next raw and blustery, is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one out for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is so often over-heated and badly ventilated. He catches cold; his little stomach and bowels become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or banishing colds, simple fevers, colic or any other of the many minor ailments of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Boy Scout Notes.

Canada's capital city has the distinction of having more Scouts per capita than any other city of 100,000 or more people in America. If the Boy Scouts of Ottawa were to join hands they would be able to encircle a very large section of their home city.

To have saved three persons from death by drowning at three different times is an excellent record. It is held by Assistant Scoutmaster Edward Walker (19 years old and a Scout since 1911) of Grimsby. He was recently recommended for one of the highest Boy Scout decorations.

New Boy Scout troops are being formed in many parts of Ontario. The latest towns to register new Scout organizations with Provincial Headquarters at Toronto are Port Colborne, Manotick, Merrilton (two troops), Dunnville (a second troop), Whitby, Minden, Richmond, Fort William (a third troop), Trenton (a second troop), and about a dozen new troops in the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and London. Many other new troops are also in course of formation and will be chartered by the Provincial Council later.

"The Trill," Ontario's publication for Boy Scout Officers and Leaders,

AUTO REPAIR PARTS
For most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 923-921 Dundas St. Toronto, Ont.

planned the mounds and the wild flower and fern corner.

Birds Are Forest Policemen.

Insects have done and are doing a great deal of injury to the forests of Canada. The forest services, federal and provincial, are carrying out protective measures, and the federal department of agriculture has a staff of entomologists who devote all their energies to his work. Many ingenious methods are being devised, but the public will be most interested in one thing that stands out in these investigations, namely, that the preservation of bird life is one means of reducing the numbers of forest insects. There may be some birds which do not eat forest insects, but generally speaking it is true that, the more birds, the fewer insects. Canadian boys and young men in the past have been too prone to go into the woods with a gun and shoot at everything in sight without thinking of the injury they might cause. Canadian forests are fine places for healthful recreation, but let those who go into them be careful not to burn them up and not to destroy unthinkingly the non-game birds which are forest policemen. Let the young people shoot as much as they like, but with a camera, not a gun.

GLAD HE TRIED THE TONIC TREATMENT

Through Its Use Strength and Vigor Was Restored.

To be tired after exertion is natural. Rest and food restore the body to normal after such fatigue. But to be tired all the time is a symptom of an anaemic condition that will not be corrected until the blood is built up.

Such an anaemic condition is so gradual in its approach and generally so lacking in acute pains that it is often difficult to persuade the sufferer to do anything for it. But it is not a condition that corrects itself. If the blood is not enriched the trouble will increase. The nerves will be undernourished and neuralgic pains will follow. Digestive disturbances often result from thin blood, sleep is disturbed and a general breakdown may occur.

Mr. Wilson Johnson, Nineveh, N.S., says: "A few years ago my system was in a badly run down condition. My nerves seemed always on edge, and I found myself so weak that I could hardly do any work. I suffered from headaches and from pains in the back and under the shoulders, and was often so sleepless at night that when morning came I felt as tired as when I went to bed. I was taking medicine all the time, but it was doing me no good. Then I read the testimonial of a man whose condition had been similar to mine, and who strongly recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give this medicine a fair trial, and when I had taken six boxes I felt much better. I continued taking the pills until I had taken six more boxes, and I can only say I am glad I did so, as I am now enjoying the best of health, and I advise all men who feel run down to give these pills a good trial."

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

Large Taking of Whitefish Eggs.

The Dominion Fisheries Branch reports that upwards of 50,000,000 whitefish eggs have been placed in the Smoke Island hatchery, Lake Winnipegosis. These eggs were collected at the mouth of the Waterhen river, which carries the discharge of Lake Winnipegosis, to Waterhen Lake, thence to Lake Manitoba. With Lake Winnipegosis freezing early in November, the greatest difficulty was experienced in securing the eggs, the tug and outfit finding it necessary to winter at the egg-collecting camp. The collection of 1920 is treble the quantity collected the previous year.

In skating, as in no other sport, man has succeeded in imitating the flight of birds, especially of the birds that soar and float, like gulls, hawks and vultures. A good skater will move for hours without apparent effort, and with no violent motion of arms or legs. He progresses, as the bird does, by constantly changing the equilibrium of his body. To perceive the likeness and the beauty of it, watch a group of skaters from a point high up in some lofty building, where closed windows shut out the sound of the steel on the ice, and the only impression comes through the eye.

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, use
BAUME BENGUÉ
for quick and sure relief.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.
71.00 a tube
THE LEEMING WILES CO., LTD.
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Agents for Dr. Jules Bengué
RELIEVES PAIN

NEW CITIZENS FOR CANADA.

With a population of less than two persons to the square mile compared to England's six hundred, with only five per cent. of her rich agricultural land in the West under cultivation, with a heavy national indebtedness and only a few people to pay the interest in the form of taxes, the reason why Canada is hungry for immigrants can readily be understood. Immigration is the human rain without which Canada must parch and wither up.

If Great Britain had a large surplus of farmers and farm hands, Canada might not have to invite immigrants from any other source. But Great Britain is not so much an agricultural as a merchant and manufacturing centre, and every year grudges more and more the farmers or farm hands who leave her Colonies for the Dominion. She is quite willing to send out countless city folk in the hope that they may be transformed into farmers in their new environment, but she has fewer farmers to spare than many other countries from which Canada in the past has drawn excellent settlers. This is illustrated by the homesteaded entries. From 1897 to 1919, only eighteen per cent. of the British immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada as compared to twenty-seven per cent. of the American immigrants and twenty-nine per cent. of the foreign born from Continental Europe.

In certain parts of Europe where there is a genuine land hunger, there is not enough land to go round. Five or six acres per family is all the land available in certain parts of Belgium, and even on that the thrifty Belgian frequently brings up a family of ten. The great immigration of Ukrainians from Central Europe which has given Canada nearly 300,000 of her Western farm population was due to the constant subdivision of farms which were only fifteen acres to start with. These Ukrainians have become a great asset to Canada, and have at their own expense erected four large colleges for higher education. Then again we owe our fine stock of seventy thousand Scandinavian settlers to the lack of sufficient land in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland.

Have these foreign born made good Canadian citizens? Read "The Education of the New Canadian," by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, of Saskatchewan, and you will say "Yes!" In one or two groups at first there was opposition to the learning of English, particularly among the older people, but now it is difficult to find sufficient teachers to meet the demands of the schools. And it is not only in the schools where you find the foreign born. More than half the students at the University of Manitoba are of foreign parentage. You find children of the foreign born as leaders in the professions and in the Cabinet of at least one Provincial Government.

Canada is after all only repeating on a larger scale the welcome to and the assimilation of the foreign born which has characterized the history of the Mother Country. The Flemish weavers and the Huguenots who found refuge in England, are but a few of the foreign born immigrants who helped to build up British industry. Canada's chief industry is agriculture, and her agricultural prosperity is due in no small degree to the thrifty and industrious new Canadians who have come to the wide acres of the West from the over-crowded lands of Europe, and whose children to-day are proud to speak English and to sing "The Maple Leaf Forever."—A.B.

Forest Experimental Station.

The Dominion Government established about four years ago under the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, a forest experimental station at Petawawa, Ontario. This is on a part of the military reservation that is not required at the present time for military purposes. The tract is admirably situated for the purpose, as it is a territory from which the timber has been cut in the past fifty or sixty years, and he new forest is coming on in various stages of growth and different kinds of trees. The tract resembles so much of the out-woods in Ontario and Quebec that the results of the experiments made in it will be applicable over a great extent of Eastern Canada. The experiments cover too wide a range to be gone into in a brief note, but, in a word, the result will be to show how quickly forests of different kinds of trees grow, and how best to handle a cut-over or burned-over forest area in order to get a crop of pine, or spruce, or birch, or any other desired tree ready for the saw. Already valuable information has been secured and this will be increased as each year goes by and the effects of the different methods of treatment become visible.

"Please," gasped Mrs. Newlywed excitedly, on giving her first order to the butcher—"please send me a pound of steak and some—some gravy!"

Life is constantly weighing us in very sensitive scales and telling every one of us precisely what his real weight is to the last grain of dust.—Lowell.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

BITS OF HUMOR
FROM HERE & THERE

Fast-Fleeting Day.
Teacher—"Robert, which is the shortest day in the year?"
Bobby—"The day your father promises to give you a tickle afore you go to bed."

An Irish Joke.
Some authorities are of opinion that the bagpipes were an Irish invention. An Irishman, discussing the matter with a Scotman, added insult to injury by saying: "Yes, the Irish invented the instrument and sold it to the Scots as a joke three hundred years ago. But they haven't seen the joke yet."

Tommy's Choice.
The teacher had been speaking of unique and valuable collections of objects of art and interest, and spoke of the fabulous wealth that had been expended by some of the collectors on their particular hobbies.

Thinking to obtain some idea of the characters of the members of his class in this direction, he asked them what they thought they would like to collect if they had plenty of money.

Up went the hand of a boy who was noted for no particular brilliance—in fact, answers from him were very scarce on any subject; so this opportunity was seized by the teacher.

"Well, Tommy, and what would you collect?"

"Rents, sir," was the prompt reply. The lesson was changed, and that teacher is recovering from the shock.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

Spring Forest Fires.

One of the most dangerous seasons of the year in regard to forest fires is now approaching and it behooves all who go into a forest on any business to be careful with fire. When the snow leaves the forest, last year's leaves, grass and twigs are left as dry as tinder, and a lighted match or cigarette stub thrown down carelessly falls into material as inflammable as a barrel of shavings. After the spring rains come on and the new grass and new foliage starts the danger is greatly reduced. People do not realize that just at the close of winter, through which there is scarcely any danger from fire in the woods, comes on the most dangerous season. Care by all who go into the woods at this time means a great reduction in the fire-hazard.

"The head of a child does not increase in size after the seventh year," says a scientist.

What One of the Best Known Travellers in Canada Says.
"Now I am going to give you an unsolicited testimonial, as they say in the patent medicine advertising. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. Perhaps this is due to the reason that I have been blessed with a sturdy constitution, and have never been ill a day in my life. One day last fall, after a hard day's tramp in the slush of Montreal, I developed a severe pain in my legs and, of course, like a man who has never had anything wrong with him physically, I complained rather belligerently. The good little wife says: 'I will rub them with some liniment I have.' 'Go ahead,' I said, 'just to humor her.' Well, in she comes with a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and gets busy. Believe me, the pain disappeared a few minutes after, and you can tell the world I said so."
(Signed) FRANK E. JOHNS, Montreal.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
E. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,
118 West 51st Street
New York, U.S.A.

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"Bayer" only is Genuine



Warning! Take no chances with substitutes for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monacocasticidester of Salicylicacid.

Classified Advertisements.

Wool spun into yarn or blankets. Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised since it was first manufactured in 1888, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonso D. Bliss Medical Co., 121 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

Thoughtful Smiles.

A bad thing is dear at any price. A bad husband cannot be a good man. If you owe nothing, you know what you are worth. There are always more foolish buyers than sellers. No one is so wise but that he has a little folly to spare. Adversity is the balance in which to weigh your friends. It is a mistake to think that danger can be surmounted without danger. You should pay just as much for your experience as the resultant wisdom is worth.

MONEY ORDERS.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

A Dubious Farewell.

The minister of a Scottish country parish, whose estimate of himself was not of the lowest type, had accepted a "call" to a wider sphere, and was paying a few farewell visits. "So you're gane tae leave us," said one of the oldest of his female parishioners, as he sat down. "What will we doe noo?" "Oh, Mrs. Macfarlane," replied the minister, in affable tones, "you'll soon get a far better man!" "Deed, sir," came the despondent rejoinder, "I hae my doots. We've had five in my time, and every yin o' them has been waur than the last!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Penalty of Success.

No man desires defeat; and yet When all the balloting is o'er, The loser need no longer fret; The winner has to work still more.

Women are permitted to drive motor-buses in the streets of Tokio, Japan.

In some parts of Central Africa it is a mark of respect to turn the back upon one's superior.

CORNS
Lift Right Off
without Pain

Magic! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Doesn't hurt a bit.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.

Cuticura Soap Shampoos Best For Children

If you wish them to have thick, healthy hair through life shampoo regularly with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. A clean, healthy scalp usually means good hair.

OUCH! ANOTHER RHEUMATIC TWINGE

Get busy and relieve those pains with that handy bottle of Sloan's Liniment

W HAT Sloan's does, it does thoroughly—penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part and promptly relieves most kinds of external pains and aches. You'll find it clean and non-staining. Keep it handy for sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, back-ache, pains, bruises, strains, sprains, bad weather after-effects.

For 39 years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands the world over. You aren't likely to be an exception. It certainly does produce results.

All druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Patent)
188UE No. 14—21.

Don't Add Another Burden to the Taxpayer's Load

Ontario's Burden	
Public Debt -	\$1,153,000,000
(Federal, Provincial and Municipal)	
Annual Taxation -	\$186,000,000
(Federal, Provincial and Municipal)	
Ontario's Drink Bill -	\$36,000,000
(Year previous to Provincial Prohibition)	

THE Importation of "Booze" is adding dead weight to the heavy burden of taxation now borne by the people of Ontario.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of law enforcement.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of jail maintenance.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of hospitals and asylums.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of living.

Importation of "Booze" is bedeviling the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act, and defying the temperance sentiment of the province.

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

YES X
 Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?

VOTE —and vote— YES

This is no time to add another burden to the taxpayer's load

Ontario Referendum Committee

Your subscription to The Reporter will be appreciated.

WITH BEES IN SPRING

Managing the Woe Workers at the Crucial Time.

First See That They Are Well Fed—Examine Hives Carefully for Foul Brood—Clip the Queen's Wings—Making and Controlling Increase.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Unless the beekeeper gave each colony an abundance of feed in the fall, not less than fifty pounds per colony, the first manipulation in early April should be to feed all colonies which do not have at least twenty-five pounds of stores left in the hive. Many colonies starve in the spring and many others remain weak because there is not sufficient food in the hive to allow the queen to lay to capacity. One frame of honey is required to produce one frame of brood and to be in condition to give a good surplus honey crop there should be not less than ten frames of brood by June 15th. The syrup for spring feeding should be two parts water and one part sugar. Care must be taken against robbing when feeding the syrup.

The entrances of all colonies should be reduced so that only a few bees can enter the colony at one time. This tends to prevent weak colonies from being robbed and also keeps the colonies warmer, which permits an expanded brood-nest.

Queenless colonies and colonies which do not cover two frames thickly, should be united with strong colonies. The simplest method of uniting colonies in early spring is to place the very weak or queenless colonies on top of strong queen-right colonies, with one sheet of newspaper between the two brood chambers. This should be completed in the evening. The bees will quickly gnaw through the newspaper and unite peacefully. If American foul-brood is present in the apiary, colonies must not be united unless to other colonies having American foul-brood.

When the colonies have been united and have sufficient food, they need no further manipulation until the period when dandelions and fruit trees bloom. This is a very important time and a little attention given to the bees will result in increased profit later. The three manipulations which should be completed during the dandelion and fruit bloom periods are: (1) Clip the wings of queens; (2) Examine every colony for foul-brood; (3) Give all strong colonies extra room.

We clip queens' wings to control the swarm, also that the age of the queen may be known. A part of the two wings on one side are removed with the aid of a small pair of scissors. The reasons for clipping the wings of the queens during this period are as follows: (1) Queens are hard to find; (2) There is little likelihood of clipping virgin queens; (3) During a honey flow queens are less liable to be killed; (4) The operation is completed before the swarming season commences.

The brood-chamber of every colony is examined for American and European foul-brood. If the colonies became infected the previous fall or secured infected honey through robbing or otherwise in early spring, American foul-brood will most likely be found at this examination and preparations can be made for treating the diseased colonies either at once or at the beginning of the main flow in June.

If European foul-brood is present it can be easily detected at this time and preparations completed so that it cannot do serious damage. While American foul-brood is apparently only contagious, European foul-brood is highly infectious and endemic, where black or hybrid bees are kept. Resistant strains of Italian bees, strong colonies and an abundance of stores will rob European foul-brood of its menace to beekeeping.

The third manipulation at this time is to add an extra brood-chamber to every reasonably strong colony. No queen-excluder is used and the queen has the use of the double brood-chamber until the clover honey flow has nicely commenced. In some seasons when the weather is favorable the stronger colonies may even need a third hive-body above an excluder, as a super for surplus honey from fruit blossoms and dandelions.

While swarming does not usually occur until late June and early July, the swarming fever commences in many colonies during the fruit bloom and dandelion period because they are crowded and have not sufficient room to store surplus honey and enlarge the brood-nest.

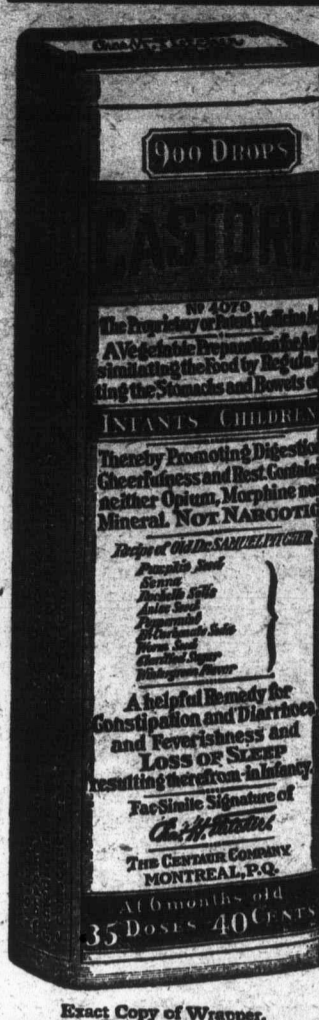
When the clovers begin to yield, it is time for the beekeeper to crowd the queen into the lower brood-chamber. Take enough frames of the youngest brood, unsealed and eggs, and place these in the upper brood-chamber. Then place the remaining combs and queen in the bottom brood-chamber and place a queen-excluder on top. Next place on an empty super and the full hive-body of brood on top of the super.

If the beekeeper wishes to make increase, this body of brood can be removed to a new stand ten days after it was placed on top of the super. Unless the honey flow has stopped, ripe queen-cells will be found and all the brood will be sealed so that when the field-bees have returned to the parent hive, there will be little danger of chilling the brood. The increase should be examined in three weeks to be sure the queen is laying.

If the beekeeper does not wish to make increase, all queen cells should be destroyed within a week after the brood was placed on top and the bees will fill the combs with honey as the bees emerge.

Much honey is lost to the beekeeper because of lack of room and colonies should be examined at least once a week during a honey flow and supers added whenever the last one added is one-half to two-thirds filled.

F. Eric Millen, Provincial Apiarist, O. A. College, Guelph.



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NOTICE
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 G. W. Lee, Village Clerk.

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- (3) FLAVOR; Just as carbonated water brings out more flavor than plain water added to any beverage, so also are the delicate flavors of ice cream made more true and distinct by this flavor-emphasizing gas.

R. J. CAMPO

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5.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m.

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Departures.	Arrivals.
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The Churches

Methodist Church
 Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a.m.—
 7.00 p.m.—
 Sunday School—
 1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.
 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
 Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.
 Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear
 Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

First Sunday after Easter

Christ Church, Athens—
 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
 7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer.
 8.20 p.m., Short Choir Recital

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
 10.30 a.m.—Sunday School
 11 a.m. Morning Prayer.

St. Paul's, Delta—
 1.30 a.m.—Sunday School and confirmation Class.
 2.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
 Confirmation on Tuesday May 10.

Baptist Church
 R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—
 9.30 a.m.—Sunday School.
 10.30 a.m.—Church Service.

Athens—
 11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
 7.00 p.m.—Church Service.
 Subject—"The worth of Conviction"
 Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

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