

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIV. No. 20

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 15, 1918

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

ALL SUITS SACRIFICED

Our entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Suits all to be cleared out at a big cut in price.

Ladies' Taupe Suit—Very fine quality of serge, size 38, coat trimmed with black silk military braid and black bone buttons, belt all around, silk collar, satin lining; skirt plain with fullness in back, deep belt, regular price \$35.00, sale price \$30.00

Mole Shade Suit—The newest shade for spring. Coat with long pointed fronts, silk embroidered border around the bottom and on collar and cuffs, satin lining, regular price \$45.00, sale price \$35.00

Navy Serge Suit—Size 42, satin lined, fawn silk collar, silk stitching on pockets, black bone buttons on each side of coat, belt with two large black buckles, regular price \$30.00, sale price \$25.00

All Suits Reduced—All this spring's goods, \$35.00 for \$30.00, \$30.00 for \$25.00, \$24.00 for \$20.00, \$20.00 for \$18.00

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

FURS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

Coatees, Capes and Stoles, late models in all suitable furs and combinations. Fox, Lynx, Hudson Seal, and Wolf Scarfs, all the fashionable shades.

Fur Storage

Absolute security from moths, fire and theft. We transform your old furs into the ultra smart designs of to-day at moderate cost.

New Department

Women's Cloth Coats and Sweater Coats. We are showing a very large assortment at attractive prices. 2nd floor.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Brockville, Ont.

NEWS ITEMS

Brief Notes of Interest to Town and Rural Readers.

Miss Gertrude Young (R.N.) left for Toronto to-day.

Mrs. J. H. Hanna, of Perth, is a guest of Mrs. Bruyden.

Mr. D. P. Shea has purchased the Dockrill farm.

Do not forget that Cross cutting and sewing on Wednesday afternoons.

Rev. G. V. Collins will preach his farewell sermon in the Athens Baptist church Sunday evening next.

A gang of linemen are working on the G.N.W. Telegraph line and are living in vans at the C.N.E. station.

Mr. Charles Bonsteel has purchased George Patterson's farm. Mr. Patterson having recently acquired the Henry Rowsome farm.

An inmate of the House of Industry, James Baxter, who died Monday was buried yesterday at Elbe, the Rev. T. J. Vickery conducting the services.

Mrs. Wm. Karley, of Brockville, was a visitor in the village last week. She has rented her property on Elgin street, now occupied by Rev. G. V. Collins, to Mr. Fienman.

Messrs. Kenneth Blancher and Clarence Rowsome are home from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

The following ladies will canvass for the Red Cross on May 23: North, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Thompson; south, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Fisher; east, Mrs. Towriss, Mrs. Kendrick; west, Mrs. A. Robeson, Mrs. Lillie.

An entertainment in aid of missions held in the Athens Baptist church last evening, was fairly well attended. A bright program was presented, the pastor, Rev. G. V. Collins, acting as chairman. Miss Norma Barlow, of Delta, favored the audience with two vocal selections which were much enjoyed. Refreshments were served at the close.

Use honey, maple syrup, molasses and brown sugar instead of granulated sugar. The first three of these cannot be shipped to our Allies in Europe as they require too much shipping space. Brown sugar cannot be shipped as it ferments. Use these commodities at home so that granulated sugar can be shipped abroad.

Rev. W. S. McAlpine, formerly Baptist minister at Delta, has been taken on the force of the Canadian Chaplain service with the rank of captain. At the time of the organization of the 156th Leeds and Grenville Battalion, Rev. Mr. McAlpine resigned his charge at Delta and enlisted as a private. He trained at Barriefield and Witley, and went to the front line determined to do his share in the cause of freedom and justice. In this capacity he has been actively engaged for a year or more, latterly acting as a sergeant in a labor battalion.

NOTICE

Owing to military service, publication of The Reporter will be suspended after this issue, and the office will close on Saturday.

A. H. S. CADETS WELL TRAINED

Lt.-Col. Gillespie Inspects Boys and Compliments Them on Their Good Showing—Emphasizes Advisability of Musketry Training.

That physical training, discipline, and musketry are now recognized as the three important points of cadet training, was the information Lt.-Col. George Gillespie, of Kingston, gave to the Athens High School Cadets, after inspecting them yesterday morning on the campus. He emphasized the need of musketry training and said that cadets are eligible for prizes in marksmanship. Farm leave had taken most of the older members of the Corps, but the remnant made a first-class showing, and won the approval of the Colonel. In the course of his remarks, he said that the boys would get lasting benefit from the instruction received while in the Cadet Corps; it would make them stronger, more alert, and efficient. He also remarked on the absence of the school board, which he expected, would have been present. W. C. Dowsley, I. P.S., Mr. Remmer of the Brockville Public School, and Mr. Robert Craig, of Robert Craig & Co., Ltd., were present, and the two first named spoke to the Cadets for a few minutes.

Although the grass was still damp from the continuous rain of the past few days, the weather was favorable, and a number of civilians were present to mingle with the girl students and watch the proceedings with interest. There was much fussing and clicking of camera shutters as the 1918 inspection was recorded for the benefit of numerous snap-shot albums.

The officers this year were: Captain Leslie Earl, A. Love, and L. Derbyshire, platoon leaders.

Reception at Frankville.

On Tuesday evening, May 7, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kilborn, Frankville, an informal reception taking the form of a miscellaneous shower was given to their son, Ross, and bride, Mrs. Alfred Kilborn and Mr. Clarence Gifford invited the gathering, and spared no pains to make the evening a pleasant one. Though the evening was unfavorable as far as weather was concerned, about 100 people gathered to show Mr. Kilborn and his bride that they had the respect and esteem of many in and about his old community. The presents received were beautiful, and will be cherished as remembrances from friends. The groom thanked his many friends for their kindness both for himself and wife.

To Pay Small Accounts



where you may not wish to send personal cheques, use Bank Money Orders issued by The Merchants Bank. This is a convenient way to settle newspaper and magazine subscriptions—to pay for goods ordered out of town—in fact, to send any amount up to \$50 through the mails. Bank Money Orders are easily secured—safe to send in a letter—will be replaced without extra charge, if lost or stolen—and can be cashed anywhere in Canada or United States at face value.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1854
ATHENS BRANCH, F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager
Sub-Agency at Frankville open Wednesday.
DELTA BRANCH, C. F. BROLEY, Manager
ELGIN BRANCH, R. M. WATSON, Manager

LOCAL ITEMS

Live poultry bought every Tuesday at C. H. Willson's.

Eric Dobbs, student at R.C.D.S., Toronto, has joined the Royal Air Force.

Stanley Ross has donned the khaki, and came down from Kingston for the week-end.

Corporal Connor, of the R.A.F., Toronto, was a guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Wilson.

Mr. W. B. Connerty has improved his residence by the erection of a roomy veranda.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Smith spent a few days in Frankville visiting old friends.

Miss Eulalia Wiltse, nurse-in-training, of Montreal, is spending a short time at her home here.

Mr. Lloyd Willson has been appointed manager of a branch of the Merchants Bank at Campbell's Bay, Que.

A number of farmers left for Ottawa yesterday to interview the Premier, in conjunction with thousands of others, on the question of exemption for the agricultural industry.

Mr. Harold Ferrier, teller in the Merchants Bank, reported this week at Kingston for military service. A number of other members of the draft have been given farm leave until seeding is finished.

Owing to the rain, only a few Odd Fellows attended divine service in the Baptist church on Sunday. In spite of the rain, however, a few of the brethren from outside points were present.

Meetings are being held this week throughout the parish of Athens and Lansdowne Rear to elect representatives for the choosing of a new reactor in place of the Rev. Rural Dean Swayne who leaves soon for Belleville. Mr. Swayne has been appointed Rural Dean of the County of Hastings by the Bishop of Ontario.

Arthur M. Lee has received an appointment to the Ottawa city teaching staff for September 1st to teach manual training in Hopewell, Mutchmore and First Avenue schools to succeed Mr. Ed. White, who is taking the principalship in one of the city schools. Mr. Lee is well known in Athens, and his many friends will be glad to know that his practical experience in this line of work has helped him to secure such a good position.

Sherwood Spring

Misses Florence Dickey, Yonge Mills, and Florence Quinsey, Caintown, were recent guests at the home of their grandmother, Mrs. H. Clow.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Trickey, of Mallorytown, landing, spent Sunday last at the latter's old home here.

Miss Vera Latham, Brockville, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Latham.

Mr. Leonard Hodge, Brockville, made several business trips to this section during last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murray and children of Lillies' were recent visitors at Mr. Robert Latham's.

Although the weather on Mothers Day was very unfavorable, a large number attended the service in the school house, in the afternoon. A solo, "Meet Mother in the skies," sung by Mr. Fred Latham, was very much enjoyed by all.

I. O. O. F. District Meeting.

The annual meeting of St. Lawrence district I.O.O.F. was held in Odd Fellows hall, Brockville Wednesday night last. The greater number of lodges in the district were represented, and the reports presented showed each to be in a flourishing condition financially as well as in membership. The retiring District Deputy Grand Master, Mr. W. H. Nute, presided, and before the close was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for the able manner in which he discharged his duties during the past year. Mr. W. J. Morris, of Delta, was appointed to the office for the ensuing twelve months. As Brockville is the birthplace of Oddfellowship in Ontario, it was decided at this meeting to extend an invitation to the Grand Lodge to meet in Brockville in 1919, it being the year of the 100th anniversary of the institution of the order in America. The Grand Lodge for this year will meet next month in Hamilton. At the conclusion of the meeting the delegates adjourned to H. B. Wright's, where refreshments were served.

Miss Georgia Percival, nurse-in-training at Peterboro hospital, is a guest for two weeks of her father, Mr. W. B. Percival.

Miss Letta Kilborn, of Brockville, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross.

Mr. J. E. McRostie, B.S.A. of Kemptville, was last week a guest of Mr. W. H. Smith, B.S.A.

COURT OF REVISION

Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll of the Township of Rear Leeds and Lansdowne, will be held on Monday, May 27th, at 1 p.m. in the Council Chamber, Oak Leaf.

R. J. Green, Clerk

NOTICE

Benjamin Fienman, junk dealer, Athens, wishes to advise the public that he has been a Canadian subject since the 12th of October, 1908, and if anyone should state that he is a German, such person will be prosecuted by law.

PERFECTION OIL STOVES

The season for these stoves will soon be here, and we have a good stock on hand now. Call in and get our prices and see them.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATHENS

Efficiency in Optical Service

That is what we claim for our optical department. With a proper room suitably lighted, and equipped with the most modern instruments, we offer you a service equalled in very few places in Ontario.

Give us the opportunity to add "you" to our list of satisfied customers.

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE

FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MAY 18th.

NOTWITHSTANDING the war and the scarcity of goods, we are still keeping up our past record of having our Annual Great Anniversary Sale. We are having this every year to show the customers our appreciation for the kind patronage they have given us during this year, by offering special discounts in every line of goods we sell.

COME TO OUR ANNIVERSARY SALE and take advantage of our special reduced prices. You know that goods are very high and prices are going up all the time. We advise you to lay in now a good supply of Clothing, Shirts, Socks, Underwear, Braces, etc., while our big Anniversary Sale is on.

See bills and Brockville paper for our special reduced prices.

Globe Clothing House

"THE STORE OF QUALITY," Brockville, Ontario.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO ARTS MEDICINE EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. HOME STUDY Arts course by correspondence. Degree with one or two attendance or four summer sessions. Summer School Navigation School July and August December to April 19 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Lesson VII, May 19, 1918. Jesus Exercising Kingly Authority.—Mark 11, 1-13.

Commentary.—I. The Triumphal entry (vs. 1-11). Although the opposition against Jesus was very strong, there was to be a demonstration in His favor that would show His opposers that he had a strong hold upon the people, a demonstration that they could not understand. The triumphal entry may be gathered from the accounts given by the four evangelists. The prophecies concerning this event were exactly fulfilled (Zech. 9, 9). Jesus entered Jerusalem riding upon an ass's colt, upon which no one had ever ridden. Such an animal was looked upon as sacred. This colt was borrowed for the occasion, possibly from a believer in Jesus. Neither Jesus nor His disciples had a beast of burden. As this was the Passover season, there were multitudes of visitors in Jerusalem or approaching the city, and a crowd followed Jesus and a crowd came out from the city to meet Him. Garments and branches of trees were scattered in the road for Jesus to ride over. The people who did this were according to honor to Him. The two great companies in this procession joined in the acclaim, "Hosanna; Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord: Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest." Jesus knew the sincerity of those who were thus honoring Him, and He also knew that in a few days a company would be clamoring for His blood.

II. The barren fig tree (vs. 12-14, 20-26). The incident of the fig tree furnishes an object lesson in sincerity in Christian life and in faith, and declares the deity of our Lord by the miracle which He wrought. This was an incident, but it was not an accident that Jesus saw the fig tree, went to it, pronounced a curse upon it, and saw it later as a dead tree. In connection with these steps Jesus preached several sermons. The figs appear as early as the leaves, and in some instances earlier, and the presence of foliage indicated the presence of fruit, but in this case the profession was false. On the second morning after this Jesus and His disciples were passing again over this route and saw that the tree was withered. Peter called the attention of Jesus to this fact, for it was an occasion for wonder. This drew forth from Jesus a discourse upon the subject of faith. The storehouse of divine grace and power is open to those who have faith in God. Jesus declared that there could be no exercise of faith in connection with an unfulfilling spirit.

III. Cleansing the temple (vs. 15-18). They came to Jerusalem (vs. 15-18). On Monday, the day after the triumphal entry, began to cast out—This was Christ's second cleansing of the temple and occurred near the close of His earthly ministry. The first cleansing took place at the beginning of His ministry (John 2: 13-17). Then that day and bought in the temple. The place occupied by these traffickers was the outer court, or court of the Gentiles. The Gentiles were thus excluded, since they were not allowed in the temple itself. A market was here established where Jews coming from a distance could purchase animals for sacrifice, incense, oil and whatever else was needed in the temple worship. Money-changers—Strangers had come from various countries and had brought with them the money of their respective nations. All this had to be changed into the money of the temple, which alone could be accepted in payment of the temple tax, which was a half shekel required of every Jew. The business of the changers of money was lawful, if it had been carried on honestly and in the right place. That sold doves were used for offerings in certain cases, and a market was maintained in the sacred enclosure, and was largely in the hands of the priests, who enriched themselves by this traffic. 16. Not to carry any vessel through the temple.—The people were accustomed to carry burdens through the temple grounds, and Jesus rebuked such profanation.

17. Is it not written. The words are from Isa. 56: 7 and Jer. 7: 11. Then of this—Jesus used strong language to express the great evils that were being permitted in the house of the Lord. It was sacrilege to carry on this business, and the priests were so guilty in allowing it. Fraud and extortion were being constantly practiced. 18. Serpents—Cryspists and scribes of the law. Chief priests.—The high priest, six high priests and heads of the twenty-four courses of priests, might how they might destroy him. The scribes and chief priests had been plotting before this to destroy Jesus, and this storm and powerful rebuke of their ministry spurred them on to greater activity in their efforts to get rid of him. They feared him, for they saw that the people were in sympathy with Jesus, and to oppose him openly would be to arouse a vast multitude in His favor. His words and deeds of power and mercy had been held of the people, in spite of the opposition of the leaders of the Jews.

In the evening he went out of the city and returned again to Bethany. IV. Christ's authority (vs. 27-33). 27. Come again to Jerusalem—On Tuesday after having passed the withered fig tree. As he was walking in the temple—Mark gives details which make his description vivid. Elders—They formed apart of the Sanhedrin. 18. Say unto him—These Jewish leaders appear to have been a deputation to wait upon Jesus regarding his cleansing of the temple. These things—Driving of these traffickers out of the temple. Who gave thee this authority—The highest officials in the Jewish system are those who had authority in all matters pertaining to the temple, as well as to the rites of religion, did not conceive that any other person could have a right to interfere with what they controlled. 29. I will also ask of you one question—Jesus did not consider that a direct answer was necessary, and proceeded to silence his opposers by asking them a question which they did not dare to answer. He knew that they were trying to induce him to say something to give them grounds upon which they might condemn him, and hence he avoided committing himself in response to their question. 30. Baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men—The public work of John the Baptist was finished about two years before this time, but his preaching and mission were fresh in the public mind.

31. They reasoned with themselves—This committee apparently had not expected this turn of affairs and were altogether at a loss to know what to say if it would be a costly admission for them if they should say that John the Baptist was a divinely-commissioned messenger, for they would thus declare it to be their duty to receive his message and act upon it. 32. They feared the people—The selfishness, cowardice and prejudice of these Jewish leaders are shown by their lack of convictions and by their failure to act in accordance with what they said was right. If they believed that John was not God's messenger, they should have taken their position on that conviction, and not have allowed the opinions of the people to move them. They confessed to one another their weakness, but they tried to conceal it from Jesus. Counted John—a prophet—The people were right and were wiser than the priests and the elders. 33. We cannot tell—We know they desired by any answer they might give, hence they chose to say what would be the least prejudicial to their cause. Neither do I tell you—His public ministry of more than three years, with his sublime teachings and his many miracles, one of which was the raising of Lazarus from the dead, had failed to convince them of his authority, and now he did not think it best to say any more in reply to their question.

QUESTIONS.—Where was Bethany? How did Jesus enter Jerusalem? How was he received? Why did Jesus speak to the fig tree? What was the result? What did he say about faith? What did Jesus find in the temple? What course did Jesus take? What



question did certain Jewish leaders ask Jesus? What was their motive? How did Jesus answer them? PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—Christ the Lord of our lives. I. Christ's authority exercised. II. Authority questioned. III. Authority vindicated.

I. Christ's authority exercised. The conflict between Jesus and the leaders of the Jewish nation was at its height. At such a crisis Jesus was perfectly conscious of the situation of things. He had wept over the fate of Israel and here He warns them of it. The cursing of the fig tree was both a parable and a prophecy exhibiting Christ as the final Judge of a people who would soon crucify Him. It was a symbolic act, a lesson for the Jews, a correct representation of the hierarchic party in Jerusalem, adorned with pretentious piety, but utterly barren of the real fruit of a holy life or reverence for God's Son. The disciples were amazed at this exercise of power on the part of their Master. He used the fig tree for a parable with which to teach them and warn them against mere profession. There was one among the twelve to whom the curse applied, Judas, from the symbol of "judgment in the house of God," he gave them forceful instruction as to the power of faith and prayer. His teachings were as deep as the fountains of truth. He knew His disciples would be called to undertake difficult works, as hard to flesh and blood as the removing of a mountain. It was not only faith as a general spiritual force of boundless potency and value to which Jesus directed His disciples, but to a faith which believed truth to be stronger than error, righteousness than unrighteousness, good than evil. Jesus knew how impossible it seemed from a human standpoint for a few unlettered men, with no force but their faith in Him, to achieve the mighty task of causing the heathen and Hebrew world to bow to the power of Christianity, yet that was the promise of scripture.

II. Authority questioned. Priestly importance and the spirit of selfishness were potent antagonists to true worship, yet Christ ruled in the midst of His enemies though they would not permit Him to do so undisturbed. At this time the teaching of Jesus was characterized by the assumption of a superiority of knowledge which galled the pride of His questioners. His public entry into Jerusalem as King had aroused their hostility. His cleansing of the temple was an act which they felt to be an attack upon themselves. A formal deputation surrounded Him and sought to silence Him by questioning His authority. They assumed their judicial right to inquire, to silence and condemn, but their inquiry was hostile in its design. Jesus had abundantly authenticated Himself, so their seemingly justifiable act was only a shameful avowal of unbelief. It was high treason in the disguise of strict legality.

III. Authority vindicated. Upon the doctrine of Christ's divinity, depended the truth of His teaching, the perfection of His example and the infinite value of His sacrifice. He exhibited the utter incompetency of His enemies to judge His claim and put them into a dilemma from which there was no escape. By the might of His wisdom He constrained them to pronounce before the people in the temple the sentence of their own degradation, while His authority shone forth in unavowed brightness. T. R. A.

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and so persist. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately and will sweep the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior.

An optimist is a fellow who can laugh and grow fat when the laugh is on him.

A CONQUERING LANGUAGE. (Chicago Tribune) The great fusing power in the United States has been the English language. It is particularly fitted to bring together the various peoples who have come to the United States and who must be taken into the common stock and help to develop it. Without such a conquering language, the floods of aliens who have come to America might as well have come with the sword. They would have remained segregated in masses in the United States and gradually would have formed separate nations. We had and have a conquering language, and its work has been the most powerful work, if not the only work, which has destroyed the old nationality of the aliens and has made them Americans.

She Understood. It was Billy's duty to keep the wood box filled, which was anything but pleasant for him. "Mamma," said he "somehow, I don't affectionate toward the wood pile."

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common

In Northern latitudes also the liver is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c box at all dealers.

Gunfire and Precipitation.

A British newspaper points out that the weather in Northern France during and following the heaviest artillery firing of the summer was fine, thus showing that the alleged relation between gun-firing and precipitation does not rest on a foundation of fact. Even the stuporuous roar of the explosion caused by the greatest mining feat in history, the destruction of the Messines, added to the thunder of thousands of guns firing incessantly, failed to produce any rain, according to the newspaper referred to. For weeks the cannonade was maintained at its maximum violence, the roar of the guns reaching London and beyond, without causing rainfall.

A great many people in England believed that the heavy and persistent rains during the summer were caused by the gunfire in France and Belgium. Their belief seems to have been fallacious. Many people in Canada expressed the opinion last summer that the guns in Europe had a bad influence on the weather here.

The belief that the concussion of heavy explosions brought rain is old. In times of drought rain-makers have frequently attempted to produce rain in this way.

An American newspaper early in the war printed an article ascribing to the Germans the power of upsetting the British offensives by producing rainstorms at will. The fact is that rain is produced in nature's silent laboratory by a gentle and soundless process of distillation, and not by earth's shaking noises.—Vancouver "Sun."

His Business. Robert Louis Stevenson, who is best known to children through his "child's garden of verse," was always fond of animals, and very kind to them, and one time he made a very neat, little report to a man who was beating his dog. When Stevenson interfered, the man asked, gruffly, "Well, what business is it of yours?" He said, "Your dog," he said, "is my dog's dog." Stevenson declared stoutly, "and I'm here to protect him!" And he did.

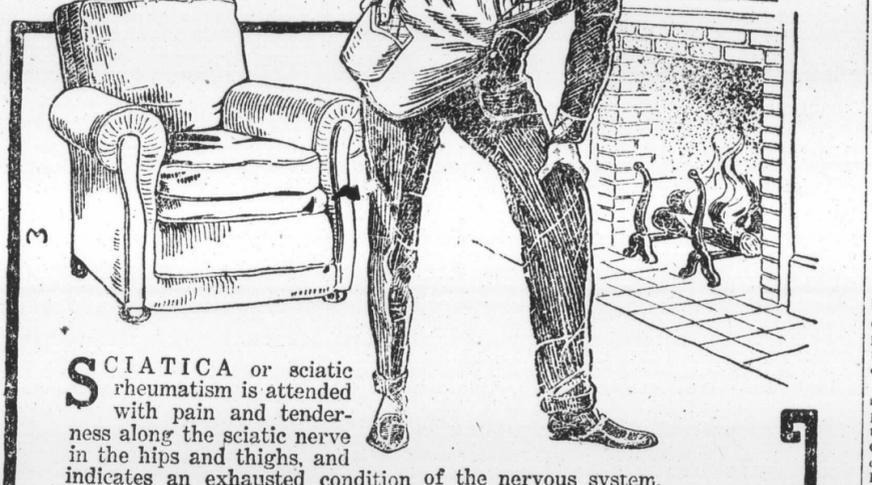
There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

NOTED BATTLES. Probable Results If Outcome Had Been Different.

About sixty years ago an English writer, Sir Edward Creasy, published a book which he called "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." His purpose was to describe these great military events which have had the greatest influence upon human history. Each battle described, had it resulted differently, would have completely changed the course of civilization, says the World's Work. Had Charles Martel not have won the battle of Tours, for example, the whole of Europe, and at means also North and South America, would very likely have become Mohammedan in religion. "Perhaps the interpretation of the Koran," says Gibbon, describing the consequences of this battle, "would now be taught in the schools of Oxford and her pupils might demonstrate to the English people the truth of the revelation of Mohamet."

Ten of Creasy's epochal battles have been fought since the beginning of the Christian era. Four of them represent victories which were won on French soil—the battle of Chalons, A. D. 451; the battle of Tours, 732; Joan of Arc's victory at Orleans, 1429; and the battle of Valmy, in 1792. Another was a great French victory won on English soil—the battle of Hastings, in 1066. Two others the battle of Benheim, in 1704, and the battle of Wat rloo in 1815—were great French defeats. It appears, therefore, that of the ten most decisive battles fought in the Christian era, five were great French victories and two were French defeats. No other nation has any such military history as this. This mere record indicates the part which France has played in advancing civilization. So far as Europe is concerned the greatest events in modern history have taken place on French soil. At this time, when the democratic nations have joined hands to deliver France from the cowardly attack which Germany has made upon her, it is well to keep this fact in mind.

Sciatic Pains from Exhausted Nerves



SCIATICA or sciatic rheumatism is attended with pain and tenderness along the sciatic nerve in the hips and thighs, and indicates an exhausted condition of the nervous system. Relief is sometimes obtained by external applications or the use of heat, but at the slightest provocation the distressing pains return and from time to time become more severe as the nervous system becomes more exhausted. The only way to obtain actual cure is by a reconstruction of the wasted nerve cells, and this is best accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It need not cost you much to restore vigor to the nervous system, but it will take a little patience, particularly at first. After you have used a few boxes and got the building-up process established you will find improvements from day to day which will encourage you to keep up this treatment until the nervous system is completely restored. Nervous disorders do not right themselves, but naturally, become more acute as the system becomes further exhausted. It is only wise to be warned by sleeplessness, headaches, neuralgic and sciatic pains and to take immediate action to restore the depleted nerves before paralysis, locomotor ataxia or some form of helplessness is developed.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box—do not pay more—at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. On every box of the genuine you will find the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT 2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES PRESERVE THE LEATHER

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Products: Butter, choice, dairy \$0.47 \$0.49; margarine, lb. 0.37; Eggs, new laid, doz. 0.43 0.45; Cheese, lb. 0.21; Do., fancy, lb. 0.24; Maple syrup, half gallon 1.42; Do., gallon 2.50 2.75; Dressed Poultry: Turkey, lb. 0.35 0.40; Fowl, lb. 0.25 0.34; Milk-fed chickens 0.32 0.35; Ducks, lb. 0.25 0.30; Apples, bkt. 0.35 0.60; Do., bbl. 2.50 7.00; Strawberries, box 0.25 0.40; Pineapples, each 0.25 0.35; Vegetables: Asparagus, big bunch 0.60; Do., small bunch 0.40; Do., new bunch 0.10; Carrots, bag 1.00; Do., peck 0.25; Do., new bunch 0.10; Onions, each 0.15 0.10; Cabbage, each 0.19 0.20; Lettuce, 2 for 0.19; Potatoes, 5 lb. bag 1.50 1.75; Do., basket 0.40; Do., green bunch 0.05 0.10; Parsnips, bunch 0.10; Parsnips, bag 0.09 0.10; Do., peck 0.25 0.30; Potatoes, bag 0.29 0.30; Do., Irish G.A. seed 0.25 0.30; Do., new peck 0.10; Radishes, bunch 0.10; Sage, bunch 0.05; Savory, bunch 0.05 0.10; Spinach, peck 0.15; Turnips, peck 0.15; Do., bag 0.15; Tomatoes, lb. 0.15; Watercress, 6 bunches 0.15; MEATS—WHOLESALE: Beef, forequarters \$17.00 \$19.00; Do., hindquarters 27.00 29.00; Chicanas, choice 25.00 27.00; Do., common 22.00 24.00; Veal, common, cwt. 12.00 14.00; Do., medium 15.00 18.00; Do., prime 22.00 25.00; Heavy hogs, cwt. 19.00 20.00; Shop hogs 25.00 26.00; Abattoir hogs 20.00 22.00; Mutton, cwt. 20.00 22.00; Lamb, cwt. 20.00 22.00; Do., Spring, each 15.00 17.00; Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery: Acacia granulated 100 lbs. \$3.94; St. Lawrence granulated 8.94; Redpath granulated 8.54; Lantic granulated 8.94; Acacia No. 1 yellow 8.64; Atlantic light yellow 8.64; Atlantic dark yellow 8.54; Atlantic No. 1 yellow 8.14; Redpath No. 1 yellow 8.14; St. Lawrence golden yellow 8.44; No. 2 yellow, level, No. 3 yellow, 20c below No. 1.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—Oats—Open, High, Low, Close: May 0.83% 0.83% 0.81% 0.81%; July 0.81% 0.81% 0.79% 0.79%; August 0.79% 0.79% 0.77% 0.77%; May 3.71% 3.73 3.70% 3.72; July 3.77% 3.78 3.74% 3.77.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. Minneapolis, Minn.—Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.32 to \$1.32; Oats, No. 3 white, 72 to 73c; Flour unchanged. Bran 33.11. DULUTH LINEDRED. Duluth—Linedred, \$3.39 to \$3.97; arrive \$3.91; May, \$3.91 bid; July, \$3.97% bid; October, \$3.59% bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCKS. Cattle Receipts 6,000. Market firm. Deeves 10.00 17.60; Stockers and feeders 8.30 12.60; Cows and heifers 6.80 14.10; Calves 8.00 14.25; Hogs, receipts 23,000. Market strong.

Light 17.50 18.05; Mixed 17.25 18.05; Heavy 16.55 17.90; Pough 16.55 16.85; Pigs 14.00 17.45; Bulk of sales 17.60 17.95; Sheep, receipts 9,000. Market steady.

Sheep 12.75 16.75; Lambs, native 15.50 21.00; BUFFALO LIVE STOCKS. East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle receipts 75, low. Receipts 400; steady; 37 to \$15. Hogs, receipts 1,000; strong; heavy \$13.40 to \$15.50; mixed \$13.85 to \$15; yorkers light yorkers any pig \$18 to \$19.10; rough \$15.75 to \$16.60; steers \$12.50 to \$13.25; Sheep and lambs, receipts 300; steady and unchanged.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free. DR. SOPER & WHITE 85 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. Please Mention This Paper.

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PLUG

THE SLEUTH

"As I was telling this fellow here, I got caught," said the other young man. "I got something better to do."

"Well, how about you, Jack?" queried Hartigan, facetiously of Neil. "If it's a fair question, what are you doing in this mob of boobs?"

For a single horrible moment Neil thought the policeman was playing with him. But the expression of slow-witted jocosity was reassuring. This bull of a man was incapable of such subtlety. Neil took inspiration from the thought of his little friend, Kid Doty.

"I'm interested in crime," he said with a serious air. "My old man wants me to go into his firm, but I can't see it. Crime is the only thing I like to work at. I follow all the big trials. I keep the newspaper clippings. Some day maybe I'll write a book, or start a detective agency."

Neil's good clothes had already inspired Hartigan with respect, and the suggestion of a well-to-do father was not lost on him. "You're right," he said agreeably. "Crime is very interesting when it ain't fed to you too regular."

"Thank God for a stupid policeman," thought Neil.

The street was now clearing rapidly, and there was no further excuse for the three to linger. They strolled to the corner.

"Come and have one on me," suggested Neil.

Both the others looked pleased. Hartigan wiped his mouth with the back of his hand in anticipation.

"It's real hot for the season," he deprecated.

They lost no time in lining up before the nearest mahogany rail. As a result of the excitement around the corner the place was doing a glorious business. When they were served Hartigan elevated his glass.

"Here's to the corpse that brought us together!" he said. "May he rest. Presently he became aware that easy!"

Like everybody else in the vicinity, they fell into the talk of the crime and the elusive criminal. No striking new thoughts were brought out. Neil was hardened by now, and took his own name in vain as freely as anybody else. From the crime they passed naturally to the police.

"That's all a bluff about the police"

having Neil Ottoway under surveillance, pointed the young man with the cinnamon tie in his scornful way.

Neil smiled inwardly. Hartigan bristled, but managed to keep himself in for the moment.

"The police ain't got no show," he said. "Nobody won't leave them alone. Ahh, they're a lot of boobs, anyhow," said the young man rashly.

Hartigan exploded. "You could be run in for that!" he cried, pounding the rail. "Insulting an officer in the performance of his duty! Who are you to be criticizing the finest body of men on God's footstool? A cigarette-holder, a hall-room boy? I've a mind to take you out and turn you over to the officer on the beat!"

The scornful one gradually wilted. His sallow complexion took on a greenish tinge.

"Ahh! I didn't know that you — I didn't mean anything by it," he murmured.

Hartigan glared at him, preparatory to another blast. The young man murmured something about having to see a friend, and faded away.

Hartigan's indignation died down in subterranean rumblings. "Finest force in the world! Young big-mouth! I'll lay you he has good reason to respect the force. You observed the way he made tracks when he saw that I —"

He stopped and devoted himself to his glass, feeling perhaps that he had said too much.

"So you're on the force," said Neil.

"Yes — that is, not exactly." Hartigan was a trifle flustered. "Oh, I don't mind telling a friend, he went on. To tell you the truth, I resigned yesterday. All a self-respecting man could do. The force is all right, mind you. It's them that knocks it that's rotten. Anybody that knocks the police force is a —" Hartigan made a reflection on their parentage and spat fervently. "Magistrates, reformers, newspaper reporters and surferettes, to blazes with the whole push!"

Under Neil's unstinted sympathy the ill-used ex-policeman expanded like a flower in the sun.

"Say, do you know who I am?" he asked at last with an impressive air.

"No," said Neil.

"I'm Hartigan, the guy who arrested Neil Ottoway the night before last for burglary!"

"No!" gasped Neil, wondering a little if he were not dreaming this topsyturvy situation. The ex-policeman's eyes were turned inward on his grievances, and there was little danger of a recognition now.

"Yes, sir," said Hartigan, and took him to court, and there they let him slip through their fingers! Did you ever hear the like? Let him walk right out of the front door! And then blamed me for it. And suspended me yesterday without a hearing!" He forgot that he had said "resigned."

"A rotten shame!" murmured Neil.

"Yes, sir, it hurts!" said Hartigan. "I made friends with him, see? A nice, decent-looking young chap for an artist. Ain't got much use for that lot. They ought to be put to work, I say. But I talked to him squarely and friendly, and saved him the end seat in the wagon. This is what I get for it!"

"There's ingratitude!" said Neil.

"Well, I got a little money put by," Hartigan went on, "and I'm willing to spend every cent of it to bring him in again. I'm doing a bit of detective work of my own. Shaved off me moustache to disguise myself. That's why I watched the funeral to-day."

"You're sure Ottoway did it?" inquired Neil.

"Sure am I?" said Hartigan surprised.

"Owed him his rent and all. And him with a big diamond and a roll! And the body found in his room and all. Who else could have done it?"

"Oh, it's clear enough. Too damn clear. Makes me think there must be something behind. My knowledge of crime makes me think nothing is ever the way it looks like."

"Well, now, that's so," Hartigan was impressed. "What's your idea?"

"I haven't any," Neil confessed.

"Only the police have been so busy looking for Neil Ottoway they haven't looked into the crime at all. You see, a recent young fellow."

"Seemed like."

"Now, what had the diamond or the roll of bills on him. The papers said he was poverty-stricken."

"Maybe he salted it away."

"What do you want to waste your time for looking for Neil Ottoway? There are eleven thousand police after him. If you could prove somebody else committed the crime, that would square you, wouldn't it?"

"Sure! But —"

"Well, it's worth looking into, isn't it? Take that telephone message. His wife told the police somebody called him up the evening he was killed, and he seemed pleased with the message. Why should he be pleased to hear from Neil Ottoway? He dressed and went out. Why should he take the trouble to dress up? Now, it would be easy for anybody who knew the ropes to trace the source of that telephone call. Also the telegram his wife got later."

"By God, you're right, son!" ex-

claimed Hartigan. "There's work for me! I'll do it now!"

"Here's luck to you!" said Neil, raising his glass.

"I say, fellow," Hartigan observed diffidently. "You say you're interested in this case. Why can't you and me work together on it? Now I'm a good policeman, if there's any stick-work wanted, I'm right there with the goods. But I wasn't cut out for no goods bureau. I ain't got naturally a suspicious nature. Suppose we get together to-morrow, after I look up this clue? Are you on?"

"Sure thing!" said Neil. They shook hands on it.

"Where'll it be?" asked Hartigan.

"How about Union Square, nine a. m., on a bench near the Lincoln statue?"

"O. K.!"

CHAPTER IX.

Neil's double activities keeping out of the hands of the police himself while he solved the Tolson mystery for them, had fair to be brought to a standstill by the lack of munitions. He was reduced to a ten-cent piece, and dinner time coming on as usual. Prompt measures were called for.

After parting from Hartigan he walked the streets, lingering his lonely coin, and debating how to lay it out in order to insure the largest winnings.

He finally decided to stake all on a trip to Coney Island. This day, Saturday, it had been widely announced in the newspapers, would see the official opening of the summer season. Moreover, the American sun was doing worthily, and a northeast breeze was making the waste-paper dance in the gutters of the cross streets. There was sure to be a crowd. Strange, thought Neil, if in the grand resumption of the Metropolis of Diversion, he couldn't find a job.

Shortly after noon he was set down in Surf avenue with a hungry and determined eye. That unreasonable street was running under a full head of insanity. In the pitiless sunlight the temporary buildings in their premature decrepitude, and the permanent buildings in their pert dressiness out-clanged each other in ugliness. The clangor of music of a hundred pianos and steam melodions, the roar of the roller coasters and the shrieks of the passengers all combined to shatter the ears. More persuasive than the racket was the soft scuffle of thousands of leather soles on the pavement, and the rustle of the creatures' clothes.

The invariable crowd surged slowly up and down, showing weary, sated faces, wistful in the quest of real entertainment.

"We have an odd way of taking our pleasure!" thought Neil.

To make a pretty long story short, Neil was completely unsuccessful in his search for a job. The proprietors of beer-gardens, bath-houses, scenic railways, merry-go-rounds and side shows looked him over and shook their heads. Though he had put his shell-rimmed spectacles in his pocket at the beginning, still his clothes made him cut a bit too fine for their purposes. More than his clothes, per-

haps, it was a certain sentence in the eye.

"You know too much for me!" one employer, more candid than the others, told him with some heat. Neither would the humbler vendors of soft drinks, popcorn, salt-water taffy or hot dogs listen to him.

At the end of two hours he gave up, or at least retired temporarily to take counsel with himself. He went off to one of the narrow stretches of beach clasped down to beat some idea out of his dejected brain. The alternative of walking ten miles back to town on an empty stomach was not an enlivening one.

He was surrounded by various groups and single figures resting in the sand. Exhausted by the interminable promenade on the pavements above, they came down here and stared didn't cost anything. That, at least, "The sculptor in Neil began to stir again. He had been deprived of his work for two days, and it seemed as many years. What models! — and a medium ready to his hand, too. Nearest him lay a corpulent gentleman of the Hebrew persuasion sleeping on his back, with his large new shoes pointing stiffly to heaven, and his hands clasped tightly on his equator. Evidently he was taking no chances with his rings while he slept.

"Effigy of Twentieth Century Knight," thought Neil, with a chuckle, and his hands began involuntarily to shape the damp sand. "No sculptor ever dared depict a man like that," he told himself, vaingloriously, and for the moment forgot all about the Tolson murder, the police, even his insistent hunger.

When, presently, he sat back to survey his handiwork, the spell was broken by a titter of applause behind him. He was startled to observe that a semi-circle of admirers had gathered without his being aware. There they stood grinning and craning their necks.

The thought flashed through Neil's mind: "You fool! to give yourself away like this!" However, he was careful to betray no agitation.

Half expecting a detaining hand to fall on his shoulder, he nonchalantly got up and sauntered the piles of a building extending out over the beach.

He walked half a mile down the shore and back again without receiving any inspiration as to how his necessities might be relieved. Neil, like all self-confident young men would not concede that circumstances might be too much for him — but self-confidence began to be put to a strain. The situation resolved itself into a horribly simple formula, viz., to eat one must have money. No amount of ingenuity was of any avail to change it.

On his return he came to a little crowd gathered on the sand, and idly joined the edge of it. From the centre issued a voice:

"— just a natural born gift. Never took no lessons in modeling. Didn't want any. In the art school they make you put in every little thing just so, and all elegant and smooth like. That don't suit my style. That may be art, but there's no imagination in it. Imagination is what counts with me. It's imagination makes you see joke. Friends, I don't claim to be no regular artist, but only a man like yourselves what sees the funny side of life. Stand back a little further. You can see better when you ain't so close. Don't forget the poor artist!"

Neil's idle curiosity gave place to amazement, and then in turn to indignation. Looking about him he saw that he had returned to the spot where he had left his effigy, and gradually

Asthma Cured To Stay Cured!

Thousands Testify to the Lasting Benefit Secured From CATARRHOZONE

CURES WITHOUT DRUGS!

One of the finest discoveries in medicine was given to the public when Catarrhazone was placed on the market about fifteen years ago. Since then thousands have been cured of asthma and catarrh. An interesting case is reported from Calgary in a letter from Creighton E. Thompson, who says:

"Nothing too strong can be said for Catarrhazone. I suffered four years from asthma in a way that would beggar description. I went through everything that man could suffer. I was told of Catarrhazone by a clerk in Findlay's drug store, and purchased a dollar package. It was worth hundreds to me in a week, and I place a priceless value on the benefit I have since derived. I strongly urge every sufferer to use Catarrhazone for Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh."

The one-dollar package lasts two months; small size, 50c; sample size, 25c; all storekeepers and druggists, or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.

So saying he elbowed his way out, and strode up an inclined walk to the pier. The crowd broke after him open-mouthed, and stared open, jeering. He did not see what became of the man in the yellow suit.

Neil walked out on the pier a little way. There was a show going on out at the end, but the long approach was almost deserted. There were tables against the railing on either hand, and waiters flitted to and fro. However, as signs everywhere informed the public that all seats were free, Neil ventured to sit down with his back to the shore.

As he cooled down he reproached himself heartily for his folly. "It's only by the grace of God there wasn't a detective in that crowd. Fat chance you have of keeping out of their hands if you're going to lose your head as easily as that!"

Some one was watching him from behind. He stole himself to meet trouble. Glancing over the rail, he measured the distance to the sand below. Say twenty feet; it could be done, he decided, and it would take a bit of nerve to follow that way. He took a fair look over his shoulder at him some relief that it was no detective, but the same fellow in the yellow suit.

As soon as Neil's eye met his the man grinned sheepishly, and began to sidle toward him. In spite of himself Neil found something taking in the rascal's worn, sharp, cheery aspect.

"Excuse me, mister," said the man in yellow silkily. "No offense taken or meant. You and me ought to have a little talk."

Without waiting for an answer from Neil, he slid into the seat opposite.

(To be continued.)

PALE, LISTLESS GIRLS

Are in a Condition That May Lead to a Hopeless Decline.

Perhaps you have noticed that your daughter in her teens has developed a fitful temper, is often restless and excitable without apparent cause. In that case remember that the march of years is leading her onto womanhood, and that at this time a great responsibility rests upon you as a mother. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness and depression, feels tired out after a little exertion; if she tells you of headaches and backaches, or pain in the side do not disregard these warnings. Your daughter needs the help that only new, rich blood can give for she is anemic — that is bloodless.

Should you notice any of these signs, lose no time, but procure for her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or her unhealthy girlhood is bound to lead to unhealthy womanhood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the impoverished blood of girls and women, and by so doing they repair the waste and prevent disease. They give to sickly, drooping girls health, brightness and charm, with color in the cheeks, sparkling eyes, a light step and high spirits. If your daughter shows any signs of anemia insist that she begin to-day to cure herself by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Miss Grace E. Haskins, Litchford, Ont., says: — "It would be impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago my health was such that my parents were seriously alarmed. I was pale, listless and constantly tired. I suffered much from headaches, and my trouble was aggravated by a bad cough. I tried several medicines, but to no avail, and my friends thought I was in a decline. Then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended and my mother got three boxes. They were the first medicine that really helped me, and a further supply was got and I continued taking them for several months until they completely cured me. To-day, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am as healthy as any girl in Northern Ontario, and I am giving my experience that other girls may benefit by it."

You can get these pills through 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.

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wears longest, covers the greatest surface (900 sq. feet per gallon) and because of its even texture, takes least time and is easiest to apply. It is absolutely guaranteed — "100% Pure" White Lead, Zinc Oxide and highest quality Linseed Oil. It is admittedly the most economical paint on the market.

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CAT FINDS LEAK.

Ingenuous Plumber's Rose Was a Success.

"There are more ways than one to kill a cat," says an old proverb, and "there are more ways than one to get a cat," is the new reading. Here is an illustration:

A plumber was called upon to locate a supposed leak in a ten story tenement house. After a day's cogitation and sundry profitless soundings and sniffings, he finally hit upon a plan. He went to a drug store and bought ten cents' worth of fluid extract of valerian — commonly called catnip. Then he took the elevator to the top floor and poured the valerian diluted with water down the drain. Half an hour later he took a cat and visited each floor in turn.

The cat exhibited no interest until a room in the seventh story was reached. Then, with a bound, it sprang from his arms and began to paw the wall, mewling loudly. A hole was made in the wall and there, sure enough, was the leak.

That plumber deserves to make a fortune from his ingenuity.

WHEN?

We are going to do a kindly deed, sometime, perhaps, but when? Our sympathy give in a time of need. Some time, perhaps, but when? We will do much in the coming year; We will banish the heartaches and doubts and tears, and And will comfort the lonely and dry their tears. Sometime, perhaps, but when?

We will give a smile to a saddened heart, some time, perhaps, but when? Of the heavy burdens we'll share a part. Some time, perhaps, but when? Some time we're going to right the wrong; Some time the weak we will help make strong; Some time we'll come with Love's old, sweet song. Some time, perhaps, but when?

— E. A. Brinkstead.

Are you giving aid and comfort to the enemy?

Any householder in your neighborhood who has a garden plot, or who owns a piece of suitable vacant land that is not being put under cultivation in order to increase food production, is (though he or she may not believe it) giving aid and comfort to the enemy in restraining food production, as really as is the Submarine Commander who sinks an Allied ship laden with food. The difference is only one of degree, not of kind.

Look around you! Look around you!

If you have not yet decided to plant a vegetable garden make up your mind to do so now. You will not regret it. There is still lots of time. Potatoes and beans may be planted up to June 1st and these are the best substitutes for wheat and meat.

For good, practical advice upon how to lay out and cultivate a Vegetable Garden, write for a free copy of the booklet entitled: "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home." This has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the guidance of citizens who will respond to this call for increased production.

<p>Mail This Coupon NOW</p>	Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto
	Dear Sirs: Please send me a copy of your booklet "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home."
	Name _____
	Address _____



ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE
In Co-Operation with Canada Food Board



The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

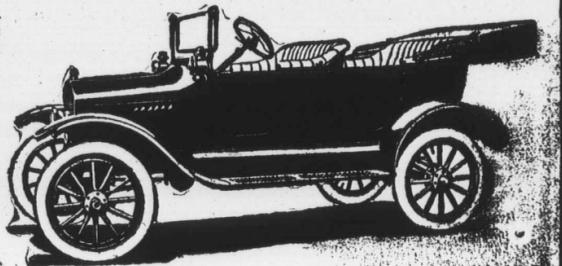
Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

Ford

Runabout
Touring
Coupe
Sedan
One-ton truck

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.



W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

FOR APIARY BEGINNER

Description of the Equipment Required to Insure Success.

CLUBS FOR THE FARMERS

Outline a Summer Program Now and Have Everything Well Organized—The Club Picnic Is a Very Successful Feature of the Year's Work.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EXTRACTED honey production is the most satisfactory for beginners. Start with three colonies and sufficient equipment and then make the bees pay their way. One colony does not give the beginner an opportunity to right mistakes or accidents profitably. Three colonies can be managed by devoting one evening weekly to the apiary.

Avoid many troublesome pitfalls by starting with the right hive. The 10 fr. Langstroth hive has given the best satisfaction in Ontario. All beekeepers' supply houses carry this hive and its parts in their regular stock. Buy your first hives from a good manufacturer. It is very necessary to have all hive parts interchangeable so that they may be used in any colony in the apiary. Uniformity and accurate workmanship alone can ensure this need.

One complete 10 fr. Langstroth hive consists of:—

- (1) A bottom board.
- (2) A hive body with self spacing frames and wire.
- (3) A telescoping metal roof cover.

In addition the beginner should provide for each colony one queen excluder; two extra hive-bodies complete with frames; and 7 lbs. of medium brood foundation, which runs 6 sheets to the lb., to fill the frames with a guide and foundation for the future combs.

It is advisable to commence with a 2-lb. package of bees and queen; a swarm or a nucleus. Less danger from disease attends the buying of pound packages than the buying of swarms and nuclei. Pound packages may be secured for delivery from May 1st to June 30th. Early packages will yield a surplus if carefully handled. Enquire of the Provincial Apiarist re disease in your locality before buying swarms, nuclei or colonies.

The necessary equipment for the beginner should consist of:—

- (1) A veil of black cotton tulle.
- (2) A standard bee smoker.
- (3) A hive tool.
- (4) A spur wheel wire embedder.
- (5) An uncapping knife.
- (6) An uncapping box.
- (7) A complete set of Department literature, Bulletins 213, 233 and 256, and a good reference bee book.
- (8) A small honey extractor.

With the exception of Nos. 6, 7 and 8, it is advisable to acquire the material needed from a supply firm at

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This new wizard out of Europe has enthralled America with the magic of his bow. And his startling genius shines in every note of his first four Victor Records.

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BE SURE TO HEAR THEM



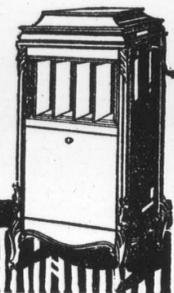
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once. The uncapping box can be made at home, and the beginner could probably co-operate with another beekeeper in securing the use of an extractor. With the increase of colonies to ten, it would then be advisable to provide a storage can to assist in handling the crop.—W. A. Weir, Ontario Agricultural College.

A Successful Farmers' Club.

The history of some farmers' associations in Ontario has been brief and filled with troubles. Others have built upon the rock and have endured. Why the difference?

Perhaps a very short story will explain the former case. A farmers' club, organized by a district representative, got away apparently to a good start, then halted uncertainly and finally died a lingering death from general debility. When asked to explain the reason the representative gave one—promptly and with emphasis.

"The club died because the farmers didn't want it. The members were easily persuaded to organize but never took any real interest in it—they were never really convinced that it was a vital necessity."

"So far I haven't heard any proposal to revive it either, and I don't intend to attempt to inject any artificial stimulation into it. When the farmers in that district are really 'sold' to the idea of the necessity of organization, then we'll be in a position to do some work."

That explains the first cause of most failures. Artificial stimulation serves to carry an invalid through a

dangerous pass, but as a steady diet for a healthy body it is foredoomed to failure. A farmers' association must not be an invalid; when outside stimulation has to be given, it is a safe bet its days are numbered.

But many others have succeeded. Work—doing things—is the secret of their success. They make every member conscious of the value of organization in the community. The executives are enthusiastic, they have developed progressive policies and they work to make them successful. And work honestly undertaken and wisely directed will always make a club or association successful if it has the right kind of material to work with.

In the summer, the club ought not to be allowed to lose its grip. How about a herd testing scheme—has your club taken that up yet? Perhaps those members needing drainage can have surveys made of their fields, purchase tile co-operatively, secure a traction ditcher, and if need be, borrow provincial funds to pay a large part of the cost. Endless ways present themselves to make the farmers' association a real force in every month. Above all, don't forget the farmers' picnic—a little fun makes the work more efficient.—Justus Miller, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Reporter Advertisements
Bring Results.

Greenbush

Among those who are ordered to report at Kingston this week for military service are Messrs. Walter Maud, Walter Tackaberry, and Arnold Loverin.

Miss Letta Maud of New Dublin, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Mary Maud.

A sudden death occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Miller on Wednesday the 8th inst., when their eldest daughter, Anna, passed away. The deceased has been in poor health for a number of years, yet her sudden death came as a shock to the whole community. She leaves to mourn her loss beside her parents, four brothers and two sisters, Ephraim of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; John, of New York; William of Biggar, Sask.; and James at home. Mrs. R. Sterling of Toronto, and Mrs. Wm. Wright, of Athens. Among those from a distance to attend the funeral were John Miller, brother of deceased, from New York; Mrs. R. Sterling and family, from Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, from Athens. The funeral service was held in Greenbush church, Rev. Chas. Baldwin officiating, assisted by Rev. T. J. Vickery, of Athens.

Dr. Smith, of Kingston visited his father last week. Mrs. Smith and her son accompanied him back to Kingston.

Farmers are busy with the seeding, and the nice rain of Sunday will help the spring growth.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Tuttle*

THE ATHENS REPORTER

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,
Editor and Proprietor

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 7c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

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**Ice
Cream**

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

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

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Whitlock Gives Glimpse

**Of Two Tragic Princes,
Sons of Belgian King**

IN Brand Whitlock's Story of Belgium, in Everybody's, the American Minister gives us some intimate glimpses of King Albert's family. The last time he saw them together before the war was in 1914 on the Belgian national holiday, July twenty-first, when a Te Deum was sung at the cathedral of Ste. Gudule in honor of the founding of the dynasty.

"The royal family made an interesting picture; the king, in the lieutenant-general's uniform he always wears, tall, broad-shouldered, tanned somewhat from his outing by the sea—he had just come from Ostend—behind the thick lenses of his pince-nez the king's intelligent eyes were



LEOPOLD, DUKE OF BRABANT.

taking in the scene, nothing who were there; the queen, frail, delicate, with the unconscious appeal of sweet girlish eyes, and the delicate, sensitive mouth, had the three royal children beside her: the two princes, Leopold, the Duke of Brabant, and Charles, the Count of Flanders, grave, tall, slender boys, in broad batiste collars and gray satin suits, and the Princess Marie Jose, with her pretty mischievous little face and elfish tangle of curly, curling, gold hair—the child that all the painters and all the sculptors of Belgium have portrayed over and over.

"I stood there and watched that most interesting family, a very model of all the domestic virtues, in its affection, the sober good sense of the young parents. I looked at that grave, slender lad, Prince Leopold of Belgium, Duke of Brabant, etc., grazing out of those wide, boyish eyes at that scene of splendor; what were the thoughts just then in that child's mind; were there any conceptions of the tragic mutations of Belgian history? Would he one day, in other scenes like this, when others should have taken our places, stand there where his father stood, while priests sang Te Deums in his honor?"

Simple Life in Siberia.

"Going to bed in a Siberian peasant's hut is a simple matter. You take a blanket or two, cocoon yourself in them, lie down on the floor, and go to sleep there and then. There are no bedrooms, no beds. You do not disrobe. Men, women and children, cats and dogs, chickens, ducks and turkeys lie down side by side. The last person to turn in stacks pine logs into the stove to its fullest capacity. Then, writes Mr. Bassett Dibley, in "Through Siberia," "he extinguishes the lamp, and another day is over. Sometimes there will be a bench, a pair of chests or a niche in the wall to serve as a couch; and sometimes the grandfather or grandmother of the household exercises the prerogative of sleeping on the flat white-washed top of the brick stove, hazardous as that may seem. But in the great majority of cases every one, with a fine democracy, shares the floor.

"I found that the thin blanket with which I was provided did not do much toward softening the hard brick floor, and noticing a pile of hay in the corner, with a couple of ducks resting on it, I asked if I might take some to make myself a couch. The family put the matter up for debate. There was a noisy discussion. The ducks woke, snuggled more comfortably into the hay, and surveyed me with frigid unblinking hostility. For a while one of the women seemed to take my part, but eventually she capitulated, and a unanimous decision was given against me. The ducks turned their heads under their wings and waddled off to the land of Nod, while I had to resign myself to the bricks."

Doubts Removed.

Mother was out, Sister Sue was putting on her best blouse, so six-year-old Bob had to entertain Sue's young man.

"As is the way with his kind, he began to ply the unfortunate caller with questions.

"Mr. Brown," he began, "what is a popinjay?"

"Why—eh—a popinjay is—eh—vain bird."

"Are you a bird, Mr. Brown?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, that's funny, and mother said you were a popinjay, and father said there was no doubt about your being a jay, and Sue said there didn't seem much chance of your poppin', and now you say you aren't a bird at all!"

In Iceland codfish are dried and ground into flour for making bread.

**The Powers
and Persia**

PERSIA, the cockpit of the East ever since the Turks entered it on the specious plea of defending their flank against the Russians, is coming once more into the limelight. For years a bone of contention among the powers, she has been converted into a warring territory against her will, but when the Central Powers and Russia entered upon their farcical arrangements for a German peace, she was officially declared to be a neutral and was struck out of the reciprocal agreements. Mr. Trotsky, with the avowed object of redressing a crying wrong of the Russia of the Tsars, undertook to disband the Russian army of occupation, and notified the Persian government that the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 was null and void. This treaty divided Persia into a northern or Russian sphere of influence and a southern or British sphere of influence, leaving a central neutral zone in which both nations were free to pursue their mutual economic and commercial interests. It would be useless to contend that there was anything ethically right about this treaty, into which English policy was no doubt driven by the necessity of defending the road to India against an aggressive Russia; but that it did good by ending a political tension of years there is not the shadow of a doubt. In the great political chess which Germany was then playing with the powers, however, the Kaiser could not fall to interpret the agreement as a move designed to call a halt to the German advance toward the East. Thus Pan-Germanism, in the shape of the German-led Turk, entered this Belgium of the Orient, during the war, just as it entered the Belgium of the Occident, and though Dr. von Kuehlmann recently declared his nation's desire to see Persia free to devote herself to her national "kulture," there is not, thus far, the slightest guarantee that the domain of the Shahs will be cleared of German intrigues menacing Britain's eastern possessions.

The immediate problem before Persia is the attainment of a free and independent existence guaranteed by the powers. But there are some important obstacles to the realization of this ideal. There is the temporary unchecked looting by the disbanded Russian soldiery, the continued intrigues and molestations by foreign nations, and the present incapacity of the Persian himself to secure sound government without the co-operation of some outside power. The country has been in a constant state of political and economic unrest, due principally to a geographical position giving her the control of the overland trade routes from the Orient to the Occident. Russian military occupation, while intolerable, has nevertheless proved itself a boon by clearing out the Turcoman bandits and by the building of a railroad through the Turcoman steppe. Great Britain, too, has brought a blessing to Persia in policing the gulf and exterminating piracy. There is no reason to doubt, moreover, that the agreement which Great Britain made with Russia for a line linking India with Europe by way of the oil fields of Baku and Azerbaijan is just the thing which will help on the economic salvation of Persia herself. Even Russia's projected railroad from the north to the Persian Gulf for the transport, free of tariffs, of her immense output would prove of inestimable value, so long as Persia avoided the temptation of thinking only of her economic well-being and selling her political selfhood. But the salient feature of recent Persian history, happily, is the distinct trend toward constitutionalism.

It is evident, however, that Persian self-government can be fostered only by the policy of the strong hand, backed, of course, by sympathy and understanding. A rare opportunity for proffering beneficent help has thus come to Great Britain. Acting in the spirit of that good will which has characterized the sentiments of the British toward Persia, she ought to make certain that the latter's neutral rights are no longer disregarded, and that the country is effectually rid of dangerous German propaganda. Financial aid ought to be extended, pending a collective agreement of international control defining frontiers and assuring un molested independence. Great Britain should prove that she is not only a great power but a beneficent one, by turning a much-wronged nation into a friend. Something of what she herself has learned of the new social and political order that has come to her out of the revolution of the war, she can turn into a lofty altruism for the benefit of Persia. She can see to it that in Persia, as in Belgium, self-determination and the nationalist idea shall also be the watchword of democratic civilization.

A Royal Palace.

A royal palace, consisting of what is now known as the "white tower," appears to have been the beginning of the Tower of London. It was commenced by William the Conqueror and finished by William's son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a broad ditch. Several succeeding kings made additions to it, and King Edward III. erected the church. In 1628 the old white tower was rebuilt, and in the reign of Charles II. a great number of additions were made to it. The new buildings in the tower were completed in 1850.

Munition Factories.

Ten thousand workshops in Great Britain are engaged in the production of munitions, of which 5,000 are controlled and 150 are national factories.

MACHINES FOR MILKING

Farmers Will Find That They Are Very Profitable.

TO MEET LABOR SHORTAGE

How to Prevent Bees Swarming—Hints for the Gardener and Dairyman in June—Methods by Which to Destroy Troublesome Weeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE statement that the milking machine has now become a practical proposition can now be made with considerable confidence. Practically all the standard makes of machines sold in this province, the cheaper ones as well as the more expensive, are giving good satisfaction in the hands of a great many dairymen. But all machines are somewhat complicated, and somewhat delicate of adjustment, so that to be successful the operator must exercise some mechanical ability, and strict care and attention to the needs of individual cows. Without these the milking machine has always proved a failure. It can hardly be said that the machine will get as much milk from the cows as good hand milking, but properly handled, it will give better results than the average hand-milking, and there is no doubt of its being a great economiser of labor and time. The machine has its place on the farms of dairymen who milk more than ten cows, it being doubtful economy to invest so much money for a smaller herd. It may also be doubtful economy to install the machine in a herd of pure breeds where much official test work, involving milking three or more times per day, is being done.—A. Letich, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To Prevent Bees Swarming.

June is the swarming month and time of supering for the main honey flow which begins between the 10th and the 20th of the month, depending on the season and the latitude. Be sure to give supers enough to avoid any crowding which may cause the bees to become discouraged, quit work and swarm excessively. It should be the beekeeper's aim to prevent swarming as much as possible. This is done by keeping young queens, giving plenty of room and a systematic examination of brood-chambers to detect colonies which are preparing to swarm. When queen cells are found far advanced they should all be destroyed and the queen herself removed. After the colony has been queenless one week the combs should again be examined and all cells except one removed, quit work and swarm excessively. It should be the beekeeper's aim to prevent swarming as much as possible. 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MAGIC BAKING POWDER advertisement with product image and text: 'MAGIC BAKING POWDER... FOR A DOG FUNERAL.'

Don't Plan for It Till You Can Write His Epitaph.

Jim Wallbridge, the wealthiest man in Tonawanda, Pa., has buried his dog at an expense of \$500, and is being roasted for extravagance by newspapers all over the country.

Several times we have been ready and willing to spend \$500 on burying a dog, the same dog every time. It is a small but very hairy, remnant-looking dog, with the men of a sand storm in Los Angeles suburbs.

Besides being a conscientious colorist, this dog is a devoted agriculturist. At the first spring twitter of the robin, at the first unfolding of dainty petals by the modest little crocus, this dog begins the planting of a

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDY, Edmonton.

of a horse, or something as good, in our best flowerbed, every sunrise throughout the long summer, he digs up the bones as if they've sprouted.

diplomat of high order is this dog. He has learned to knock over family milk-bottle and lap its seaming contents daily, and there no gun, rock, or club that can draw lead on him.

One day we started over to the house of the owner of this dog to offer \$500, or something mercenary like that, for permission to bury him (the dog). At the third corner we came upon a ragged, starved-looking little girl of perhaps two years of age, sitting in the middle of the sidewalk. She had been crying, as the streaks of tears through the dirt on her face showed.

Say, fellows, did you ever notice the tear-stains on the face of one of these old, old-faced children of the streets? Sometime, pick up one of these babies with the eighty-year-old face and study the stains, the wrinkles, the hopelessness, the dirt. Therein is written the centuries-old story of wrong, oppression, and neglect. Therein is the power that makes "the man with the lion" turn upon his masters, rulers, kings" at the judgment seat of God and ask his lawful "Why?" Look into one of these old, old, old faces, sometime, fellows.

OUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound - This Letter Proves It.

West Philadelphia, Pa. - "During the thirty years I have been married, I have been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it." - Mrs. FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 1st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headaches, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. It was a grateful spirit for health restored which led her to write this letter so that other women may benefit from her experience and find health as she has done.

and see the whole history of what men have done, and haven't. But this child we came upon, that time, was no longer miserable. She gurgled, she shrieked joyously, she clasped her hands, her eyes sparkled with fun. Hunger, neglect, rage, loneliness were forgotten. She was happy as a child with a new toy. Around her, leaping, crouching, smiling, now nibbling at her rags, now flicking her face, playful, joyous, sunshiny, frisked that blamed night-bowling, milk-thief cur. And we went straight home and saved \$500, or thereabouts.

Maybe Jim Wallbridge made a good investment in paying \$500 to bury his dog. Maybe not.

Don't pay big to bury a dog, or a man either, without being sure what kind he was. - Bismarck "Tribune."

Russian Floors. The finest floors are said to be seen in Russian houses. For those of the highest grade, tropical woods are exclusively employed. Pine and pine are never used, as in consequence of their sticky character they attract and retain dust and dirt, and thereby soon become blackened. Pitch pine, too, is likely to shrink, even after being well seasoned. The mosaic wood floors in Russia are often of extraordinary beauty.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND

Mrs. Ernest E. Adkins, Brotton, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with great success for four years and always keep a box on hand." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing—once they have used the Tablets for their little ones they will use nothing else.

WILLow AND WENDY. (By Main Johnson) Her name is Willow, and she breathes a charm. As subtle and as fragrant as a tree, She's graceful as a willow by the brook, Alluring as a leaf-caree free.

A willow tree smiles rustling through its boughs, My Willow sparkles laughter from her eyes. A willow tree makes soft some garden slope, My Willow brightens all our skies.

WENDY. Her name is Wendy, friend of Peter Pan, Playmate of youth in this old world, So small, so young, she does not know She's joy of life uncurled.

Peter has taught her from his lore, Places to see and things to love, All bubbling pleasures like her own, Babies on earth, say stars above.

Mercurius. Mindoro, one of the larger islands of the Philippine group, is a province by itself and contains 2,383 square miles. It is distant from Manila a little more than 100 miles.

NEW WAY TO REMOVE SORE, ACHING CORNS. Corn plasters be hanged, they always were troublesome and unsatisfactory. Try the new method! Unsprinkle the corn first, get its roots separated from the toe.

A HOME OF YOUR OWN. Are you living in a rented flat? With hardly room to hang your hat. Often too cold or else too hot.

Then why not get a good sized lot, And have a home on your own green plot. Where you'll have freedom and pleasant ease, Your own nice lawn and shady trees?

Use Kites for Fishing. Kite fishing is one of the latest sports taken up by fishermen on the Pacific coast. According to Popular Science Monthly, a fine corbina "hole" has been discovered at Seal Beach.

Nothing better is made. COMFORT 100% PURE LYE. Nothing better can be made.



Dandruff Kills the Hair Cuticura Kills Dandruff

Try one treatment with Cuticura and see how quickly it clears the scalp of dandruff and itching. On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better or surer.

NOTHING WASTED. Refuse From Coal Mines Now Resorted to for Fuel.

In the March issue of the Typographical Journal, the correspondent from the "City of Coal Nuggets," Scranton, Pa., where the International Typographical Union will hold its annual convention next summer, furnishes this information, showing that what was at one time considered refuse is now being put on the market as fuel.

One of the first things that will attract the attention of the delegates and visitors as they approach the city will be the massive black culm piles that look like mountains of coal. These piles are dotted over the valley and close to a half-mile in length. For years they were the waste of the anthracite industry, but to-day they are worth millions of dollars, and immense fortunes have been made out of them by the men who not so many years back had the foresight to buy them up cheap.

The Seven Years' War. At the end of the seven years' war the most noted of Germany's generals had fallen, hosts of officers had disappeared, and the lands were untilled, the seed corn was eaten, and men hunted men for food. One-sixth of bearing arms were dead; the only laborers in the fields were women and girls, and these well-nigh perishing of starvation. The very cattle for food and agriculture were swept away by famine and disease. Ten per cent. of the whole population were dead.

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old, reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

still thrown away. Next a grate was made to burn peacocks, and more recent grates and blowers were perfected to burn the smallest sizes, even the coal dust.

When those grates were in process of experimentation men bought up some of the culm piles that were rich in chestnut, pea and smaller coal. The success of the new grates made the dumps an attractive investment. Thirty-five cents a ton was regarded a high price to pay for them.

The perfecting of a development of the washery process—a new coal-preparing process. The coal on the dumps was washed into buildings and onto screens and shakers that sorted out the smaller sizes. The washing is done through a sort of sluice, men with high-powered water hose standing on the dumps and washing the coal into the sluices. Good dumps, that is, dumps rich in coal, give a product that burns as readily as fresh-mined coal. The dumps with the chestnut and pea sizes are especially rich, that coal being sorted almost the preparing process. The coal on the breakers.

Thousands of cars of washery coal are being shipped from the anthracite region and are helping relieve the coal shortage. The coal brings about the same price as fresh-mined coal, so it can be seen that the men who bought the dumps at 35 cents a ton and less are reaping a rich harvest.

The mountainous culm piles in many instances are disappearing under the water pressure from the hose and the once waste coal is being burned in many a home and factory. But here and there in the region the visitor may see at night what looks like a mountain, afire. In some cases culm piles have been burning for years, the flames eating into the heart of the dump and at night giving off a glow that can be seen for miles. These fires were regarded only as a nuisance up to a few years ago, but to-day they are being made to stem them.

When the coal is washed from the dumps and sorted in the washery buildings it gives off a fine silt that flows into the fields near the plants. That silt was regarded as utter waste until a very short time ago. Now it is selling at a dollar a ton at the plant. It is sometimes pressed into briquettes for burning, and a power method is to dry out the dust and by forcing it through hose over the bed of a boiler a boiler to burn it in suspension. The dust is almost explosion-proof before it reaches the boiler, and is successfully with this form of burning.

The reclamation of the culm piles is one of the romances of the coal industry, an over-night turning of waste into millions of dollars' worth of fuel. But an even later conservation is had by a brick manufacturing company that has established a plant near Scranton, where bricks are made from coal ashes. The ashes are being taken from a mountain-high pile of ashes that was dumped for years from the boiler of a breaker. Fire bricks that are very test are made by this company. Its market is rapidly spreading.

So the delegates and visitors see the mountainous piles of culm in the valley near Scranton they may well wonder where here a few years ago, when the culm could be had for a song.

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\$100 REWARD, \$100

Cataract is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

The Seven Years' War. At the end of the seven years' war the most noted of Germany's generals had fallen, hosts of officers had disappeared, and the lands were untilled, the seed corn was eaten, and men hunted men for food. One-sixth of bearing arms were dead; the only laborers in the fields were women and girls, and these well-nigh perishing of starvation. The very cattle for food and agriculture were swept away by famine and disease. Ten per cent. of the whole population were dead.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

A tablespoonful of ammonia added to dish water will take the place of soap. A little kerosene poured down the sink last thing at night will keep water bugs away. Have a handy pocket of some kind of stout cotton material tacked on inside of pantry door to keep paper bags and wrapping paper in.

IRELAND'S SHAME.

Is this that Ireland which held so warm a spot in the hearts of millions of her sons and daughters, and everywhere throughout the world? What strange aberration has come upon her, what necessity to the faith for which she has supposed to stand with a loyalty which put others to shame. Is this that Ireland which she banished Norwegians, and fought so long under the colors of her captain Christ? Is this that Ireland, whose sons have fought for freedom and republicanism, and for most of the stricken fields of modern times? Is this the Ireland of the wonderful missionary spirit which sent her saints and scholars all through Europe, the Ireland of stirring legend and story and song? There is many a man in America proud of the Celtic blood in his veins, proud of the glorious old Ireland, whose heart sinks in him at thought of the Ireland of to-day.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of a simple method of home treatment, and her son's free trial, post-paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

Grand Old Man Makes Statement

MR. GEO. SOMERS FINDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS BEST. In His Eighty-Second Year He Tells Why, After Trying Other Medicines, He Pines His Faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Barrie, Ont., May 13.—(Special.)—Mr. George Somers, Barrie's grand old man, now in his 82nd year, has made a statement in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills, Canada's grand old kidney remedy. "I have tried several kinds of kidney pills," Mr. Somers states, "I have arrived at the conclusion that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best so far; at least, they have given me the best satisfaction. I have taken them for nearly twenty-five years off and on as I have needed them."

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR advertisement with product image and text: 'HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR... Pain? Hirst's will stop it!'

standard of eye endurance. When your eyes become fatigued in a picture theatre, leave. Within bounds either your eyes or the pictures are at fault. If the pictures go where they are presented under more favorable conditions; if your eyes, see an oculist that he may study and eliminate the cause."

STARTING THE CLOCK. If a clock refuses to run after being wound owing to the need of cleaning, try this: Roll a bit of cloth, tie it well with cord. Place the roll in the bottom of the clock, well out of the way of the pendulum. After the fumes of the oil have had time to do their work—say from ten to twelve hours—wind and start the clock; and if nothing is broken it will run.

Early Use of Metals. As compared with Mexico, the tools employed by the ancient Easter Islanders, though like in shape, are yet more wonderful, when the purpose for which they were used is considered. It is believed that the use of iron was unknown to the more ancient people of the earth; certainly few traces are found. But among the Mexicans there is evidence of red copper having been fashioned into tools, and although that is wonderful enough when the usage is seen to which the comparatively soft metal was put, yet still more marvelous which wrought, carved, cut and chiseled the huge images and blocks of stone to be found on Easter Island. Remains of these tools are yet to be found simply with the flap of scalp.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows. Early Use of Metals. As compared with Mexico, the tools employed by the ancient Easter Islanders, though like in shape, are yet more wonderful, when the purpose for which they were used is considered.

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ISSUE NO. 20, 1918

HELP WANTED. WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS: steady work; state wages; light work. W. H. Todd, Stouffville, Ont.

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

WANTED—WEAVERS FOR DRAPER looms; also girls to learn weaving; good wages and steady employment. Canadian Cottons, Limited, 32 MacNab street north, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—SAWMILL MEN AND good, handy carpenters for repair work. Apply C. Beck Mfg. Co., Limited, Pennington, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

EXPERIENCED FARM HAND—married; for Ponthill fruit and grain farm; free house and garden. Reply stating wages, experience, age and age of family; if anti-war service, state. E. A. SCOTT, R. R. NO. 1, Ridgeway, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE. THREE SNAPS FOR QUICK SALE—100-acre farm for \$5,000.00; 100-acre farm for \$5,000.00; 100-acre farm for \$5,000.00. Jacobs & Moore, Grasse, Ont.

600 FARMS IN ONTARIO FOR SALE—good buildings; will exchange for city property; most will grow alfalfa; catalogue free on application; established 46 years; automobile service. Telephone 1322, Thomas Myerscough, 228 Darling street, Brantford.

20 ACRE FARM, WITH BUILDINGS—with 1 1/2 miles of seven factories; in Peterboro'; G.T.R. through same; \$5,000 for quick sale; part cash. Walker & Co., 377 Park street, Peterboro'.

FOR SALE: STORE AND DWELLING with fixtures, electric light and conveniences. Price \$100.00, also stock consisting of tobacco cigars, candelion and small wares at invoice prices, including trade. Owner going West. Apply McCallan & Kneal, Woodstock, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—Swee for hatching. Also garden plants for sale. Write for catalogue. Chas. Barnard, Leamington, Ont.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

HATCHING EGGS—BABY CHICKS—Utility laying strains. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, White Rock, Non-Bearded Golden Polish. Write for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, per hundred \$1.50. Cauliflower, Snowball and Erfurt, per hundred \$2.00. Celery, Paris Golden and White Plume per hundred \$1.50. Sweet Peppers, Ruby King and long leaf per hundred \$2.50. Flower, Verbena, Aster, Pansies, Snapdragon and Salvia plants, per hundred of assorted \$2.00. For One Dollar will send sixty of the above assorted for \$1.00. Tomatoes, ready to ship, May 15, King, John Bear, Benny Best, Earlina, Chalks Jewel, Early Detroit and Plantiful, per hundred (transplanted) \$3.00. Transplanted twice, per hundred \$3.00. At 100 rates, all orders filled in turn. Ten cent packet seeds with each order. Cash with order please, prices quoted on large quantities.

ORINOCO

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GERMANS LOST HEAVILY IN TWO FUTILE ATTACKS

While Their Only Gain Was a Footing In One Advanced Position.

Paid Terrible Price For Ground They Held But a Few Hours.

London cable: A vigorous counter-attack last night resulted in the re-establishment of the allied line in the Voormezele-La Clytte sector, where the Germans in a local attack yesterday succeeded in making some advance. This operation developed hard fighting throughout most of the day and into the night.

Two attacks were attempted against the British lines in the Somme sector. The first, at Bouzincourt, was dispersed. Near Albert the enemy, after suffering heavy casualties, succeeded in penetrating the defence positions on a front of about 150 yards. The Canadian forces from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have engaged in a successful local attack south of Arras.

ENEMY WAS MOWN DOWN.

With the British Army in France, cable: The Germans had intended to make a much more pretentious assault in Flanders yesterday than they were actually able to carry out, it had been learned. Their failure was due to the excellent work of the allied gunners and to a small coincident operation by the French east of Scherpenberg, which came at the right moment to help upset the enemy plans in this sector.

The German attack as actually executed, lay roughly between La Clytte and Voormezele, and it was made principally by the 52nd German Reserve Division—fresh troops which had not been used before since the May offensive began—assisted by the 56th Regulars.

Fresh details which have come to hand, and statements by prisoners, would indicate that the enemy had intended to attack with five divisions on a much wider front, mainly between Loere and the Ypres-Comines Canal, and it is quite possible that this drive was meant to be the forerunner of a grand smash to push up west of Ypres and thereby threaten the British hold on the ruined city.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

The Germans preceded their advance by a terrific all-night bombardment against both British and French over a wide front. At 9.30 o'clock the infantry was started by the 52nd Reserve, which was sent against the British in Ridge Wood and the neighboring territory southwest of Voormezele, and by the 56th Division, which attacked the British on the right and the French on the left.

Before the battle started in earnest, however, several things had happened which were to have a vital bearing on the day's programme. Along the Ypres-Comines Canal an unusual movement among the enemy had brought down a tremendous barrage from the British guns against a German division on the right of the 52nd Reserve. Nothing further happened along this sector, but it appeared later that the enemy had been as-

sembled here to participate in the attack and had been so badly smashed that the idea of their taking part had been abandoned.

UPSET GERMAN PLANS.

In the meantime along the French front between Loere and LaClytte the French had their eyes open and began a heavy bombardment. Also, the French had undertaken a small operation in the early morning for the capture of a position east of Scherpenberg Hill. The combination of the French attack and the great bombardment undoubtedly completely upset the German plans for additional German divisions, which were assembling to assist their comrades on their right, could not be brought in. As a consequence the assault was confined to a two-division affair, which was directed mainly against the British about Ridge Wood.

THE BRITISH OFFICIAL.

London cable: "At the close of the fighting this morning in the La Clytte-Voormezele sector," says Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France to-night, "the French and British positions on this front were completely re-established."

"The enemy launched two local attacks early this morning in the neighborhood of Albert and Bouzincourt. In the latter locality the enemy's attack was broken up by rifle and machine gun fire, and failed to reach our trenches.

"At Albert, after suffering heavy casualties from our fire, his troops succeeded in effecting a lodgment in our advanced position on a front of 150 yards. On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors."

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Paris cable says: The War Office announcement Thursday night reads: "There was marked activity by both artilleries on the Haillies-Mont-Cidier front."

THE GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin cable: The official statement issued by the War Office today reads:

"During the repulse of English advances on the southern bank of the Lys, near Fuquoy, and south of Albert we took a number of prisoners. During yesterday's unsuccessful night attack by Australian troops on the Corbi-Bray road 45 prisoners, including four officers, remained in our hands."

"North of the Luce and on the western bank of the Avre the artillery battle continues to be lively. On the rest of this front there were successful reconnoitring advances at several points.

"The enemy has lost 27 airplanes in the last few days in aerial fighting and by fire from our anti-aircraft guns."

UNDER FOCH IS WAY TO VICTORY

Says Lord Derby in First Paris Utterance.

Foe Spreads Innuendo to Divide Allies.

Paris cable says: Lord Derby, the new British Ambassador to France in succession to Lord Birtch, made his first public speech since his arrival at Paris at the monthly luncheon given today by the Anglo-American Press Association. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Sir Sharp, the American Ambassador, and the foreign editors of leading Paris newspapers were present.

Replying to Chairman Elmer Roberts, Paris correspondent of the Associated Press, who referred to the Earl of Derby's ancestry, the British Ambassador said no credit was due him for following the lines of tradition, but he said there was a man, President Wilson, who made ancestry for himself and set an example for the new world.

Old alliances, Lord Derby said, were always difficult to control, but the present alliance was not difficult because it had only one aim. The Ambassador continued a unique command which was not as easy to attain as might be thought, as it is difficult for one nation to put its army under the control of another, but there is not one man in the country who does not think the right thing was done when Field Marshal Haig placed his troops under General Foch in absolute loyalty born of absolute confidence in the commander-in-chief.

"Under Foch," Lord Derby continued, "is the surest road to victory." The worst thing to do to the press, the Ambassador said, was to lecture it. It had always lectured him, and he had received the lectures with humility. He said he hoped the newspapers would realize that methods of one country could not be

only a slight offence to bring upon him the worst kind of punishment.

In the prison camp was a big platform, in the centre of which was a wooden post. The prisoner was put on the platform, his hands were tied to the post, and by leather bands his head was held up toward the sun. For ten hours he remained in this position, his face blistering under the heat of the sun. Then his eyes almost burned out of his head, he was taken down. Another form of punishment consisted in placing a man, with chest bared, in the open to face the sun, or when there was no sun in a small room, in which was a red hot stove. When the perspiration was streaming down his body the Germans who had gathered were invited to throw bucketsful of icy water on his overheated body. The length of the punishment varied from six to twelve hours, according to his offence. These prisoners came back to France by way of Switzerland, where they received a hearty welcome, and where every care and attention was given them by French doctors and nurses. It was in Geneva for the first time in three years they heard the strains of the Marseillaise, and many of them wept bitterly as they listened.

U. S. CROP OUTLOOK.

Winter Wheat Crop One of Largest Ever.

Washington Report—A Winter wheat crop of 52,259,000 bushels was the forecast today by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on conditions existing May 1, and on a canvass of the acreage remaining to be harvested. With continued favorable conditions the crop will be one of the three largest ever known.

The area of winter wheat remaining to be harvested on May 1 was 36,282,000 acres, or 13.7 per cent, less than the acreage planted last August.

The condition of the crop was 86.4 per cent, of normal, indicating an acre yield of approximately 15.7 bushels. Production of rye forecast from May 1 conditions will be 52,629,000 bushels, based on a condition of 85.5 per cent, of a normal.

Production of hay will be 107,550,000 tons, based on a condition of 89.6 per cent, of a normal, and an expected average of 20,331,000 acres, of which 53,000,000 is tame and 15,926,000 wild.

Winter wheat condition on April 1 last was 73.8 per cent, of normal 73.2 on May 1 last, and average 85.7 for the previous ten years.

Rye conditions on April 1 forecast a crop of 52,629,000 bushels, compared with 48,827,000 in 1917.

Hay production was 94,920,000 tons in 1917, and 110,922,000 in 1916.

A Household Medicine—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints it is cheaper than a doctor. So, keep it at hand, as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

TORPEDOED 40 ENEMY WARSHIPS

British Subs. Have Not Been at All Idle.

Teutons Fear to Allow Ships Out of Port.

Washington Report—More than 40 German warships have been torpedoed successfully by British submarines. This was disclosed by an official British statement received here and made public today by the Committee on Public Information. The review was the most extensive ever received in this country on work of the British undersea craft.

Various exploits of individual craft are recounted. In many instances the submarine commanders have threaded their way through dangerous minefields to seek out their quarry, and so successful have they been in penetrating the defenses of the Teutons that the enemy rarely allows his above-water craft beyond the confines of his harbors.

Most of the battles narrated in the review were with German destroyers which had sailed forth presumably on raiding expeditions. In one instance a submarine commander told of sighting the four Dreadnoughts of the "Kaiser" class off the Danish coast, and of discharging torpedoes at two of them. The submarine submerged as the torpedoes were fired, but from the sounds of explosions which the commander heard he concluded that two of the battleships were hit. The submarine was prevented by German destroyers from rising to the surface to observe the effects of its attack.

Another narrative tells of a British submarine meeting a German U-boat and how the pair jostled for position to launch a torpedo into the German. Finally decided safety lay in flight. The review also deals with the hazard of operations in the North Sea in the present year and suffering of the crews from extreme cold. Frequently periscopes and wireless sets were covered with ice so that they could not be used.

U. S. War Secretary's Forecast Surpassed.

Official Statement Conveys the News.

Washington despatch: More than 500,000 American soldiers have been sent to France, Secretary Baker today authorized the statement that his forecast in Congress in January that 500,000 troops would be despatched to France early in the present year now had been surpassed.

Mr. Baker dictated the following statement:

"In January I told the Senate Committee that there was strong likelihood that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be despatched to France. I cannot either now, or perhaps later, discuss the number of American troops in France, but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in January has been surpassed."

Baron Shaughnessy on the C.P.R.

A Fascinating, Historical and Political Record

Lord Shaughnessy's report to shareholders at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, embodied a review of the salient features of the company's financial policy and progress leading up to its present stable position. It is shown that under the terms of the contract dated October 21st, 1880, between the Government and the C.P.R., the Government undertook to give, by way of subsidy, to assist in the completion of certain western sections of the system then in process of construction under government auspices, \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land suitable for settlement. Subsequently, the cash subsidy was increased by \$10,000,000 and as an offset the land subsidy was decreased by 6,700,000 acres.

In view of the present high credit of the railway it is interesting to note that the company's desire in the early days to finance with capital stock instead of bonds, was demonstrated to be an impossibility, and as a consequence Parliament authorized the issue of \$35,000,000, 5 p. c. bonds and \$65,000,000 common stock.

Unfriendly influences at home and abroad so prejudiced the international money markets that the original \$65,000,000 stock only yielded an average of less than 46 p. c. of its face value. The unwillingness of investors to pay a higher figure for the stock in those days need not be considered extraordinary, however, when it is known that as late as 1895, when the railway had been in operation for over nine years, the stock was offered in the market as low as 35 p. c. with but few takers. In 1835 Baring Bros. of London were induced to find purchasers for the \$35,000,000 first mortgage bonds, and by this means the company was enabled to repay the loans from the Government, and to meet its floating debt.

The review goes on to describe the linking up of eastern Canada with the company's system which served thousands of miles of territory that was practically uninhabited. The eastern connection was imperative if the unremunerative territory was to be successfully developed.

The history of capital expenditure is an interesting chapter, not only in the history of the C.P.R. but also in that of the Dominion itself. After 1899, so rapid was the traffic development, it was necessary to provide substantial additions to traffic facilities of every description. From 1902 to 1914 inclusive, the records show expenditures for second tracks, reduction of gradients, terminals, work-shops, etc., of \$206,300,000; and for cars, locomotives, and other equipment \$130,000,000. To meet this expenditure of \$336,300,000 the directors appealed successfully to the ordinary shareholders of the company. In the thirteen years mentioned, the shareholders were offered and accepted \$195,000,000 par value of common stock for which they paid the company no less a sum than \$262,100,000. Out of this \$337,500,000 of bonds were paid off and retired, and \$26,200,000 was used to pay the cost of railway lines acquired or constructed, and of additional steamships, in which no bonds or debentures were sold. The remaining sum of \$202,150,000 was supplemented by the sale of preferred stock and equipment notes bringing \$56,500,000 and making a total of \$258,650,000 to apply against expenditures of \$336,300,000. The difference of \$77,650,000 was provided from the surplus revenue of the company being a further contribution by the shareholders of that amount from surplus or "undivided profits."

This remarkable financing, made possible only by the faith and cour-

age of shareholders, put the company in a position efficiently and economically to deal with a large and ever-increasing volume of traffic, at the same time enabling the directors substantially to reduce the bonded debt. Notwithstanding the low price at which the original \$65,000,000 common stock was sold (\$46.00 a share) the entire \$260,000,000 of this common stock now outstanding has yielded to the Company's Treasury in cash an average of \$112 for each \$100 of stock, and if the sums provided for capital out of surplus earnings are considered (a quite proper calculation, as those earnings were at all times applicable for dividends) the shareholders paid an average of \$143 for each \$100 of stock that they held.

The explanation of the company's extraordinary success in face of the above record, is to be found in the company's policy of keeping down the annual fixed charges, while extending its rails into new productive territory as opportunity offered; also in the economies attending the long haul of traffic over one huge system, eliminating heavy tolls for switching and other kindred services between connecting companies.

A brief reference to the Ocean and Coastal Steamship branches is to the effect that this property is secured by a comparatively small demand on capital account, and has a present market value in excess of \$65,000,000. Other properties and assets of the company were purchased or developed by the surplus income held in trust for the shareholders.

Something About the Land Grant.

The company's Land Grant, "which is a source of serious anxiety to financial doctrinaires who have only half studied the subject," is treated at considerable length in the review. As late as 1888, when the railway had been in operation for some time, the Dominion Government consented, as a consideration for some concessions under the Charter to guarantee the interest on \$15,000,000 Land Grant Bonds, but would in no circumstances guarantee the payment of the principal which would have given the security increased market value, although the bonds had fifty years to run and only represented a value equal to 75c. per acre. This did not reflect much confidence on the part of the Government towards Land Grant values, and there is no doubt that at that time the Government could have recovered the whole Land subsidy at the price per acre just mentioned, i. e., 75c. For many years this Land Grant was a drag on the Company's development.

It is interesting to note that the Land Grant had to be met by the Land Grant Bonds, which proceeds had been devoted to the purpose of the railway, and although considerable sums were spent on immigration propaganda, land sales were disappointing and unsatisfactory, the price yielding the company only from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, after selling expenses had been paid. It was not until 1898 that agricultural lands in Western Canada attracted buyers in any numbers, and even in that year when 348,000 acres were sold, and in the three subsequent years, the net return was only \$2.80 per acre.

Shortly after the C.P.R. contract was made, the Federal Parliament commenced to vote grants of land in place of the usual grants of subsidy for the construction of railway lines in western Canada, and many companies incorporated for that purpose. Most of these companies never materialized, though much good land was bespoken by them, thus necessitating the C.P.R. going further afield

to satisfy the last 2,000,000 acres of its Grant. The company was compelled to accept lands along the line west of Medicine Hat, in the "semi-arid" district, where there was little or no water, which made the lands practically valueless. To recover this tract it was decided to adopt a plan of irrigation, and an expenditure of \$15,000,000 was made in the construction of works and ditches comprising an area of 2,240,000 acres. Of this area, not previously worth five cents an acre for practical purposes, portions now served by the ditches command high prices.

The company has expended approximately \$17,000,000 in the encouragement of immigration, and to forward the sale of such lands as it had received. Branch lines of railways were also constructed to open up the territory for prospective settlers.

The "Ten Per Cent Clause."

In regard to the much discussed "Ten per cent clause," the review states that the suggestion made in some quarters that the spirit and intent of this clause was to limit the company's dividends to ten per cent is entirely out of harmony with the clear, unquestionable language of the instrument. The Clause had no more relation, direct or indirect, to the C.P.R. dividends than it had to the dividends of any other railway company, or of any commercial or industrial corporation. Seventeen per cent instead of ten per cent per annum might properly have been distributed from the average earnings of the railway had the directors not been convinced that a prudent and conservative policy was in the best interest of the property.

The total capital of the C.P.R. is \$622,000,000 which contrasts with the actual cost of the company of \$687,000,000 exclusive of \$31,000,000 of railway constructed by the Government and handed over to the Company. It is also exclusive of \$131,000,000 provided from surplus earnings, land sales, etc., expended on the property and written off without being capitalized, so that based upon cost, the transportation system represents an outlay of \$18,000,000 or about \$61.00 per mile.

The conservative financial policy of the directors cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that the net earnings per mile required to meet annual interest charges on the G. T. R., C. N. R., G. T. P., and the N. T. R. would suffice to cover the annual interest charges, dividends on the preference stock, and seven per cent dividend on the common stock of the C.P.R.

Extraneous investments, including steamship lines, railway companies outside Canada, Government securities and loans, money set aside for investment, unsold lands, amounts payable on lands already sold, coal mining and other properties, are appraised at \$253,000,000 which is substantially below the market value. Many of these properties and resources had little or no value when they came into possession of the company, but were developed and safe-guarded until they became profitable.

TO GERMANIZE BALTIC STATES

Deliberate Policy of Berlin So Announced

By the Imperial Vice-Chancellor.

Amsterdam cable: Friedrich von Payer, the German Imperial Vice-Chancellor, in announcing to the Main Committee of the Reichstag the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's Eastern policy, said:

"We hope particularly for advantages relating to the safeguarding of our food supplies, and then for what can be comprised under the general term of colonization. The relationship of border states to us shall and must furnish us with the military security of our frontiers against Russia, which security we cannot renounce."

"Besides this, however, there is also national sympathy with the Germans in these territories. That applies particularly to the Baltic Provinces. The treatment of States must differ, according to their size, their geographical conditions, and their direct connection which is possible."

Herr von Payer defended Germany's intervention in Finland, saying:

"We rejoice that by our intervention we insured to Finland her independence and freedom. But really our fundamental idea was to create in north Finland a final condition of peace, both military and political."

Charging the Russians with supplying the Red Guards with arms and ammunition, Herr von Payer said the entire staff of the 43rd Russian Army Corps, consisting of twenty officers, recently was captured in Finland. This, he said, proved that Russia had attempted to rob Finland of her freedom. "Our intervention was solicited by the legitimate Finnish Government," he added.

RESTRICTED TRAVEL.

Britons Must Show Adequate Reasons for Trips.

London Cable—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today the decision of the Government to place great restrictions on travel in London and vicinity, which later will be extended throughout the country. Passenger train services, he said, could be reduced by 40 per cent, and it will be necessary for everyone to show that his proposed trip has an adequate reason. The issue of season tickets will be greatly restricted. This will affect a large number of aliens, who have moved to places outside of London, owing to the air raids, and travel back and forth each day.

ASTHMA DOESN'T WEAR OFF ALONE.

Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early will prevent incipient conditions from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

ANY WONDER WE'RE SKEPTICAL

Amsterdam cable: The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, of Essen, a copy of which has been received here, prints the following concerning the signing of the peace treaty with the Ukraine:

"We have concluded a bread peace. Bread is on the way—to Austria. With Romania we have concluded a peace which, besides bread, is bringing us petroleum. It is a long way from Roumania to Berlin. Between them lies Austria, to whose famishing border population in Germany, Bohemia and Tyrol we have had to supply food to save them from death by starvation. The German people know all that. Is it any wonder they have become skeptical?"

NEWEST RUSE BY HUNS IN ITALY

Work On Superstitions of the Ignorant

By Old Device of "Turning Tables."

Paris cable: Germans are never at a loss to find some new way of conducting their propaganda in the allied or neutral countries. Some of this propaganda might have had serious results, particularly in France and Italy, had not the authorities of those two countries laid hands on the enemy agents. Some who have been caught were tried and shot, among them Bolo Pasha and Cavallini, who had sought to inspire the allied newspapers. The collaborators on one of these organs in France are now facing their military judges at the Bonnet Rouge trial.

But the newspaper propaganda having failed, the Germans had to turn their attention to other methods of demoralizing the allied peoples. So Italy is now suffering from a "turn table" propaganda. In olden times people believed in turning the tables. All you had to do was to sit at a round table and ask questions. If the table turned or leaned to one side your questions would be answered in the near future.

In Italy turning tables are made to answer questions by German agents, who always paint the allies black. The tables always predict that the Germans will be victorious in arms. To make the ignorant believe, the enemy agents are tipped off to the procedure of the Germans in Italy, and they make the tables predict or report some happening. In this way Naples knew several days beforehand that the town would be bombarded by Zeppelins. It is said it was Ludendorff who first thought of "turn tables."

ARE INCREASED

for Heavy Soils, Groundstone for Light Soils.

TANK FOR THE FARM

Potatoes Should Be Treated This Year to Control Scab, as the Success of This Crop Is of the Utmost Importance in the Greater Production Campaign.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE soils in many parts of the province are so depleted of their lime that they are becoming sour or acid. This is an important fact as few, if any, of our farm crops can make their best growth on a soil carrying an insufficient supply of lime.

Lime acts in several ways. It neutralizes the acids formed in the soil through the decay of organic matter; it overcomes the tenacity of clay soils, binds sands together and thus improves the physical condition of both types of soil.

It requires about two tons of ground limestone rock to be equal to one ton of quick lime, and the prices charged for them are in about the same proportion.

The ground limestone rock is safe on any land in almost any quantity, and may be applied at any time of the year. On heavy clay soils quick lime, slaked before applying, may give quicker results; but it should not be applied to light sandy soils.

To Prevent Potato Scab.

For seed select smooth, sound potatoes, as free as possible from scab, and disinfect by soaking them before they are cut for two hours in a solution made by adding half a pint of commercial formalin to 15 gallons of water.

Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) can also be used to treat potatoes to prevent scab. Soak the uncut tubers for three hours in a solution of 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate to 25 gallons of water.

Formalin is a clear liquid disinfectant. It is a 40 p.c. solution of formaldehyde gas and water. It can be purchased from almost any druggist. It is sold under the names of formalin and formaldehyde. It is important that the purchaser, whatever name he buys it under, secured a guaranteed solution of 40 p.c. formaldehyde.

If possible plant the treated seed potatoes on clean soil, that is soil that has not produced a crop of scabby potatoes. Practice a rotation of crops. If scab is very bad it is not advisable to plant potatoes on the same land oftener than once in five years.

Septic Tank for Sewage Disposal.

This system consists ordinarily of a two-chamber concrete, water-proof tank equipped with an inlet, overflow and vent pipe, and an automatic siphon for emptying the tank of the liquid sewage from time to time, and a system of tile, called the "absorption bed," consisting of several parallel rows of 3 or 4 in. land tile-laid with open joints, almost level, and shallow, and branching off from a main line of sewer pipe which connects it to the tank.

If this system be properly installed, it will dispose of sewage in a very satisfactory manner and without endangering the water supply. Complete plans in Blue-print form for installing it may be secured from the writing from the Department of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

What Peace With Ukraine

Will Give to the Germans

To Help Them in the War

WHEN the news of the separate peace concluded between the Central Powers and the new Ukraine People's Republic reached this country the first thought that occurred to Canadians was, "What can our enemies get out of the Ukraine?" So little definite can be said of Russia since she fell into the chaos that followed the revolution of last March that anything like an authoritative answer to this question is impossible.

The Ukraine is also rich in iron, the mines of which lie principally in the region of Kharkov. From the mines in 1905 60 per cent. of the entire Russian output was taken. One-sixth of the world's whole supply of manganese and all the mercury produced in Russia also come from the Ukraine.

The coal deposits on the Donetz have produced as much as 75 per cent. of all the coal mined in European and Asiatic Russia, and 99 per cent. of Russia's anthracite coal came from the Ukraine before the war.

A big crop of tobacco has also been produced in the Ukraine; and it possesses the finest orchards and vineyards in Russia. Another source of potential wealth is the great area of exploitable forest lands, totalling 110,000 square kilometers.

Distance on the Water. Prof. J. Joly of Dublin has suggested an ingenious method of measuring distances by wireless, says the Popular Science Monthly. He relies on the fact that disturbances travel with different speeds in different media.

A big crop of tobacco has also been produced in the Ukraine; and it possesses the finest orchards and vineyards in Russia. Another source of potential wealth is the great area of exploitable forest lands, totalling 110,000 square kilometers.

A Six-In-One Article. A pocket article about the size of a fountain pen, which, after investigation, proves to be fully equipped to perform all the arduous duties of a comb, a ruler, a pencil-holder, a nail file and an envelope opener, has been invented by Mandius J. Munson of Los Angeles, California. In its simple dress, the article looks like a combined ruler and pencil, but a mere touch transforms it into a comb or into an envelope opener.

The inventor claims it would remind children to keep their hair combed and their finger nails cared for. And all this for two cents.

WHY WASTE GARBAGE?

It Can Be Utilized for Food for the Hogs.

MILK IN THE WARM WEATHER

Proper Care of Dairy Products in the Summer Time—Threshing Gangs Will Help to Relieve Farm Labor Shortage—Work Is to Be Initiated This Year.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE pen is mightier than the sword—especially when it has a pig in it. Then multiply that pig by 40,000. Multiply this again by 200 lbs., and an imposing total of 8,000,000 lbs. is reached—more pounds of pork, indeed, than were exported by Canada shortly before the war.

This is the evidence given by a commission appointed by the Agricultural Section of the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee, to investigate the feeding of garbage to swine. The commission consisted of J. E. Brethour, Burford; P. W. Johnson, Walkerville, and Justus Miller, Toronto. These gentlemen have lately returned from a tour of American cities where garbage is fed to hogs and are of the opinion that Ontario ought not to delay longer in the matter.

The salient points of the report which has been prepared regarding their findings are briefly: (1) That garbage has a food value of between \$8 and \$9 a ton; (2) that it should be fed entirely untreated, i.e., that it should not be heated, washed or sorted; (3) that residents of towns and cities where garbage is to be fed, must separate their garbage, placing table refuse only in a separate container; (4) that for every 100,000 of population, a minimum of 6,000 tons of garbage is produced each year, which will feed 3,000 hogs; (5) that the double treatment (sterilize and virus) for hog cholera must be given to make the plan feasible.

A small percentage of our garbage has been fed to hogs already but the regulations of the Federal Veterinary Director-General compelled feeders to sterilize garbage by the boiling or steaming process and prohibited the immunizing of hogs by the double treatment against cholera. Since returning to Canada the investigating committee has taken the matter up with Dr. Torrance, however, and has secured his permission to allow untreated garbage to be fed and hogs to be given the double treatment, subject to very reasonable conditions.

Supplying Milk for City Trade.

"Safety first" is a good slogan in the milk business. To make milk safe it must be drawn from healthy cows—preferably those which have passed the tuberculin test; the stable, pasture and all surroundings must be clean; the utensils which come in contact with the milk must be clean; the persons handling the milk should be a living advertisement of exemplified cleanliness; the delivery wagons, cans, measures, etc., should be clean. In order that assurance of safety may be doubly sure, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk—that is, heat it to 140 degrees to 150 degrees F., hold at this temperature for twenty to thirty minutes, then cool to 50 degrees F. or below and hold at this temperature until delivered to the consumer.

The person buying milk has certain duties in order to ensure a safe product, especially for children. Among these may be mentioned: Placing the milk at once on delivery in a refrigerator or cool cellar protected from dust and odors, and by keeping it in a tightly-closed vessel—preferably in the milk bottle covered with an inverted glass tumbler, or special cover; the top of the milk-cap should be wiped to remove dust before taking it from the milk bottle; no more milk should be taken from the supply bottle than is required for a meal; any "left over" milk, should not be put into the supply vessel after the meal, as this will likely spoil the whole of the milk on hand; milk taken to a sick-room should not be used for any other purpose, except it be boiled and then only for cooking; milk bottles should be washed as soon as empty and be promptly returned to the milkman—in no case should milk bottles be used for any other purpose in the house than for holding milk.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Threshing Gangs for Ontario.

Farmers are shorter of labor this year than they have ever been before. In many cases there may be but one man on a farm, assisted, perhaps, by a boy. It will be necessary, therefore, to economize labor in every way possible in order that this year's harvest may be taken off and the fall work completed in preparation for the 1919 crop.

While there are objections to the threshing gang in Ontario it is hoped to initiate the work on a reasonably large scale this year. The Ontario Department of Agriculture is making a study of the proposition as it affects the farmer, while the Ontario Labor Bureau has agreed to provide 5,000 men for threshing gangs if there is a demand for these. With suitable co-operation between the farm public of the province and the Provincial Department of Agriculture there should be no difficulty in organizing a large number of gangs this fall.

No Partridge until 1920.

The Fish and Game Department has extended the close season for partridge two more years, on account of the scarcity of the birds. This means that this game cannot be shot until October, 1920.

Brockville Business College

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Miss Violet Sheridan has been assigned to the pensions branch of the Civil Service at Ottawa.

Miss Arline Hunt has gone to Kingston to act as invoice clerk for a firm in that city.

Miss Evelyn Fox has been placed as stenographer in the office of M. M. Brown, County Crown Attorney.

Miss Flossie Wilkins, whom we placed in a position recently, has been offered an increase of salary to go into the offices of the Jas. Smari Mig. Co.

Miss Matilda Fox is doing some temporary stenographic work for The Robert Wright Co., of town.

Two young lady graduates, one in Montreal and one in town, report substantial salary increases.

Cecil Corey left on Thursday for Hartford, Conn., where he has secured a good position in the offices of the Colt Patent Firearm Co.

Miss Geraldine Brown has been placed as stenographer in the law office of J. A. Page and will commence her duties on Monday.

Miss Elva Dillon has gone to Kingston to take a stenographic position.

Three of young ladies are being considered for bank positions and are awaiting word of their appointments from the head offices.

Misses Blanche Whiting and Beatrice McDaniel will go to Ottawa Monday to enter the Civil Service.

Fred Slate, a bookkeeping graduate of five years ago, was a college visitor on Friday. He is now employed by the Bankers' Life Insurance Co., at Syracuse.

Miss Ruby Bowen has decided not to go to Ottawa to enter the Civil Service at the present time and is acting as stenographer for the Canada Carriage Co.

Those taking the highest marks on the monthly exams in rapid figuring, writing, correspondence and spelling, were, in order of merit: Misses Eleanor Reynolds, Ketha Thompson, Ruth Baker, Pearl Quigley, Inez Wright and Audrey Barber.

Passed the 80 word per minute shorthand test: Miss Frances Nolan. Passed the 100 word test: Misses Maud Bramley and Jeanette Clouder.

On account of the great demand for office workers we urge upon young people to enroll as students with us. Courses may be commenced at any time.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

W. T. Rogers, Principal
Address: Fulford Building, 2 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont.
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NOTICE

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

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Charleston

Mr. and Mrs. E. Latimer were called to Morton on Thursday by the serious illness of their son, Stanley, who was making cheese there.

Mrs. W. G. Crozier and two children all very ill, are better.

H. Halliday, Brockville, spent a couple of days at his home here last week.

Some of our young men went to Kingston on Wednesday to report for service.

Mr. A. A. Botsford is building a new veranda.

S. Godkin was in Kingston on Wednesday.

T. Hudson and W. Marshall, of Taylor, were recent visitors at the former's home here.

W. Eyre lost a valuable horse recently.

L. Maud has purchased a new McLaughlin car.

Purvis Street

Farmers have commenced seeding in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chick spent Sunday with friends in Lyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Herbison spent a few days last week at Lillies', the guests of Mrs. Boulton.

Miss Nellie Pottinger spent last Monday in Brockville.

Mrs. Harry Franklin, of Junetown, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. B. Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Green of Brockville, spent Sunday the guest of E. B. Graham

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