

W. C. TOWN
Furniture and Undertaker
Rural Phone Athens, Ontario

The Athens Reporter

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

Vol. XXXVI. No. 33

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, May 5, 1921

5 Cents Per Copy

Going and Growing



Nothing goes like money when it goes. Nothing grows like money when it grows. Perhaps you have tried letting it go. Why not try letting it grow? You can start a Savings Account with as little as \$1.—and add to it weekly or monthly in sums of \$1. and upwards.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Established 1864
Head Office: Montreal
Athens and Frankville Branches, W. D. Thomas, Manager.
Delta Branch, S. H. Barlow, Manager.

GOOD SHOW WASN'T IT?

We Told You So Last Week and it was A-1, Come This Week
Town Hall, Athens
WEDNES. & THURS.
May 11 and 12, 1921

Wednesday

Special Feature Picture "Under the Northern Lights" best we have had yet, Educating, Entertaining and a good Moral Picture, from Lowe's Theatre, Toronto, to us to show you at our regular prices of admission—Eddie Polo's 11th Episode of Vanishing Dagger, also a Good Comedy.

Thursday

High-class Feature of May Mies in "Jenny Be Good", The 3rd Episode The Lost City, with many thrills, Fatty Arbuckle Comedy
Patrons are reminded that the costs of this show are heavy and if we continue our show here we must have larger houses.
Good Music every night.

Adults 30 Plus War Tax Children 20
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

Crank-Case Service -

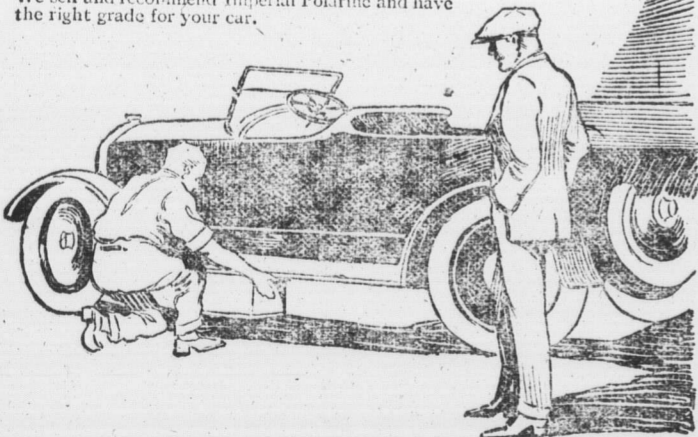


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

Do this and you will reduce your operating expenses almost a half and will easily double the life of your motor.

Bring your car to us for Crank-Case Cleaning Service. We guarantee promptness and our work will show itself immediately in better engine performance and lessened operating expense.

We sell and recommend Imperial Polarine and have the right grade for your car.



THE Earl Construction Company
Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

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

Grand Concert

Arranged and given by several pupils of Mrs V. O. Boyle.

On Monday May 23rd. in Town Hall Athens presenting in a shortened form the story of "The Bohemian Girl" by Balfe—introducing the old familiar airs: Splendid choruses also many attractive numbers from other Opera's Chorus of fifty voices, supplied by Choral Class—also an excellent cast of principals: all gorgeously costumed.

Names of cast will appear in next week's paper.

Reserved seats 75c—Admission 50

Accompanists—Mrs W. Thomas C. E. B. Price, Brockville A. R. C. O. Mus. Bac.

Plan at Lambs Drug Store, May 9th.

Medal Contest

A Silver medal Contest of elocution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, May 10th, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

The recitations will be interspersed with musical numbers.

Admission—Adults 25c Students and Children 10c

Doors open at 7.30—Program at 8

REWARD

The Athens Village Council offer a reward of \$10.00 for information that will lead to the conviction of persons who willfully or maliciously destroy flower beds, lawns or other premises of any Citizen of the Village, or who willfully or maliciously injures any public property.

By order of the Athens Village Council.

A reward of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) will be paid by the Athens Village Council for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who fired the building on Henry Street Athens, Monday night April 18th and Thursday morning April 21st 1921.

By order of the Athens Village Council.

Are your Cows milking to suit you.

IF NOT Get a barrel of CANE MOLA It is fed by the best dairymen.

Try a drum of white Rose gas and keep your motor free from carbon.

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

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

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

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

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

Blue Bird Mission Circle and Mission Band will have flowers for sale on Saturday for mothers day Sunday next.

Mrs Mary V. Robinson has returned from the Brockville Hospital and is convalescing at the home of her daughter Mrs H. E. Cornell.

Messrs Hibbert Johnson and Robert Burchell are home from college.

Mr John Donnelly returned on Friday last from Dental College, Toronto, and will spend the summer at his home here.

The Rt. Rev E. J. Bidwell, the Bishop of Ontario will be present at Christ Church, Athens, on Tuesday May 10th, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of Confirmation—Special music, Mr Lawrence Taylor—Tenor Mr Hugh Campbell—Baritone and choir

Mr R. P. Brickly, Desoronto, is the new man at the Standard Bank. Born—To Dr and Mrs H. Garner Wright (nee Miss Betty F. Rowsome) of Seattle Washington, on April 30th 1921 a daughter.

Mr George Foley, who has been enjoying vacation at his home here has resumed duties at North Bay with the Canadian National Railways

Mr and Sam Hall and son Alfred motored to Athens on Monday and spent a few hours at the home of Mrs Hall's brother Mr Wm. Towriss.

Mr James McFadden of Bishop Mills, was in Athens on Monday visiting at the home of his sister Mrs S. Jones.

Something for desert? Try the pudding and pie powders Miss Rappell has and you will be well pleased.

Mr and Mrs George Scott attended the funeral of Mrs Sarah Scott on Sunday last, Mrs Scott being an Aunt of the former.

Mrs Vanderburg has leased the Foley house on Wellington St. and will take possession at once.

Mrs Dr. Stone, and sister Miss Irene Earl, of Kingston are visiting at the home of their parents Mr and Mrs W. F. Earl.

Mothers Day Service

At the Methodist Church on Sunday next Mothers Day will be observed. There will be special music all day. In the morning Rev. Mr Newton will give words of tribute to mother, and in the Evening the choir will render Tullar's Service of Story and song entitled "The Mothers of the Bible." We will be glad to have you worship with us and be sure to wear a flower.

The Third Sunday in May will be observed in the Methodist church as "Fathers Day" A male choir and male organist will be special features of the Services.

NOTICE

Owners of motor cars take notice that the law governing such must be observed (use no cut outs) Be sure your rear lights are lit, also in parking your car keep to the right hand side of the street. Keep within the speed limit.

F. Blancher, Chief Constable

The Farmer's Partner



A Bank, like an individual, is known by the company it keeps—in other words, every bank has a distinct character. This Bank has been so closely associated with rural development in the past half century that it is now characterized as the Farmer's Partner. If you are looking for practical banking co-operation, let our local Manager demonstrate "Standard" service.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

Bell and Dominion PIANOS

Buggies of all Kinds and our price is right.

Singer Sewing Machines

A. Taylor & Son
Athens Ontario



Your Guests-

No matter how informal or discriminating the occasion Willard's Ice Cream will more than please your guests. Just think of the time and trouble it saves you in the hot weather by serving this smooth, palatable and delicious dessert.

"The Cream of all Creams"

FOR SALE BY

R. J. Campo

Willard's ICE CREAM

ATTENTION!!

Machine and Auto Owners

We make Or Repair parts for any kind of Machinery Also make a specialty of Automobile Cylinder Reboring.

Modern machinery and expert mechanics, Enable us to do your Repair work. at a moderate charge.

All Work Guaranteed

Brockville Machine Shop
Watson & Mackey

44 King Street, East Brockville, Ontario

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

(Copyrighted)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.
Louie Vogel, a notorious criminal, is offered \$5,000 by Lebrun to kidnap Judge Graham, terror of evil-doers. As Lebrun leaves "Silver Danny's" saloon, he is observed by Ralph Charlton of the Department of Justice who has dubbed him "The Gray Wolf." Vogel takes the \$1,000 given him to bind the compact to Stella Lathrop, a country girl he had found starving in the city and befriended. Stella is now earning honest wages in a factory and refuses to marry Vogel unless he gives up his evil ways. She has, however, fallen a convert to Bolshevism. Vogel carries out his part. Judge Graham lies bound in a shack some miles out of the city. "The Gray Wolf" demands that the Judge should let certain prisoners off with merely a fine. Threats of death for himself and torture for his son have no weight with the just Judge. Charlton becomes suspicious of "The Gray Wolf" and Vogel. Stella Lathrop joins the Inner Council. Charlton visited Stella to find out if she knew of Vogel's whereabouts and in the hotel hall encountered Lebrun.

CHAPTER VII.

A Game of Hide and Seek.

Around the turn of the hall Charlton paused. He knew that Lebrun had not recognized him. In fact, he was not at all sure that the other even knew him. Instantly he made up his mind that he would try to learn what had brought "The Gray Wolf" to this place. If, as Charlton suspected, Lebrun and Vogel were concerned in the disappearance of Judge Graham, then "The Gray Wolf" probably had come to the hotel to see "The Gray Wolf."

These suspicions were confirmed when, poking his head cautiously around the turn of the hallway, the Government agent saw Lebrun at the door of the girl's room. Evidently they were acquainted, for her door stood open and both she and the man were plainly outlined against the square of light from the windows of her rooms streaming through the doorway.

Charlton observed that they seemed to be in argument of some kind, although their voices did not carry to him. He edged himself past the corner of the hall and, keeping his back against the wall, inched along in their direction. He saw Lebrun attempt to push past her into the room, saw her thrust him back and attempt to close the door. "The Gray Wolf" foot shoved between door and jamb, saw him throw his weight against the door and force it inward. Then he was inside the room and the door closed behind him.

As Charlton, running noiselessly on the balls of his feet, hurried to the door his ears caught the click of a key being turned in the lock. A moment later he was crouched beside the door, one eye watching the hallway against the appearance of witnesses to his eavesdropping, his ear pressed tight against the panels.

"So, little one, you do not permit men to visit your room," Lebrun was saying in his oily manner. "Well, permission or no permission, I am here. I couldn't stay away. Your hair, your eyes, your adorable mouth, all called to me with the voice of the tempter. And I am only a man. I yielded and I came."

"Give me that key," demanded the girl savagely. Lebrun laughed.

"Later, perhaps. Not now. First, I propose to be repaid for paying you a call. Your lips are alluring, my dear. Come now, a little kiss or two and I am your slave."

"No," indignation, wrath, were in her tone.

"Then I fear I must take them. That is our motto, you know. Get what you want any way you can—without trouble, if possible; by force, if necessary. What's a little kiss or so between us now? You belong to the Inner Council. Charlton pricked up his ears. "And you are one of us. Free love is one of our tenets and the strongest are those who love best. I am quite wild about you, girl. It will take a strong man to wrest you from me, and your lover Vogel is not here to attempt it!"

Evidently he sought to lay hands upon her, for to Charlton's ears came the sound of a stifling slap, then the noise of a struggle.

"You d—d little she-devil," grated Lebrun. "D—n you, quit your scratching."

Charlton sprang to his feet. His blood boiled within him. Inborn chivalry, handed down through generations of ancestors who had been gentlemen, urged him to the rescue of this girl in distress. In the very act of thrusting his shoulder against the door he paused abruptly. Duty demanded that he should not permit Lebrun to learn that the Government man was interested in him. Instinct and manhood and indignation of the strongest kind threatened to send him crashing through the door to manhandle this cur who had taken advantage of a woman. Within his breast the struggle was terrific, almost as great as that whose tumult reached him from within the room.

Charlton was saved from making a decision of any kind. He heard steps coming up the stairway. Surely, whoever was approaching would hear the noise of furniture being overturned,

of waterbowl and pitcher being smashed upon the floor. The Government agent vanished in the opposite direction. Over his shoulder he saw the form of a man who bulked large in the corner of the hall, stop, then fairly dash to the door of the girl's room and sent it bursting from its hinges with two blows of his powerful shoulders.

With a roar like that of a maddened bull! the newcomer sprang through the opening. Instantly there was the vicious crack of an automatic, a wisp of smoke fluttered through the doorway into the hall, the acrid smell of gunpowder was wafted to Charlton's nostrils. Then a human body was catapulted out of the room and sprawled out upon the floor in a huddled heap. Charlton was wondering whether the man were dead, when he arose, shook his fist in the direction of the smashed door, cut loose with a volley of curses and fairly loped toward the stairs.

The Government agent tarried only long enough to hear the girl's sobbing, "Oh, Louie, he was strangling me," and the grunter's growled reply, "Then he heard the sound of a multitude of approaching footsteps and discreetly vanished down a back stairway."

"Evidently our friend Lebrun had a little surprise sprung on him," he said to himself, smiling grimly. "Oh, well, when rogues fall out it is pretty near time for honest men to collect."

Charlton was very well satisfied with what he had learned by his visit to Stella Lathrop, although he had not expected to have several things revealed to him at one swoop. He had learned that Vogel was back in town, that Stella and Lebrun were both members of some organization called the Inner Council, that Vogel and "The Gray Wolf" for some reason, however, Vogel had returned when Lebrun did not expect him. Verily, the cards were falling right for Charlton.

He decided that the next move was to return to Inspector Griffin's office and camp there until the detectives who were trailing Lebrun reported. He was satisfied, too, that Griffin's men by this time had learned that Vogel was in his old haunts and were shadowing him. At any rate he would play safe and telephone.

"Got both of your men under surveillance," reported Griffin as soon as he had recognized the Government agent's voice over the wire. "I think you had better come down and roost here for a while unless you have something better to do."

"I was just about to do that very thing," replied Charlton. Just as fast as he could get there he was in Griffin's office. But they sat and talked while the clock on the wall ticked off an hour and a half before the call they were expecting came. Several times the telephone bell tinkled and Griffin answered, but it was only some of his men on other duties calling up to report or ask for instructions. Charlton fidgeted uneasily and smoked two heavy cigars from the inspector's box, one after the other, although he knew from experience that they would most likely upset him.

"What has been done about those I.W.W. and Bolshevik birds who were to be sentenced by Judge Graham Monday?" asked Griffin in one of the frequent breaks in conversation.

"Sent back to jail for the time being," was the reply. "Of course some other judge could sentence them, but there seems to be a disposition to keep them in storage until Judge Graham, who tried them, is found. It's funny, Billy, but some powerful influences have been at work in behalf of those fellows. We had the goods on them in any one of half a dozen charges—obstructing the draft, seditious remarks, spreading enemy propaganda, violating the espionage act more than once, and so on—but it was one of the hardest cases to get a conviction. I ever worked on. Some one behind them spent money like water trying to get them free. I'll bet some desperate efforts were made to pull a packed jury on us and I would not have been a bit surprised if the jury had split and been unable to reach a verdict."

"I suppose they were safely on the road to Leavenworth now," remarked the inspector. "They will be if Judge Graham is the one who passes sentence on them. He hates people who break Federal statutes worse than his Satanic majesty is commonly reported to hate holy water, and I'll bet that disloyalty in his eyes is the unpardonable sin the ministers talk about. Ah, there goes the telephone again."

He clapped the receiver to his ear. Then his eyes brightened, he turned to face Charlton and nodded. While the Federal agent virtually held down a seat of needles and needles the inspector asked questions and listened intently to the replies. Then, with a satisfied smile, he hung up.

"It was the boys who are after Vogel," he said. "They were outside the hotel and, in fact, had got in touch with the two men trailing Lebrun when an automobile drove up and out hopped Vogel. I didn't know before that he could drive a car. I must remember that. Perhaps it will help solve some of these motor car thefts."

"Oh, forget it, and tell me something," implored Charlton.

"Right," agreed the inspector. "Well, as soon as Vogel had gone into the hotel (you know he has a room there), the boys strolled over and took a squint at the car. They saw it was all dirty and muddy. Must have just come in from the country. Shortly after Vogel went in, Lebrun came out in the devil of a hurry, hopping mad and holding a bloody handker-

chief to his nose. Then Vogel came out a few minutes later, jumped into his car and drove like mad to a garage around the corner, where he ordered gasoline enough to fill the tank, oil in the crankcase and water in the radiator. Said he'd be back after it at once. He went then to another room he rents near by. The boys may be changed clothes and that it appeared to them that he looked pretty wide around the waist. They think he strapped a couple of guns to himself. When they telephoned he was back in front of the hotel with the car all ready for a run.

"How are your men going to keep track of him?" cried Charlton.

Griffin grinned. "Trust them," he replied. "They're sitting in a police car without any identifying marks right this minute unless Vogel has loved. It's one of those sixty-horsepower fellows we bought the other day to chase bandits in, and guaranteed to run the wheels off anything in this neck of the woods."

"Well, here's luck to them," said Charlton. "I wonder what Lebrun is doing? I'll bet a little money that there'll be some action soon."

They weren't left in doubt for long, almost immediately the telephone rang again and the man trailing "The Gray Wolf" reported that he had rushed home from the hotel after the encounter with Vogel, run out his roadster and departed north with a motorcycle policeman in pursuit.

Another hour the old clock ticked off and Griffin and Charlton had just agreed that they would go some place and have dinner together when the telephone again rang and their hopes came tumbling about their ears.

Vogel, too, had driven north and with him in the car was Stella Lathrop. The police car with two complacent detectives had easily kept him in sight until beyond the city limits, then a blowout had sent the pursuers over the side of the road into a ditch. The crestfallen and disappointed sleuth who was telephoning reported that several minutes later a rakish roadster had passed the wreck traveling sixty miles an hour and that far in the rear, outdistanced but still trying, the motorcycle policeman was a poor second.

(To be continued.)

The Fallow Fields.

Let the fields lie fallow
Bare and brown.
Let the great winds stride over them,
And the snow come down.

Let them lie open to the sun,
To the patient rain,
And the dews whitening them
E'er they yield again.

Plow in the sturdy weeds,
The common flower,
Let their wild vigor yield
A lusty dower.

Then after sun and snow,
After dew and sleet,
From the earth will spring the green
Flame of the wheat.

Tradition in Navies.

The navies of the world are peculiar in their traditions and customs. The wide collar on the seaman's shirt remains, though the grease-slashed queue has long been forgotten. The American man-o-war's man wears a black neckerchief because the British sailor put it on as a badge of mourning for Lord Nelson; the three white braids on his collar are similarly adopted in token of memory of Nelson's victories at Copenhagen, the Battle of the Nile and Trafalgar.

He has put a star in each corner of that queue-guarding collar, and he holds to some other peculiar ideas, which other services share, but the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the morning of Sunday, March 9, fifty-nine years ago, is remembered and memorialized by all the great battleships of the world's navies without regard to nation, recognized as introducing the greatest improvements and reforms in the structure of fighting ships since ships were built.

Canada has over 38,000 miles of railway, or one mile for every 224 persons.

Milnard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

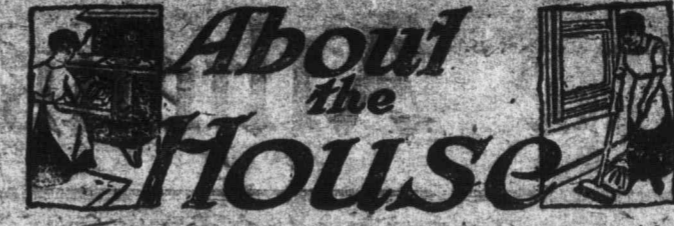
Preserving the Graceful Antelope

Half a century ago countless antelope roamed the prairies of Canada, the United States and Mexico; to-day it is doubtful whether there are 15,000 of these graceful little animals in all this vast area, though in past years reliable observers have seen several thousand in a single day.

Mr. Thompson-Seton has estimated that, at the time of first settlement of the west, the range of the antelope covered two million square miles, and that there were no less than twenty million of these animals.

The rifle and the advance of agriculture have done their work. One writer, in describing the antelope herds of the "seventies," says "the prairie seemed to vibrate with the galloping of these swift little creatures, and they were slaughtered to such an extent that their outstretched carcasses were piled in heaps like cord-wood."

The antelope is one of the most graceful animals; it is scarcely more than three feet high at the shoulder, and is fleetest than the swiftest greyhound. It is feared, however, that while the antelope is absolutely protected in the western provinces, it is too late for the species to recover. The Dominion Parks Branch is endeavoring to save the antelope in preserves. In but one of these, however, is success reported. A herd of the little



The Vision.

Play beside the hearthstone, Little
Lad of mine,
Scamper through the garden though
you trample flowers,
Learn to love the home nest, every
shrub and vine

This is all my logging, through the
passing hours,
Bring to me your troubles, bring to
me your joy,
Share with me your secrets, sure I
understand.

Happily thus I keep you, still my little
boy
'Till you cross the portal, into Man-
hood's land.

Noise of drum and timbrel, noise of
shout and song,
Every sport and pastime that you
call delight,
Well glad am I to hear them for the
day were long

Had I no such memory, left with me
at night,
Home and hearth and mother, all be-
long to you
Let them only serve you, training
heart and hand

'Till a gallant laddie, strong and
staunch and true
You shall cross the portal into Man-
hood's land.

Building the New Home.

In building a new house the first consideration is the location. The site for the home must be dry. It would be interesting to know how much of the illness of the world may be traced back to damp buildings. Probably, with the exception of bad food, no other one thing is at the bottom of so much ill health as dampness in the building where most of one's time is spent. Catarrh, anaemia, rheumatism, tuberculosis, may be the result of living in a damp house. And if a robust constitution, coupled with outdoor work, prevents the occurrence of any actual illness such as these, at least the body is robbed of much needed vitality. Besides the injury to health, dampness in a building hastens its deterioration.

In choosing a site, then, look for a location which promises a dry foundation. Bed rock, of course, is ideal, but this is not always to be found where the home must stand. Sand and gravel is next best, with clay the poorest foundation soil of all. If there is no other choice, the excavating should be carried well below the frost line. If you do not know by previous digging the exact nature of the soil, find out what it is before deciding definitely on the site of the house.

If possible, build the home on a knoll where it will receive sun and air from all sides. The old way of building your home in the midst of a grove is passed. We know now that such a course invites dampness and tuberculosis. This does not mean that there is to be no shade. A few trees located so as to shut off the fiercest sun in midsummer, or perhaps to break the cold winter winds, add to the comfort of the family and looks of the place.

Of course, the direction the house faces must be decided by the location of the farm. A south or an east face are considered the best, but if north or west must be our choice, the rooms may be planned so as to place those where we spend the most time on the sunny side of the house. Put your own sleeping-rooms on the south or east. The spare room, which is seldom used, can have the bleak north corner. For a farm home in Ontario I should choose the south side of the house for the kitchen. Our prevailing winds are from the west, therefore a southwest corner will give you the breeze, and you will have the sunshine to brighten your working room.

The next question is material. Shall we have brick, cement, concrete blocks, stucco, field stone, frame, or a combination of one or two? Some material which will not need to be painted is desirable, unless the first cost actually prevents using it. Frame houses do not cost so much—or have not in the past—but when the cost of painting every few years is considered, it is a question if the frame house does not cost more in the end.

Field stone is an enduring material, and if you have it yours, is inexpensive although the cost of laying is somewhat greater than the expense of putting up brick. Brick is the ideal building material according to many. It absorbs less moisture than stone, dries quicker, and is a poor conductor of heat.

In building your basement, plan for plenty of windows to come in the proper location for your purpose. The basement should be aired as religiously as the house, especially if a part of it is used to store vegetables. Many cases of epidemics in neighborhoods have been traced to unventilated vegetable cellars beneath old houses. Then if you are to have a modern house with furnace and laundry in the basement, provide for windows through which coal may be put into the coal bin, and light thrown on the furnace. A window over the laundry tubs is an absolute necessity for successful washing. If you are to have laundry and furnace, separate the two by a solid concrete wall, otherwise your washroom will be always flecked with coal soot. The best location for the cistern is below the basement floor.

The location of the furnace must be considered. If a hot-air furnace is used it is thought to give better results if placed about the centre of the basement. This does away with any extra long pipes. If hot water or steam are used, the plant may be put in a corner of the basement. An outside chimney saves planning rooms to conceal it, but wastes heat. Decide which is most important to you, symmetrical rooms, or the small amount of heat lost by having the chimney run up the outside wall. If you are to have a fireplace, the chimney must

have a separate flue. Arrange to have an ash pit for the fireplace built into the chimney, with a door in the basement for the removal of ashes.

Whether you expect to have electricity right away or not, have the house wired for electricity when it is built. If women are to stay on the farm they must have the work made lighter, and there is no cheaper nor more efficient helper than electricity, even if you are going to have acetylene or gasoline for lighting, plan on electricity for power. It will cost very little extra while building and if you should sell the farm, the knowledge that the house is wired will not hurt the sale.

When shark livers have been pressed for "cod-liver oil," or in other cases where oil is derived by like means from various fishes, there is left over a residue called "cake," which is commonly utilized as fertilizer.

A Japanese, Sadakichi Satow, has developed a process whereby this cake can be made available for human food. The material is dried in a high vacuum at low temperature and ground to powder. An enzyme (mordant ferment) is added, to render the albuminous part of it soluble; the latter is then extracted with water, reduced to dryness by evaporation in vacuo and again powdered by grinding.

The albuminous extract thus obtained in powdered form is available for the making of soups and for other culinary uses. It is, of course, very nourishing.

In Holland all Christian names after the first are taxed.

**COARSE SALT
LAND SALT**
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

In 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins at all Grocers

Send for Book of Recipes, FREE!

It is the children who tax the Crown Brand factory to its capacity. There is some vital need of children that it satisfies better than anything else. That is why it does them so much good—whether used as a spread, as a table syrup, in baking, cooking or candy-making.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup
"The Great Sweetener"

S. O. S.
Help Save the Home!

To Principals and Teachers,
Scholars and Parents:—
We will send "Home Inspection Blanks" to the teaching staff throughout Ontario for distribution among their pupils.

As patriotic Canadians your sympathetic co-operation is sought in the important work of conserving the lives and property of our people from destruction by fire.

The inspection is planned to take place throughout the Province during the week of May 2nd. The primary object of this inspection is to draw attention to hazardous conditions in the homes and have the fire menace removed or corrected by the house-holders.

The housing problem makes the protection of dwellings of paramount importance.

CLEAN UP
Prevent fires by removing the cause.
Information and text-books, "Conservation of Life and Property from Fire," "Lightning, its Origin and Control," free on request.
ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC.
In Affiliation with Ontario Fire Marshal's Office
153 University Avenue Toronto
GEORGE F. LEWIS, Secretary

Used Autos

BREAKEY SELLS THEM: USED
Cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 200 miles or less run of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

DRIVING MECHANIC OF YOUR OWN CHOICE
to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.
Breakey's Used Car Market
408 Yonge Street, Toronto

have a separate flue. Arrange to have an ash pit for the fireplace built into the chimney, with a door in the basement for the removal of ashes.

Whether you expect to have electricity right away or not, have the house wired for electricity when it is built. If women are to stay on the farm they must have the work made lighter, and there is no cheaper nor more efficient helper than electricity, even if you are going to have acetylene or gasoline for lighting, plan on electricity for power. It will cost very little extra while building and if you should sell the farm, the knowledge that the house is wired will not hurt the sale.

Milnard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Powdered Fish as Food.
When shark livers have been pressed for "cod-liver oil," or in other cases where oil is derived by like means from various fishes, there is left over a residue called "cake," which is commonly utilized as fertilizer.

A Japanese, Sadakichi Satow, has developed a process whereby this cake can be made available for human food. The material is dried in a high vacuum at low temperature and ground to powder. An enzyme (mordant ferment) is added, to render the albuminous part of it soluble; the latter is then extracted with water, reduced to dryness by evaporation in vacuo and again powdered by grinding.

The albuminous extract thus obtained in powdered form is available for the making of soups and for other culinary uses. It is, of course, very nourishing.

In Holland all Christian names after the first are taxed.

TORCAN
FANCY GOODS CO., Ltd.
7 Wellington St. East
TORONTO

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, Earthenware, Fancy China, Toys, Sporting Goods, Smallwares, Hardware, Specialties, Druggists Sundries.
Travellers Everywhere
Wholesale Only

GERMANY MAY MAKE A COMPLETE SURRENDER TO DEMANDS OF ALLIES

Critical Situation in Berlin Has Developed Into An Acute Cabinet Crisis—Germany Has Come to See That There is Only One Way to Stop the French Invasion of Ruhr District.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The intensely critical situation has taken a sensational turn.

The gloom and pessimism which developed on Thursday when France forcibly and England quietly declared the new reparations proposals unacceptable turned to-day to desperation.

This desperation resulted in a Cabinet member offering a resolution that Germany accept the entire French program and drop negotiations through President Harding.

It is learned from the highest diplomatic sources that this Minister first proposed that Germany immediately inform France that she was ready to accept as her indemnity the sum of 226,000,000 gold marks, as claimed in the Paris accord.

But in discussion it was pointed out that France was not preparing to occupy the Ruhr district because of the difference of 26,000,000 marks alone, but was dissatisfied with several other points, among which are the rate of interest and the 12 per cent. levy on German exports.

In his address the Cabinet member proposed "unconditional surrender," declaring this was the only possible way in which to prevent the French from carrying out a military program

in the Ruhr district "which would fatally wound Germany."

This resolution brought a most acute Cabinet crisis. While some of the Cabinet members favored the complete surrender resolution, it was realized that no Cabinet could accept the French program and survive.

However, since the storm of disapproval from French, British and American sources has broken over their heads over the offer sent to America, the Cabinet is not eager to remain alive.

The Cabinet realizes that further concessions mean its fall, and is ready to quit and let another Government accept the Entente's original demands.

An interesting development was reported on Friday from Bavaria. George Heim, the so-called "uncrowned King," and Leader of the Bavarian Peasants' party, called upon the Berlin Government to resign, declaring: "A Foreign Minister who asks an American lawyer to write Germany's notes is impossible."

Another important development of Friday was a reported meeting between an agent, representing M. Loucheur, the French Minister of Devastated Areas, and Hugo Stinnes, to arrange for French participation in German industry.



HOW SINN FEIN IS WAGING WAR
Soldiers filling in gaps in a road in Ireland. Pitfalls are set to trap motor lorries or obstruct their passage, but enough space is left for farmers' carts to pass.

BIG REBEL CACHE FOUND IN DUBLIN

Four Sinn Feiners Executed at Cork Military Barracks.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A raid in Dublin on Wednesday night by the Crown forces resulted in the biggest haul of arms and ammunition yet made. In a stable at the back of No. 48 Pembroke street they found and seized 11 rifles, 33 revolvers, 11 shot-guns, 18,000 rounds of revolver ammunition, 14,700 rounds of shotgun cartridges, 6,000 detonators, 48 rounds of Winchester ammunition, eight boxes of various explosives, seven swords, 18 undetonated bombs, 16 detonated bombs, 90 coils of fuse, two tins of aluminum, one bullet-making machine, two magnetos and 11 coils.

Mrs. Potter, wife of District Inspector Potter of the Government forces, who mysteriously disappeared on April 23, it was thought during an ambush near Clogheen, County Tipperary, has received by post a typewritten letter informing her that the Inspector was "legally tried, convicted and sentenced to death, which sentence was carried out on April 27."

The letter adds that during the time Inspector Potter was in custody he was well treated and shown every consideration. The letter is signed with the initials O. C.

At the Cork Military barracks Thursday morning, Maurice Moore, Patrick O'Sullivan, Patrick Ronayne and Thomas Mulcahy were executed by shooting. The two former were convicted of levying war against his Majesty at Clonmull, county Cork, on February 20, and the two latter at Mourne Abbey, county Cork, on February 15.

Waggon No. 2,419 is War Souvenir

A despatch from Paris says:—Waggon No. 2,419 has been added to Paris' collection of war souvenirs.

On Wednesday night its monumental bulk was dragged through the streets to the surprise and distress of many good citizens who were aroused from their beds by the noise, and on Thursday it was lifted onto the rails in the Court of the Invalides. There, in the hospital which Napoleon founded for his veterans, it looks enormous and out of place, but Paris is rather proud of it, for it marks an historic event.

In waggon 2,419 the armistice that ended the war was signed by the Germans on November 18, 1918. It was President Millerand's idea that the waggon should be preserved in the Invalides Museum. The table and the other furniture that it held have been reserved, and the chairs on which Foch and the other signatories sat are to be arranged in their proper order.

New Irish Viceroy Assumes Duties

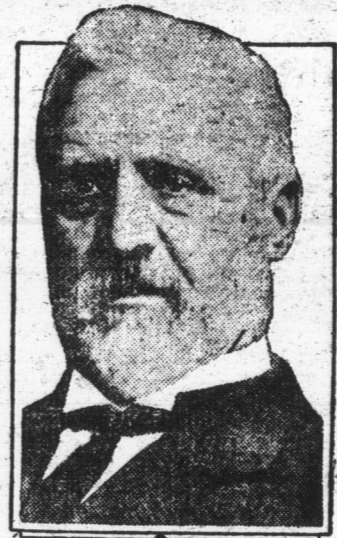
A despatch from London says:—Viscount French has taken his formal farewell of Dublin as Viceroy. The King has created Lord Edmund Talbot a Viscount, which honor he assumed on the occasion of his taking office as Viceroy in succession to Viscount French.

Irreparable Loss in Scottish Mines

A despatch from London says:—The irreparable loss of many millions of pounds has been sustained in Scotland through the miners' stoppage and the flooding of the mines.

Fifty pits can never be pumped out again, and even those which may be saved will be in a dangerous state for many months to come.

The coal owners declare not more than 50 per cent. of the pits there are re-opened.



Premier Oliver
Of British Columbia, who left Victoria on Saturday for Ottawa, where he will try to persuade the Dominion Government to take over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and incorporate it into the Canadian National Railways. He will also urge the federal authorities to pass legislation to supplement the British Columbia Liquor Control Act and give that province complete control of imports.

West Enjoying Excellent Seeding Conditions

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Abundantly blessed in season with sun and frequent shower, Southern Alberta finds itself enjoying a spring-tide well-nigh ideal from the standpoint of the farmer. Already well supplied with moisture from a generous winter's blanketing, the lower half of the Province had its cup brimmed over during the week just ended, and wheat is going into the seed-bed under conditions exceptionally favorable to rapid germination. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, every prospect pleases where nature is concerned; here, as there, economic conditions obtaining in the State are the only factors subversive of mankind's fondest achievement.

Our finger-nails do not grow with equal rapidity, that of the thumb usually being the slowest, and that of the middle finger the fastest.

BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION REFUSE OWNERS' CONCESSION

Coal Strike Likely to Become Grim Battle of Endurance—Miners Rejected Government Offer Because it Did Not Include Provision for a National Wages Board and a National Pool.

A despatch from London says:—The miners on Thursday night refused the Government's offer of £10,000,000 to keep up their wages for the next four months, and all negotiations for the moment at any rate, are off.

The decision was reached by the meeting of the miners' delegates after the miners' executive had been to the Board of Trade to hear from Sir Robert Horne the Government's final decision.

The Government on Thursday went a long way to meet the miners in the hope of reaching peace.

The owners had already agreed to give up every cent of profit for the next few months, and the miners in return agreed to a cut throughout the industry of two shillings per day for every person employed.

The earnings of the industry for March, however, showed that even if every penny went in wages they must be reduced by a little over four shillings.

To help the miners the Government promised them a temporary subvention so that the cut should be only three shillings and sixpence, and on Thursday, Sir Robert Horne increased the offer to the definite sum of £10,000,000, so that the reduction in May should be only three shillings, in June

three shillings and sixpence, while what was left over should be used to increase wages in July and August.

The only condition the Government proposed was that in return for this aid the miners and owners should agree on a permanent system of dividing profits and wages which should hold good for at least a year from the end of August and should then be terminable only on three months' notice.

In making this offer Sir Robert pointed out that the mine owners had already agreed to the principle of division, which he described as "the greatest advance in industrial matters which I know of in any industry, either in this country or in any other country."

This made a standard wage for workers the first charge on the proceeds of industry. Capital was then to share the standard profit and any surplus left after this had been paid was to be divided between wages and profits in fixed proportion.

In answer to Sir Robert's offer, Frank Hodges replied that the miners could not possibly accept more than a two-shilling reduction, and once again insisted that no settlement which did not include the national pool would be satisfactory.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 3 northern, \$1.75; No. 2 northern, \$1.68; No. 3 northern, \$1.61; No. 4 wheat, \$1.48.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 43%; No. 3 CW, 38%; extra No. 1 feed, 38%; No. 1 feed, 36%; No. 2 feed, 35%.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77%; No. 4 CW, 66%; rejected, 56%; feed, 56%.
All above in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 2 winter, \$1.50 to \$1.55; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 78c, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 41 to 43c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malting, 62 to 67c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10; second patents, \$9.50.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.20, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.
Milled—Carlots delivered Toronto
Ontario flour—Carlots, per ton, \$31; shorts, per ton, \$33; white middlings, \$38; feed flour, \$2.15.
Cheese—New, large, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 30 to 30 1/2; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; New Stilton, 38c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 60 to 61c.
Margarine—28 to 30c.
Eggs—New laid, 36c; new laid, in cartons, 38 to 39c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.10 to \$3.25; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.90; Limas, Madagascar, 7 to 8c; California Limas, 10 to 12c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.50. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 22 to 24c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to

38c; heavy, 31 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c; fancy breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, bone in, 46 to 47c; boneless, 48 to 52c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c. Shortening tierces, 11 to 11 1/2c; tubs, 11 1/2 to 12c; pails, 12 to 12 1/2c; prints, 13 1/2 to 14c.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10.25; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$6 to \$7; butchers' bulls, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, to \$8.75; do, \$9; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$7.5 to \$10; do, com. and med., \$5 to \$6; choice springers, \$85 to \$110; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$11 to \$12.50; sheep, \$6 to \$8.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.75 to \$12.75; do, weighed off cars, \$12.75 to \$12; do, f.o.b., \$11.50 to \$10.75; do, country points, \$11.25 to \$10.50.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 61 to 62c; do, No. 3, 57 to 58c. Flour, Man., \$10. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese, finest easterns, 24 1/2 to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 53 1/2c. Eggs, fresh, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c.
Butcher cows, med., \$5 to \$6.50; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; butchers' bulls, good, \$7 to \$8; com., \$5.50 to \$6.50. Good veal, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$6 to \$7. Sheep, \$7 to \$9; spring lambs, \$7 to \$12 each. Hogs, selects, \$13.50 to \$14; sows, \$9.50 to \$10.
Converting waste into by-products has made many a fortune, but no one has quite solved the problem of old vulcanized scrap, the remains of outworn automobile tires. An ever-increasing surplus of dead rubber, unavailable for rebuilt tires, challenges some one's ingenuity to find an economic use for it.

Elections in Ireland on Victoria Day

A despatch from London says:—Elections will be held in the North and South of Ireland on May 24, under strong military protection.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons on Thursday and means that within a month the country will be in the midst of another period of acute tension.

Sir Hamar Greenwood in making the announcement, declared that the Government was determined not to shrink from the application of the Home Rule Act.

Warned Not to Put Hands in Pockets

A despatch from Dublin says:—A warning has been issued by the military authorities in Tipperary that civilians "with hands in their pockets" are liable to arrest or to run the risk of being fired upon. The reason for the warning is said to be that murderers not infrequently steal upon their victims with hands in their pockets, so as to hide their weapons.



Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China
Dr. Wang is spending a month in Canada and the United States, to become better acquainted with the attitude of these countries regarding certain points afterwards to be discussed at the meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva. He is one of the ten delegates chosen to revise the covenant of the League.

GREAT BRITAIN RECOVERING FORMER FINANCIAL FOOTING

Chamberlain, in Introducing New Budget, Announced Considerable Progress Made With Wiping Out Indebtedness to Other Countries—Certain Forms of Taxes to be Removed.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain is planning to pay this year interest on loans from the United States amounting to more than £40,000,000. This announcement was made in the House of Commons by Austen Chamberlain, taking the place of Sir Robert S. Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he introduced the new budget.

During the last fiscal year Great Britain reduced her indebtedness to the United States by £75,000,000. England still owes foreign countries, chiefly the United States, calculating the exchange at four dollars to the pound, £1,161,500,000.

The Chancellor's estimates of revenue and expenditure of a year ago have been borne out with remarkable accuracy, a surplus of £230,500,000, only about £4,000,000 under the estimated surplus, being recorded.

No additional taxation is proposed and there will be no further reduction of taxation in the current year. The chief points are the removal of the

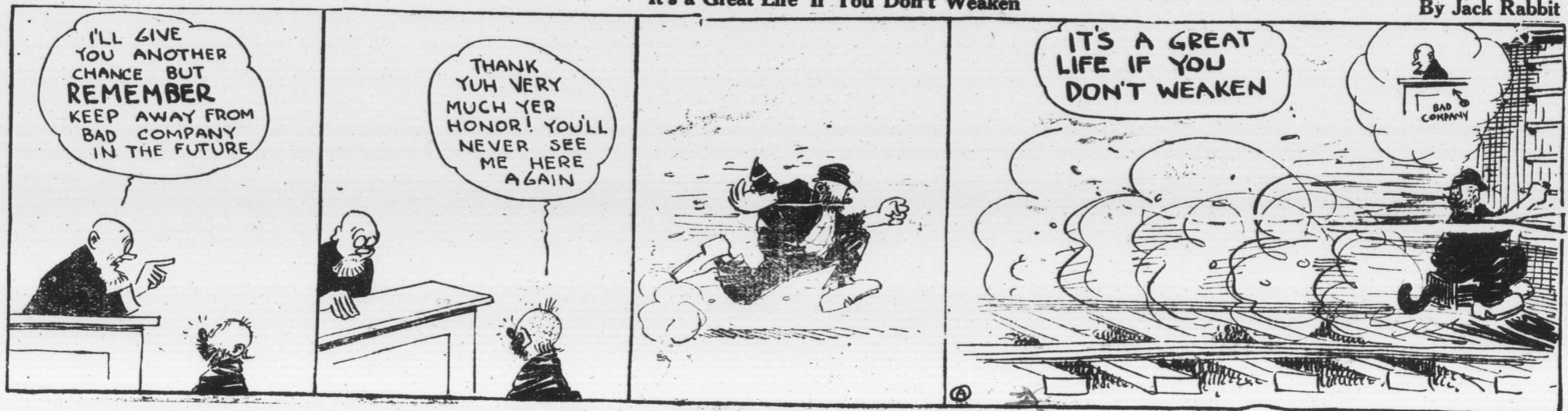
excess profits duty, removal of the surtax on cigars and replacement of the existing fixed duty of seven shillings and an ad valorem duty of 33-1-3 per cent. on sparkling wines by a specific duty of 15 shillings per gallon. These changes have been made because the higher duties proved unremunerative and were injurious to Britain's allies.

The corporation profits tax proved to be a disappointment, producing only £650,000, instead of the expected £3,000,000, but the Chancellor hoped the tax would justify itself the coming year.

The Chancellor characterized the past year as one of the most remarkable in Britain's financial history, and declared that the financial results were satisfactory when it was taken into consideration that his last statement was made when trade was booming and prospects were rosy, and that upon that sunny prospect there descended with almost unequalled suddenness and completeness deep depression, which still continued.

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

By Jack Rabbit



Canada's Contribution

Though much naturally remains yet to be done, the war wound which Canada received in the great European conflict is commencing to heal. Many vexing problems of reconstruction have been solved, and to quote one authority, the nation's feet "are firmly planted in the new road, and she is stalwartly stepping out once more in the ways of national development."

In 1920, Canada harvested a wonderful crop, and the wealth of her agriculture, the basis of her prosperity is reflected widely. Her forests, mines and fisheries contributed more than usual, whilst other countries, recognizing the opportunities, established branch factories and industries in various parts of the Dominion. Indications of progress, pointing to a period of conservative and reasonable advance, are evident.

Though Canada has many problems before her and has her share of non-producers and unemployed, both of which classes are, from the economic point of view, misfits in the community, and in spite of the large sums diverted from production of real wealth, yet the Dominion, as will be seen from statistics issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, is well ahead of the numbers of her population in

her contribution to the world's needs. In two of Canada's greatest resources, quoted here, viz., lumber and fish, although definite percentages are not yet available, it is within the mark to say that Canada produces 28% of the lumber and 20% of cured and canned fish.

Canada is second in the list of the world's lumber producing countries, her annual production being about 4,000,000 M.F.B.M.

The total exports of pulp and paper for the last current year are valued at \$163,000,000. If pulpwood exports are added, it brings the total to \$178,000,000 as compared with \$107,000,000 for 1919.

The Government estimate of last current year's total mineral production is \$200,000,000. The estimated value of gold production is placed at \$18,000,000 and the estimated value of coal production is \$70,000,000.

Agricultural products take first place amongst Canada's exports for the last twelve months, according to the trade statement from the Bureau of Statistics for period ending January, 1921. The total value of agricultural products exported was well over \$550,000,000, in a total exportation of Canadian products valued at \$1,235,000,000.

GAYETY IN A ROYAL SERVANTS' HALL

TRUE-TO-LIFE WORD PICTURE OF PALACE FETE.

Their Majesties Take Active Part and Prince of Wales and Princess Mary Join Dancers.

It is nine o'clock, and the servants' hall, where the dance to-night will be held, is brilliantly lighted. The walls are a blaze of color, provided by the various flags with which they are draped.

At one end of the hall on a raised dais the King's band is beginning to tune up. Standing near the dais are some of the senior servants, including the King's valet, the housekeeper, and the house steward. The latter has been high forty years in the Royal service, and presents a dignified-looking figure with his well-cut features and grey beard. All are in ordinary evening attire.

The Royal Party Arrives. A dozen footmen in the scarlet Royal livery are on duty for the occasion in the hall and the adjoining room, where supper is to be served. These men were off duty at the last dance, and were among the dancers, so it is their turn to be on duty to-night.

At nine the men and maid servants and their guests—mainly servants from Marlborough House and Kensington Palace—begin to fill the room. One sees many pretty faces and dresses. Many of the latter are gifts from Queen Mary; her Majesty gives each of the maidservants every Christmas an evening or a day gown.

On the dance programme there are several modern dances, including the tango waltz, a two-step, and fox-trot. In this respect the programme at the servants' dances at the Palace is more up to date than it is at the State balls, where all modern dances are banned. Their Majesties, however, allow their servants to dance what step they please, and most of the younger servants of both sexes have learnt all the modern dances.

Dancing With the King and Queen. One girl, indeed, is so good a dancer that she had an offer from a dancing teacher to train her as a professional dancer free of charge, but the girl preferred to remain in the Royal service.

The first dance on the programme is a quadrille, in which the King, Queen, Princess Mary, and the Prince of Wales will take part. The dance is to open at half-past nine, and a couple of minutes before the half-hour the Royal party enter the hall, the band strikes up "God Save the King" as they do so.

The King opens the quadrille with the housekeeper as partner, whilst the Queen's partner is the house steward, who is the senior servant present. The Prince of Wales has for his partner his mother's maid, and the senior groom of the chambers is partner of Princess Mary; he has known her since she was a baby.

Twenty of the other servants take part in the quadrille, at the conclusion of which the Royal party take their seats on a raised platform at the north end of the spacious room.

All Expert Dancers. The second dance on the programme is a fox-trot; no exaggerated movements are introduced into it by the dancers. It is well danced by all, for the least skillful of the dancers have been practising it for the past few weeks.

Nevertheless, in reply to a remark of the Prince of Wales in praise of the skill of the dancers, her Majesty says: "They dance quite prettily, but I shall never have any of these new dances at the State balls; they are only intended for young people, and would be quite unsuitable for numbers of older people who come to the State balls."

The maid already referred to, who is a particularly clever dancer, gives

an exhibition of modern dances partnered by one of the grooms, himself an accomplished dancer. The exhibition is loudly applauded by the King and Queen and the rest of the Royal party. Her Majesty afterwards tells the girl "that if all modern dances were danced as she and her partner performed them, there would be no fault to find in them."

The Royal family remain in the hall until the dancers go to supper, which is served in a large apartment used as the servants' reading and writing room. At the long tables running nearly the full length of the room there is accommodation for sixty people. The tables are all glitter with glass and silver, and bright with the vivid colors of the beautiful floral decorations, sent up from the hot-houses at Windsor Castle and York Cottage.

Here is the menu of the supper, which is, of course, provided by their Majesties:

- Soup.
- Oysters.
- Roast Chicken and Ham.
- Lamb Cutlets and Peas.
- Pêche Melba.
- Pineapple—Peaches.

The supper is prepared by the chief chef, one of the finest culinary artists in Europe, and he himself joins the supper-party. The wines are the best to be found in the Royal cellars, which is to say, they are the best that can be purchased for money.

At the Supper-Table. At the head of the table sits the house-steward, and at the conclusion of the supper he proposes the following toasts, which are honored with cheers and drunk standing:

1. The King and Queen.
2. The Prince of Wales and members of the Royal Family.
3. To those members of the Royal Household who fell in the war.

A tablet on the wall bearing the names of all members of the Royal Household, servants and officials, who died in the war, shows that the number exceeded a hundred. After supper the Royal party once more enters the servants' hall, walking about and chatting to the different servants and their guests for about a quarter of an hour. Then comes the concluding dance—a quadrille—after which their Majesties bid good-night to the servants and the entertainment comes to an end.

Ice Age Mysteries.

When did the Glacial Period end? Was it, an American scientist pertinently asks, when the ice began to disappear, or had it entirely disappeared?

If the last-mentioned, then we are still in the Ice Age, for Europe has its glaciers, and so has Labrador, the Rockies, Alaska, and islands in the Arctic regions, and, as every school-boy is aware Greenland is nearly covered with an ice-cap.

Can the question be settled by a reference to climate? If so, then the Glacial Period ended for, say, the Ontario region at the beginning of Lake Iroquois, for its trees belonged to a cold, temperate climate.

Probably the point is best settled by making the Glacial period a progressive event, regarding it as ending in one region perhaps thousands of years before it ends in another.

Without doubt, this far-off epoch of thick-ribbed ice constitutes one of the great mysteries of the world's history. It is absolutely hedged in with uncertainty.

Though it is generally believed that there was more than one Ice Age, no one can say with any degree of certainty whether there were three, four, or six, or a dozen, for the matter of that.

And the deepest of all the mysteries connected with one or any of these Ice Ages is what was the cause of them. Both geologists and astronomers have, so far, failed to solve that problem. It is not yet even agreed as to what extent the ice-cap covered the globe.

Mystery in Sun Spots.

One of the mysteries connected with sun spots is their appearance in larger numbers than usual every eleven years or so.

and the worst is yet to come



MARTIN LUTHER DEFIED THE WORLD

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO, ON APRIL 18, 1521.

Modern Educational Methods Had Their Origin in Historic Stand Taken by Reformer.

Four hundred years ago, on April 18, 1521, Martin Luther followed the imperial herald from the hotel of the Knights of St. John past eager crowds which lined the streets of the city of Worms, into the presence of Emperor Charles V. and his council. The following day Luther appeared for the second time, and then made the unshakable stand which has become historic.

A man and a message that have lived throughout 400 years are likely to abide through all times. The historic place of Martin Luther's unshakable "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen," as the birth moment of modern civil and religious liberty is assured.

Besides the spirit of progress which modern democracy owes to Luther, unquestionably 400 years of progress in modern educational methods date back their birth moment to his historic stand on April 18, 1521.

Luther was emphatic in his conviction that the church had an educational mission and that it should inculcate civic morality. He declared that we would need schools, "were there neither soul, heaven, nor hell." He leaves no doubt, however, as to his position on the relation of religion and education.

Attacked Educational System. The calling of mayors and magistrates to account for dereliction in the performance of duty is not an unprecedented Twentieth Century sensation.

The conscience of certain city fathers of 400 years ago were somewhat rudely awakened from reposeful inactivity by a communication given through the pulpit to the press and addressed particularly to mayors and aldermen.

Martin Luther dared to attack the whole educational system of his day and to lay upon the consciences of civic officials their duty to make adequate provision for the education, not of selected classes of people alone, but of every man, woman and child in the realm.

Luther called the attention of the civic officials from their banks and city walls and munition factories, on which they rided themselves, to the boys and girls in their streets whom they were neglecting. He addressed a letter to mayors and aldermen, in which he said: "The welfare of a city does not consist alone in great treasures, firm walls, beautiful houses and munitions of war; indeed, where all these are found and reckless fools come into power the city sustains the greater injury. But the highest welfare, safety and strength of a city lies above all in a good education, which furnishes it with able, learned wise, upright, cultivated citizens, who can secure, preserve and utilize every treasure and advantage."

A gentle rap to the feeling of security and indispensability that apparently accompanied election to civic office was administered in his daring suggestion: "We can do without mayors, princes and noblemen, but not without schools, for these must rule the world."

Luther was one of the first who dared to face princes and prelates and declare that every man, woman and child, irrespective of class or color, was entitled to an education. In his day there were ecclesiastical schools designed especially for theological

students, parochial schools to fit the children of the church for membership, burgher schools for the commercial and artisan classes and night training in the arts of chivalry, but the laboring classes were left in ignorance and want with no popular schools for the common people.

He was the pioneer of compulsory education. Maintaining that "civil authorities are under obligation to compel the people to send their children to school," he said: "If the Government can compel such citizens as are fit for military service to bear spear and rifle, to mount ramparts and perform other martial duties in time of war, how much more has it a right to compel the people to send their children to school."

Pioneer of Modern Education. The foundation stones of the school and college gymnasia of our day were laid 400 years ago by this pioneer of modern education.

"Since the young must leap and jump or have something to do because they have a natural desire for it that should not be restrained (for it is not well to check them in everything)," he declared to the ancient schoolmasters, who held that the boundaries of education were the four musty walls of the classroom, "why should we not provide such schools and lay before them such studies?"

Gymnastics he labeled as an effective antidote to licentiousness, gambling and gluttony.

Music had an important place in Martin Luther's school curriculum. Before the day of specialists and the creation of the position of "director of music in city schools," he generalized by saying: "A schoolmaster will be able to sing, otherwise I will hear nothing of him." He held with King Saul of old that music has power to banish the evil spirit. "Satan," said he, "is a great enemy of music."

The tendency to discard ancient languages from the curriculum met with no approval from the reformer. He argued for language studies, not alone as an "educational gymnastic," but for their aid in carrying on Government and missionary enterprise.

"I do not hold with those who give themselves to one language and despise all others," he said. "The Holy Spirit did not wait till all the world came to Jerusalem and learned Hebrew, but he bestowed the gift of tongues upon the apostles so that they could speak wherever they came. I prefer to follow this example, and hold it proper to exercise the young in many languages." So wisely did he follow the example that his conversational methods for language teaching are recognized in modern schools of to-day. "Printed words are dead," said he; "spoken words are living."

Edible Flowers.

The use of edible flowers was well known to the ancients, and from the earliest time the violet, especially, has formed one of the greatest confectionery delicacies, and with the extract of this flower was made a sherbet that is described by classic writers as most delicious. In some regions of Eastern Europe it is the custom to-day to mix violets, roses and limes with sweet meats in order to add a floral tincture to the taste of the fruit.

In Turkey sweets are of carnations, lilies and lavender. Floral sandwiches are made in Greece and Turkey with nasturtiums, a most edible flower, which grows in warm and temperate climates in profusion. Sandwiches are also made of peppermint, finely ground and spread over thinly sliced and buttered bread.

It is said that the dahlia is an excellent food, though somewhat acid. In the kitchens of China and Japan dowers are as much in use as vegetables in the preparation of rich dishes. In these countries a cook is said to be able to prepare an entire banquet made exclusively of stock made from special flowers.

Building in Canada in 1920

Building in Canada in 1920 exhibited a gratifying increase over the years immediately preceding it both in residential, business and industrial construction, and indicated a steady insistent movement towards the energetic activities of pre-war years. Building was practically at a standstill during the years of hostilities, due not only to a dearth of labor but a discouraging mounting of prices of all the materials used in construction. An energetic attempt to alleviate the situation was made in the first post-war year, 1919, to meet the enormous shortage which the situation had evolved, with the result that twice as much construction was undertaken and put through as in 1918, the last year of the conflict. The activities of 1920, though still hampered largely by the high prices which prevailed for construction materials and labor, saw a very large increase in the amount of building performed which has had some salutary effect upon the acute housing problem which has been serious since the war, and the return of the army from overseas.

Construction contracts awarded in Canada during 1920, including all cities, towns, villages and rural districts, amounted to \$255,605,500, comparing with \$189,821,300 in 1919 and \$99,842,200 in 1918. Of this total, \$21,395,000 contracts were awarded in the Maritime provinces, \$54,904,600 in Quebec, \$108,120,800 in Ontario and \$71,185,100 in the Western provinces. The value of contracts in residences was \$54,891,100; business construction, \$86,072,200; industrial, \$64,622,900; and engineering, \$50,015,300.

A review of building in Canada for the past decade reveals the fact that upon the estimated normal increase of thirty-five cities, the amount of construction in the past few years has been considerably below that required. That this is entirely a war condition is made certain by the fact that in 1912, when construction reached its zenith in the ten-year period, it was very much above the necessary normal, and though declining somewhat in 1913, maintained this ascendancy over requisition and did not go below the line of normal increase until 1914.

Though the past two years have witnessed considerable activity in an attempt to get back to the normal amount of annual construction, and the result in the face of the difficulties with which the situation was fraught has been in the main satisfactory, the amount of deferred building in Canada is stated by authorities to be enormous. Many public buildings are needed, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, which have been held up all over the country first on account of the war, and since then on account of the increased cost of construction. A large number of corporations require new buildings, such as stations, offices and hotels. Almost every municipality is in immediate need of building roads, bridges, sewers, waterworks, sidewalks, etc. The housing problem is still serious and the number of houses, apartments, and other residential dwellings required is a very large one, and covers all sections of the Dominion.

THE WORLD'S MOST "WANTED" MAN

MICHAEL COLLINS, M.P., SINN FEINER.

Chief of the Irish Republican Army and Minister of Finance to the "Republic."

Michael Collins, M.P., chief of the "Irish Republican Army" and Minister of Finance to the "Republic," is the most sinister figure connected with the Irish republican movement. He is the most "wanted" man in the world. No character in fiction has surpassed his record for audacity and there is no man living about whom so many tales of narrow escapes can be told.

It is probable that when history comes to be written his name will sink into insignificance, for he is not a statesman and does not believe in a peaceable solution to Irish problems.

But to-day his name is mentioned in whispers throughout the land of tears and he holds complete sway over several thousands of young men who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the I. R. A., dare not disobey his orders. Even loyalists are forced by sheer terror of his name into helping the republican cause.

Nor is his influence felt in Ireland alone. His power extends all over the British Isles and in the heart of London his agents are known to be at work planning deeds of violence to be committed in the name of the republic.

Details of his early life are little known. He was born 39 years ago of humble parents in County Kerry. He had an ordinary elementary school education and after working with his brother, in the grocery business, entered the postal service. At one time he was employed at the G. F. O. in London as a sorter, where he aspired every one by his extremist views on the Irish question.

He is a man of more than average height, rather strongly built. His face is at once intellectual and cruel, he has a square jaw and his eyes are strangely piercing.

Connected With Casement. He was first heard of officially in connection with the Sinn Fein movement in October, 1914. Strangely enough this first official report proves him to have been living under disguise. The white paper on Sinn Fein's plot with Germany describes him as "a priest named Michael Collins," who accompanied Sir Roger Casement on a mission to Germany to visit the Irish prisoners of war. He became notorious in the rebellion of 1916, where he commanded part of the rebel army, of which P. H. Pearse (executed May 3, 1916) was Commandant General.

Like all other Sinn Fein M. P.'s, he has never sat at Westminster, but is an important member of Dail Eireann, the Irish Republican Parliament. He makes his headquarters in Dublin, although he has of necessity to be prepared to move from one district to another at a moment's notice. Many houses used by Michael Collins for meetings have been raided by the military, the R. I. C., the Auxiliary cadets and the "Black and Tans," but always "Mysterious Mike" has managed to elude them.

By his very boldness he succeeds where other men would fail. He is a past master in the art of disguise, and it is said that he never goes into the street without a bodyguard of six gunmen. He employs a large number of scouts and intelligence men, who keep him supplied with information regarding the movements of the Crown forces.

Information was received some time ago that he was attending a wake in the Dublin district, and when the house was raided he evaded capture by taking refuge in the coffin after removing the body. The military, out of respect for the dead, made a cursory examination of the room containing the coffin.

Rules by Terrorism. Many men have been arrested in mistake for Michael Collins, and he has been reported killed on several occasions.

It is believed by many that if he were captured the extremist movement would cease to have any importance, as a large number of his men are bound to him solely by dread of the consequences if they attempted to evade service.

Because of the large price on his head there are men in Dublin, in addition to the Crown forces, who are making it their business to track him down in the hope of getting the reward. Recently two of these amateur sleuths met him walking alone in one of the many squares of Dublin. They approached him with revolvers pointed toward his heart.

"You are Michael Collins and you must come with us," they challenged him.

The chief of the I. R. A. smiled in ascent.

"You are quite right," he replied. "I am Michael Collins, but"—pointing to a spot a hundred yards in the rear—"do you see those men?"

There were two men standing still and looking in Collins's direction. "They are with me," he said, and indicating two more men a hundred yards in the other direction, "so are they, as well as the two looking in the shop across the road. Every one of them is armed, and if you dare touch me you will not live five seconds from now." Needless to say he escaped once more.

Daring and Resourceful.

His "eyes" are everywhere. Day after day and night after night the combined forces of the Crown carry on their ceaseless search, now among the slim byways of Dublin and now to some stately mansion on the outskirts of the city. When loading their rifles the men make it a practice to put in "one extra for Mike."

Always the buildings chosen by him for his meetings have some cunning emergency exit arranged apart from the front and rear doors. A large house at Rathmines, in which he is reported to have stayed, was raided recently and was found to contain countless secret doors, sliding panels and hidden corridors.

But no man could stand the terrible strain of such a life for an indefinite period, and the most recent reports say that he is beginning to show signs of fatigue. It is prophesied that it is now only a matter of weeks before he will be caught.

"No man is indispensable," was a saying that gained great popularity during the war, but it is a matter for doubt whether the extremists of Ireland in the event of his capture will be able to find another man so daring and resourceful as the elusive Michael Collins.

Great Achievement.

A traveller saw an Irishman on the river bank and watched him hauling up water.

"How long have you been doing this?" he asked.

"Tin years, sorr."

"And how many bucketfuls do you carry off in an hour?" continued the traveller.

"Tin to fifteen, sorr," replied the Irishman.

"And how much water would you say you had carried since you started?" pursued the inquisitive gentleman.

"All the water you do; see there now, sorr."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

C&B LINE DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

3 MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS 3

The Great Ship "SEANDREE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO — Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th — CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. EASTERN Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
 Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. SEANDREE TYPE Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-In-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for tickets via C & B Line. New Tourist Automobile Rate—\$10.00 Round Trip, with 2 days return limit, for cars not exceeding 175 lbs. wheelbase.

Beautifully colored sectional route chart of The Great Ship "SEANDREE" sent on receipt of five cents. Also ask for our 2-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company
 Cleveland, Ohio

The Great Ship
 "SEANDREE"
 —the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. Sleeping capacity, 1500 passengers.

FARE \$5.00



To
**WINNIPEG,
 BRANDON,
 REGINA, SASKATOON,
 CALGARY, EDMONTON, PRINCE RUPERT,
 VANCOUVER, VICTORIA**

THE "NATIONAL"
 LEAVES TORONTO 11.00 P.M. DAILY
 via O.T., T. & N.O. and C.N.R.s.

via Parry Sound and Sudbury
 Leave Toronto 3.45 p.m. Daily except Sunday

STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT
 Tickets and full information from nearest Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railway Agent.

Canadian National Grand Trunk



Your subscription to
The Reporter will be
 appreciated.

\$50 to \$5,000
 A YEAR FOR LIFE
 A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

- No better life investment available
- No better security obtainable
- Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
- Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
- Not affected by trade depression
- Free from Dominion Income Tax
- No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.
 Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

MELON AND CUCUMBER

These Require a Warm Soil at Planting Time.

Different Types of Melons Require Different Handling — How to Grow Cucumbers and Squash—Raising Rhubarb.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Melons are in the class of vegetables which require a warm temperature for their growth. The length of time that they require to mature any quantity of fruit is longer than our period of freedom from frost. For this reason we generally start the seed in a hotbed and give it at least one transplanting before setting in the field. There are two methods of growing melons; one which is used with the small or Rocky Ford type of melons, the other for the large Montreal. The young plants are started the same way in either case.

The seed should be started about the 1st-15th of May in small pots filled within 3/4 of an inch of the top with loose mellow loam; place the seed on this and cover with 1/4 of an inch of sand. Keep them at a temperature of 75 deg. with sufficient water. When they have outgrown this small pot they should be transplanted to 5-inch pots. We grow two plants of Rocky Ford melons in a pot, but only one of the Montreal type.

For the small melons we generally plant them in hills four feet apart. We dig out a hole at each place, fill it nearly to the top with fresh horse manure prepared as if for a hotbed, then cover with six inches of soil. In this soil we set the young plants when danger of frost is over. If we wish them a little earlier, we may cover them with a small cold frame about 30 inches square. After three or four melons have set it is well to nip off the ends of the growing shoots. This forces all of the food into the fruit, and makes them grow more rapidly. The melons should be placed on a board or berry box to keep them off the earth, and turned frequently to make them ripen more evenly.

The seed of the Montreal melons is started between the first and middle of April and the plants are shifted to larger pots as they require. About the middle of May we dig out a furrow where the row is to be, about 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep, the length of the patch. This we fill nearly to the top with manure, prepared as it would be for a hot-bed, cover with six inches of soil and cover over with frames and sash. The plants are set in these about every two feet in the row. These frames are kept over them until all danger of frost is past. Each day, if the weather is fit, they must be carefully aired. After a time the glass is left off entirely during the day, but held close at hand to be replaced if needed. The plants must be kept carefully watered, as this is very necessary to produce strong growth. Melons and cucumbers should not be grown close together.

Cucumbers are generally planted in hills three feet apart. Some of the soil is dug out, the hole filled with well rotted manure, three or four inches of soil are placed over the manure, and the seed planted on the south side. The seed may be planted in many sections by May 25th, as danger of freezing will, in most seasons, be over before it is up. Plant 8-10 seeds in a hill and thin the plants down to three after danger from cucumber beetle is over. We may start some seed in pots as we did our melons, and transplant them into the field after danger of frost is past. If we care to spend the time we may trim the plants as is done in the greenhouse. This is very simple, once the fruiting habit of the cucumber is understood. The cucumber has its male and female parts in separate blossoms, the male flowers being borne much more freely. Female flowers are generally borne in the leaf joints near the end of the main stem or in the first leaf joint of the side shoots. The leaf joints nearest them bear clusters of male flowers. If we nip off the end of the shoot just past these male flowers, at the leaf joints new side shoot will appear bearing cucumbers. Continuous trimming, if carefully done, will produce many more cucumbers and less vine.

Squash seed is planted in the same way as cucumber. We must, however, give more space between hills on account of their stronger growth. Six feet will be sufficient. We seldom trim squash. But if we wish larger specimens it is well to stop all growth after a few squash have set.

Raising Rhubarb.

The easiest way to start a rhubarb bed is to buy roots, and if they are too large, to split in sections with a spade, being sure that each section has a bud in it. These are then planted three feet apart in the row with the bud just below the surface of the ground. The ground should be in good condition before planting. This is best done in the spring. If the plant grows well this first summer, we may make a few small pullings the second season, but not before. The third season you can pull as often as required as long as you do not completely strip the plant. The plants should be well manured each fall with well-rotted manure, and in the spring this is worked into the soil. If the roots, after a few years, begin to throw up many seed stalks, they should be lifted, split in sections and replanted.

You can brag about your garden all winter if you have your canned evidence on the dinner table.

Really there is nothing to canning fruit and vegetables except care, cleanliness, fresh products, jars and heat.

A POOR MARRIED MAN

A Farce Comedy in 3 Acts

Under Auspices of The Women's Institute in Aid of The Street Lighting Fund, in the

Town Hall ATHENS

Monday, May 16

Good Music — Doors Open 7.30, Show at 8

If it hurts you to laugh don't come, because you'll have to laugh.

Admission 35c Reserved Seats 50c
 Children 25c Plan at E.C. Tribute, May 9

MARTIN-SENOUR
 PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Touch up Your
 Furniture and Floors

Furniture that is scratched and scarred is an eyesore. If the surface is spoiled, the article is considered useless. This is not so. Save the surface and you save all.

Use
WOOD-LAC STAIN

Floors and furniture that are shabby can be made to look like new by using WOOD-LAC STAIN—a durable, beautiful finish for woodwork of all kinds—a combination of high grade varnish and permanent stains. It imparts to common wood surfaces the rich appearance of more expensive woods such as mahogany, rosewood, cherry, etc. Twelve beautiful shades.

Get A Sample

Bring the attached coupon and secure a trial can sufficient to do over a chair or small table. We will give you full instructions how to use it. We want every householder to try WOOD-LAC STAIN.

Earl Construction Co.
 ATHENS, ONT.

"Save the surface and you save all" — Paint & Varnish

Full in your name and address on the lines below. Then bring this coupon and 25c. to our store and receive a 1/2 pint can of Wood-Lac—sufficient to do over some one piece of furniture.

Name _____
 Address _____




Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

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

Copyright by Wilson Publishing Co., Limited

B. H.: I have a light clover sod which I wish to plant to part early and part late potatoes, and wish to put fertilizer on same. The ground is sandy loam. What kind is best, and what is least amount per acre that should be used? If I waited until the potatoes were planted and put a couple of handfuls on each hill and covered with the cultivator, would the results be as good as if the fertilizer were broadcast? I have no fertilizer drill. How much fertilizer would it take to equal ten tons of manure per acre?

Answer: On the sandy loam soil, I would advise you to use from 500 to 750 lbs. per acre of a 4-8-4 fertilizer. I do not believe the top application of fertilizer would give you as good results as you would obtain if you scattered in the bottom of the drill row or hole which was open to receive the potato pieces, then cover it with a light sprinkling of soil and drop the potato pieces, and proceed as usual. A 4-8-4 fertilizer contains about as much nitrogen and potash as about 10 tons of manure and as much phosphoric acid as 20 tons.

B. S.: In the past we have been troubled with cut-worms. Would you not give us some method of handling these destructive pests.

Answer: One of the best methods of combating cut-worms is to make a soft bran mash and to mix in a liberal application of paris green with it. Set this bait out alongside the field which is attacked with cut-worms. If you mix a little sugar with this mixture it makes it all the more tasty to the cut-worms. They will leave crops to eat this mixture. A good preventative measure to take is to bring the fields into frequent cultivation, by so doing the harbors of these destructive insects are destroyed.

R. R.: Can strawberries be grown successfully on swamp muck land that has been well tilled and drained? The soil seems very loose and is easily worked and raises good corn, pumpkins, squash, etc.

Answer: Muck soil is weak in phosphoric acid and very weak in potash. These are two constituents of plant-food that strawberries have great need of, hence if you apply from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of a 10-8 fertilizer on a muck soil where strawberries are growing you should have good results. This fertilizer should be sprinkled between the rows and worked in by careful harrowing or other cultivation.

G. E. G.: Is potato blight carried over from one year's crop to another in the seed? My potatoes, while a fair crop, were struck with blight rather late, making quite a lot of small potatoes. Can I safely use these potatoes for seed another year?

Answer: There is danger of the potato blight spore being carried over in your potato seed crop. I would certainly advise if the potatoes are small, that you get fresh seed and treat it with formalin: 1 pt. or 1 lb. mixture with a barrel of water gives a fairly strong solution. Dip the potatoes in this mixture. A handy way is to set the bag of potatoes right in the barrel of formalin solution. After it has been there about 20 minutes lift it out. This formalin is a gas dissolved in water which penetrates the lodging places of the spores and kills the spores.

C. J. S.: I have a piece of ground, about two acres, that is a little wet in the spring but it dries up later on. I want to sow it to some kind of hog pasture. What would you advise?

Answer: As soon as the ground is dry enough to work have it broken up and seed it to rape. Dwarf Essex rape is considered a satisfactory variety. Seed should be sown about the same time as turnips. Sow either with drill or broadcast. This should give you a good pasture mixture for the late summer or early fall.

S. J.: Do field peas make good hog



ISSUE No. 18-21.

pasture? We have about eight acres that we will either put to corn or peas, to hog down. How many hogs would the eight acres carry if put to peas, and about what time could the pigs be turned in? How many peas would you sow to the acre? Would you advise sowing oats with them, if so what proportion? Do you think peas are better sown broadcast or in drills?

Answer: Speaking generally, peas are best grown for grain which is high in protein and makes exceedingly good hog feed. For grain it is a common practice to sow about 1 1/2 bus. of peas to the acre. A mixture of oats and peas makes excellent hay for roughage; if grown for this purpose about 1 bus. of each to the acre is best. It is a very good practice to grow a mixture of corn and soy beans for hog feed; plant the beans at the same time as the corn, about 4 or 5 means to a hill of corn. By the time the corn has well formed ears on it the soy bean pods will have become well filled. This mixture is exceedingly good for hogs. In many sections instead of harvesting the corn in other ways, they are turning hogs into the fields. When sown with corn it takes about 40 lbs. of soy bean seed to the acre.

Wisconsin Experiment Station reports: To make rapid gains, pigs being fattened on such a pasture should receive in addition about at least 2 or 3 lbs. of grain daily per 100 lbs. live weight.

R. F.: I would like to know where I can buy soy beans and what time they should be planted and harvested, also what they would yield to the acre and what price they would be, how they should be kept for the winter and how many bushels to the acre.

Second: I have a lot of soy thistles and I would like to know how I can get rid of them.

Third: Would a hoe crop help to get rid of wild oats?

Answer: Soy beans can be purchased from seed merchants. They should be planted in rows, from the middle of April to the middle of May. Speaking generally, soy beans yield from 10 to 15 bus. per acre. They form pods and ripen like peas and can be threshed and stored as grain if allowed to ripen. Some people cut the plant for hay.

2. Sow thistle is a very difficult weed to get rid of. It thrives on low rich land. Speaking generally, a very constant working of the ground in a summer fallow maintained throughout the whole summer will kill out this troublesome weed. Some investigators have found intensive cropping to be very effective. As soon as one crop is ripe it is plowed up and another one immediately follows. If the ground is covered badly with this weed, however, a careful summer fallowing is about the only hope.

3. If the ground is infested with wild oats, cut out the grain crop as far as possible and introduce such crops as corn, potatoes, roots and other cultivated crops. Such treatment will greatly weaken the vitality of wild oats in that many of the young plants will be cut off as soon as the germination.

Broody Hens Cut Egg Production.

One cause for low egg production in the average flock during the summer months is the fact that the broody hen is not quickly "broken up" or gotten back to laying.

Careful records have shown that the average broody hen, if placed in a broody coop the first day she goes broody, will lay again in ten days.

If she is allowed to stay broody ten days and then put in a broody coop, it will be twenty-five days before she will commence laying. If allowed to stay broody twenty-one days, it will be thirty-five days before she will lay.

It is therefore essential to "break up" the broody hen the first day she shows symptoms of broodiness.

The most efficient way to "break up" broodiness is to put the hens in a good broody coop. A broody coop is nothing but a slat-like coop made out of lath in such a way that a space equal to the width of a lath is left between the laths on the four sides and bottom.

This coop should be raised several feet from the ground and placed in a shady place where the broody hens can see the rest of the flock.

Feed and water the broody hens and after four days release them. Generally this treatment is sufficient. If, however, any hen wants to set again, put her back in the coop for two more days.

This treatment will not retard the formation of eggs and everywhere has proved most satisfactory.

A screeking wagon advertises the shiftlessness of its owner.

Are the Children Well Nourished?

Many mothers announce with pride that their child eats anything. The child has been blessed with good health, consequently the mother overtaxes its digestive tract by giving it foods which are suitable for the adult, but not suitable for the child. That child is likely to suffer in later years for this unintentional failure upon the mother's part. His digestive tract is immature and delicate, so it should not be expected to assimilate with ease the same foods as the adults.

Another difference which must never be lost sight of is that the child is building a house in which he is going to live, while the adult, in a sense, is merely repairing and heating his completed building.

In order to have a satisfactory house, the child must select material which can be used to make good bones, teeth, blood and tissue. If an infant or young child is given a diet lacking in mineral matter or that is lacking in iron, calcium, phosphorus or potassium, he is in danger of being anemic, underweight and in general below par physically.

Mineral Foods.

Does your child have some food from each of the following essential mineral groups each day?

Iron-containing foods: Lettuce, onions, asparagus, endive, spinach, kohlrabi, pumpkins, artichokes, celery and rhubarb. Figs, pineapples, apples, pears, plums, strawberries and gooseberries. Egg yolks.

Calcium-containing foods: Oranges, figs, pears, cherries, pineapples, cilantro, currants. Savoy cabbage, cauliflower, onions, lettuce, radishes, celery, endives, spinach and turnips. Cheese and milk.

Phosphorus-containing foods: Black radishes, artichokes, kohlrabi, cauliflower, asparagus, cabbage, onions, rhubarb, carrots, turnips, spinach, egg yolk, cheese and milk. Pears, apples, apricots, oranges, figs and plums.

Potassium-containing foods: Plums, apricots, figs, pears, cherries, pineapple, oranges and apples. Rhubarb, cabbage, turnips, spinach, beets, celery, tomatoes, lettuce carrots, endives, egg whites, milk and cheese.

If sections from these four groups of food, rich in mineral matter, are included in the child's menu, the remaining groups rich in sodium, sulphur, chlorine and magnesium will be likely to be present in sufficient quantities.

Not only must the mother plan the child's menu so that it will furnish the mineral matters to make strong bones, teeth and good blood, but she must supply the child with the proteins, fats, starches and sugars that are essential for the complete development of the body.

Proteins.

There are animal proteins and plant proteins. Some of the days, protein should come from each of these groups.

Animal proteins: Milk, fish, cheese, meat, eggs.



The Pair By the Pool.

At the edge of a pool, where the blue water was crystal clear and slim green rushes grew, a dragon fly and a frog were sunning themselves, one on the end of a water weed and the other on the edge of the bank. The sunshine made gold and purple lights on the dragon fly's wings and burnished the frog's brown back.

Now and then the two glanced at each other with interest. Presently they began to talk to themselves.

The dragon fly slowly opened and shut her beautiful wings. "What a morning!" she said. "How sorry I feel for those poor creatures that do not get above the level of the ground."

The frog raised his head and gazed at the gaudy fly.

"How glad I am," he said aloud, "that I don't have to go hurrying about from one place to another without ever knowing the feel of the cool, sweet earth under my feet or of the water over my head."

Just then a light wind began to stir; it swayed the weeds and rippled the face of the pool. The dragon fly spread her wings and sailed away.

"I wonder what kind of creature he was talking about," she thought; "the poor, slow thing. Oh, the beautiful sky!"

The frog made a sudden leap from the bank; there was a splash, and he was gone.

"Creatures that do not get above the level of the ground," he repeated as the ripples closed in over his head. "Of course she meant terrapins and snails. I suppose she stays in the air so much that she is light-headed and does not speak plainly." Then he gurgled with contentment. "Oh, the good brown mud at the bottom of this pool!" he said.

Men, how many hours a day do you work? A U.S. government survey found that 130 housewives out of 645 have no time for daily rest or recreation, while the others average one hour daily for the same, and all average fifteen hours to their working day.

Plant protein: Breakfast foods such as oats, wheat, barley, nuts, dried beans.

A child up to nine years of age should use milk and eggs to furnish the major part of his animal protein and cereals to furnish the major part of his vegetable protein.

A pint of milk a day is the minimum quantity for the growing child. A food expert says that a family of five should not spend anything for meat until they have purchased three quarts of milk.

Fats.

Some of the days, fuel should be supplied by the foods that are rich in fat.

Milk, cream, butter and bacon are the fatty foods most suitable for the child. These furnish the much talked of vitamins that are vital for health and growth.

Too much fat, however, will cause the food to remain overlong in the stomach and as a result there may be serious digestive disturbances. Therefore, give a child very little fried food. Let milk, cream and butter furnish the essential amount.

Starches.

The starchy foods supply a large portion of our daily fuel. They are comparatively inexpensive heat producers. These are:

Vegetables such as potatoes, macaroni, breads of various kinds, breakfast foods, such as oatmeal, cornmeal, etc. Dried peas, bean and lentils.

The body can use more starch than fat or sugar as fuel without disadvantage to itself.

Sugars.

Special care must be taken to avoid highly sweetened food in a child's diet since it destroys the desire for less highly flavored but more necessary food. Sweets should never be given between meals. A pure sweet may be used as a dessert at the end of a meal. Foods containing sugar are:

Sweet fruits, vegetables, honey, molasses and syrups, desserts, sugar.

The infant and pre-school child must be dealt with under a separate heading as their diets are necessarily more restricted than the school child's.

Youth is the time to cultivate a wholesome respect for all natural foods. Disparaging remarks about good food should never be permitted. Most aversions to particular foods are acquired early in life.

A suggestive menu for the school child:

Breakfast: Baked apple, oat meal, toast, butter, milk, plain or flavored with cocoa.

School lunch: Pea soup (made with milk at school or brought in vacuum bottle), celery-and-nut sandwich, bread and butter, baked custard.

Supper: Poached or soft cooked egg, potatoes or rice, spinach, carrots or similar vegetable, bread and butter, plain cake or a simple pudding.

Paint Now.

A farm building covered with a good coat of paint is worth more than if it was unpainted. It will last longer, it will look better, it will sell for more. Paint, therefore, is an investment, not an expense. Yet twenty-four per cent. of us use no paint at all.

Paint is used on farm machinery for two reasons: First, to protect it from rust. Second, it makes it sell better (because it looks better). These facts are fairly well recognized, as sixty-seven per cent. of us paint our farm implements and double their life.

What, then, is the cost of painting? And why is it we do not paint oftener? We believe that the labor problem is at the bottom of the question: "To paint or not to paint?" A painting job consists of one-third paint and two-thirds labor. But where shall we get the labor?

A gallon of paint will cover two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty square feet—two coats. That is, a double coat of paint ten feet wide and twenty-five to thirty-five feet long.

It costs you \$2.25 or less, perhaps. If you have it done by a professional it will cost about \$4.50 for labor.

Half of us have our own painting done. The other half do it in our spare time. Some of us paint in the spring—about twenty-five per cent., another twenty-five per cent. in the summer, another twenty-five per cent. in the fall. The rest of us paint as we get a chance or not at all.

A banker says the increase loan value on painted buildings is twenty-two per cent. It can also, no doubt, be proven that no part of a building brings a better return for the money invested than does the paint. Some claim, with good reason, that an investment in paint pays four and a half per cent. dividend—about the same as a government bond.

Let us use good paint, for the paint is only one-third of the cost. A good paint will last five, seven or even ten or fifteen years, but a poor paint will be gone in three. The better the paint you spread, the farther you spread your labor cost.

There's no place like home to use paint. Paint now—now is always the best time to paint.

Happy are the parents whose son is in love with a good girl.

God never made a gymnasium. He did, however, make a garden.

The Sunday School Lesson

MAY 8

Rest and Recreation. Lev. 23: 39-43; Deut. 5: 12-15; St. Mark 6: 31, 32. Golden Text—Zech. 8: 5.

Connecting Links—The social order which provides labor will also provide rest of sleep, but also that of recreation. Not only the love of play, but the necessity for play, lies deep-rooted in our human nature. A well-ordered day for young folk will include work, play, and sleep. Work drains one's energies, play and sleep renew them. Every home to which God has given boys and girls should make provision for healthy recreation. Both in work and play not prohibition of what is good, but wise regulation and control, will be the way of wisdom.

Lev. 23: 29-43. The Feast of the Tabernacles. The book of Leviticus contains legislation of the Jews, having special reference to religious worship. Much of its provisions have to do with occasions of great solemnity, but the brighter side of life is not overlooked or forgotten. It is in this book that we find enjoined consideration for the poor, the stranger, the hired servant, the deaf and blind, and the aged. We find not only justice, and honesty, and clean living, and right domestic and social relations required, but also kindness and thoughtfulness and reverent piety.

Chapter 23 contains a calendar of the great feasts or holidays (that is, holy days) of the Jewish year. The seventh month began in September and would include also the first part of October. In this month the people celebrated the end of the fruit harvest, and the end of the summer. (Exod. 23: 16). The feast of tabernacles, or feast of tents (v. 34), was a grand camping out for seven or eight days. Men, women, and children, who had been cooped up in their little villages and towns, trooped out into the country. They made rough shelters of boughs (v. 40), and had a merry, happy time. The older form of the law (vs. 40-42) provided that the first day should be kept as a Sabbath, a day of solemn rest, but a later statute (vs. 36 and 38) appears to have added a second Sabbath on the eighth day. (compare also Deut. 16: 13-15).

These happy days of play and worship were also to remind the people continually of the time when their fathers lived in tents, or in booths, in the wilderness, in the days of Moses, when the Lord brought them out of the land of Egypt. See also Deut. 21: 9-13 for a special feature of the holiday which was to be observed every seventh year. Deut. 5: 12-15. The sabbath day. The word "sabbath" is taken by us from the Hebrew language in which it means rest. The Sabbath day is the day of rest. There is good reason to believe that this law was actually made by Moses, but the custom of observing certain days of every month as holy days may be much older. It seems to have been originally connected with the moon day, which was likewise kept holy. The lunar month of twenty-nine days might thus have had five holy days, the new moon day, and the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth days, which we now know were kept sacred in ancient Babylonia. The law of Moses, however, ultimately made the sabbath to be observed every seventh day, irrespective of the days of the month.

This law appears also, with the rest of the ten commandments, in Exod. 20: 8-11, where reference is made to the story of creation, in which God's work in making the world is presented under the figure of the week—six days of progressive labor leading to completion of the work, and a seventh day of rest. This is taken to mean that the Sabbath day of rest is divinely sanctioned.

St. Mark 6: 31-32. Come Ye Yourselves Apart. Jesus knew and felt the need of rest, both for Himself and for His disciples. His ministry had been, from the beginning, one of strenuous labor. The thronging multitudes throughout the week gave Him no opportunity of rest or leisure, and

on the Sabbath day He was teaching in the synagogues. Now He invites His disciples to cross the lake with Him to a quiet and lonely place on the northern shore.

Such rest and quiet is needed at times by all workers, and especially by those whose work involves great nervous strain. The conditions of toil must be made such as to permit both of the weekly day of rest, and of other periods of resort to God's resting-places by mountain and lake and stream. It is in these quiet places that there is time for thought, that peace steals in upon troubled and weary hearts, and God draws very near.

Application.

A woman sat with her child near the open window and earnestly toiled at her sewing. Every once in a while she looked through the window to where the stars twinkled above. Noticing these movements, the child at length said, "Mother, why do you look at the sky so often?" "To rest my eyes," said the mother, "and get the larger vision." It is a rest for tired eyes to take a wider view, and it is a very real rest for the soul when we look at things in a comprehensive way. The cares of the world are so many and the calls of the world are so insistent and imperative, that we need time for meditation and prayer. We need to get a true perspective.

No joke is a good one which makes somebody feel bad.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

Big money can still be made on these skins. Ship your lot to us and make sure of receiving the right price. Returns sent the same day as shipment is received. WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO ESTABLISHED 1870

Made by

Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Limited

HAMILTON, CANADA

The Post Without a Fault.

"American"

GALVANIZED

Steel Fence Posts



YOU can always tell the experienced motorist. He rides on DOMINION TIRES and always carries a spare DOMINION TIRE in case of emergency. He judges quality by performance. He keeps a record of tire cost. He knows that DOMINION materials and DOMINION workmanship show up in the mileage he gets in DOMINION TIRES.

There are DOMINION TIRES best suited to your car, no matter what the size or what you use it for—and you get DOMINION quality in the 30 x 3 1/2 tires as well as in the big "Royal Cords" and "Nobby" Treads for heavy cars.

From coast to coast, the best dealers in Canada carry Dominion Tires, Dominion INNER TUBES and Dominion TIRE ACCESSORIES. Ask for them.

DOMINION TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

Goitre is an enlargement of the thyroid gland in the neck. It is somewhat prevalent in Canada and seems to affect a larger number of women than men. In India, however, where the disease is extremely widespread, just as many men as women are susceptible. It is also frequently seen in parts of Switzerland, the majority of those affected living in deep valleys. The immediate cause of the disease is not known but it seems to be associated with mineral products contained in certain drinking waters. The great trouble in arriving at any definite conclusion on this point is that the particular ingredients of the water that seem to cause goitre are some districts do not seem to have any such effect in other places. For instance, the carbonates and sulphates of lime and magnesia which are present in some waters and have been credited with being the cause of goitre, are not found in the waters of other districts where goitre prevails.

The disease is exceedingly common in India, and as a result of a very searching investigation of its cause in that country and elsewhere, the opinion is held that goitre is caused by a germ that obtains admission to the human intestine and there creates a poison or toxin which so influences the thyroid gland that it undergoes enlargement. It would thus seem as if the gland was overworked and consequently enlarged in trying to secrete an antidote for the poisons circulating through the system. For it is the function of the thyroid to produce substances known as antitoxins or antidotes that will neutralize poisons in the blood. This germ in the intestine is supposed to poison the system to such an extent that the thyroid gland becomes enlarged through the strain of overwork, just similar to enlargement of the heart.

Water can certainly be the means of communicating the disease, and certain wells in European countries are actually frequented, with this purpose in view, by men who wish to escape military service. As these waters are rendered harmless by boiling, the idea of a causative germ being in the water seems well grounded.

The goitre may be of the "simple" variety, that is mere enlargement of the gland itself, in contrast to the kind where pulsation is noticed in the swelling, and where the eyes are prominent or apparently bulging in their sockets. Cretinism or loss of function of the thyroid is often seen in children in countries such as India where the disease is prevalent. Death from goitre is rare. The patient should be removed from the affected area, or failing that the drinking water should be boiled before use. Great benefit has resulted from the use of the X-rays in this condition. Another remedy is iodine painted externally over the swelling and taken internally in the form of potassium iodine or tincture of iodine. In India biniodide of mercury is painted on the swelling, followed by exposing the neck for several hours to the rays of the sun. Pressure symptoms may require a surgical operation.

Slave-Holding Ants.

The ant is man's greatest rival in organization and industrial civilization. Before man knew enough to take to agriculture some ants of America were farming the soil. Their numbers are not so great in this country, nor are they particularly fierce, but in South America and in Africa ants are amazingly numerous and a danger to man.

The red ant is a typical soldier; he does nothing but fight. He has powerful jaws, and is generally strong, but he cannot get along without a slave to feed him. If he were left to feed himself, he would die. He continually raids the nests of weaker insects and brings them back as prisoners, thus solving the servant problem and keeping himself well supplied with attendants. There is a species of ant in Australia called the bulldog ant, because of its extreme pugnacity. It will fight anything and everything. If one of these ants is accidentally cut in half, one-half will actually fight the other half to the death.

That ants should be able to kill a snake may seem incredible, at first. When an enemy is sighted the alarm is given at once and the whole community of ants arises in a body. They set upon the reptile, striking their nippers into it at thousands of points. The attack is made with such enormous numbers that the snake has no chance of escaping. When the snake is dead the ants will tear off the flesh in small pieces, taking all away with them except the bones and skin.

A Flat Comeback.

Porter—"Miss, your train is coming."
Precise Passenger—"My man, why do you say 'your train,' when you know it belongs to the company?"
Porter—"Dunno, miss. Why do you say 'My man' when you know I belong to my old woman?"

Canada's War Memorial.

One hundred and sixty sets of designs for the proposed Canadian battlefields memorial were in the hands of the commission on April 15, the last day for receiving drawings. The competition was open to all architects, sculptors and artists in Canada. Judges are now to pass upon them.

Nine hundred and fifty of London's elementary schools are to be provided with war shrines in memory of old scholars killed in the war.

Why Men Fail.

Men fail for various reasons, little and big.
Most men fail because they are lazy.

To be lazy means—to be late, to be slovenly, to be a poor economist of time, to shirk responsibility. It means to say of anything that is clamoring to be done: "No, I'm not going to do that, because it isn't my work."

Laziness is at the back of most of the lesser reasons for failure. The minor causes and derivatives from that one great major cause.

It is so easy to dream in the sun and let the world go by; to dawdle and procrastinate, till one wakes up—too late.

Late and lazy are, in fact, first cousins.

If you are late, you waste other people's time as well as your own.

Lazy people have all the time there is, and yet they haven't time to be polite. They disdain the forms of ceremony that sweeten life.

They are grouchy, surly, gruff. It pains them to be pleasant, to say thanks and to smile.

Therefore they remain underlings. There is plenty of room at the bottom for the boy who never has learned to be polite.

To be deferential is not to be servile. It is merely to be decently respectful.

The biggest men are the most unassuming and the most unpresuming.

It is the insignificant people who puff themselves up with a false and foolish pride and are forever orating from the flimsy and slippery platform of their own touchy dignity.

Failure is generally elective. It rests with the man himself to decide whether he cares enough for success to pay the price.

Domestic Economy

Maid—"Please, sir, missus wants you to telephone for the plumber, 'cos she's dropped 'er diamond ring down the bath-pipe."
Master—"Tell your mistress not to be ridiculous—I'll buy her another diamond ring."

Canada has water power equal to 20,000,000 horsepower; 90 per cent. is still running to waste.

A Swiss has arrived in Paris after travelling round the world on a bicycle. He covered 35,000 miles, and took seven years.

Britain's Next Premier.

Austen Chamberlain's recent elevation to the leadership of the Government Party, or rather, of the Conservative element, means he is assured of the succession of Mr. Lloyd George in the premiership, in the event of the latter retiring through ill-health, or else in case of any break up of the coalition, and the refusal of the Unionists, and especially of the Tories, to give their approval to some of the progressive measures of the present Prime Minister.

There was a close and intimate friendship between Mr. Lloyd George and A. Bonar Law, who preceded Mr. Chamberlain, especially during the last three years. Mr. Bonar Law was full of admiration for the Premier, as the man who was more responsible than any one else for Great Britain's victory in the late war, and was most loyal in his devotion to him. That intimacy does not exist between Mr. Bonar Law's successor and Mr. Lloyd George. Nor is Mr. Chamberlain likely ever to obtain such a hold upon his Tory followers as Bonar Law, who on several occasions, by means of his quiet powers of persuasion, was able to prevent them from deserting the Lloyd George administration.

The question is being asked as to whom the Prime Minister really wished to have in Bonar Law's place. He alone seems to have known of the Conservative leader's impending resignation. Assuredly if Lord Robert Cecil had known of it, he would not have crossed the floor of the House two months ago to throw in his lot with the opposition. While it is equally certain that Winston Spencer Churchill would have declined to undertake his official trip to Egypt and to Palestine had he had any inkling that Bonar Law was about to vacate his leadership. It is more than probable that Mr. Churchill would have been elected, if he had been on the scene instead of away in the Levant; while Lord Birkenhead would have had a very good chance if he had remained in the House of Commons as Attorney-General, under the name of Sir Frederick Smith, instead of yielding to the lure of the Woolstack and of the lord High Chancellorship.

All these men would have been able to furnish to the Conservatives, who constitute the overwhelming bulk of the Unionist party; a greater degree of inspiration and enthusiasm, and possess magnetism and qualities of leadership far superior to those of Austen Chamberlain. They made the mistake of their lives, the one in leaving England, the second in accepting the Lord High Chancellorship, and the third in crossing the floor of the House; mistakes which cost them the virtual right of succession to the premiership.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease. Fully nine-tenths of all the minor ills of childhood have their root in indigestion. There is no medicine for the little ones to equal Baby's Own Tablets in relieving this trouble. They have proved of benefit in thousands of homes. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Lunette, Immaculee Conception, Que., writes: "My baby was a great sufferer from indigestion, but the Tablets soon set her right and now I would not be without them." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Six Foot Devil Fish on Incoming Ship.

A stowaway on the steamship Caronia, which arrived at New York recently from Liverpool, was a devil fish of over six feet in length which was hauled upon the forward deck of the steamer during a storm, when the vessel was near a point off the coast of Ireland known as "The Devil's Home." The giant fish grasped John Taggart, the ship's carpenter, with one of its tentacles. Taggart put up a vigorous battle and, assisted by several sailors released himself. He suffered only a few scratches. The fish was then despatched and its carcass taken below to the ice box.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Oil-Burning Locomotives as Used in England.

In England, the London and North-western Railway Co. has converted some of its coal-burning locomotives into oil burners. The fire box has been lined with fire brick, and "scrap" oil burners, of the type in which the oil is atomized by a jet of steam, have been installed so that there are three burners in a row across the fire box. The burners are supplied with oil by means of a pipe line running from an oil tank, with a capacity of 1,000 gals., which is installed in the tender, in the space which used to be occupied by the coal. Adjacent to this tank is a heater, through which the oil passes on its way to the burner, and in which it is warmed sufficiently to make it flow readily through the reducing valves, and to atomize freely.

The one great passion of the Japanese is hot-water bathing, and no country in the world can rival Japan in the matter of hot springs.

THE FATEFUL YEARS FOR EVERY WOMAN

How to Overcome Troubles That Afflict Women Only.

So far as a woman's health is concerned, probably the most fateful years in her life are those between 45 and 50. Many women enter this period under depressing conditions, through overstrain in household cares, or a neglected condition of the blood, and so they suffer heavily.

Among the commonest symptoms at this time are headaches, pains in the back and sides, fever flashes, palpitation, dizziness and depression. It is well to know that these variations of health can be relieved by home treatment. What women stand in need of all their life, but never more so than in middle age, is rich, red blood. As a tonic for the blood and nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are always useful, but especially will they help women at this time. Among those who have found benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. J. A. McDougall, Rhodena, N.S., who says: "I was greatly troubled with nervousness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, and a generally run down condition. It was only with difficulty that I could do my work, and although I had been taking medicine for some time I did not improve. Finally a friend advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a supply and began taking them. The result more than met my expectations, and I am feeling better than I have done for years, sleep well, eat well, and do my household work much more easily. In my case the pills certainly did what you claim for them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Scouting Notes.

Scouting is now world wide. Japan has recently taken up the work.

The leading educationalists of Great Britain and the United States support it.

The leading men of Canada are behind the game.

Scouting is to supplement present boy activities, not to supplant them.

The activities will fit with Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Church Boys' Clubs, and can also be made a community work if desired. Its results are sure if properly applied.

Scouting is no longer an experiment or a fad. Its twelve years' history has more than demonstrated its worth-whileness.

Several hundred thousand Canadian boys and young men have been Boy Scouts sometime during their career and will be and are better men because of the training they received.

There is a junior movement for boys between the ages of eight and twelve years known as the Wolf Cubs.

Over thirty thousand Canadian boys are now members of the "Great World Brotherhood of Scouts" and their number is increasing every day.

If you are interested and feel that Scout training should be made available to the boys of your community, a letter addressed to the Executive Secretary, The Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, will bring you full information. Over one hundred and fifty Ontario villages, towns and cities have found in Scouting a solution for their "boy problem." Has your town yet done anything really constructive for its boys?

Ontario Rural Credits.

The province of Ontario has decided in favor of a system of rural credits to further agricultural development, and on the movement of the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, it has provided for the setting aside of \$500,000 for the purchase of bonds to be issued by the Agricultural Development Board for making long term loans on first mortgages on farm property. Provision is also made for short term farm loans and for the formation of farm loan associations in any township, incorporated village, or unorganized territory in the province of Ontario.

In this movement, Ontario is following the example set by Manitoba, where a system of rural credits has been in operation for some years, and has been responsible for loans aggregating \$2,039,000 and the bringing under cultivation of about 66,740 acres of virgin soil. Whilst based upon the act of the western province, that of Ontario differs from it in some respects.

It is provided that the capital stock of the association shall be made up of one share of par value for each member, and there must be at least thirty members. Subscribers shall be required to pay ten per cent. of par value at the time of subscription and the balance when called upon.

A board of seven directors, chosen by the Farmers' organization, the province, and the township, shall pass upon all loans which shall be in effect for the year in which they are issued and may be renewable. The loans will be available for the purchase of seed, feed, implements and livestock and the erection of silos. The rate of interest is not to exceed seven per cent.

ISSUE No. 19-21.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Not to be Deceived.
Mr. Newrich (examining a curio)—
"Two thousand years old? You can't kid me! Why, it's only 1921 now!"

Too Much Borrowing.
Neighbor's Son—"Dad wants to know can your wife come over and help with the butchering?"
"Well, I don't know! I haven't got that plow back your pa borrowed of me six months ago."

Youthful Logic.
Teacher—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"
Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."

Filial Gratitude.
"My son," said the retired merchant, "when I was your age, instead of idling away my time and smoking cigarettes, I was laboring ten hours a day building rail-fences."
"I'm proud of you, dad," retorted the modern youth. "Had it not been for your pluck and perseverance I might be forced to do the same sort of work to-day."

Dangerous Place.
An Irishman visiting a friend in hospital began to take an interest in the other patients.
"What are you in her for?" he asked one.
"I've got tonsillitis, and I've got to have my tonsils cut out," was the answer.
"And you?" he asked another.
"I've got blood poisoning in the arm, and they're going to cut it off," was the reply.
"Heavens!" said Pat, in horror, "this ain't no place for me. I've got cold in the head."

Too Long a Swim.
An American tourist in Scotland took a great fancy to a handsome colt he saw and offered to buy it. The owner asked some questions and on learning that it was the would-be purchaser's intention to take Jock to America, he refused to part with the dog.

Just then an English tourist came along and he also made a bid for the colt, which, though less than the first offer, was finally accepted. The American was annoyed and when the Englishman had departed, he said, "You told me you wouldn't sell your dog."

"Na, na," replied the canny Scot. "I said I couldn't part w' him. Jock'd be back in a day or two, never fear. But he couldn't swim the Atlantic."

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.
Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.
N RAT APPEARING LADY TO ACT as our representative. Introducing useful line of fast selling articles. Write Anderson Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario.

In No Hurry to Aviate.

A handsome, smart-looking young fellow in uniform was stopped on the streets of Baltimore one day a couple of summers ago by an equally young Negro who had formerly worked as chauffeur for the soldier's father.

"My, Mistah Jones," exclaimed the dandy, as he gave an admiring survey of the young man's uniform. "Yo shore does look scrumptious in dat uniform!"

"Thank you, Joe," said the young fellow. "By the way, why don't you go in yourself? You are a good mechanic and would come in handy in an airplane. How would you like to fly among the clouds a mile high and drop bombs on the Germans?"

"I ain't in no special hurry to aviate," said the dandy. "When we is up about a mile high, suppose de injine stops and de white man says, 'Git out an' crank nigger!'"

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

The Honor of Thieves.

Soviet Russia again invites the world outside to become a receiver of stolen goods.

This time the plan is to take the art treasures rifled from the private collections and galleries of the nation and put them on the world market in exchange for food.

The Bolsheviks are adepts in disposing of that which does not belong to them. There is no question of the market value of these exquisite accumulations they desire to sell. But there is every question of the title.

At the very time that the commissars are telling the earth what a fine commercial system they have, they are giving it the poorest possible advertisement. There may be honor among thieves, but what respectable dealing can there be betwixt thieves and honest men?

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

Light up—or light out. A well-lighted store says, "Come buy;" a dismal one says, "Go by."

You'll Take More Pleasure in the meal-time drink if, besides its fine taste, you know it makes for health.

POSTUM CEREAL

is a wholesome and satisfying CEREAL BEVERAGE

It has a rich, full-bodied flavor, but contains nothing that can possibly disturb nerves or digestion.

Quickly Prepared—Economical

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

Satisfaction in both Cans

Imperial Mica Axle Grease contains just enough powdered mica to form a smooth, hard surface on the axle which relieves friction and enables grease to do its work better. It prevents hot boxes and scored axles, and outlasts other greases two to one.

Imperial Eureka Harness Oil penetrates every fibre of leather, thereby excluding moisture, dust and sweat. It preserves harness, and prevents cracking and breaking of stitches. Harness that is treated with it lasts for years, looks well all the time and requires little rearing.

Ask your nearest dealer about these two high quality products. He has both in convenient sizes.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

The Red Cross Carries On--Why?



1. Because of demands made upon it in dealing with the terrible aftermath of disease and suffering which always follows war.
2. Because of the serious health conditions revealed by the war—more than half of our Canadian young manhood unfit for combatant military service.
3. Because an international conference of medical experts, realizing that voluntary organization was necessary as an aid to Governments in solving the world's health problems, decided that "no other organization is so well prepared to undertake these great responsibilities as the Red Cross," and that "no movement deserves more the hearty and enthusiastic support of all people than does this."

ONTARIO ENROLLMENT, MAY 22-28

Enroll with your local Red Cross Branch or Enrollment Committee, or, if there is none in your community, with the Ontario Provincial Division, 410 SHERBOURNE STREET, TORONTO.

Canadian Red Cross Society Ontario Division

Better Hurry

Only a few days more for "Our Great Clean Sweep Sale."

Our Entire Stock including Our new Spring Suits, Shirts, Underwear, Hats and Caps are sacrificed at less than cost, and now is the time to buy all you can for the coming summer, while you can save almost half.

The GLOBE Clothing House

"The Store of Quality"

BROCKVILLE ONTARIO

RESERVE

Monday, May 16

"A Poor Married Man"

Under Auspices of The Women's Institute, in Town Hall Athens in Aid of Street Lighting Fund

Admission 35c Children 25c Reserve Seats 50c

I Have Scoured the Agency for the Famous

BRUNSWICK Phonographs and Records

PLAYS ANY DISC RECORD

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

W. C. TOWN

Athens, Ont.

Township Council:

The Council met, at call of the Reeve, on Saturday April 30th, 1921. Members all present.

Moved by G. O. Hayes seconded by Ezra S. Earl, that J. C. Peterson be given leave to pile 50 cords of stone on County Road No. 12 and 100 cords County Road No. 8, at \$3.00 per cord, and he to furnish the stone. Stone to be suitable for crushing. Carried.

Moved by Charles B. Howard seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that J. H. Mulvena's tender for 200 cords of stone at \$3.00 per cord be accepted, stone to be piled on County Road No. 11 A. Carried.

Moved by Ezra S. Earl, Seconded by Thos. G. Howorth that John Moore be paid \$644.00 for crushing stone as per contract. Carried.

Moved by Ezra S. Earl seconded by Thos. G. Howorth, that James Algure be given the contract to pile 100 cords of stone at Kincaids bridge for County Road No. 9 at \$4.75 per cord, stone to be suitable for crushing and road construction. Carried.

Moved by Charles B. Howard seconded by G. O. Hayes that the Council do now adjourn until May 7th. R. E. Cornell, Clerk.

Charleston

There were a number of guests at Cedar Park last week.

Mr and Mrs G. Wing, Brockville, are nicely settled at the Charleston Lake Inn. They will conduct a barber shop, ice cream parlor and little grocery.

F. Judson, Athens, was at Cedar Park on Thursday making some repairs to the water works.

Mr and Mrs Ford Moulton, Newboro, are spending a few days at the latter's old home here.

D. Young had the misfortune to lose a cow.

Mrs W. Berry, Cushendal, was a visitor at E. Websters last week.

R. Foster has purchased a new piano.

It is rumored that some of the cottages have been broken into and several articles stolen during the winter.

Dr and Mrs Watson, New York, arrived here quite late on Saturday evening and were much surprised to learn that Mr and Mrs Foster were at Cedar Park.

OBITUARY

Victoria Kellogg

On Tuesday, April 26th, at the residence of her son, Alexandria, Ont. the death occurred of Victoria Kellogg, wife of the late Mr John B. Bellamy of North Augusta.

Mrs Bellamy was born in Harlem, Ont. in 1837, and was, therefore, in her 84th year. Her husband predeceased her 20 years ago.

She leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Mrs G. F. Donnelly, Athens, also three sons, Chas. B. of Mobile, Ala., Dr Norton M., of Alexandria, Ont. John B. of Columbus Ohio, and also two sisters.

Mrs S. J. Atwood, Rockford Ill Mrs G. Bellamy, Prescott, Ont. another son, Dr A. W. Bellamy of Rochester, N. Y. predeceased her by eight years.

The funeral took place on Thursday, April 28th. Interment being made in the cemetery at North Augusta.

Mrs Christopher Richards

The death occurred on Sunday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Maud Tisdale, Toronto, of Mrs Christopher Richards, a former resident of Jasper.

The deceased was born at Frankville, daughter of the late Colonel Hiram and Mrs McCrea, and was 78 years of age at the time of her death. She is survived by her husband, Mr Christopher Richards, and two sisters Mrs Amos Robinson, Athens, and Miss Sarah McCrea, Toronto.

The remains were brought to Brockville, on Monday afternoon and taken to Frankville on Tuesday morning for interment in the Leligh Cemetery.

The deceased was a Methodist in religion.

Mr and Mrs Richards resided in Athens during 1919 and their many friends here extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Joseph Greenham

On Tuesday morning Joseph Greenham, Addison, met with a tragic death. While not in first class health for the past few weeks, his death came as a shock to his family and friends, for the past few days he seemed to feel his end was near and in fact made some preparations, but was in attendance at church on Sunday evening and Monday he attended to some matters of business, rested fairly well that night, Tuesday morning although he only ate a portion of his breakfast he went to the barn to start the chores, he had taken the milk cans out of a cement water tank, and had returned for a pail of water, and in the act of leaning over the edge of the tank, heart failure overcame him he fell into the tank and was discovered dead some-minutes later, by his wife.

He was born in Somersetshire England, 57 years ago, and came to Canada at the age of 18, settling at Forfar, and later moved to Addison where he made a home for himself and family. Mr Greenham was a very successful farmer and was held in high respect in the neighborhood his word being held as good as his bond.

Besides his wife, he leaves eight children, viz; Mrs R. Ramsay, Mrs W. Henderson, Pearl, Leora, Vera, Lena, Purvis and Irene. He leaves one brother, Albert Greenham, Delta and one sister, Mrs Shire, in Saskatchewan. His aged father resides in England.

Deceased was a Baptist in religion and was considered one of the strong pillars supporting the Athens Baptist church, and a member of the Order of local Foresters.

The funeral was held on Thursday from his late residence to the Baptist church Athens where Rev. R. E. Nichol's preached the sermon taking for his text—John 10 Ch. and 9th Verse.

Interment being made in the Athens cemetery.

We extend our most heartfelt sympathy to his widow, family and friends.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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

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

Guidboard Corners.

Mr and Mrs H. W. Coloneen spent May Day at 'The Lillacs'

Friends and relatives of Mr E. C. Wight, Ottawa, are pained to learn of a very serious accident which he recently sustained, in being struck down in the street by an automobile. He is suffering greatly from severe injuries on head and shoulders, but is on a fair way to recover.

The children of the Section are nearly all ill of measles.

Mr Gardiner and son, Hard Island are rushing seedling and planting on the Wight farm.

Mr Jas. Sheldon who is very widely known as a capable fence-builder, has more telephone calls for his services than he can well answer.

Mr Wall Darling, is still very lame, despite his brave efforts to get about without the aid of cane and crutch.

Dr Peat has been rendering professional service in the neighborhood Mr Malvin Livingstone, Hard

Island, who has been ill so long, is now able to take short drives accompanied by his nurse.

Annual Vestry Meeting

The annual Vestry meeting of Christ Church, Athens, was held in the school room on Tuesday, May 3rd, at 8 p. m. the Rev. V. O. Boyle presiding, splendid reports were read by the church wardens and various organizations, showing substantial balances on hand. Mr A. W. Johnson was re-elected peoples warden, and Mr Wm. Steacy, rector's warden, Mr W. Thomas, missionary secretary, for ensuing year. Mr Wm. Steacy was appointed day delegate to Synod, and Mr P. B. Whitmore, as lay delegate to Deanery. The advisory committee and the sidesmen were re-elected. It was decided to purchase a new organ and a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand.

Women's Institute

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held Saturday, April 30th. There was a good attendance to hear the splendid paper given by Rev'd Mr Newton on "Art and Religion"

On account of the summer speaker Miss Gilholm coming here on May 28th. The Institute will hold the monthly meeting for May, which will also be the annual meeting, the previous Saturday May 21st, in the Institute Rooms.

The prize lists for the school fair will soon be ready.

The play "A poor Married Man" will be put on Monday, May 16th

It was decided to give a prize of \$10, that quarter of the town having best kept lawns and grounds surrounding residence, the points on which they will be judged will appear in next weeks issue in detail

Change in C. P. R. Time

Effective May 1st, the Canadian Pacific Railway will make alterations in their passenger train service which in connection with the local division will show trains to and from Brockville as follows:

Train 566, daily leaving Brockville 7 a. m., arriving Ottawa 9.45 a. m., making connections at Carleton Place for Ottawa Valley points but none east of Smith's Falls.

Train 562, daily except Sunday leaving Brockville 3.15 p. m., arriving Ottawa 6.35 p. m., making connections at Smith's Falls, Montreal and eastern points, at Carleton Place for Ottawa Valley and western Canada.

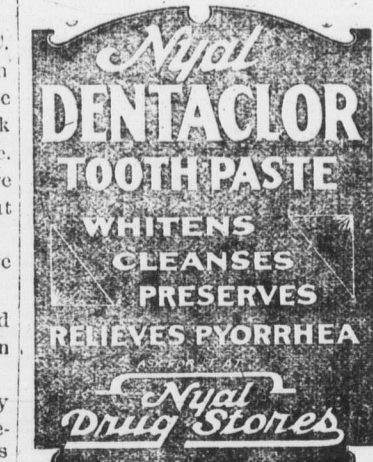
Train 564, daily except Sunday leaves Brockville 4.40 p. m., making connections at Smith's Falls with train due Ottawa 8.45 p. m.

Train 561, daily except Sunday leaves Smith's Falls 9.30 a. m., arriving Brockville 11.20 a. m.

Train 563, daily except Sunday leaves Ottawa 9.10 a. m., arriving Brockville 11.55 a. m., making connection from Ottawa Valley points and east of Smith's Falls.

Train 565, daily except Sunday leaves Ottawa 3.50 p. m., arrives Brockville 6.40 p. m., making connections from Ottawa Valley points.

Train 567, Sundays only, leave



For Sale by J. P. Lamb & Son, Athens, Ontario

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

Write or Phone early for dates or call the Reporter and arrange for our Sale.

H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer

BEAUMONT S. CORNELL

M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. 53 James St. E., Brockville Evenings 7-8 Afternoons 1-4 By Appointment Phone 870

DR. PAUL

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN Post Graduate New York Lying-in Hospital and other New York Hospitals.

Office and Residence in the home formerly occupied by Mrs. Norman Brown, Reid St., Athens.

EATON—The Auctioneer

Sales conducted any place in Leeds County at reasonable rates. Farmers' Sales and Real Estate a Specialty. Write or call on A. M. EATON—ATHENS, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Effective May 1st, following Summer Schedule will be in effect, giving excellent train connections to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, and intermediate points, also to Western Canada and Pacific and Atlantic Coast Points. Local Time-Table To and From Brockville, Daily Except Sunday.

Departures.	Arrivals.
7 A. M.	11.20 A. M.
3.15 P. M.	11.56 A. M.
4.40 P. M.	6.40 P. M.

Sunday Service.

Departures.	Arrivals.
7 A. M.	8.10 P. M.

For rates and particulars apply to, GEO. E. McGLADE City Passenger Agent A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent 52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave Brockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 530

The Churches

Methodist Church

Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

Mother's Day Services

Subject—10.30 "Words of Tribute to mother"

7.30 A service of Song and Story entitled "The mothers of the Bible"

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

PARISH OF

Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

Christ Church, Athens— Sunday after Ascension Day 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class. 7 p. m. Evening Prayer

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf— 2.30 p. m. Confirmation Class 8.00 p. m. Evening Prayer

St. Paul's, Delta— 9.30 a.m.—Sunday School. 10.30 a.m.—Holy Communion. Confirmation Service Tues. May 10th 1030 a. m. St. Paul's Delta 3.00 p. m. Trinity Church, Oak Leaf 8.00 p. m. Christ Church, Athens

Baptist Church

R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow— Sunday School 10.30 Morning Service 11 A. M.

Athens— 11.00 a.m.—Sunday School. Evening Service—7.30 Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m. Toledo—Afternoon 2.30

Ottawa 5.30 p. m., arriving Brockville 8.10 p. m.

The above are standard times. Ottawa is daylight saving time.

For further particulars apply to A. J. Potvin, City Ticket Agent, G. E. McGlade, City Passenger Corner King street and House Avenue, or telephones 14, and 530 Brockville, Ont.