

The Athens Reporter

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Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 23, 1917

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AVIATOR DID NOT FALL 6,000 FEET

Lieut. H. A. Coon, son of Dr. Coon Brock street, Kingston arrived home last week from New York and was quite surprised to learn of the New York story stating that he had fallen 6,000 feet while unconscious. Lieut. Coon explains that along with him on the boat was an aviator from the Royal Flying Corps, and thinks that the reporters must have confused the names, giving Lieut. Coon credit for the interview which the other man gave. Lieut. Coon has been in the air service for some time and met with a slight accident. His heart was also affected by the high altitude, but aside from that he is feeling tip top and expects to return to England when his two months' leave expires.

Lieut. Coon attended High School in Athens, and the story of his fall from the clouds created much interest among his friends here to whom he is familiarly known as "Gus." The New York story reads thus: "Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on a British passenger steamship was Lieutenant H. A. Coon, of the Royal Naval Flying Corps, who fell 6,000 feet in an airplane over the British lines in France and lived to tell the tale. His home is in Kingston, Ontario, and he is twenty-five years old."

"Lieutenant Coon left Canada a year and a half ago, and for the better part of that time saw seaplane service over the North Sea. Early this year he was sent to France, and on March 15 the big event of his life took place. During a heavy gale, the young officer found himself alone 6,000 feet in mid air. His machine did not carry an observer. He had been up ten hours, he said, and became exhausted. He lost consciousness, and when he came to his senses he found himself in a base hospital with a crushed leg. Surgeons gave him a careful examination, but were unable to find any other injuries.

"The examination of the wrecked airplane gave no clue to the cause of the accident. But the doctors expressed the opinion that Coon's heart gave out, with the result that he lost control of the airplane.

"Observers told the Lieutenant that they had seen his machine suddenly drop out of the storm cloud. The aeroplane landed with a crash, but to the surprise of the rescuers, Coon was found alive beneath the wreckage. He now uses crutches, but intends to return to the front when his leg gets better."

LIEUT. MACKIE, R. A. M. C., WOUNDED AT FRONT

Word has been received that Lieut. W. James Mackie, R. A. M. C. had been wounded on May 8, and is confined to a London hospital.

Lieut. Mackie, who is a native of Athens, was for two years assistant physician at the Eastern Hospital Brockville. During his period of office at that institution he became very popular with officials and employees and deep concern is felt over his misfortune.

Shortly after the outbreak of war he resigned and went to Toronto, where he married Miss Nellie Whelan, formerly head nurse at the Eastern Hospital. Shortly after being married, he went overseas, and Mrs. Mackie returned to Brockville where she is still residing. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, resides here.

AMERICAN YACHTS FOR THE NAVY

Several Thousand Island yachts and fast motor boats are being shipped to New York, where they will be put into the mosquito fleet service as submarine chasers.

Commodore Greene, owner of a summer home at Watch Island, has offered two boats to the government and the offer has been accepted. One of the boats, a small speed motor boat, the Highball, has already been shipped to New York. The other is a pleasure yacht, the Verdi, which is now being prepared for transportation.

The boat will make the trip under its own power up the St. Lawrence river to Oswego and through the Oswego and Erie canals to the Hudson and down the Hudson to New York. It will be in charge of Capt. Aldridge Kendall.

A number of other summer visitors at the islands have offered their boats to the government and are preparing them for transportation to New York or Boston as desired.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was played in the Town Hall Friday night to a fairly large house. The company is American, and Athens was the first of its Canadian "one-night stands." The players did their best to give the audience the worth of their money if noise and pistol play would do it. The dramatization of the novel was, to say the least, very poor.

However, when one considers the chances a company of this kind have of losing money, it is not wise to expect too much from them. They bring a few hours of laughter into our lives and for these we should be thankful.

Comparing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with several amateur dramas and entertainments, local talent has much to its credit. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" attraction is due mainly to the popularity of the novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, which is associated with the civil war in the United States.

Year after year, small troupes have been "barnstorming" with a dramatization that practically loses the intent of the original work in a splatter of farcical situations, and offends the ears with Iver Johnston explosions. A production of this play worth seeing would require a large amount of money, and small towns need never expect to see it. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is always sure of a good house in war or peace, to-day and forever, while the world does run. Why? Because of publicity. The novel is one of the best "sellers" and has become an international institution like "Robinson Crusoe," the submarine, the backyard garden, and William Jennings Bryan.

BANK RENOVATED

The interior of the Merchants Bank has been renovated. The walls have been repainted, the wirework regilded, the vault door repainted and decorated and new writing desks installed. The result is a brighter tone to the interior that gives pleasure to the public as well to the staff.

The Bank is getting its share of the business of the district and before the war had purchased a site on Main street to put up a modern building. This work was laid over, however, until a more favorable time.

The present personnel of the staff is: F. A. Robertson (manager), H. Ferrier, K. Grant, and V. Baker.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The final games for the Girls' Tennis championship were played on Wednesday, May 16 by Misses Marion Singleton and Lillian Burchell. The former was successful in each of the two sets and hence has won the medal offered by the lady teachers of the High School Staff.

	Set I	Set II
Marion Singleton	6	6
Lillian Burchell	4	3

A. H. S. ON APPROVED LIST

In a communication to the Athens High School Board Inspector J. A. Houston congratulated them on the excellent state of the school itself, the efficiency of the staff and the work being done. He placed the school on the approved list and said that part 1 Upper School work would be taken next term. Principal Burchell who has been untiring in his efforts on behalf of the school, must feel gratified at the result. The Athens High School is one of the best in the province.

BAKERY BOUGHT

Robert Latimer, of Brockville, has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Slack bakeshop and property on the corner of Elgin and Wiltse street. Since the departure of the former occupant, Frank Sterry, Mr. Latimer has had an offer before the owner; but it was only on Saturday that the deal was closed. The property includes a corner lot; store, bakeshop and dwelling combined; as well as a separate dwelling.

Mr. Latimer is a brother of Richard Latimer, of Athens, and is well known here, as he at one time conducted a bakery on Main street. He left Athens for Brockville, where after a few years in business, he was burned out. Since then he has had various interests in Toronto and Grimsby.

A GOOD BET—A Hundred-to-One Shot

DO you know that never in the past hundred years have the opportunities offered wage earners been so entirely in their favor and do you further know that it may be, another hundred years before similar conditions prevail?

A hundred years is a long time to wait, so the wise man or woman will take advantage of the favorable chances within their reach to make the present last. The only way to do this is by putting aside in the Savings Bank a small portion of to-day's good luck. Remember this cannot last for ever.

All good chances are in the present. Those who depend upon future chances are betting against themselves and this is generally a very bad bet.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Local Items

A snow-storm visited Kingston Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Geo. E. Holmes is assisting his uncle, Mr. E. Yates, near Frankville, with the seeding operations.

Gananoque will have a list of its men at the front placed on the wall of the Council Chamber.

Mrs. Phil Brown, of Watertown, N. Y., was a guest of her brother, Mr. W. C. Smith.

Two new-coined words in the United States are "flagriculture" and "potatotriolism."

Mr. Roy Robeson, of Hard Island, is very ill with pleurisy here at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Robeson, Elgin street.

Mrs. A. E. Donovan was elected a vice president of the Women's Conservative Club of Toronto, at its annual meeting on Wednesday last.

Mrs. C. Heffernan and children, of Chelsea, are guests of her brother Mr. G. Stevens.

Mrs. J. Jones was called back to Pooles' Resort where her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Poole, jr. is seriously ill.

Mr. Wm. Wright is building cement walks at his residence, Main street East.

Miss Adda Hunt returned last week from New York where she spent the winter as is her custom.

Lieutenant Russel Bishop, who has transferred to the Forestry draft of the 230th Depot, at Brockville, was in Athens on Sunday.

A tablet in memory of Col. Britton will be erected in the club house of the Gananoque Canoe and Motorboat Club, and unveiled this summer.

Dr. C. B. Lillie has rented a plot of the Scott farm, and W. G. Towns has the Redmond property at Wight's Corners in order to solve the problem of the high cost of living.

An important real estate deal was completed in Gananoque when Stuchen Bros. purchased what has been for a number of years known as the Britton Block, owned by Justice B. M. Britton. The price paid was \$9,000.

The price of bread has advanced in Cornwall so that now the ordinary loaves sell at 12 cents, while fancy bread sells at 13 cents or two for 25 cents. This is an increase of 2 and 3 cents respectively on the single loaf.

Athens will not have the Wednesday afternoon closing according to the present prospect. Difficulties arose that were unforeseen, and the idea was regrettably abandoned. In a village of this size, the closing would have to be unanimous; but the character of some of the businesses made this impossible.

The Edison Recital at Frankville Friday evening under the auspices of the Robt. Wright Co., was held in Montgomery's Hall and largely attended. Mayor Wright delivered a patriotic address that was well received, and the performance was greatly appreciated. The concert was repeated in Plum Hollow on Monday evening.

There was not a large market Saturday morning in the County Town due no doubt to the ideal seeding conditions of which the farmers are taking advantage. Butter sold at 43-48 cents a pound; potatoes at \$ 3.00 a bushel; chickens at \$1.00 \$1.25 each; rhubarb and onions at 5 cents a bunch and veal at 12-14 cents a pound.

Thursday being Victoria Day, the Reporter office will be closed.

Mrs. W. B. Connerty is visiting relatives and friends in Montreal.

Mr. S. J. Robeson, Elgin street and Dr. D. G. Peat have erected some wire fencing on their premises.

Brockville is experiencing a mild epidemic of mumps and whooping-cough.

The United States has given a total credit of \$670,000,000 to the Allies.

Rev. Rural Dean Swayne is attending a meeting of the Synod in Kingston this week.

The National Guard, of the United States will be called into federal service in three groups on July 15, July 20 and August 5.

Mr. Abel Kavanaugh and children, Athens, were recent guests of his sister, Mrs. J. E. Acheson, at Fairfield East.

Administration of the estate of Brock Greene, late of Lansdowne, farmer, has been granted to Margaret Jane Greene, of the same place widow, T. R. Beale, Athens solicitor.

The Reporter is in receipt of a field card from George A. McNamara who is serving with the Canadian infantry in France. He is quite well. Corp. McNamara was a member of the Reporter staff at one time and is well known here.

H. A. Stewart, K. C., of Brockville, has been appointed Government counsel in the investigation by R. A. Pringle, K. C., as a Royal Commission into the price of manufacturing news print paper in Canada.

The Toronto Sunday World publishes a photograph of a group of Lindsay ladies who were participating in a patriotic concert, "Dutch Girls", in aid of the 252nd Battalion. Mrs. G. F. Blackwell, formerly Miss Cora Wiltse of Athens is seen at the right of the picture.

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YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

PORTO RICAN BATS.
Only Mammal On the Island Swarms in Caves.

The American Museum of Natural History has received a fine series of birds and mammals collected by H. E. Anthony, of the museum staff, in Porto Rico. Mr. Anthony conducted this expedition as part of a plan of a natural history survey of the island undertaken by the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History in cooperation with the insular government.

Included in the collections are a number of specimens of bats and fossil mammals. It is not generally known that bats are the only mammals found on the island to-day. Not less than twelve distinct species were found in a collection of nearly 500 specimens. Caves are found all over the island and nearly fifty were visited. Many of these caves are extensive, and contain underground streams, so that exploration is a difficult procedure. In some places bats were found by the thousand, and when disturbed, the noise of their wings was like that of a gale of wind.

Although the layman regards a bat as a commonplace sort of animal, closer acquaintance yields many interesting facts about them and in the variety of forms obtained on the island, many important scientific points concerning them were noted. Most of the bats are insectivorous and play an important part in the control of insect life. The largest bats on the island are reported to be the "fish-eaters." On this point, however, no first-hand evidence could be secured. The guano in many of the caves is a valuable asset as a fertilizer and the deposits are being worked by the natives.

In addition to the bats fossil mammals of a type hitherto unknown were secured. These mammals were like the bats, to be found in the caves, but it was necessary to search for the latter by digging in the loose soil of the cave floors.

Without doubt these animals lived before human habitation, but it is possible that some of them—larger rodents—formed an important item in the diet of the early Indian dwellers who used to visit the caves probably to celebrate religious ceremonies, at which time the animals may have been eaten and the bones cast aside. Evidence of this was found by examination of a number of refuse heaps in the caves in which bones and broken bits of Indian pottery were found.

The fact that Porto Rico at one time doubtless had an abundant point in the study of the history of the West Indies. New York "Evening Post."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A ROMANIAN VILLAGE.

Quaint Switch Houses Mask Great Poverty.

Behind the apparently gayest village will be found the village of poverty. Each village house itself seems but a mass of willow twigs, wattle together, the roof being then shingled in and with mud, so that the place resembles nothing so much as the fisherman villages of World's Fair days. Along the road, beneath the high walls of the houses, the faces of Turkish women were seen from the street wall over the garden. From the meadows, the sheep, now and then, one will see the home, the brown mud walls above, but occasionally coated over with a whitewash of slightly blue tinge, and then bustling a portion of which repose old sheepskin coats, green capers, cats

The great troop of village dogs, the scavengers of the highway. Inside the homes, poverty is everywhere manifest. The floors are of earth, on which the family go about barefoot in order to save the costly shoes. The oven is of earth; the bed is a plank, set against the wall; and the wine, as supplied by a single cheap iron. Opulent peasants now go as far as to cover their walls with a cheap cloth, which gives a decidedly pretty effect, but they are the exceptions. For food on their table, there is one dish that is common to all, and that is a soft meal of maize. In addition, there will be mangoes, the poor man's friend in the Balkans, either stuffed with cabbage, roasted or boiled, and, possibly, a potato. Sheep's cheese is also served; but bread is a rarity, and then it is of the black variety always. Meat, of course, is to be had on great occasions only.

At one end of the village stands the symbol of their wrongs—the home of the landed proprietor, to whom the adjoining thousand-odd hectares of land belong. Seldom, if ever, is the noble here. He lives in Vienna or Paris, and leaves the place in charge of some Greek or Macedonian, who has the stewardship for a term of five years, with the intent of making all he can, first for himself and then for the proprietor.—Christian Herald.

Grapes and Wine.

Most people think white grapes make white wine and dark grapes make red wine. It is a popular error. Red wine is made by fermenting grape juice and grape skins together, and white wine is made by fermenting grape juice alone.

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THE NOISELESS MOOSE.

Although taller than an ordinary horse, watching more than half a ton, and adorned with wide-spreading antlers, the moose stalks with ghostly silence through thicket forests, where man can scarcely move without being betrayed by the loud cracking of dry twigs. In summer it loves low-lying, swampy forests, interspersed with shallow lakes and ponds, and in winter it seeks a lake to feed on succulent water plants, and when reaching the bottom becomes entirely submerged. These visits to the water are sometimes by day, but usually at night, especially during the season when the bulls are but partly grown. Late in the fall, with full-grown antlers, the bulls wander through the forest looking for their mates, at times uttering far-reaching calls of defiance to all rivals, and occasionally clashing their horns against the seedlings in exuberance of masterful vigor. Other bulls at times accept the challenge and hasten to meet the rival for a battle royal. At this season the call of the cow moose also brings the nearest bull quickly to her side. Hunters take advantage of this, and by imitating the call through a birch bark trumpet bring the most aggressive bulls to their doom.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"SHORT SELLING."

How Money is Made as Well as Lost On Falling Market.

Someone writing to the New York World confesses that he shares Count von Bernstorff's declared ignorance of the workings of the stock market machinery. "When it is possible to save money on a falling market," and ask whether it is possible to make money otherwise than by buying at low prices and holding the goods until the market rises again. The World did not take the trouble to enlighten the inquirer. Yet it is worth while to do that. The speculative process that is known as "selling short" is a mystery to many, and frequently attempts to explain it to those who do not understand are unsatisfactory in their results, if not altogether futile. It is axiomatic that profit can be made only by selling a third for more than one pays for it. The simplest process to accomplish the desired result is to do the buying when prices are lower than they are likely to be at some future time, and then wait until realization of the expected advance makes opportunity to sell at a higher price. Short selling is simply a reversal of that process. The selling is done at a

Your Wife's "Allowance" may not expand to meet the increasing cost of foods, but it will buy a sufficient quantity of Shredded Wheat to nourish every member of the family. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk make a good, nourishing breakfast at a cost of a few cents. All the body-building material in the whole wheat grain. For breakfast or dinner with berries or other fruits.



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time when prices are higher than they are likely to be at a future time, and the buying when prices have declined. Manifestly, the difference between the prices is profit, just the same as it is when the buying precedes the selling. It is the fact that as a rule, short sellers do not possess what they sell, that makes comprehension of the process difficult to many. They cannot understand how anyone can sell something that he hasn't. But the explanation of that is simple enough. The short seller borrows the stock which he sells, directly he is a member of the stock exchange, or through a broker if he is an outside operator, and delivers the borrowed stock to the buyer. The lender of the stock is secured by the delivery, to him, of the purchase price, and the obligation of the seller to make up to him any advance in the price which may come before return of the stock. When, sooner or later, the price of the stock declines, the seller and borrower buys as much as he has sold and borrowed for delivery at the lower price. He returns this to the lender and receives his original selling price. His gain is the excess of that over the price which he paid in a lower market. This closing of the transaction is called covering.

We have described a successful transaction. It may happen, of course, that the short seller is disappointed in his expectation that he will be able to buy the stock which he sold when he didn't have it, at a lower price. It may advance so much that he is unable, or deems it advisable, to hold the transaction open indefinitely, for possible ultimate results in his favor. Then he must buy the stock for return to the lender at a price higher than that which he paid for it, and the difference between selling price and the purchase price is a loss to him, just as that difference is a loss to the speculator who buys when he believes a stock will advance sooner or later and instead it declines and he is forced, or thinks it advisable, to sell at the lower price.—Albany Journal.

MONEY IS USELESS.

No Cash is Needed in the Island of Ascension.

The island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, is of volcanic formation, eight miles by six in size, and has a population of about 450. It was uninhabited until the confinement of Napoleon at St. Helena. Vast numbers of turtles are found on its shores and it serves as a depot and watering place for ships. Ascension is governed by a captain appointed by the British Admiralty. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes and no use for money. The flocks and herds are public property and the meat is issued as rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms. When an island fisherman makes a catch he brings it to the guardroom, where it is issued by the sergeant-major. Practically the entire population are sailors, and they work at one of the common trades. The muleteer is a jack tar, so is the gardener, so is the shepherds, the stockmen, the grocers, masons, carpenters and plumbers. Even the island trapper who gets reward for the tails of rats, is a sailor. The climate is almost perfect; anything can be grown. Philadelphia Ledger.

"Scientists say that blondes will disappear in a few years." This gave the golden-haired girl her opportunity. "Well, if you want one," said she sweetly, "you'd better speak up now."—Louisville Courier Journal.

INSECT TRAVELERS.

Moths, Butterflies and Beetles Make Long Distance Journeys.

Mr. William Evans, a Scottish naturalist, who has made a life-long study of the fauna of Scotland, obtained from a dozen Scottish lighthouses 241 species of insects, which include two butterflies, 159 moths, eighteen caddis flies and lacewings, forty diptera, ten beetles and a dozen other males. To reach the Isle of May, in the Firth of Forth, where Mr. Evans collected most of the insects, many of the specimens must have flown across several miles of sea. In his records Mr. Evans calls attention to several other extraordinary flights of insects. Thus, the "painted lady," or thistle butterfly (Pyramalis cardui), has been known to cross the Alps; the red admiral butterfly (Vanessa atalanta) has flown 500 miles from the coast of England; the common white butterfly (Danais archippus), abundant everywhere in the United States, is said to make the 2,000 mile journey from California to the Hawaiian Islands and has gradually progressed by way of the south sea islands as far as Australia.

A death's head moth has boarded a steamer 200 miles off the Cape Verde islands. Clouds of ladybirds were in extent, so that they resembled smoke from a steamer, have been seen at sea. A swarm of locusts that passed over the Red sea in 1889 is said to have extended over 2,000 square miles, and was estimated to weigh 42,850,000,000 tons!

ST. VITUS DANCE

EVEN THE MOST SEVERE CASES CAN BE CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Is your child fidgety, restless, or irritable? Are the hands shaky or twitch? Do the legs tremble or drag? These are signs of St. Vitus Dance, a nervous disease which is confined chiefly to young children, but which often affects highly-strung women, and sometimes men. St. Vitus Dance is caused by disordered nerves, due to poor blood, and is always cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which fill the veins with new, rich red blood, strengthening the nerves, and thus drawing out the disease. Here is proof:—Mrs. John A. Cumming, Lower Caledonia, N. S., says:—"When my daughter Myrtle was about nine years of age she became afflicted with St. Vitus Dance. The trouble ultimately became so bad that she could not hold anything in her hands, and had to be fed like a child. She could not even walk across the floor without help. She was treated for some time by a physician, but did not show any improvement. One day a neighbor said she had read of a case of St. Vitus Dance cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we decided to give 'this medicine a trial. By the time the third box was used there was some improvement in her condition, and we continued giving her the pills for about a month longer when she was entirely cured, and has not since had the least return of the trouble." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE JAGUAR.

Is Bigger But Not So Fierce as African Leopard.

The Jaguar or "cat tigre," as it is generally known throughout Spanish America, is the largest and handsomest of American cats. Its size and deep yellow color, profusely marked with black spots and rosettes, gives it a close resemblance to the African leopard. It is, however, a heavier and more powerful animal, in parts of the dense tropical forest of South America coal-black jaguars occur, and while representing merely a color phrase, they are supposed to be much fiercer than the ordinary animal. Although so large and powerful, the Jaguar has none of the truculent ferocity of the African leopard. During the years I spent in this country, mainly in the open, I made careful inquiry without hearing of a single case where one had attacked human beings.

In one locality on the Pacific coast of Guerrero I found that the hunter natives had an interesting method of hunting the "tigre" during the mating period. At such time the male has the habit of leaving its lair near the head of a small canyon in the foothills early in the evening and following down the canyon for some distance, at intervals uttering a subdued roar. On moonlight nights at this time the hunter places an expert native with a short wooden trumpet near the mouth of the canyon to imitate the "tigre's" call as soon as it is heard and to repeat the cry at proper intervals. After playing the caller, the hunter ascends the canyon several hundred yards, and, gun in hand, awaits the approach of the animal. The natives have many amusing tales of the sudden exit of untried hunters, when the approaching animal unexpectedly uttered its roar at close quarters. National Geographic Magazine.

Why We Can Gauge Distance.

Aside from the monkey, man is the only animal having what we call binocular single vision. That is, he can tell not only the direction of an object, but he can estimate fairly accurately its distance. This is because both of his eyes point at the same object at the same time, like two rangefinders. Other animals do not concentrate their gaze in this way. Their eyes are set more nearly at the sides of the head so that they see not only forward, but backward for a short distance. Man, on the contrary, sees clearly only the object at which he looks directly.—Popular Science Monthly.

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FAMILIAR PHRASES.

A Few of the Many Gems We Get From Alexander Pope.

With the exception of Shakespeare, Pope is the author of more familiar phrases than any other writer of modern times. Here are a few of his gems:
"Shoot folly as she flies." "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." "Man never is but always to be blessed." "Whatever is is right." "The proper study of mankind is man." "Grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength." "Order is heaven's first law." "Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow." "Honor and shame from no condition rise; at well your part—there all the honor lies." "An honest man's the noblest work of God." "Thou wert my guide, philosopher and friend." "Women at best a contradiction still." "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" "A little learning is a dangerous thing." "Beauty draws us with a single hair." "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." "Damn with faint praise." "The many headed monster."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Ultra Smart for Spring—Some Chic Blouses.

The separate skirt for spring has been given more attention by designers than this important garment has received heretofore. They have at last realized that it is just as staple a garment as the suit and frock, and are, consequently, taking quite as much care in its designing. As a result, it is now being developed in various very appropriate fabrics and it is showing a greater variety of line. The barrel skirt, one may safely say that it is the leading skirt silhouette. Sport skirts will be more popular than ever. There is, too, a dress skirt, much favored by fashionable Parisian women through out the winter, which will be worn this spring. It is of black or navy blue satin and is especially effective when worn with the new chiffon blouses in art colors.

A very new design for a separate skirt is that which has been borrowed from the native dress of the French colony of Algeria. It has panels of thick pleats set close together to form the sides of the skirt, the front and back panels being entirely plain. Blouses, simple or elaborate, are usually sheer. Practically all dressy blouses are made up in sheer fabrics.

ISSUE NO. 21, 1917

HELP WANTED.

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

LADIES WANTED TO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; change prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill Cleaners and Tenders for day and night work. For particulars, apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLEN MILL HELP. Gessler tender, once accustomed to Gessler Noyers on White and Grey Blankets and heavy Cloths. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Net blouses will be worn, many of them having colored linings of chiffon or satins. Dressy blouses show a decided preference for very short kimono sleeves, but the tailored blouses have sleeves extending quite to the mona sleeves, but the tailored blouses are expected to receive the approval of the ultra smart. Paisley designs appear upon chiffon blouses. Sheer embroideries show the finest possible embroidery done in fine sewing silk. Very fine linens, lawns, organdies and washable silk crepes are the favored spring and summer blouse materials.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 25, 1908. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and ointments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief till last winter, when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, the effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me, and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully, JOHN WALSH.

When Parasols Began.

Parasols when they first came into use must have been cumbersome. Henri Estienne, writing in 1578, speaks of a parasol as capable generally of sheltering four persons in circumference. The material still remained of the heaviest. Red velvet parasols, with heavy gold fringes, were carried by ladies of fashion in the days of Louis XIV. At that time it was possible when crossing a bridge in Paris to hire a parasol at one end and deposit it at the other, the charge for the accommodation being a sou. Under the regency fashion went to the other extreme. Men's parasols folded into the shape of a three-cornered hat and could thus be carried elegantly under the arm. Ladies' parasols were hinged so that they could slip into the pocket, for the ladies had pockets then.—London Spectator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Slight Mistake.

The clerk was up to his ears in parasols. He was a good salesman, had a rare command of language, and knew how to expiate on the best points of the goods he sold. As he picked up a parasol from a lot on the counter and opened it he struck on attitude and admiration and said: "Now there! Look at that silk! Isn't it lovely? Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel it. Pass your hand over it. No nonsense about that parasol, is there?" "No," said the lady; "it has worn well. That is my old one. I just laid it down here."—New York Times.

This Summer Wear
FLEET FOOT
and Save Money
With leather prices still high, you may have several pairs of attractive Fleet Foot Summer Shoes for what one good pair of leather boots cost.
Fleet Foot line is so complete, that there are many styles for work and play—for sports and outings—for men, women and children.
Ask your dealer to show you the full line of Fleet Foot Shoes—and save money this summer. 205

Redpath SUGAR
When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.
"Let Redpath Sweeten it."
Made in one grade only—the highest!

HUN COLONIES WILL BE HELD BY BRITAIN

Socialist Plan of Peace Without Annexation Has Bad Faults.

REPLY TO PACIFISTS

Would Be Sin to Return Natives to Brutal German Rule.

London Cable.—The House of Commons to-night, after application of closure, voted down without division a resolution proposed by Philip Snowden, Socialist, welcoming the repudiation by the Russian Government of all proposals for imperialistic conquest and aggrandizement, and calling on the British Government to issue a similar declaration on behalf of the British democracy.

The necessity of thus voting down the resolution was explained by Lord Robert Cecil as a technicality, inasmuch as it presented an amendment to the consolidated fund bill, and expressions of regret that the House should thus be compelled seemingly to slight Russian aspirations were voiced by Lord Roberts, former Premier Asquith and others, who declared their sympathy with Russia, but deprecated the views of the small body of Pacifists moving the resolution in such a manner as necessitated its rejection.

Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the Government and Mr. Asquith were emphatic in their statements that it was impossible at the present stage to enter into negotiations with Germany and declared that the war aims of the Entente Allies as previously announced still held good.

Mr. Snowden, whose resolution was supported by a small group of pacifists, said that if Great Britain was going to maintain its alliance with Russia, it would be necessary for it to put itself into line with the policy of the new Democratic Russian Government. It was perfectly clear, he said, that the mind of the Russian democracy was now concentrated on peace, and that this object would be pursued. He contended that the Russian democracy was expressing the desire and will of all democracies of the belligerent countries. The revolution would not stop in Russia, the speaker asserted; it would come into every country. If the secret service information of the Government was good, it knew better than he could tell it, that in one of the countries of the alliance the people were on the verge of a revolution.

QUESTION NEVER RAISED.

Mr. Snowden said that he had been informed America had refused to enter into the pact of London (not to make separate peace).

Lord Robert Cecil interrupted by saying that the question never had been raised.

Lord Robert Cecil explained that although nobody in the House was likely to quarrel with Mr. Snowden's resolution, an unfortunate impression might be caused in Russia, because it must be rejected on a technical point, namely, that it presented an amendment to the Consolidated Fund bill which must go through unamended if the business of the country was to be carried out. Lord Robert, however, was unable to agree with Mr. Snowden's speech in moving the amendment, which was not calculated to promote harmony in the House.

He was skeptical regarding Mr. Snowden's account of the pacifist views of the Italian and German Socialists. The latter, he said, had supported their Government right through and had refused to condemn even the worst atrocities.

CARRY OUT ALL AGREEMENTS.

With regard to Mr. Snowden's question as to whether treaties concluded with Russia before the revolution were still binding, he thought that doubtless they were. Until the new Russian Government released the allies from any particular engagement entered into with the old Government, Great Britain was bound in honor to carry out her engagements, not only with Russia, but with all the allies.

Paying warm tribute to the manner in which the Russian revolution had been brought about, Lord Robert, commenting on the Socialist plan for peace without annexation, alluded to the German colonies.

"While it is true," he said, "that we did not take them in order to reward the natives from German rule, but as a part of the war operations, having rescued them, we are going to hand them back." (Cheers.)

He then read a long account of the shocking treatment suffered by the natives in both German East Africa and German West Africa, and said: "If there is any measure of success in the war, I should regard with horror the idea of returning natives who have been freed from a Government of that kind."

Then there was Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and Italia Irredenta. Could Great Britain commit herself to a policy of non-annexation in these cases? Lord Robert referred to Turkish cruelty and oppression in Arabia, Armenia and Syria, and said he wished to impress upon Mr. Snowden and his friends that while there might not be good grounds for going to war to accomplish acts of reparation and justice, yet, having done that by war, the nation could hardly be asked to abandon the fruits of such desirable achievements.

NO REPARATION FOR OUTRAGES?

Then what about Belgium, Serbia and northern France, and the destruction of peaceful merchant ships? Was there to be no reparation? He reiterated the suggestion that the allies should enter into peace negotiations

with Germany. He found no indication in the German Chancellor's speech of an inclination even to state the terms of peace Germany was ready to accept, and until the spirit which characterized the Chancellor's speech was exorcised it would be ludicrous and undignified on the part of the allies to discuss terms with Germany.

So far as he was able to judge, the same thing had happened to Germany as had often happened before. There was a popular movement and a popular demand for reform, and an appearance of yielding to the Government. Then followed a protest, generally couched in offensive terms, by the junkers, and then an immediate surrender to the junkers. "We, at any rate," said Lord Robert, "are determined not to accept a peace that will be no peace. The peace that we accept must be a peace that will be durable. I have always been an adherent of the idea of a league of nations, but such a league must be founded upon a sound, just and equitable basis."

MUST BE REJECTED.

Mr. Asquith also said he regretted the resolution had been moved in such form that it must be rejected. He said the most important feature of the debate was not the acute division of opinion which existed and it would be most unfortunate if the rejection conveyed the impression that Great Britain had abated its sympathy with the Russian people, who now had firmly and finally emancipated themselves. He said the people of Great Britain were in sympathy, as far as they understood the purport of the announcement, made by the Russian Government, with its aims and views in the war, and its conditions for a durable peace.

If the war was to end in an honorable peace there must be annexation, constituting the emancipation of the enthralled populations who were laboring under despotisms, and reformation of strategic positions as safeguards against future attacks might be necessary.

NO CHANGES IN AIMS.

"When the Russian Government asks us to join them in a non-annexation policy it must be in the limited sense of no acquisition or extension of territory for political or economical aggrandizement," said Mr. Asquith. "Our war aims have not changed, and as long as we confine ourselves within these limits we can pursue the war with a good conscience and regard a peace based on that foundation as the only peace which will justify our sacrifice."

The German Chancellor's speech shows that those responsible for the German policy have abandoned the counsels of moderation and reason and are determined to pursue the wicked and nefarious course they entered upon three years ago. So long as that is the case we cannot falter or relax a hair's breadth our determination to pursue the war to a victorious end.

BUY LOYALTY OF FOE STATES

Berlin Bribing of Bavaria and Prussia.

Splitting Alsace-Lorraine Causes Jealousy.

The Hague Cable.—The sensational revelations of Die Post regarding the German intention to split Alsace-Lorraine between Bavaria and Prussia has been practically suppressed by the German censors in other papers. The Lokal Anzeiger, however, adds that confidential communications have been made to Alsace-Lorraine Parliamentary deputies at Strassburg, whilst the Vossische says the division as now projected represents the demands of the great Centralist party, whose other chief stronghold is Bavaria. The revelations explain the importance attached at the time to the speech of King Ludwig of Bavaria to Bavarian troops quartered at Strassburg on May 7th. The King said he was especially glad to greet his troops in "this ancient German city, reconquered by us 46 years ago. Our enemies want to wrest it and this fair country again from us, but they shall not do so." Probably this huge bribe to Bavaria also explains the journey of the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, to Vienna in April and the pessimism of the Centralist leader Erzberger, until he and his friends had pushed through a deal with the Prussians. With Bavaria's promise to back him in his pocket Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg yesterday was able to show a hold front to his opponents. Conservatives and Socialists, in the Reichstag.

There will be furious jealousy in other German States who have not been bribed. Already Saxony is flexing, and one of her Parliamentarians says in the Vossische Zeitung that whilst Saxony has been amongst the few who have steadily sacrificed themselves for the great cause, only to find themselves shouldered into the cold when it came to a distribution of food and political influence. This deputy says: "For reasons which cannot be discussed now the monarchical idea has gravely lost ground amongst the masses of the people during this war." He urges Saxony to start Parliamentary Government, thus giving the rest of Germany lead and re-establishing Saxony importance in Germany. Meantime the German Government has got to bribe Austria, which is sinking badly. According to some German papers the bribe is to be the throne of Poland to the Austrian Archduke Karl Stephen. Die Post says the appointment of Regent for Poland will take place almost immediately.

Blackly—I'm going to give a doctor \$100 to save my hair. Whittely—Why don't you take an envelope and save it yourself?—Washington Herald.

PLAN TO WEAR GERMANS DOWN

That is the Way the Allies Are Working.

No Sensational Pushes at Present.

London Cable.—"I will tell you now what our plan has been and is on the western front," said Gen. Maurice, in his weekly talk on the war situation. "It is to wear the Germans down. We realize that there is going to be no big advance without the accomplishment of this. You need not expect sensational pushes into enemy territory at present. It will be slow hammer and tongs fighting such as we have been conducting in the battle of Arras.

"And we are succeeding in our object. When we began the offensive we were thoroughly prepared, and the result was that the German losses were much heavier than ours. Lately we have been forcing the Germans to assume the offensive and attack us in order to prevent us from going forward. This is just what we want, for the Germans are compelled to throw men against us under unfavorable conditions without having time to make deliberate preparations.

CEMENT UNION OF BRITAIN-U. S.

Co-operation of the Navies Against Foe Will Do It,

Says Sir E. Carson in Welcoming Speech.

London Cable.—Speaking at the Navy League luncheon to American officers to-day, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, remarked that the date of the function almost coincided with the arrival of the first instalment of the assistance which the American navy was going to give the allies in the formidable task which lies before them.

As First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward said he desired to express his appreciation of the speedy way in which the American Government had rendered assistance. He extended a hearty welcome to the officers and men who had come to do this work.

"This evidence of absolute harmony and co-operation between the British and American navies will never be broken until the enemy is crushed," Sir Edward continued. "It will not be broken even then, because it will be cemented by the liberation of humanity. Whatever the distance between the Old and the New World, we have always cherished one great ideal—love of liberty and progress, and determination to beat back the aggressor, whoever he may be, who dares to lay hands on the fabric of civilization which we together have built up."

DUINO TAKEN BY NEW DRIVE OF ITALIANS

Important Town 12 Miles Northwest of Trieste Occupied.

DRIVE ROLLS ON

Over 4,000 Prisoners Taken—Foe Counter-Attacks Broke in Disorder.

Paris Cable.—(New York Times cable).—"A character and a will," is the Figaro's summing up of General Libert's new generalissimo, and this sentiment is unanimously shared by both press and public. He is also the leader, as General Cierfils writes in the Echo de Paris, whose surprising military record has been faultless throughout, whose merits have always been superior to the task allotted him.

The public generally expected this nomination with a change in the chief command is not without precedent, however, as the same occurred during the siege of Sebastopol, in the Crimean war, when Marshal Canrobert handed over supreme control to Marshal Pelissier, who had been serving under his orders. The appointment of General Foch, who has always been greatly appreciated in military circles, is also unanimously applauded.

Regarding General Nivelle, the following passage from the Temps sums up accurately the opinion of those whose judgment is not swayed by outward appearances: "General Nivelle takes over command of a group of armies. The conditions under which he abandons the supreme post can harm neither his authority nor his prestige. He keeps them intact, and the decision taken regarding him cannot diminish the confidence of his subordinates."

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Julian front: The expected reaction of the enemy against the successes won by our troops, violently manifested itself yesterday, but everywhere failed, thanks to the solid resistance of our men.

In the Boudrie region and on the plain eminence of height 383 minor enemy attacks were easily repulsed. Fighting in the zone between Monte Cucco and Vodice was bitter and lengthy. Considerable enemy masses, supported by the fire of numerous batteries, were repeatedly launched against our new positions. Each time they were repulsed, and the Fochux bastion of Monte Cucco from height 611 to height 524 remained firmly in our possession. Moreover, we made appreciable progress toward the important summit of height 652 on the Vodice.

In the zone east of Gorizia enemy counter-attacks, directed particularly against the summit of height 174 and to the east of the Vertobizza tower, broke down under our fire. Afterwards our infantry, assuming a counter-offensive, occupied the important height to the south of Grazigna after a desperate conflict.

ROLLED BACK IN DISORDER.

On the Carso plateau in the enemy, with the evident object of lessening the pressure in the region of Gorizia, attempted a powerful effort against our positions at Monte Vanocho and Monte Pata on the northern sector of the plateau. Successive waves of his infantry were broken down by our well directed fire or rolled back in disorder after having suffered serious losses.

On the whole front from Tolmino to the sea there were continuous actions by artillery of all calibres. The enemy artillery continues its work of devastation on the village of Gorizia. Some shells hit one of our field hospitals in Cervignano, where there were six victims.

The number of prisoners taken by us from Monday up to yesterday reached 4,021, of whom 124 were officers. We also have captured five additional guns of small calibre. "Last night one of our airplanes made a raid in the Frigido Valley. Favored by clouds our daring aviator

DESTROYERS OF U. S. NOW IN WAR ZONE

Squadron Reaches Queens-town, and is Now Patrolling the Seas.

BRITISH PRAISE

Fleet Officials Say Yankees Well Equipped and Well Manned.

Queenstown Cable.—A squadron of American torpedo-boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service.

The American Navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German undersea boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public.

The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British Naval officials, put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

The Commander of the British fleet was waiting on board his ship and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they were in sight off Queenstown, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

After the exchange of shore greetings, and the British Commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked: "When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American Commander replied promptly.

The equipment on board the destroyers was found on inspection by the British Commander to be in excellent condition, and remarkably well suited to the requirements on this side of the ocean. In fact, it was said by the British officer that the only thing lacking in the equipment of the American sailors was heavier clothing.

It appears that the Americans were wearing clothes too light for the varying conditions of weather they will encounter in these waters. This lack, however, was quickly provided for.

After the formalities had ended and the needs of the men were attended to, the American ships at once put out to sea.

"They are certainly a fine body of men and worth more, their craft looks just as fit," said the British Commander, as he watched the destroyers file seaward.

"One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest of the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the British passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the Commander of the destroyer.

Rear-Admiral Sims, U.S.N., is in general command of all the United States naval forces that are sent to European waters, and is in daily touch with the Chief of the British Naval Staff.

BEAUTY GREETED MAYO.

London Cable.—Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander of the British Grand Fleet, has sent the following message to Admiral Henry P. Mayo, Commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet:

"The Grand Fleet rejoices that the Atlantic Fleet will now share in preserving the liberties of the world and maintaining the chivalry of the sea."

Admiral Mayo replied: "United States Atlantic Fleet appreciates the message from the British Fleet and welcomes opportunities for work with the British Fleet for the freedom of the seas."

BUSY THERE TWO WEEKS.

Washington Report.—American destroyers, under the command of Admiral William S. Benson, have been busy for two weeks in European waters in connection with British merchant vessels.

Official announcements of the Navy Department have seen the light in the past few days. The "Black Tom" is a big submarine, the largest which has been built in the United States. The ship was built in the United States and was sold to the Germans in 1900. It was used in the attack on the battleship USS Maine in Havana harbor in 1898.

MET A SUB.

But British Cruiser Sighted the Sardinian.

Boston Report.—Captain James McDonald, of the Allied Liner Sardinian, reported to-day that he encountered a submarine off the Irish coast while on a voyage from a British port to the country. The submarine, which was several hundred yards away, apparently was trying to launch a torpedo at the steamer. Captain McDonald said, when a British cruiser happened in sight, immediately the undersea craft turned toward the cruiser and let loose a torpedo, which missed its mark, he said, whereupon the warship opened fire and sent eight shots at the submarine, forcing it to submerge. The steamer hastily resumed her course, and Captain McDonald said he could not tell whether any of the shots took effect.

HEAVY GAINS BY BRITISH IN BALKANS

Capture Three Miles of Trenches in Doiran Region.

SURPRISE BY SERBS

Bulgars Lose Heavily in Men to Both Allied Forces.

London Cable.—British troops in Macedonia have made an important advance on the Doiran front and captured the village of Kjappri on the Struma front, it is announced officially.

Enemy trenches on a front of 5,000 yards to an average depth of 500 yards near Krastali, southwest of Lake Doiran, also were captured by the British and consolidated. The official statement says:

"On the Doiran front Monday night we advanced our line southwest of Krastali on a front of 5,000 yards to an average depth of 500 yards and consolidated the positions gained despite the heavy shelling.

"On the Struma front we occupied the village of Kjappri, two and a half miles north-northwest of Proscnik, taking the enemy's advanced trenches southwest of Krastali, one and a half miles north of Barakli Juma, on a front of 3,000 yards. Seventy prisoners were taken. Our casualties were slight.

"Our naval air service carried out two successful bombing raids on camps in the rear of the enemy's lines."

The French War Office report on Krastali and Dautli, the British troops captured the enemy's first line to a depth of 700 metres on a front of five kilometres (about three miles).

"In the course of their counter-attacks on the front of Srka di Leged, Hadji Barimali the Bulgarians suffered heavy losses and lost some prisoners in our hands. The positions gained have been maintained. Near Gradeshniza the Serbians, notwithstanding the bad weather and fog,

FILLED WITH DEAD.

Serbian Headquarters, Cable.—On Monday the Serbs proceeded to attack the Bulgarian third line of defence on the front of Dobropolje. At Mezena, further east, a small party of our men stormed a precipitous height crowned with trenches manned by hundreds of Bulgarians. Even our staff officers were lost in wonder at this performance, the approach to the height being almost a sheer precipice from the top. The defenders, being unable to fire, hurled rocks and grenades. It was the outermost defence of Goulobo. Its possession, obtained without the loss of a single man, is valuable as facilitating further operations. The whole of height 1,824, which constitutes the third Bulgarian line of defence of Dobropolje, was captured. Parts of the height were recovered by enemy counter-attacks. The Serbians again attacked and continued to fight till late in the morning, when the position remained in our hands. In these engagements the Bulgarians, for the first time employed asphyxiating grenades, but they contained such a minute quantity of gas that their effect in the open air was almost nil. Our losses were slight, thanks to the Serbian mode of assault. Bulgarian prisoners say they never see our men until they seem to spring from the ground close in front. The approach of the Serbs is cat-like. They steal up in ones, twos and threes on all sides, and at a given signal leap forward with a startling yell, which the Bulgars dread. French aviators report that the captured trenches, as well as those on the crest of Dobropolje, are full of Bulgarian dead.

"Old man, you are too close in money matters. Your friends are beginning to classify you as a tightwad." "What does it matter? I'd rather be classified as a tightwad than a good thing."—Kansas City Journal.

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23

CONSCRIPTION

Conscription—why not? Those who have deluded themselves by the belief that the war would end some fine day this summer have probably sustained a surprise at the announcement that the government had decided to adopt a measure of compulsory service, and that a selective draft would be made including, first, single young men eighteen to twenty-five years of age; second, twenty-five to thirty years of age, with other drafts to follow as needed. Other drafts to follow as needed.

Canada has sent out of its small population as many men as a voluntary system would permit. Now, in order to maintain the divisions at the front, to maintain the industrial equilibrium of the country, the further enlisting of men must be placed on a sound basis. Premier Borden at the Imperial War Conference learned the need of a steady flow of men to the front, and on his return announced his proposal of conscription. This he did with the knowledge that the Opposition waited some move of the Government with which it might take issue. The government has been called flagrantly partizan in its conduct of the war by the Liberals; but this is to be expected of any political Opposition. That is their job. No government with political traditions behind it could be true to human nature if it conducted administration unselfishly. However, looking at Canada from an outside view point there is very little in its affairs at which to cavil. The opinion of Liberals expressed at this early hour that wealth as well as men should be pressed into service is a socialistic view that will appeal to the mass of the people who have nothing to lose in supporting it. If there is any practical solution of this, the Government should be wise enough to make the first move. A new enrollment for all Canada will probably be the first step by the Dominion Government in carrying out its conscription proposals, according to Colonel G. H. Williams, chief recruiting officer for Canada.

Colonel Williams said that the national registration list would not do. The Dominion Government would probably ask municipalities to make an entire enrollment of manhood for selective draft purposes. After enrollment is made, Colonel Williams said, selections should be made entirely on marital basis.

"It cannot be worked out equitably on the single-man basis," said Col. Williams, "because the man at which men marry in our province is different materially from others." Col. Williams said credit would be given various localities for men already recruited. According to this arrangement credit to be still supplied various centers military of this province as follows:

No. 1, London, 1,000; No. 2, Toronto, 17,299; No. 3, Kingston, 1,664; No. 4, Montreal and Quebec, 27,896. Col. Williams said no difficulty should be come between single men and men who have married since the war began. There might be some consideration in respect to the number in the family.

Very probably there will be no objection on all men within certain areas to enroll or show cause why they should not do so. Local boards will likely be created to attend to the work.

In the selection of various classes called in the order indicated, there will be consideration to the class of work now being done. Men who, however, are engaged in vital industries of the country, while not totally exempt as a class, will be considered with reference to the value to the state of their existing occupations.

Attention will be paid to the needs of agriculture, of transportation, of munition factories and similar activities, but, as stated, there will be no entire class exemption. In England they started that way and the slackers swarmed to the safety first jobs.

Possibly in the event of an overplus of recruits resulting from the application, regard will be had to

stances and results in the cases in question. The attitude which the Opposition takes causes much speculation. The bill will hold back till the necessary legislation is brought down.

ROOSEVELDT NOT THE MAN
President Wilson's refusal to let Roosevelt take a volunteer force across the sea shows that he is getting a grip on the situation. Mr. Roosevelt shows a fine spirit; but his project was hardly practicable. Not until the American headquarters staff is handling the regular soldiers in the front line trenches will the Americans understand what efficiency means in this war. Mr. Wilson is right when he says this is no time for heroics.

WHAT A BILLION MEANS
(Los Angeles Times)
If a railway train proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute, had been at the dawn of the Christian era started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run 1,000,000,000 miles without a stop, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 40,000 times, and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New Year's eve, 1628, sixteen centuries after Christ was born. During its frantic flight it would have seen the Saviour live and die; Rome rise, flourish and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built. It would have proceeded on its journey throughout the Dark Ages. It would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America and have a couple of hundred years yet to conclude.

THIS MAY BE OVERDRAWN
Believe this if you like. The other day a farmer living in one of the adjacent townships to Carleton Place brought a hog, a sack of beans and a bushel of wheat into town, and selling it bought a Ford, a new suit of clothes, a dress for his wife and each of his four daughters. The balance of his money after paying his taxes and seventeen years back subscription to the Central Canadian, he put in the bank for safe keeping. He has two more hogs, but does not intend to sell them until the family is ready to take a trip to Europe to see the battlefield where the war is in progress. If that isn't prosperity, then what is it? One at a time please.—Central Canadian.

In the casualty list issued Friday appear the names of W. A. Lotford, Elgin, and L. F. Moulard, Portland, both killed in action. Mrs. James Greenham, Addison, has just completed knitting her 100 pairs of socks for the Canadian boys at the front. Besides this she has done any other work called for by the league, and is still as industrious at the knitting as if she had knitted but one pair.

ONE IN A QUANDARY

(Perth Expositor)
We met a man in a quandary the other day. He was in trouble—aye, sore trouble. He had heard his country's call to produce potatoes, and he started to heed. All went well at first. Potato-growing was easy: getting the land into shape was simple work; potato seed came high, but they came anyway; hags could be doctored; and then the digging in the fall would be jolly fine work. And think of the bag on bag of spuds stored in the cellar against the day of famine! It was easy work to think about it, and all went well until the planting time came. Aye, there's the rub. One day our friend read he was to plant a whole potato, next day, just the potatoes: "the goodness" says, don't plant the end with all the eyes. To hell with another "chuck" says, "now I'm huddled to the core," was another's advice: "If you've got hags, use 'em," said another, and so on. No wonder our friend was bewildered. We're getting too much contradictory advice on how to grow potatoes.

"Where's my old dog, my pretty wife?"
"He's in the pole, good man," she suggested.
"When do you vote for High-olmy Hay?"
"None of your business, sir," she snapped. Toronto News.

Goodrich signed—"Saw a Canadian and you had a sausage," says a Berlin newspaper. Safer not to scratch him, old sausage.

Two British soldiers went into a restaurant at Saloniki and asked for Turkey with Greece. The waiter said: "I'm sorry gentlemen, but I can't serve." Whereupon the Tommies cried, "Fetch the Hesperus." When that gentleman arrived and heard the complaint, the manager said: "Well, gentlemen, I don't want to Russia, but you cannot buy Romania." And so the poor Tommies had to go away Hungary.

"O Canada" Our National Song

THE British National Anthem is the Imperial Anthem of Canada. It is played or sung at official functions, at the large social gatherings, at the close of entertainments, and so on; and at the sound of the first bar all present arise, or uncover, or exhibit some other mark of respect. But, in addition, Canada has a national anthem of her own, and to the playing or singing of this also public respect is shown. Instinctively Canadians realize when the Imperial Anthem is called for and when the national songs are appropriate. From the beginning of the present war the Imperial Anthem has been heard in Canada more than ever before. "God Save the King" is accepted, in Canada, as it is played and sung in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire. "O Canada!" is the finest of our national songs and may be called our National Anthem, but it varies greatly as to words. There are many versions of the original, and each version has its supporters, but since the aim of every revisionist, new and old, seems to be the attainment of a single ideal, namely, the giving of the fullest possible expression to patriotic devotion, there should be no complaint among the sons and daughters of Canada on this score.

There is, nevertheless, no end of room for controversy, just as, south of the line, apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion obtain with regard to the merits of the rivals in the National Anthem field. The same difficulty presents itself in both countries, that of finding anything in verse with a sufficient appeal at once to national idealism and popular sentiment. A national song may be ever so fine from a technical point of view, and yet fail to meet the popular taste; or, it may win popular approval and yet fail utterly as a dignified or adequate expression of national sentiment. Again, it may be adequate and dignified with regard to one section or one element of the country, and fail to reflect the emotions or ideals of another section or element.

Canadians are apparently very nearly a unit in accepting the air of their national anthem, although there are some who differ, as for instance, Arthur Stringer, who not long ago, in MacLean's Magazine, ventured to point out what he claimed were serious shortcomings in the tune. Since then a letter has been received from "Sapper R. Smith, Canadian Engineer, somewhere in France," in which "O Canada!" is defended with all the ardor of one who has gone into action under its inspiration. Mr. Stringer had criticized the anthem on the ground that its air was dirgelike. Says Sapper R. Smith: "If Arthur Stringer could stand beside the 'Road to Glory' on which troops march to the Somme and hear company after company stumbling by in the dark to the hit of 'O Canada!' while the whole country is a mass of flashes and the thunder of the guns keeps the ground all a-tremble, and every one of those half-seen figures, grotesquely burdened with his overland kit, is just a boy thinking of the morning and the home he'll probably never again see, then I think Arthur Stringer would forget that dirge tune!"

A recent participant in the "O Canada" controversy, Herbert Sanders of Ottawa, after claiming for the anthem a full measure of musical merit, and joining in the common verdict that it is an air peculiarly suited to the crowd, had this to say: "It is a pity that there are so many versions of words set to our new national tune, but it is unlikely that any official act can rectify this undesirable condition." This can, however, do what no act of Parliament can accomplish. The process of elimination is already going on, and there are certain stanzas to which the Canadian public is showing an unmistakable preference. One of these, from a version composed by Richardson and sung with excellent effect by the school choir, gives utterance to the universal appeal which the people of the Dominion are seeking to express:

Alas! and then our sacred
And you'll find to us shall ever brothers
O Kings of Kings, with Thy mighty
All our sins do Thou forgive,
Thy love and grace from the or death
"O Canada!" said another, and so on. No wonder our friend was bewildered. We're getting too much contradictory advice on how to grow potatoes.

Temp in the Trenches.
It is a far call from the trenches to the news trails of Canada, and yet, as some thoughtful person is heard to remark, "it's a small world after all!"

From the British front in France comes this tale of Canadian woodmen masquerading for the time being as "Tommys."

An attack was planned to gain an important position, but so impassable were the roads with winter mud that the ordinary means of transportation were out of the question. The attack could not succeed without ammunition, and the ammunition had to be carried to the front.

It rose the Canadians to meet the situation. Trappers, guides, and sportsmen—they all knew the trick of the trap. Three trap companies were formed and in single file an endless chain of Tommies carried the needed gun fodder on their backs over the roads which the army mules were useless on. The attack went through on schedule to a successful termination.

AN ALIBI FOR GILDER.

His Joy When He Found It Was Not He Who Snubbed Stevenson.
A story was circulated at one time that when Robert Louis Stevenson first came to America he went to the office of the Century (then Scribner's) and was not cordially received. In 1887 Richard Watson Gilder wrote to Talcott Williams a letter in which he gave his idea of the occurrence:

"I have no doubt that Stevenson used the expression 'fired out' with reference to his experience in our old office. That is the term he and I used in talking the thing over the other evening. I had three delightful visits in his room by his invitation—two of them very long visits—and that among other things was freely discussed. I remember asking him who it was that 'fired him out.' (In point of fact, of course, nobody fired him out.) He looked at me with a quizzical expression and said: 'I don't know but it was you. Yes,' he said, 'I think it was you, now that I look at you.'"

"I said, 'Oh, pshaw, now! Dr. Holland was a large likeness of me; it might have been he.'
"No," he said, 'I think it was you.'
"Well," I said, 'see here, now, when was this?'
"He said it was in July.
"I said, 'It might have been I if it was in July, but of what year?'
"1879."
"Hurrah," said I, 'that lets me out.' And I jumped up with great delight, for, as you know, I was in Europe from March, 1879, to June, 1880. Between you and me and the lampost I have no doubt I would have made the same answer to him as was made—whatever that answer was.

"He brought no manuscript and simply wanted to write for the magazine. He doesn't seem to remember the words of the conversation. For all that is known, he may have been asked to submit something, although he doesn't say so. Of course, any answer to such a vague and uninitiated application would have to be of the vaguest. He said he was rather surprised at getting in, even, as he had no letter of introduction."
Later Mr. Gilder wrote to another friend:
"Never mind! Mrs. Stevenson tells me that if I had seen Louis I would have turned him out. She says he looked the part, and every one did turn him out! Was it a dig or a compliment when she said likewise that I reminded her of him!"—Letters of Richard Watson Gilder.

Power of the President.
In time of war the president of the United States is actually a dictator. There is nothing theoretical about his place or his powers. He is commander in chief of the army and navy. The members of his cabinet are responsible to him personally, not to congress. None of them may be removed without his consent except by impeachment. Moreover, he can suspend the writ of habeas corpus and perform all the other functions of a dictator except order grants of money. That is the only real check upon his powers, and it is a check that can be exercised only at the peril of the nation.

The Sailors' Psalm.
Few many people—landsmen, at all events—are aware that one of the Psalms is often called the sailors' psalm?
It is, of course, Psalm cvii, wherein occur the beautiful and familiar words, "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters—these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep."
The psalm is usually read as part of the simple services which take place on Sundays on ships at sea. For that reason it is known as the sailors' psalm.—London Chronicle.

Driving Screws Into Plaster.
When screws are driven into a plaster wall they may be made firm enough to hold considerably weight if they are withdrawn, wrapped with cotton string, and dipped into plaster of paris until sufficient adheres to fill the hole in the wall and to permit some of it to be forced behind the plaster. This latter forms a plug that holds the screw firm.

Short Amendments.
The shortest amendment to the United States constitution is the eighth, containing but sixteen words, as follows: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." The sixteenth or income tax amendment is set down in but thirty words.

Making Assurance Doubly Sure.
The pupils in a certain class in hygiene were told to set down on paper the reasons why in their opinion cremation was superior to burial.
"Cremation is good," wrote one little boy, "because the person might only be in a swoon, and if he is burned he cannot recover."

Gave Him a Pointer.
"I'd like to see Mr. Jones," said the lady caller.
"Mr. Jones is engaged, ma'am," replied the new office boy.
"Engaged, fiddlesticks!" exclaimed the lady. "He's married, and I'm his wife."—Indianapolis Star.

This World of Ours.
"De world was made in six days," said Uncle Eben, "but it's been takin' thousands of years to get desirable tenants for it."—Washington Star.
The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to, the last duty done.—George Macdonald.

Special Research Work.

The assistant professor of biology of Macdonald College, W. P. Fraser, M.A., has been appointed in connection with the special investigations on grain rust to be conducted at the recently erected field laboratories at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask. The Western farmers have suffered serious losses from the uncontrolled ravages of this widespread disease of grain. The average annual loss throughout the world from rust exceeds \$100,000,000, but in years when the disease appears epidemically, as in 1904 and 1916, losses for Canada and the U. S. A. alone amounted to nearly \$280,000,000 (\$180,000,000 actual report from U.S.A. and \$100,000,000 estimated for Canada). From these figures it will be seen how very important every effort must appear directed against the losses from this source in the future.

Mr. Fraser is a Canadian by birth, he is a graduate in Arts (B.A.) of Cornell University, and a Master of Arts of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. For a number of years he has carried on successful experiments with plant rusts, the results of which have established the life histories of fourteen species previously unknown to science, besides having confirmed the life history of many more and having added much to a general knowledge of the rusts. He is the author of numerous contributions on the subject to leading scientific periodicals. In grain rust he has made special researches, which have not yet been published. It would appear from these qualifications that Mr. Fraser is eminently suitable for this difficult research.

The Inconsiderate Mice.

A more kind hearted and ingenious soul never lived than Aunt Betsy, but she was a poor housekeeper. On one occasion a neighbor who had run in for a "back door" call was horrified to see a mouse run across Aunt Betsy's kitchen floor. "Why on earth don't you set a trap, Betsy?" she asked.
"Well," replied Aunt Betsy, "I did have a trap set. But land, it was such a fuss! Those mice kept getting into it!"—Youth's Companion.

Monster Anchors.
The old style anchor—except as the pictured symbol of hope—is fast passing away. The modern anchor is made of steel rather than of wrought iron, has no "stock," has ball and socket joints and fits closely against the side of the ship when stowed. Those for our largest warships weigh 20,000 pounds apiece.

Butternut Dye.
Butternut (Juglans cinerea) was formerly a valuable dye material. It usually is colored brown, but the shades could be varied. The "Confederate jeans," the cloth much used for uniforms in Tennessee and Kentucky during the war between the states, was dyed with the bark of this tree.

The Receptive Mood.
Yeast—How does your wife like her new neighbor?
Crimsonbeak—Oh, she likes her.
"Why, that woman repeats everything she hears."
"Yes; that's why my wife likes her."—Yonkers Statesman.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

BROCKVILLE, ONT. Dear Friend: You want to "do your bit" in these strenuous times. You desire to contribute your quota to the "National Service." It is necessary to keep the wheels of industry turning. Our business is to train office workers, stenographers, typists, book-keepers, civil servants, etc., and to do this we have bright new rooms, new outfit of typewriting machines, and a complete new equipment of labor-saving office devices. SPRING TERM opens April 2nd. Send for catalogue! BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Fulford Block, Brockville, Ont. W. T. ROGERS, PRIN.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.

May 27, 1917.

The Holy Spirit and His Work.

John 15:26-16:14.

Commentary.—I. The Holy Spirit witnesses to Christ (vs. 26, 27). 26. when the Comforter is come—This expression indicates that the Comforter was certainly coming. The Holy Spirit is called the Comforter, a name which is full of significance. The original word means to strengthen and has in it also the idea of companionship. The Holy Spirit comes to us, stands by us and gives us strength, whom I will send unto you from the Father—in this brief clause the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, the three persons of the Godhead, are named. The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and is sent by the Son. The Spirit of truth—He who declares the truth and guides into the truth. He brings truth home to the hearts of men. He shall testify of me—The world would hate and reject Christ, but the Holy Spirit would bear witness to the Messiahship of Jesus. He bore witness with the apostles by the truths he enabled them to declare, and by the miracles that were wrought by them in the name of Jesus. He bore witness also by the Scriptures he inspired them to write, and this witness is continuing now and will ever continue. 27. ye also shall bear witness—The mission of the apostles, after receiving the power of the Holy Spirit, was to witness to Jesus to all the world, commencing at Jerusalem because ye have been with me—The apostles had been under the instruction of Jesus for three years. They were, therefore, prepared to be witnesses for the Master, from the beginning—From the commencement of Christ's public ministry.

II. Comforts in trial (vs. 1-6.) Jesus explains his purpose in telling his purpose in telling his disciples the things mentioned in this farewell discourse, especially about the hatred of the world toward him and them. He wished to forewarn them and prepare them for the difficulties they would have to face. They were to be on their guard so that they would not be "offended," or made to stumble when persecution should arise. They would be put out of the synagogue, or excommunicated, by the Jews. This means that they would become social and ecclesiastical outcasts, having no right in common with the Jews. They would suffer greater persecution than this, for the zealous and fanatical hatred of the Jews toward the new religion would lead them to put the followers of Jesus to death. Jesus had told the disciples previously that they would be persecuted, but he had spoken so particularly regarding it, because he was with them to advise and comfort them. He was now about to leave them and they would experience sorrow of heart, but they would not be left unassisted and uncomfited, for the Holy Spirit would be sent to them to remain with them always. His coming would meet all their spiritual needs.

III. Judges the world (vs. 7-11). 7. Nevertheless I tell you the truth—The solemnity of the affirmation arises from the fact that in their present state of mind the information was difficult to believe. Our Lord solemnly assures them that there is no contingency or mistake in the idea that his departure, however sorrowful, was necessary in itself, and best even for them.—Whom, Jesus placed particular emphasis upon the great truth he was declaring. It is expedient for you that I go away—The best interests of the disciples, as well as the spread of Christ's kingdom on the earth, demanded that he should go to the Father. His wisdom perceived that truth, although they did not. His redemptive work would soon be completed, and the Holy Spirit would be given to carry into execution the plan of salvation. For if I go not away, etc.—Jesus gives the reason why it is expedient that he go away. His presence during his earthly ministry was local. He was in only one place at a time, but the Comforter would be everywhere present to minister to the needs of all who longed after God. 8. When he is come—The Holy Spirit. Will remove the world—He will bring illumination and conviction. He will let men know their moral and spiritual condition, and will show them what is required of them. The Holy Spirit brings deeper conviction to the heart than can be brought in any other way. 9. Of sin, because they believe not on me—Men must be convicted of sin in order that they may apply to God for salvation; for only as they see their sinful hearts and lives will they long for deliverance. The great sin of the world is the rejection of Jesus Christ. Unbelief effectually closed the door of salvation. "This is the sin of sin—unbelief; formerly unbelief in God, now unbelief in his Ambassador. Not that the sin is limited to unbelief, but that is the beginning of it." Because does not explain "sin," but "will convict." The Spirit, by bringing the fact of unbelief home to the hearts of men shows what the nature of sin is. (Cam. Bib. 10. Of righteousness.) Righteousness means keeping the law, but it means more than the keeping of the law outwardly. It means the conformity of the nature and life to the will of God. The spirit first convicts of sin and then points out the divine requirements which are laid upon man. Because I go to my Father—Jesus had been the pattern of righteousness and his teachings showed what it was to be righteous. He was about to go away to the Father, and the Spirit would continue the work that he had begun. He would write on the hearts of men what sort of character and life they must have. Ye see me no more—Very naturally this would be an occasion of sadness to the disciples, but they were to be comforted and sustained by the Holy Spirit. Jesus would not be to them an object of sight, but of faith. 11. Of judgment—The world would be convicted with respect to judgment by the Spirit. The world's standards of sin and righteousness were wrong, as was

also its standard. Faulty in its discernment, right and wrong of this world is judged by the world. This convicts the world of its own sin. This point also. The world that this that the power of darkness conquered at Gethsemane and Calvary, but the resurrection and ascension proved that what looked like victory was most signal defeat; instead of conquering he was judged. This result is so certain that from the view of the Spirit's commission it is spoken of as already accomplished.—Cam. Bib.

IV. Reveals the truth (vs. 12-14). 12. I have yet many things—Jesus had given much instruction to his disciples during the years of their association with him. He had explained the nature of his kingdom and the conditions upon which men might enter it. He had told them to some extent the relation of the gospel to the Messianic system of religion. He had not as yet, told them in full about his sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension. He had told them all that it was necessary for them to know. What he had yet to tell them they were not prepared to comprehend, nor bear them now. Truth is imparted as we are able to receive it. Jesus knew the capacity of his disciples to comprehend and bear the truths of the gospel, and he would not confuse or burden them with those that were too deep for them. What they could not bear at that time, they could not profitably receive when the Holy Spirit was given in his fullness. 13. The Spirit of Truth—One of the offices of the Holy Spirit is to impart the truth. He would declare to the disciples the truths which Jesus saw they were not prepared to receive from him. shall not speak for himself (R. V.)—The Spirit does not speak for himself apart from the Father, who is the source of all truth. He will show you things to come—The Spirit would bring to the remembrance of the disciples the things that Jesus had said to them, would declare truth regarding their duty and privilege and would disclose truths pertaining to the future of the church and pertaining to the general judgment, the punishment of the wicked, and the glorification of the saints. 14. He shall glorify me—The Holy Spirit would dwell upon the nature and mission of Jesus, and would apply the benefits of the atonement to all who earnestly desired to be saved. Jesus is glorified in every one who accepts salvation through the atonement he made. He is glorified by a holy life and a positive testimony.

Questions.—Upon what grounds would the world hate the followers of Jesus? What is the significance of the name Comforter as applied to the Holy Spirit? Who were to be witnesses of Jesus to the world? What did Jesus tell his disciples about persecution? Why was it expedient that Jesus should go away? What are the several offices of the Spirit? How would the Holy Spirit glorify Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christian perfection.

1. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work.

II. Spiritual qualification for service. 1. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work. It was a mark of Christ's wisdom and tenderness to adapt his lessons to the growing capacity of his disciples. He had been speaking to a world hostile to himself and to his followers. Having spoken of the guilt of the persecutors, Jesus referred to the sufferings of his disciples. He mentioned two ways in which his apostles should experience the hostility of an unbelieving world, by ecclesiastical censure and by excommunication. They were given the assurance that however great their approaching trials might be and though Jesus himself was about to depart from them, One should come from his father, who would be all sufficient for their help. A Witness commissioned by Christ to testify of him. They could not comprehend his sayings, either in their relation to him or to themselves. His departure was felt to be a most grievous trial. There was but one thing that could enable the disciples to bear the prospect of separation, and that was the descent of the Comforter, through whom should come the unfolding of Christianity in its spiritual power. The mission of the Holy Spirit was essential to the great plan of redemption, to present all the facts in a clearer light, illuminating the soul, mind, intellect, heart and conscience. How essential the Holy Spirit was to them and to the interests of the kingdom, all their subsequent history, his sufferings and passion, by his kingdom to set up and his throne established. As soon as the hour had struck when he would be accepted as the great substitute, it would surely have availed nothing to defer the hour of his triumphant return to God. It was expedient that Christ should go away, for his death was his work. His departure was to aid in the apprehension of his true character and nature. The hope his disciples had been entertaining of earthly honor for their Lord and the restoration of an earthly kingdom to his chosen people, must henceforth give place to a wider and better hope.

II. Spiritual qualification for service with simplicity and decisiveness. Jesus defined the functions of the Holy Spirit. He spoke of the ministry of the Spirit in relation to himself and his disciples. They, as yet, knew only the foundation truth of the unity of the Godhead. The process of the Spirit's action in regenerating the world formed Christ's own history of the silent progress of the spiritual life, the first step in the divine life being a sense of sin. The office of the Spirit is to teach mankind what sin is, to work which no earthly power can accomplish, and therefore Jesus mercifully sent the Comforter to produce such conviction in the human heart. The great end and design of the gospel required that conviction should be wrought by the Holy Spirit. The necessity of this conviction arises out of the fact that the gospel is a plan for the salvation of sinners. The work of conviction as to sin, righteousness and judgment, all goes on together. Unbelief found its climax in the rejection of Jesus Christ. It was the sin of the Jews. They withstood all the evidence of Christ's remarkable life,

GROW CORN AND REDUCE THE FEED BILL

At Present Prices for Feed Corn Silage is Worth \$5.60 Per Ton—Help to Get a Bumper Crop by Using Tested Seed—Best Varieties to Use in Your Locality.

"Can you tell us whether it is going to be a good year?" We have had several inquiries of this nature come to the office during the winter months. No one can tell definitely whether it is going to be a good year, as it depends chiefly on getting rain and heat at the proper time. Corn converts are being made all the time. When farmers see what a lot of first-class succulent feed corn provides when it is put into the silo, they cannot help being convinced of its value. Roots have a very important place, and rightly so, in the stock menu, but as silage corn can be grown so much cheaper per ton, it would be well for those who have grown nothing but roots to seriously consider whether it would not pay them to put in a few acres of corn this year.

Silage is preeminently a cattle feed but it can be profitably used for sheep and even for horses. With present prices for feed stuffs a ton of good silage is worth about \$4 for the food nutrients it contains. On account of its succulency, however, silage makes the other food better digested, and it has been found that cows will give more milk when fed silage than if they were fed the same amount of

ed by the Ontario Agricultural College are very instructive. In the table a summary of these experiments is given. Seven terms have been used to describe the condition of the corn as regards its ripeness when harvested, as follows: water, early milk, late milk, milk dough, firm dough, and ripe. Suppose a man were growing Wisconsin No. 8 and wanted to get a variety that would yield more heavily, but would mature at the same time. From the table it is seen that Wisconsin No. 8, was in the tough stage when harvested. Salzer's North Dakota was in the same stage when harvested, but yielded 18.97 tons per acre against 13.84 by the Wisconsin variety. Salzer's North Dakota could safely be grown instead of Wisconsin No. 8.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN STRAINS Not only is there a great difference in the yield of the different varieties but there is a difference in the yields of the same variety obtained from various sources. Thus, take for example, White Cap Yellow Dent. The strain obtained from one source (H. Smith) took 89 days until it was in full tassel and yielded 16.37 tons of green fodder per year. Another strain

poor crop will be the result. Corn that is immature can be sold by the ease with which the ear may be twisted in the hands.

After the best ears have been selected, these should be laid to one side and tested for germination. In making the germination test 6 kernels should be taken from each ear, two from the tip, two from the middle and two from the butt. The kernels may be germinated in earth, sand or sawdust—any material in fact that can be kept moist and yet allow of sufficient air getting to the kernels. Make a box about 30 inches square and four inches deep. Fill it with moist, heavy soil, sand or sawdust, and level off the surface. Take a piece of cloth and rule it off into squares like a checker board, making the squares 2 1/2 inches each way. Place this cloth on top of the soil, sand or sawdust or whatever material from each ear and place each group in one square. Have a system of numbering the ears of corn and the squares, so that when the test has been made one can tell which kernels belonged to which ear of corn. of the kernels and moisten it with

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for various market items and prices. Includes Dairy Products, Eggs, Butter, etc.

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Table with columns for meat items and prices. Includes Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table with columns for cattle market items and prices. Includes Export cattle, Butcher cows, etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for grain market items and prices. Includes Wheat, Oats, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for grain market items and prices. Includes Wheat, Oats, etc.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for grain market items and prices. Includes Wheat, Oats, etc.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for live stock market items and prices. Includes Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Fashion designers are lavishing attention upon the separate skirt of the coming summer. In fact, such a thing is being particularly popular, and is using a name especially for the skirt, and besides that, the name of the separate skirt are well considered and fitting. Perhaps the skirt that is the newest of the new is that of mitered striped materials, usually cotton of light weight and good design. Sometimes the result of the design of the skirt is a series of oblong panels extending from the waist down to the hem. Another arrangement of mitered stripes forms a series of the oblongs at the sides of the skirt. Awning striped materials are especially good for this purpose. Some of the skirts have quite dark grounds, with bright-colored stripes, while in others just the reverse is true of the materials. Other designs can be formed by the miter method, such as diamonds and even blocks. There are other smart models, however, that the wisest amateur can make, such as those which are cut perfectly straight and their fullness gathered upon cords about the waist. Sometimes shirred pockets are placed one on each side front. Most of the separate skirts are intended for wear with smocks, middie, mandarins and sport blouses in general, but there are a few dress skirts shown, too. Former Senator Depew, who says the way to get young is to have an eye for a pretty girl and tell your wife about her, may know how to keep young, but he has no idea about how a man should entertain his wife. —Zanesville Courier-Journal.

CORN GROWN FOR SILAGE. Table with columns: Varieties, Kind of Corn, Condition when Harvested, Days Until in Full Tassel, Yield per acre of Green Fodder. Lists various corn varieties like Eureka, Salzer's North Dakota, etc.

In growing corn for silage it is necessary to select a variety that will yield heavily, but at the same time will mature early enough to ensure quality. The above table gives the results of five years' experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, and will help our readers to decide which varieties are best under their conditions.

nutrients in the dry form as hay or dried fodder corn, so that \$4 per ton does not represent the full value of silage. From the average of a large number of experiments that have been carried on in the United States we may reckon that one ton of silage will increase the milk flow of a cow to which it is fed by at least 80 pounds. Reckoning the value of milk at \$2 per hundred, or 2 cents per pound, we see that we must add \$1.60 to the \$4 to get the true feeding value of one ton of silage. This gives \$5.60. The cost of producing one ton of silage will vary, of course, with the cost of labor and the yield of the crop. When on account of good climatic conditions the corn crop is a good one, the cost of producing a ton of silage may be as low as \$1.25, while another year, when the crop is a poor one, the cost of production may run as high as \$4 per ton. Under average conditions it will cost about \$2 to put one acre of corn in the silo. An acre of corn will yield from 19 to 29 tons of silage. Taking 15 tons as an average, the cost of one ton would be \$1.33. In this calculation the rent of the land or the cost of the barnyard manure or artificial fertilizers used has not been considered. Corn is a heat-loving plant and thrives best in southern climates. Under the most favorable conditions the corn plant produces a large leafy stalk and ears with deep kernels. Corn of this type yields heavily, but would not mature early enough to be grown in our northern climate. By careful breeding and selection, however, varieties of corn have been produced with a shallower kernel, which although they do not yield quite as well, mature successfully practically all over Canada. In the southern part of Ontario the Dent varieties of corn are grown largely. These varieties are heavy yielders, but somewhat late in maturing. The Flint varieties of corn mature earlier, as a rule, than the Dent varieties, so that they are usually grown in the more northerly sections.

In choosing a variety of corn it is evident that it is necessary to select one that is suited to the locality, but one that at the same time will give a large yield. In this connection the experiments that have been conducted

obtained from J. Hammond took only 81 days until it was in full tassel, but only yielded 12.12 tons of green fodder per acre. For best results, therefore, not only must one know the variety of the seed, but something about its source. It is useless growing an early maturing variety or strain of corn which will give a light yield of fodder when a later maturing one that will give a heavy yield can be grown equally well. South of the 43rd parallel of latitude, which runs almost through Sarnia, London and Welland, practically all the Dent varieties of corn will mature the later types in Essex and Kent the earlier varieties as we approach the northern limit. Between the 43rd and 44th parallels of latitude the earlier types of Dent corn are mostly grown. Between the 44th and 45th parallels of latitude only the very early varieties of Dent corn are grown, and these are grown chiefly for silage. In this zone such varieties of Flint corn as the Longpoint, Salzer's North Dakota and Compton's Early are grown very largely for grain, while the Dents are grown for fodder. In the zone which lies between the 45th and 46th parallels of latitude only the very earliest varieties of Flint corn can be relied on to produce mature corn. For silage, however, the later maturing, heavier yielding varieties of corn may be grown.

Seed corn should never be bought shelled, but on the cob. Only in this way can one be sure of getting seed of strong vitality with good germinating qualities. The type of ear selected for seed should be true to type. It should be almost cylindrical but slope slightly towards the tip. Both tips and butts should be well covered. The kernels should be deep and full. The deeper the kernel the better the corn is in reaching maturity, so that care must be taken if the kernels are especially deep that the corn is of a variety or strain that will mature in the locality where it is to be grown. This is more important where it is grown for the grain than if the crop is to be put into the silo. The kernels should be close together, even and in straight rows. Beware of corn that was harvested when immature. It will germinate all right, but the plants will be weak and a Now place a piece or cloth on top

of water. Place on top of this a cloth that is considerably larger than the box and fill in on top with some moist soil, sand or sawdust to a depth of about two inches. Now turn the ends of the cloth over the top of the box and put the box away. The temperature of the room where the box is kept should be about that of the living room. In six or eight days the grain should have sprouted. Discard all ears whose kernels have not germinated well. So as to insure even planting, it is good practice to remove the kernels from the tips and butts from the ears that are to be used for seed, and plant only the kernels from the middle of the ear. There is little use planting corn until the soil has become thoroughly warmed up, but on the other hand it should not be planted too late. From the middle to the end of May is about the right time to plant it in most sections of Ontario, although in some cases on account of weather, corn may be planted in rows as late as the plants eight inches apart in the row. If the field is weedy it is better to plant the corn in hills, dropping three or five kernels to the hill, when the hills should be planted in rows, the rows should be 3 feet 6 inches apart, but if it is planted in hills 3 feet apart each way is enough. For planting in rows there are special corn planting machines, but the ordinary grain drill may be used by stopping up some of the holes. For planting the corn in hills special machinery may be used, but it will be necessary to mark the land into three foot squares. A marker may be constructed to mark four rows at a time, which is very planted at the corners where the rows cross. Whenever possible the corn should be planted on a cover sod. The sod should be plowed up, but the land should be plowed up the fall previous. The following spring the land should be thoroughly disced and harrowed and worked up into a nice, fine, firm seed bed. Corn responds well to barnyard manure and 15 tons per acre is not too much to apply. This should be applied preferably in the fall or winter. After the corn has been planted the land should be rolled and harrowed. A second harrowing may be given before the plants come up.—The Canadian Countryman.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

Then He Discovered the Magic Power of the Water Jet. The water jet has been used for so many years in putting down and pulling piling that its discovery has long since been lost sight of. It was used during the civil war and for many years previous by government engineers. Tradition has it that the discoverer of the advantages of the water jet was a government engineer and that his discovery was made in the following manner: It seems that along in the forties this engineer was building a wharf and was having unusual difficulty in putting down his piling. One day in wading around his boots became stuck in a tenacious mud, and he found it impossible to pull them out. This happened to be a hose near by, and one of the men handed it to the officer, the idea being that he would wash the mud away from his boots.

The water was turned on, and the officer applied a stream to his feet. To his surprise he sank deeper. He tried it again and went down still farther in the mud. By this time he was in up to his waist and still going down. Astonished by his discovery, he continued to apply the stream to his feet, but he might be going down yet had pulled his men come to the rescue and pulled him out by means of a small hand derrick. Once on shore he began "to think the matter out." If a stream of water applied to a man's feet will cause him to sink deeper in the mud, why wouldn't it have the same effect if applied to the base of a pile? He tried it, and the pile which had obstinately refused to go down before sunk easily to place, and in that way, so runs the story, was discovered the use of the water jet for putting down piling. "Wonderful time that aviator made!" "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "But think of the advantage he had. Not a traffic policeman on the entire route."—Washington Star.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.

May 27, 1917.

The Holy Spirit and His Work.—John 15:26-16:14.

Commentary.—I. The Holy Spirit witnesses to Christ (vs. 26, 27), 28. When the Comforter is come—This expression indicates that the Comforter was certainly coming. The Holy Spirit is called the Comforter, a name which is full of significance. The original word means to strengthen and has in it also the idea of companionship. The Holy Spirit comes to us, stands by us and gives us strength, whom I will send unto you from the Father—in this brief clause the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, the three persons of the Godhead, are named. The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son, the Spirit of truth. He who declares the truth and guides into the truth. He brings truth home to the hearts of men. He shall testify of me—The world would hate and reject Christ, but the Holy Spirit would bear witness to the Messiahship of Jesus. He bore witness with the opposites by the truths he enabled them to declare, and by the miracles that were wrought by them in the name of Jesus. He bore witness also by the Scriptures, he inspired them to write, and this witness is continuing now and will ever continue. 27. ye also shall bear witness—The mission of the Holy Spirit, after receiving the power of the Father, was to witness to Jesus to all the world, commencing at Jerusalem because ye have been with me. The apostles had been under the instruction of Jesus for three years. They were, therefore, prepared to be witnesses for the Master, from the beginning—From the commencement of Christ's public ministry.

II. Comforts in trial (vs. 1-6.) Jesus explains his purpose in telling his purpose in telling his disciples the things mentioned in this farewell discourse, especially about the hatred of the world toward him and them. He wished to forewarn them and prepare them for the difficulties they would have to face. They were to be on their guard so that they would not be offended, or made to stumble, when persecution should arise. They would be put out of the synagogue, or excommunicated, by the Jews. This means that they would become social and ecclesiastical outcasts, having no right in common with the Jews. They would suffer greater persecution than this, for the zealous and fanatical hatred of the Jews toward the new religion would lead them to put the followers of Jesus to death. Jesus had told the disciples previously that they would be persecuted, but he had spoken so particularly regarding it, because he was with them to advise and comfort them. He was now about to leave them and they would experience sorrow of heart, but they would not be left unprotected and unaided, for the Holy Spirit would be sent to them to remain with them always. His coming would meet all their spiritual needs.

III. Judges the world (vs. 7-11). 7. Nevertheless I tell you the truth—The solemnity of the affirmation arises from the fact that in their present state of mind the information was difficult to believe. Our Lord solemnly assures them that there is no contending or mistake in the idea that his departure, however sorrowful, was necessary in itself, and best even for them.—When Jesus placed particular emphasis upon the great truth he was declaring. It is expedient for you that I go away—The best interests of the disciples, as well as the spread of Christ's kingdom on the earth, demanded that he should go to the Father. His wisdom perceived that truth, although they did not. His redemptive work would soon be completed, and the Holy Spirit would be given to carry into execution the plan of salvation. For if I go not away, etc.—Jesus gives the reason why it is expedient that he go away. His presence during his earthly ministry was local. He was in only one place at a time, but the Comforter would be everywhere present to minister to the needs of all who loved after God. 8. When he is come—The Holy Spirit. Will reprove the world—He will bring illumination and conviction. He will let men know their moral and spiritual condition, and will show them what is required of them. The Holy Spirit brings deeper conviction to the heart than can be brought in any other way. 9. Of sin, because they believe not on me—Men must be convicted of sin in order that they must apply to God for salvation; for only as they seek their sinful hearts and lives will they look for deliverance. The great sin of the world is the rejection of Jesus Christ. Unbelief effectually closes the door of salvation. "This is the source of sin—unbelief; formerly unbelief in God, now unbelief in his Ambassador. Not that the sin is limited to unbelief, but this is the beginning of it." Because' does not explain 'sin,' but 'will convict.' The Spirit, by bringing the fact of unbelief home to the hearts of men, shows what the nature of sin is.—Cam. Bib. 10. Of righteousness—Righteousness means keeping the law, but it means more than the keeping of the law outwardly. It means the conformity of the nature and life to the will of God. The spirit first convicts of sin and then points out the divine requirements which are laid upon man. Because I go to my Father—Jesus had been the pattern of righteousness and his teachings showed what it was to be righteous. He was about to go away to the Father, and the Spirit would continue the work that he had begun. He would write on the hearts of men what sort of character and life they must have. Ye see me no more—Very naturally this would be an occasion of sadness to the disciples, but they were to be comforted and sustained by the Holy Spirit. Jesus would not be to them an object of sight, but of faith. 11. Of judgment—The world would be convicted with respect to judgment by the Spirit. The world's standards of sin and righteousness were wrong, as was

also its standard of right and wrong. This world is judged by the prince of this world, who convicts the world of its sin at this point also. The world that think that the power of darkness conquered at Gethsemane and Calvary, but the resurrection and ascension proved that what looked like victory was most signal defeat; instead of conquering he was judged. This result is so certain that from the view of the Spirit's coming it is spoken of as already accomplished.—Cam. Bib.

IV. Reveals the truth (vs. 12-14). 12. I have yet many things—Jesus had given much instruction to his disciples during the years of their association with him. He had explained the nature of his kingdom and the conditions upon which men might enter it. He had told them to some extent the relation of the gospel to the Mosaic system of religion. He had not as yet, told them in full about his sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension. He had told them all that it was then necessary for them to know. What he had yet to tell them they were not prepared to comprehend, cannot bear to receive it. Jesus knew the capacity of his disciples to comprehend and bear the truths of the gospel, and he would not confuse or burden them with those that were too deep for them. What they could not bear at that time, they could not profitably receive when the Holy Spirit was given in his fullness. 13. The Spirit of Truth—One of the offices of the Holy Spirit is to impart the truth. He would declare to the disciples the truths which Jesus saw they were not prepared to receive from him. shall not speak for himself (R. V.).—The Spirit does not speak for himself apart from the Father, who is the source of all truth, he will show you things to come—The Spirit would bring to the remembrance of the disciples the things that Jesus had said to them, would declare truth regarding their duty and privilege and would disclose truths pertaining to the future of the church and pertaining to the general judgment, the punishment of the wicked, and the glorification of the saints. 14. he shall glorify me—The Holy Spirit would dwell upon the nature and mission of Jesus, and would apply the benefits of the atonement to all who earnestly desired to be saved. Jesus is glorified in every one who accepts salvation through the atonement he made. He is glorified by a holy life and a positive testimony.

Questions.—Upon what grounds would the world hate the followers of Jesus? What is the significance of the name Comforter as applied to the Holy Spirit? Who were to be witnesses of Jesus to the world? What did Jesus tell his disciples about persecution? Why was it expedient that Jesus should go away? What are the several offices of the Spirit? How would the Holy Spirit glorify Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Christian perfection. 1. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work. 2. Spiritual qualification for service. 3. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work. It was a mark of Christ's wisdom and tenderness to adapt his lessons to the growing capacity of his disciples. He had been speaking to a world hostile to himself and to his followers. Having spoken of the guilt of the persecutors, Jesus referred to the sufferings of his disciples. He mentioned two ways in which his apostles should experience the hostility of an unbelieving world, by ecclesiastical censure and by excommunication. They were given the assurance that however great their approaching trials might be and though Jesus himself was about to depart from them, one should come from his father, who would be all sufficient for their help. A witness commissioned by Christ to testify of him. They could not comprehend his sayings, either in their relation to him or to themselves. His departure was felt to be a most grievous trial. There was, but one thing that could enable the disciples to bear the prospect of separation, and that was the descent of the Comforter, through whom should come the unfolding of Christianity in its spiritual power. The mission of the Holy Spirit was essential to the great plan of redemption, to present all the facts in a clearer light, illuminating the soul, a clearer intellect, heart and conscience. How essential the Holy Spirit was to them and to the interests of the kingdom, all their subsequent history shows. By this cross and passion, by his sufferings and death, was Christ's kingdom to be set up and his throne established. As soon as the hour had struck when he would be accepted as the great substitute, it would surely have availed nothing to defer the hour of his triumphant return to God. It was expedient that Christ should go away, for his death was his work. His departure was to aid in the apprehension of his true character and nature. The hope his disciples had been of the world and the restoration of an earthly kingdom to his chosen people, must henceforth give place to a wider and better hope.

II. Spiritual qualification for service. With simplicity and decisiveness Jesus defined the functions of the Holy Spirit in relation to himself and his disciples. They, as yet, knew only the foundation truth of the unity of the Godhead. The process of the Spirit's action in regenerating the world formed Christ's own history of the silent progress of the spiritual life. The first step in the divine life being a sense of sin. The office of the Spirit is to teach mankind what sin is, to work which no earthly power can accomplish, and therefore Jesus mercifully sent the Comforter to produce such conviction in the human heart. The great end and design of the gospel required that conviction should be wrought by the Holy Spirit. The necessity of this conviction arises out of the fact that the gospel is a plan for the salvation of sinners. The work of conviction as to sin, righteousness and judgment, all goes on together. Unbelief found its climax in the rejection of Jesus Christ. It was the sin of the Jews. They withstood all the evidence of Christ's remarkable life,

GROW CORN AND REDUCE THE FEED BILL

At Present Prices for Feed Corn Silage is Worth \$5.60 Per Ton—Help to Get a Bumper Crop by Using Tested Seed—Best Varieties to Use in Your Locality.

"Can you tell us whether it is going to be a good year?" We have had several inquiries of this nature come to the office during the winter months. No one can tell definitely whether it is going to be a good corn year, as it depends chiefly on getting rain and heat at the proper time. Corn converts are being made all the time. When farmers see what a lot of first-class succulent feed corn provides when it is put into the silo, they cannot help being convinced of its value. Roots have a very important place, and rightly so, in the stock menu, but as silage corn can be grown so much cheaper per ton, it would be well for those who have grown nothing but roots to seriously consider whether it would not pay them to put in a few acres of corn this year.

Silage is preeminently a cattle feed but it can be profitably used for sheep and even for horses. With present prices for feed stuffs a ton of good silage is worth about \$4 for the food nutrients it contains. On account of its succulency, however, silage makes the other food better digested, and it has been found that cows will give more milk when fed silage than if they were fed the same amount of

ed by the Ontario Agricultural College are very instructive. In the table a summary of these experiments is given. Seven terms have been used to describe the condition of the corn as regards its ripeness when harvested, as follows: water, early milk, late milk, milk dough, firm dough, and ripe. Suppose a man were growing Wisconsin No. 8 and wanted to get a variety that would yield more heavily, but that would mature at the same time. From the table it is seen that Wisconsin No. 8 was in the dough stage when harvested. Salzer's North Dakota was in the same stage when harvested, but yielded 18.97 tons per acre against 13.84 by the Wisconsin variety. Salzer's North Dakota could safely be grown instead of Wisconsin No. 8.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN STRAINS Not only is there a great difference in the yield of the different varieties, but there is a difference in the yields of the same variety obtained from various sources. Thus, take for example, White Cap Yellow Dent. The strain obtained from one source (H. Smith) took 89 days until it was in full tassel and yielded 16.37 tons of green fodder per year. Another strain

poor crop will be the result. Corn that is immature can be told by the ease with which the ear may be twisted in the hands. After the best ears have been selected, these should be laid to one side and tested for germination. In making the germination test 6 kernels should be taken from each ear, two from the tip, two from the middle and two from the butt. The kernels may be germinated in earth, sand or sawdust—any material in fact that can be kept moist and yet allow of sufficient air getting to the kernels. Make a box about 30 inches square and four inches deep. Fill it with moist, heavy soil, sand or sawdust, and level off the surface. Take a piece of cloth and rule it off into squares like a checker board, making the squares 2-1/2 inches each way. Place this cloth on top of the soil, sand or sawdust or whatever material has been used. Take six kernels from each ear and place each kernel in one square. Have a system of numbering the ears of corn and the squares, so that when the test has been made one can tell which kernels belonged to which ear of corn, of the kernels and moisten it with

Table with 5 columns: Varieties, Kind of Corn, Condition when Harvested, Days Until in Full Tassel, Yield per acre of Green Fodder. Rows include Eureka, Salzer's North Dakota, Reid's Yellow Dent, Mammoth Southern Sweet, Gold Nugget, Improved Leaming (Vick), White Cap Yellow Dent, Sanford, Canada Yellow, Compton's Early (Duke), Longfellow (Duke), Duke's Improved Sweet, 90-day Red Flint, Wisconsin No. 8, Squaw Corn, White Cap Yellow Dent (Dawson), Duke's Improved Early, White Cap, White Cap Yellow Dent, Hammond.

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There is little use planting corn until the soil has become too roughly warmed up, but on the other hand it should not be planted too early. From the middle to the end of May, about the right time to plant in most sections of Ontario, although such sections as to be planted in rows as far as the plants eight inches apart in the row. If the field is weedy it is better to plant the corn in lines, dropping seeds to five kernels to the hill, when the corn is planted in rows, the rows should be 3 feet 6 inches apart, but if it is planted in hills 3 feet apart each way is enough. For planting in rows there are special corn planting machines, but the ordinary planter with a hopper may be used by stepping up some of the holes. For planting the corn in hills special machinery may be used, but it will be necessary to mark off the land into three foot squares. A second harrowing may be given before the plants come up.—The Canadian Countryman.

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SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Fashion designers are lavishing attention upon the separate skirt, and the coming summer will see such a showing of them. The materials that are being used are especially for the purpose. Some of the skirts have quite dark grounds, with bright-colored stripes, while in others just the reverse is true of the materials. Other designs can be formed by the mitre method, such as diamonds and even blocks. There are other smart models, however, that the veriest amateur can make, such as those which are cut perfectly straight and their fullness gathered upon cords about the waist. Sometimes shirred pockets are placed on each side front. Most of the separate skirts are intended for wear with smocks, middie, mandarins and sport blouses in general, but there are a few dress skirts shown, too. Former Senator Dewey, who says the way to keep young is to have an eye for a pretty girl and tell your wife about her, may know how to keep young, but he has no idea about how a man should entertain his wife.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Dairy Products, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, etc.

MEATS-WHOLESALE.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Export cattle, Butcher cattle, etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Duluth Grain Market, etc.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

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HER HUMBLE LOVER

"I am very pleased to see you, Lady Delamere," said the duchess.

"A very lovely one, certainly," said her grace, with a charming smile that robbed the retort of all rudeness.

"Really!" Then she paused. "How happy you must be!"

"Yes, very," said Signa, frankly. "And you will hate me for interrupting your dream, and dragging you out into the cold world, will you not?"

"I shall not, indeed," said Signa. "I think it was very kind of you to call."

"I mean that we shall be very great friends while you are here," said her grace.

"Victor, come and know Lady Delamere," Lord Delamere's wife, she said.

"And then, in an instant, it was

known that Signa's fame was established; that the duke had set his seal upon it, and she was to be a great personage.

Lord Delamere, as he sauntered round the vast salon, talking to one and the other, could see the crowd round the Duke and Signa grow larger, and that she had become the centre of attraction; and he smiled to himself sarcastically.

The duke himself accompanied Signa to the victoria—an honor only accorded to his greatest favorites—and when she had left the salon the room re-echoed her praises.

"After all," he said, with the unreal smile upon his face once more, "there is no beauty like that of a young, pure English girl."

"Well," said Hector, leaning back and looking at Signa's flushed face with a smile—"well, are you satisfied?"

"The only sentiment on my mind at present, sir, is—confusion!" she answered. "What a crowd of people! It was like the crush room at the opera. And she receives them twice a week! What do they find to talk about?"

He was quite right; on the morrow came a shoal of invitations with the pack of visiting cards, and Signa reluctantly accepted one from the duchess. It was a magnificent party, a brilliant gathering of rich and beautiful women and distinguished men; but it was felt, and admitted afterward, that of them all there was no one more lovely than the young English girl; and that Lord Delamere, without a single order on his black coat, save the band of blue ribbon, looked the greatest partizan amongst the gentlemen.

It was known amongst the most eminent of the tradespeople that if they had anything out of the common in the way of precious stones or articles of feminine adornment, they could at once find a purchaser in Lord Delamere, and accordingly Signa found herself possessed of suits of diamonds that had been coveted by every woman in her set.

"We have been so happy here!" she pleaded. "Don't let us leave it while we are here." And Hector had kissed her and nodded assent with a thrill of gratification.

"As for him, he was almost as popular as Signa herself, and yet there was a certain reserve about him that kept most men at arm's length. It was not pride or hauteur, but a nameless something they could not understand. In a very truth, his life was so wrapped up in his darling that his love was all-sufficient for him. The world was but an unreal, phantasmal atmosphere, through which she, the only real thing, as it were, moved.

"He sees no one else when she is in the room," said the duchess one night, as she looked beyond her chain of courtiers to where Lord Delamere stood, alone and silent, his dark eyes fixed on Signa, who was dancing.

"Perhaps it is a mere suggestion!" said a statesman, with a wave of his hand; "perhaps Lord Delamere is—jealous!"

The duchess laughed. "You have not been amongst us long," she said, quietly, "or you would never even make the suggestion. She thinks him a god and worships him—that is all."

The statesman bowed courteously. "Yes? Indeed? It is strange. Delamere was always fortunate. I remember—"

"Do not," she said. "Every one has forgotten Lord Delamere's youthful sins."

"And she?" asked the statesman, with a fine smile. "Never knew of them," retorted the duchess.

But she was wrong in point of fact; people had not forgotten, and often, as he stood silent and preoccupied, some one answering a question would explain who he was, and whisper some of the stories of which Signa knew nothing.

CHAPTER XXVII. The world left them but a few hours to be alone with each other now, and Hector snatched every moment of such time as something precious. He would hurry over his dressing in the evening, that he might go and sit in her room and watch the elaborate toilet, which afforded her maid a great deal more satisfaction and pleasure than it did Signa.

"Like Byron you awoke one morning to find yourself famous. I wonder how it feels to be the great planet in the hemisphere of social stars. Does your head get turned now and again, Signa? Tell me! I like to make a study of these things. What sentiments do you feel most acutely when you are queening it in those crowded ed rooms? To-night now, for instance, when they come round you like the moths round the candle, any one of them ready to think himself fortunate if he can hold your fan, and really happy if he can get a dance; when the duke, for whom all make way, tells you in that whisper of his which can be heard by every one, that your dress is simply perfection—how shall you feel?" And he laughs softly.

"Come," he says, with an air of gentle banter, "don't let your modesty overcome your truthfulness. Tell me exactly how it takes you. I have often wondered, as I have stood at some remote distance and watched

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers."

For a moment longer she is silent, then her eyes are suffused, and she glides towards him and kneels at his side.

"Shall I tell you—honestly and truly?" she murmurs. "Certainly," he says, taking the one ungloved hand and kissing it.

"Of me, my queen?" "Of you!" she repeats, and she takes his hand and puts it round her white neck, where it lies against the diamonds. "Hector, I wonder whether—ah! how shall I go on?"

"It is so hard," she murmurs. "But I have often wondered if you thought me frivolous and—heartless, all this giddy, whirling time!"

"Yes, heartless!" she says. "Day after day, night after night, it has been one rush and hurry; we have lived in a crowd and confusion, that seems to me, when I think of it quietly, like a mad dream. It is often like a dream to me when they are all round me, buzzing like bees, with the music filling the air, and the lights dazzling and bewildering, and—then I wake and see you standing silent and alone, and I wish—ah, Hector! if you could see my heart—I wish that you and I were wrecked on St. Clare, and were quite alone, where the glittering, buzzing crowd could not reach us! And with a little sound that is scarcely a sob, she draws near to him, and lays her head upon his shoulder.

moment, as he murmurs. "And you are so happy—that woman, like you enjoyed it! It is only natural that you should have enjoyed it!"

"Great Heavens!" he says. "Why—why did you not tell me? A word or a look could have ended it!"

"All Paris says it, darling!" "Well, he is so. Do you know why I have borne it, and gone on? No? Because I wanted you to feel that I was not all unworthy the great name you have bestowed on me!"

"Yes—yes," she says, swiftly, with a long breath. "You—you married me, a mere nobody—without title or position; you, an earl, with a high place in the great world, and I—when the chance came to show myself worthy to stand beside you and bear your name, seized it. I care nothing for all this;—Hector—I hate it! but I have done it and gone through it that the world might admit that you had not married beneath you."

"Pale and steadfast she looks at him, and pale and steadfast he looks down at her. Then he draws her face toward him and kisses her.

"Then it was all for my sake, my darling!" he says. "Yes," she says. "If there was at any time any pride in my heart, it was that the world should deem me worthy to be your wife and bear your name, Hector; nothing more. Often, when I have looked at you standing alone, my heart has ached for the old time; but I have whispered to myself: 'Be patient! The time will come when he will say, "You have done enough! and we shall go away and be alone; once more, he and I together, and leave the crowd to itself!"'

"Yes, Hector?" eagerly. "Yes, to-night shall be the last night," he says, firmly. "Why, Signa, I thought—blind fool that I was!—that you were enjoying your triumphs

most intensely!" "Ah, Hector! When they left me so little time for you!" she murmurs. He bows his head penitently.

"I have been wrong. Forgive me, Signa! We will leave Paris at once. I have noticed that you have looked pale and tired—"

"I have often been tired, Hector; but for this quiet half-hour I don't think I could have borne it!"

"Well!"—with a smile—"what would the world say if we did not put in an appearance?" "I neither know nor care!" he says, carelessly.

Proved Once More In Southampton, Ont.

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

Harold D. Bertram Had Inflammatory Rheumatism and One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured It Out of His System.

Southampton, Ont., May 24—(Special.)—That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it is again proved by the case of Harold D. Bertram, a young man well and favorably known here. He had inflammatory rheumatism for two months. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"The doctor said my trouble started with the grippe," Mr. Bertram states. "My hands and feet were badly swollen, and the doctor did not seem to be doing me any good. My grandmother, Mrs. G. Grasser, advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took one box of them, and I haven't been bothered since. I am clear of the rheumatism."

That Mr. Bertram's trouble came from his kidneys is shown by his other symptoms. He had stiffness in the joints, was tired and nervous, and there were flashes of light before his eyes. He had a dragging sensation across the loins, was always thirsty, and felt heavy and sleepy after meals. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Cured kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys.

THE CATACOMBS.

Between Six and Eight Million Bodies Laid There.

Nature has been kind to the Palatine, that hill where dwelt the shepherd kings and where later rose the tremendous palaces of emperor after emperor, clothing its scanty ruins with lavish verdure. The silence of oblivion broods over the fragments of the halls where Domitian played with his fleas and Caligula bathed in shimmering seas of minted coins. The most compelling thing upon the whole bosky hill, says Geographic Magazine, is the little stone altar chisled: Sei Deo, Sei Deivao—to the Unknown God. This was really the shrine of the protecting deity of the city, the patron god of Rome, and only the priests knew the dread spirit's name. It was never written, but handed down verbally from generation to generation, because, if the common people knew whom they worshipped, any traitor could reveal the sacred name to an enemy, who might bribe the deity to forget Rome.

What a contrast! The home of the Unknown God on the pleasant hillside, in the sun-washed air, and far underground, pent in the dank chill of the Catacombs, the altars, often the sarcophagi of martyrs—of the stout-hearted who worshipped the Known God.

Originally cemeteries, perfectly well known to the pagan authorities, these remarkable vaults and galleries and chapels, 20 to 50 feet below the surface, became hiding places for the faithful in time of persecution. More than forty of these cities of the dead, which extend around Rome in a great subterranean circle, have been explored, and it has been estimated by an Italian investigator that between six and eight million bodies were interred in them.

The Miracle.

Let me be thankful for the flaming day, The noon that burns to splendor when I hear The feet of Beauty passing on her way, The voice of Beauty as she trembles near, Sweet silvery wraith, my hope and my despair! Man's path is but a pilgrimage of need Seeking the ultimate star, the hidden fair, And if he falters in his ruthless greed Let him remember life, the miracle— The rose of evening faint against the sky, The slow moon's glory risen in the dell, First love or children's laughter floating by— The sweep of sudden wind among the trees! Let me be thankful, Lord, for all of these! —Blanch Shoemaker Wagstaff in the New York Sun.

Versatile.

"Do you know," she whispered "you are the first real actor I ever met. It must be extremely interesting to act the parts created by the master dramatists like Shakespeare and—"

DRS. SOPER & WHITE Specialists Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Diarrhea, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Coarse Medium or Fine Grain Absolutely Pure Cane Sugar Guaranteed Full Weight ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR DIAMOND FOR PRESERVING it is wise to insist on the ST. LAWRENCE RED DIAMOND GRANULATED which is pure cane sugar of the very best quality.

CANADA LOSES LITTLE.

Loss by Abrasion on Gold Coins Negligible.

The circulation of gold coins in Canada never gained large proportions, but since the war none of the Government gold is sent out whatever. Consequently, the loss which Canada sustains is a negligible consideration in this country. However, some countries, notably the United States, lose large amounts in this way.

Reports indicate that half the gold in circulation on the Pacific slope in the States is lightweight, ranging from 51 cents to \$3.75 per \$1,000. While Canada has lost very little in this way, there is, nevertheless, a law to provide against it. This law states that when one-half of one per cent. of a gold coin is lost through abrasion, it is no longer legal tender. On the smaller gold coin the loss through abrasion is proportionately larger.

Immediately the war started an order-in-Council was passed by the Government stating there would be no Government movement of gold, and the banks took all theirs in. The weights of Canadian gold coins are: Twenty dollars, 516 grains standard, too light for currency, 513.42 grains; ten dollars, 258 grains standard, too light for currency, 256.71 grains; five dollars, 129 grains standard, and too light for currency, 128.355 grains.

Silver is known as token money, and the weights are: one dollar, 360 grains; fifty cents, 180 grains; twenty-five cents, 90 grains; ten cents, 36 grains; five cents, 18 grains. As long as silver is recognizable it is legal tender.

England has a different law. Gold there is sold by the ounce, and the denomination or the amount of abrasion is not taken into consideration.

Canadian Pulp Industry.

The progress that Canada is making toward becoming the world's centre for the manufacture of pulp and paper is indicated in figures recently published by the Department of Trade and Commerce. For the year ended July, 1916, the exports of paper amounted to \$21,678,863, of which 88 per cent. went to the United States and 5.2 per cent. to the United Kingdom. This total is an increase of 31 per cent. over the figures for the year previous. The first export shipment of paper from Canada was made in 1892. The total exports for 1902 were but \$24,000 and for 1913 only \$6,327,000.

The total exports of paper, pulp, and pulpwod for the year ended July, 1916, were \$40,865,266, of which the United States received 87 per cent and the United Kingdom 6 per cent. The increase over the previous year was 27 per cent. On the other hand, Canada imported, during the year ended July, 1916, \$6,327,398 worth of paper and manufactures of paper.

The foregoing facts, in conjunction with the use by Canadian pulp and paper mills of nearly \$9,500,000 worth of pulpwod, indicate the tremendous drain upon Canadian pulpwod resources, according to a statement issued by the conservation commission. This drain is likely to increase rather than diminish, in view of the rapid depletion of accessible supplies of timber suitable for pulpwod in the United States. If this great source of national wealth is to be perpetuated, much more stringent measures than in the past must be taken to prevent destruction by fire and to insure the restocking to valuable species of cut-over and burned-over areas.—Money Times.

Getting More Orders.

The slacking up of munitions orders for the United States, which has been apparent for some time, gets a partial explanation in the increasing activity in munitions manufacture in Canada. Operations here are now conducted under the sole authority of the British Minister of Munitions without responsibility of any kind to the Canadian Government. It is stated as a fact that Canada is now manufacturing more munitions than any other country in the world, except Germany, prior to the war. Munitions factories are located in every province, except Prince Edward Island, but the component parts of shells are largely supplied by the United States. In addition to existing establishments, the British Government has provided for the expenditure of many millions on new munition plants. There is every indication that this business will be expended to its utmost extent, the limit depending largely upon Canada's power to provide credits from which the British Government would pay. The Minister of Finance not only expects this to be done, but looks for fresh subscriptions to future loans which would automatically draw further war orders from Great Britain and her allies.

Codfish Sink a Schooner.

"Codfish Sink Big Schooner" was the title of a news item of recent date, which besides being most unusual, seems to open up a new method of sinking wooden ships of the nations at war at a trifling cost compared with the present \$5,000 to \$10,000 torpedoes used by submarines and destroyers.

The schooner Ponthook, under a captain and crew of seven men, left St. John, N.B., for the Azores, with a cargo of dried codfish, explains the Popular Science Monthly. Soon afterward she ran into a heavy sea and shipped considerable water. The dry codfish absorbed this like a sponge, and it was but a couple of days before the expansive pressure of the swelled codfish had forced open the seams of the vessel's planking so that the water began to seep in, little by little, until the ship was beyond saving and had to be abandoned.

Be it ever so homely, there is no face like your own.

DISTRICT METHODIST

The annual meeting of the Brockville district of the Methodist church was held last week at Wall street church, Brockville. Rev. Dr. P. L. Richardson, president of Montreal conference and chairman of the district, presided. All ministers in the district were present. Rev. R. Calvert, B.D., of Delta, was elected secretary.

The ministers' characters were examined and passed upon. No details were reported during the year among the ministers of the district.

The general session met at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The district meeting was organized and the roll called of delegates. The district schedules were read by the statistical secretary, Rev. J. B. Howe of Westport, and discussed. The missionary fund of the district was found to be in a very healthy condition, being 16 per cent of an advance over last year, a splendid record for war time.

A union service of the two Methodist churches, together with the members of the district, was held in the Sunday school room last night. Rev. S. W. Boyd, Algonquin, gave an address on "The Holy Spirit."

In the morning a committee of laymen of the district met and elected the following to attend the conference which meets at Pembroke early in June: From Wall street church, W. T. Rogers, D. M. Spaidal, W. J. Cairns; George street church, T. G. Cook; Prescott, Colonel Bennington and Thomas Fairbairn; Athens, R. E. Cornell; Spencerville, A. Domen; Lyn, N. Moore; Mallorytown, Thaddeus Purvis; Addison, W. Connell; Delta, H. G. Sheldon; Lansdowne, A. W. Burtch; Elgin, G. F. Warren; Newboro, E. G. Leach; Westport, D. Stevens; Escott, C. M. Truesdale; Algonquin, S. D. Walker; Augusta, John Carson; Bishop's Mills, W. H. Bickford; Frankville, W. D. Livingstone.

The following were elected alternates: J. F. Barnhardt, G. W. Gardner, James Myers, Asa Bass, F. Lathan.

Rev. R. Calvert was elected to represent the district on the stationing committee.

The following were elected on the committee of the conference:

- Class leaders, etc.—Rev. John Scanlon, T. G. Cook.
- Epworth League—Rev. S. W. Boyd, W. J. Cairns.
- Contingent fund—Rev. C. D. Baldwin, D. M. Spaidal.
- Substitution fund—Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Joseph Towle.
- Social service, etc.—Rev. Wm. Howit, W. T. Rogers.
- Memorial, etc.—Rev. Dr. J. R. R. Cooper, A. W. Burtch.
- Sabbath observance—Rev. G. A. Cummerford, S. D. Walker.
- Church property—Rev. G. Stafford, A. Domen.
- State of work—Rev. W. G. Bradford, G. F. Warren.
- Nominating—Rev. C. J. Curtiss, T. Purvis.
- Educational—Rev. E. C. James, N. Moore.
- Systematic beneficence—Rev. James Leach, Colonel Bennington.
- Sunday school committee—Rev. R. Stillwell, Dr. Stevens.

BADLY MIXED

The make up man in a rural weekly newspaper office got full of hard cider a fortnight ago, and mixed items reporting an auction sale and a wedding ceremony. The description ran as follows:

William Black, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Black was disposed of at public auction to Margaret Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Alexander Smith, including two mules and nine head of horned cattle. Rev. J. Blinks tied nuptial knot averaging twelve hundred pounds to the hoof. The beautiful home of the bride was very tastefully decorated with a set of double harness nearly new. Before the ceremony Mendelssohn's wedding march was given softly by twenty-one five-year-old milk cows, looking perfectly charming in a light spring wagon, top buggy, open buggy, and wheelbarrow. The groom is a well known young man popular in the society circles of about thirty eight Berkshire hogs; while the bride is an accomplished and talented teacher of a splendid drove of Poland China Shoates. Pedigrees furnished if desired. Among the beautiful presents were one hundred bushels of potatoes one drag harrow, one hay fork, rope and pulleys, also other articles too numerous to mention.

The bridal party left on yesterday's boat on an extended trip six months credit by furnishing approved joint notes, four per cent off for cash.

LOCAL ITEMS

Stearns Coon, of Toronto, was in Athens on Monday.

Perth raised \$3,500 for Y. M. C. A. soldier work—Well done Perth!

Mrs. John Eyre is in very poor health at her home at Oak Leaf.

Miss Lila Kernan, Phillipsville, is a guest of Mrs. A. W. Parish.

Mrs. R. J. Campo is ill at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Greene, of Oak Leaf, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ormond Greene on Sunday.

Some recent purchasers of autos are: Mrs. Martha Holmes, Messrs Manson Hayes, Geo. Hayes, and Thomas Ronan.

The Lyn Patriotic League is acknowledging the receipt of nearly \$40 from patriotic citizens this month.

The Brockville Collegiate Institute has sent upwards of eighty pupils to assist in farm operations in response to the call.

Mrs. W. G. Towriss and Mrs. Morgan King are spending a few days at the lake while the latter is convalescing from injuries received a short time ago from a vicious horse.

Mrs. Inda Henderson is attending the Pentecostal conference at Stittsville, Ont.

Mr. Nelson Earle has been awarded the contract to supply stone for the Charleston road at \$2.25 a cord.

Mr. Gersham Wing has secured the service of Mr. Slack, of Gananoque, for his barbering business.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milligan, of Iroquois, were week-end guests of their daughter, Mrs. J. E. Burchell.

Mrs. T. G. Stevens, Mrs. E. Smith, and Miss Adda Hunt motored to Brockville Saturday and spent the day.

Rev. C. E. Winter, incumbent at Shannonville, has been appointed by Bishop Bidwell as rector of Lansdowne.

Mr. W. H. Jacob has completed the building of ten-foot verandas on his lake cottage and a sleeping bungalow. Mrs. C. P. Bishop, of Toronto, will occupy this cottage for two weeks.

Mr. W. C. Smith has resigned his position as buyer for the Egg Circle. Mr. Harold Sheffield has taken his place and will make the regular trips through the country during the summer months.

Mrs. C. Hickey is very low with pneumonia. Her son, George, of Port Arthur, and daughter, Mrs. F. O'Donnell, of Regina, are with her. Mrs. O'Donnell arrived yesterday with her two children.

The Women's Institute will hold its meeting for the month of May in the Institute rooms on Sat. 26th at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present as the officers for the ensuing year will be appointed. The annual report will also be given. Following the business session there will be the usual musical and literary program.

LIGHTNING BURNS BARN

Saturday evening at dusk, a long trail of smoke away to the southward gave evidence of lightning's destructiveness. Against the blue black of the Appalachia ridge, flames rose and fell. Then the smoke dissipated and the flames died. Fire had done its work.

The barn and stable of John Cox, a farmer not far from Charleston was entirely destroyed. The loss is considerable as the insurance of \$700 would not nearly cover it. A horse, calves, hens, and other stock were killed as it was impossible to extricate them in time. The barn was 40x50 feet and underneath it was the stable. Five minutes after the lightning struck, the building was a mass of flames.

Death of Hiram S. Root

Mr. Hiram S. Root died suddenly at his home in Arvada, a suburb of Denver, Colorado May 7, 1917. He was born in Leeds County near Harlem in February, 1841.

He went to Iowa, U. S. A. in 1859 and after teaching school for a time enlisted and served the country faithfully till the close of the Civil war. In 1866 he was married to Miss Thira Sheldon, a daughter of the late Francis Sheldon, formerly of Chantry, Ont.

Mr. Root was a man of a kindly disposition, genial and amiable and made a host of friends wherever he went. He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife and two children and three grandchildren; also two brothers, E. W. of Berkeley, California, and R. T. of Los Angeles, California, and two sisters, Miss Hattie, of Edmonton, Alt., and Mrs. John Mackie, of Athens, Ont.

Rev. E. Claxton Goes to Winchester

Rev. E. Claxton, who has been pastor of the Holiness Movement church here for several years, left this week for Winchester. His place is taken by Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Carleton Place. Mr. Claxton's quiet, cheerful disposition won many friends for him in Athens, and his departure brings forth many expressions of good wishes for his future. His new charge is the Wesleyan Methodist church at Winchester.

Fairview Farm
Offers the service of
SIR INKA RAG APPLE

His sire's sire Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, \$25,000 Bull, the only Bull with a 30lb Junior 2-yr. old, also another daughter with a record of 29lbs. butter, 535lbs. milk in seven days, the greatest sire in the world.

Dam, Inka Pietze. Her sire, Pietze Korndyke Lad, he being a grandson of Pietze 22nd. Her record, 31.62 lbs. butter, 673.90 lbs. milk in seven days.

We have also for sale
BULL CALF

Born April 1, 1917, ¾ white, evenly and nicely marked, and a perfect individual, a bargain for immediate sale. Opportunity knocks but once at your door.

J. HORSEFIELD & SON
R.R. No. 4, Athens

FOR SALE
Pure bred Holstein Bull, 2 years old. Apply to
FRANK TACKABERRY,
191st Plum Hollow

COURT OF REVISION
Court of Revision for township of Rear Yonge and Escott for 1917 will be held on Monday 28th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the township hall, Athens.
R. E. CORNELL, Clerk

COURT OF REVISION
Court of Revision of the assessment roll of the corporation of the village of Athens will be held on May 25th, 1917 at 7 o'clock p.m. in the council chambers of the Town Hall.
A. M. LEE, Clerk

House for Sale
House and lot on corner of Elgin and Pearl streets, 7-roomed house, kitchen and woodshed attached good garden and barn.
Apply to
ARDEN LILLIE,
161st Plum Hollow

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
TO MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA and return

EVERY TUESDAY 60 DAYS
Full particulars on application to
GEO. E. McGLADE
City Passenger Agent
Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King St.

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NEILSON'S
—the perfect Ice Cream

Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders—the modern way.

Attractive Sundae and plain creams. There are none better. Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

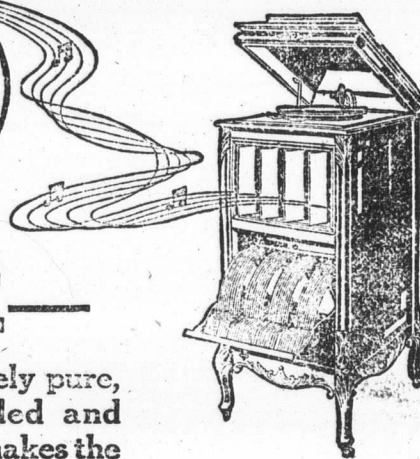
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OUR GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE

IS NOW ON

Mens and Boys Suits, Odd pants, Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Hats and Caps greatly reduced during our Anniversary Sale. Come and get some great bargains.

Globe Clothing House
Brockville, Ontario



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A tone exquisitely pure, perfect, rounded and crystal-clear—makes the

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

"The One Incomparable Musical Instrument"

And it is tone that has given Columbia Grafonolas the place they hold. It is their tone—unmatchable in its natural purity and absolute fidelity—that justifies their description as unparalleled instruments of music.

We are prepared to demonstrate this \$135 instrument, play any record you may select, here or at your home. Convenient terms of payment may be arranged.

Columbia Grafonolas, \$21 to \$475

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