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Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918

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February Furniture Sale

This is a month of opportunity for all who will need furniture this spring. Our entire top floor is filled with everything in this line and all offered at discounts from 10 per cent upwards. Take elevator up and have a look at the big dis-

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> GARAGE AND OFFICE PERCIVAL BLOCK

H. W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Persistent Efforts Result in the Opening of a G.N.W. Office in Charge of C.N.R. Agent

Reeve Holmes has kept after the District Superintendent of the Great North Western Telegraph Co. until that company has announced the opening of an office here under Mr. Watt, Canadian Northern station agent. Big corporations have a way of shoving aside communications Mr. Donoyan's Pleasing Speech. from small towns, but in this case the G.N.W. were given little opportunity to forget about our needs. Athens without a telegraph office came in for a good share of ridicule; in fact everybody became grumpy about it. But now that our troubles are over in this regard, we can turn our attention to the mail service and the Hydro-Electric.

Defeated in Smith's Falls

By a score of 4-2, the Athens High School team was defeated at Smith's Falls by the Collegiate team of that place Friday night. The boys left here on the 3.40 C. N. R. train, arrived in Smith's Falls in time to play at 8 o'clock, fought a good fight and returned on the midnight, spending six hours at the junction. They speak highly of the ability of their opponents and are looking forward to the return game here on Saturday.

W. I. Meeting

At the regular meeting of the Women's Institute to be held Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Eaton will give a paper on "Busi. 'ss points concerning deeds, mortgages, wills, etc.", cuss "The power and value of the vice of the House. ideal in our lives." A large attendance is hoped for.

Appointed Vice-President.

Mayor J A. Derbyshire, of Brockville, has been appointed a district vice-president of the Hydro-Electric Railway and Municipal Association of Ontario.

Philipsville Soldier Recovering.

Seth George, of Philipsville, was informed on Saturday by the records office, Ottawa, that 639599, Pte. Edward George, was on February 11 reported no longer dangerously ill at the 10th General Hospital, Brighton,

Given Command of Hospital.

From England comes advices that Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Bedell, M. D., who went overseas for the second time as officer in command of the 156th Battalion, has been appointed officer in command of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Red Cross Hos pital at Bexhill, a Canadian training center. Lieut.-Col. Bedell, who is a Merrickville man, was first on latent water power resources of the active service with the 15th Battalion and returned to Canada to command the 156th. Recently he relinquished the command of a Canadian Casualty Center in England.

Attacked by Cat.

street, was putting her pet cat in the at Niagara as 3,000,000 he showed cellar for the night, the animal, that the potential energy of hydro which is very large, attacked her with all the ferocity of a wild cat, place at about 7,200,000 horse powthrowing her to the floor, lacerating her hand and arm. Dr. Moore was annually to produce one horse power, hastily summoned, and did all he advanced years, her condition is considered precarious.

Memorial Services

At the Baptist Church Sunday morning, an impressive memorial service was held for Pte. Gerald Botsford, who was recently killed in ac-The church was becomingly decorated and was filled with a sympathetic audience who listened to a fine sermon by the pastor, Rev. G. Victor Collins. The preacher placed of munitions and supplies; and had in its true light the sacrifice of Canada's young manhood and contrasted it with the attitude of the non-combatants who in many cases are taking advantage of the unusual conditions. One of the finest war sermons delivered in any of the village churches, it will long be remembered in connection with the passing of a boy who cheerfully died for his country,

MR. DONOVAN PROMINENT IN BUDGET DEBATE

Local Member's Speech Strikes Higher Tone than Mere Partisanship—His Efforts for Development of Peat Industry Successful.

Party polemics were at a discount in the budget debate in the Legislature. It was a love-feast. As A. E. Donovan, the Conservative Member for Brockville, put it, "all the speeches and criticisms had been as weak as the letter 'p' in 'pneumonia." William McDonald, the North Bruce Liberal, not inaptly phrased it when he said, "Everything is going like a big county council."

One of the most satisfying speeches was made by Mr. Donovan. His speech was pleasing, because, at a time when both parties in the House were endeavoring to reach an agreement for the extension of the life of this Legislature and avoid the distraction of a war-time election, the remarks he made were of a felicitous character, and, while he effectively parried certain attempts at criticism, he really addressed the C.N.R Will Cripple the members from higher ground than mere partisanship.

Mr. Donovan was the first speaker to observe the amenities of the occasion completely. He first congratulated Mr. Proudfoot on becoming leader of the Opposition. He remarked on the personal loss he had suspoliticians, but in his private life, department has been importuned, and friend. He congratulated the Sergeant-at-Arms on completing fifty years in that office, and startled the House by extending his good wishes to Mr. A. H. Sydere, Clerk of the House, who, unknown to most, had and Miss Gladys Johnston will dis- also run a haif century in the ser-

Discussing the proposed extension of the term of the present House, Mr. Donovan admitted that he had been astounded when he found that large powers had been given under the British North America Act to the provincial legislatures. He contrasted the position of the Legislature in Ontario with that of the Congress of the United States, which could not amend the constitution without a three-fourths vote of all the states. In Australia, which was a closer comparison to Canada, an amendment could not be made to the constitution without a referendum.

Criticism of Professor Mayor.

Proceeding, the member from Brockville criticised adversely a recent pamphlet by Professor Mavor, the University of Toronto, condemning the Hydro ship enterprise in Ontario, because the full benefit of that policy of the Conservative Government went to the mass of the people. He produced interesting figures to show what the country amounted to. The Hydro engineers estimated that there are sufficient water powers in Ontario south of the French River to generate 2,201,100 horse power. There is as much more latent energy in the rivers of Northern Ontario. Consider-As Mrs. (Pr.) Addison, Henry ing the possible hydro horse power when a full development had taken er. It took about twenty tons of coal so that if Ontario only developed a could, but owing to Mrs. Addison's total of 3,000,000 horse power, the saving would be about 60.000,000 tons annually or about \$180,000,000

Directing his remarks to the war Mr. Donovan paid a well deserved tribute to the British navy. "It is the breath of life to the British Empire," he said, amid applause. Sailing and commanding the seven seas, since the war broke out, the navy had transported over 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses, 53 million tons of coal and oil; 26 million tons maintained a complete blockade of all ocean-going German commerce.

The Government was responsible to the people for what it did, said Mr. Donovan, and he was within the mark in stating that no Government in the history of the Province had given such wise and progressive leg-

Continued on page 5

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F. A. ROBERTSON, Manag

Present Poor Connections.

Much concern is felt over the cancelling of two trains a day on the C.N.R. and while the conservation of coal is recognized as a necessity, the residents of the village and vicintained on the death of Mr. S. T. ity believe that some arrangement Wood, who from his place in the should be made to get western mail press gallery used to animadvert from Brockville as soon as it arrives upon the frailties of Conservative there. To this end, the post office and especially in his nature studies, the following communications are no was a genial compation and warm doubt steps toward a solution of the

> Athens, Ont., February 18, 1918

Henry Merrick, Esq. Post Office Inspector,

Kingston, Ont.

Will you kindly permit me to call your attention to "notice" of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. announcing change of Train Service on the Brockville and Westport division of their R. R. System and also to call your attention to the fact that said change in train service will almost completely demoralize the mail service for Athens and vicinity.

In view of this peculiar disturbance of the mail service and the difficuleies in all business circles in consequence, we hope that, in the conduct of your department, you will immediately take action in the direction of having the mail from Brockville to Athens taken by the Daily Stage Route now under management of R. C. Latimer, or perhaps, happily some better plan may be wisely evolved, under your most excellent man agement, for the relief of the embar assing situation.

Thanking you in anticipation I have the honor to be Sir Your obedient servant,

M. B. HOLMES, Reeve.

Kingston, Ont., February 19, 1918.

Mr. M. B. Holmes, Reeve, Athens, Ont. Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th inst., re proposed change in the running of trains on the Brockville and Westport Division of the Canadian Northern Railway, and have to inform you that the matter will receive prompt attention.

H. MERRICK, P. O. Inspector.

Fuel Controller Was Born in This District.

Mr. Charles A. McGrath, who has dopted the American idea of "heatless Mondays" to solve the coal situation, was born in North Augusta in 1860, and went to the West as a land surveyor, as a very young man, finally taking up his residence at Lethbridge, Alta., where he became prominent in politics as a Conservative. He sat in the House of Commons from 1908 until 1911 as a member for the constituency of Medicine Hat, since redistributed. A few years ago, the Borden Government appointed him to the International Waterways Commission, and a few months ago, he also became Fuel AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Mobilize Labor for Spring Seeding

A official statement issued reads: The Canada Food Board is preparing plans for the mobilization of labor for the spring seeding operations. On the number of men available for seeding the production of crops in Canada will largely depend. Men familiar with handling horses will be specially needed, and it is essential that they be secured to work on the land. For this reason, employers of such labor in urban centers, especially merchants, will be well advised at once to consider the adoption of co-operative methods of delivery of driving horses, and especially all those with farm experience."

From the Official Records.

The Kingston Whig publishes the records of all discharged soldiers in this district. The rollowing is of

639447, Private Gardiner, joined the 156th Battalion at Elgin on Jan. 22nd, 1916. After training at Barriefield, he went overseas in the following October. In England he was quartered at Witley, and transferred later to the 120th Battalion at Bramshott. While there, he was drafted to the 3rd Labor Battalion in the North Camp, but did not accompany the unit to France, being drafted to Mytchett Musketry Camp, Aldershot, where he remained until leaving for Canda last November. His home is in Addisor.

NOTICE

Owing to E. Taylor going out of the auctioneer business, I hold a liense for the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and will conduct all sales that I may be favored with. Phone 94, Smith's Falls, or Athens

Reporter for dates and particulars. D. C. HEALEY,

Auctionee

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Lesson VIII. Jesus. Teaching by Parables—The Growth of the Kingdom.—

Mark 4: 21-34. Commentary.—1. Personal respon-sibility (vs. 21-25.) 21. candle—The lamp was a vessel containing olive oil in which a wick was placed. This was a familiar household article, under a bushel—It would be anreasonable to likele—It would be an example to likele able to light a lamp and put it under a ameasure, where it would be hidden and no ase in lighting the room. Its natural and proper place was on a stand, where its light could reach every part of the room. The parables of Jesus were intended to give forth spiritual light and not to obscure it. The "bushel" was a measure hedding "bushel" was a measure holding a peck. 22. there hid, etc.—What Jesus there made known to his disciples regarding the kingdom, whether by parable or otherwise, was to be made known to the world. Jesus said on one occasion, secret have I nothing" (John 18 20). This is in opposition to the workings of those associations guard their so called good things from the eyes of those outside their respective orders 23. let him hear—The sentiment of this verse was often repeated by our Lord. Man is endowed with intelligence and a spiritual nature. He has the power of choice, hence he can receive the truth or reject it. The responsibility of securing his soul's welfare res's upon himself. 24. take heed what ye hear—Jesus exhorts his hearers to consider well what he was saying to them to to make good use of it. with what measure ye mete, etc.—You shall be treated according to the use you make of your oppor-tunities of learning. If you consider it well, and make a good improvement of what you hear, you shall be reward ed. If not, your reward shall be small. This is a proverbial expression.—Barnes, 25. he that hath, to him shall be given—Ho the receives the truth and obediently and trusting ly practice it, shall be enriched spirit-

The mystery of growth (vs. 26-29). 26. so is the kingdom—The phase of the kingdom of God which is here explained and illustrated is the growth of the word in the heart, a man—The sower is not made prominent in this parable, but Christ is primarily the Sower. seed—In the para-ble of the sower the sail was made prominent, showing personal human responsibility for the reception and germination of the seed, while in this the seed is prominent, showing the inherent principle of life and growth. The seed is the word of God and is sown by the means of preaching, ex-hortation, personal testimony and the wodly living of Christians. God de-

signs that it should germinate and produce a harvest. into the ground— The sower sows while there is soil. and soil that is capable of affording the conditions essential to growth. The ground represents the human heart seed of the gospel falls into the hearts of those who hear it in sincerity. 27. night and day—When the seed is once entrusted to the soil, the work of sowing is completed, and the sower may pursue his regular course of life. His remaining on the watch night and day would not hasten the germination of the seed, nor would his sleeping at night and going about his accustomed occupation by day re-tard it. the seed should spring and grow up—As the seeds has the germ, the principle of life, in it, and when placed in the soil under proper conditions will germinate, develop and yield a harvest, so the truths of the gospel have in them an energy that, when they reach the soil of a receptive heart, will produce a fruitage of righteousness, peace and jox.

28. The earth bringeth forth fruit of herself—The earth exercises of its own accord its function in the growth of the seed. The farmer can not cause the seed to sprcut and grow, but he can leave it undisturbed in the soil and protected so that nature can do her part. In the natural world the laws that are in operation were established by God Himself, and the soil, the rain and the sunshine have each a part in the production of the harvest from the seed. God also has set in operation laws in the spiritual the receptive soil will bring forth fruit.

The blade.... the full corn in the ear—The beginnings of the kingdom in the soul are small, but the nature of the soul are small the small and the small and the small are small as the small as the small are small as the small as t the sand is apparent in the blade that springs from it. If this growth is not interrupted by unbelief and other sins, there will result strength and maturity. "The faith and love of the elieving soul increase abundantly. It is justified freely through redemption that is in Christ. It has the ear which is shortly to be filled with ripe grain. s shortly to be interested image God. Then appears the full corn. The soul is purified from all unrighteousand having escaped the corruption that is in the world, it is made partaker of the divine nature, and filled with all the fulness of God.' Clarke. 29. When the fruit is brought forth, etc.—The farmer harvests the grain when it is ripe, and appropriates it to his own use. It is he harvest that he has in view when he sows the seed, and he is not slow in entering upon the fruits of his lab-

III. Manifestations of growth (vs 30. Whereunto shall we liker the kingdom of God-Having considerered this aspect of the gospel system, as revealed to the world and operating in the hearts of men, he passes to explain another phase of the kingdom. If, it is like a grain of mustard seed.—The comparison is appropriate because the kingdom of heaven was apparently insignificant in its beginning. As men looked at him, Jesus was an obscure resident of an unimportant village of Galilee, who had gained a few followers from the ranks of the common people. The multitudes were not becoming his followers, and the prospects of a king-dom, worthy of the name, were by no means flattering. It was like a grain

we must not forget that it was compared to something that had a germ of life in it. Sown in the earth—Again the familiar things of life are employed to convey the leason to the people. The mustard plant was well known in the East and was raised by the Jews. Less than all the seeds—The mustard seed was the smallest that the farmer or gardener was accustomed to sow. Jesus did not hesitate to admit that His kingdom was small in its beginning. 32. Becometh greater than all herbs—Matthew says it "becometh a tree" (13. 32.) The mustard of Palestine grows to an enformous size, sometimes reaching a ormous size, sometimes reaching a height of fifteen feet. It is an herb in nature, but a tree in size. The comin nature, but a tree in size. The comparison between the size of the seed and the full-grown plant was striking and well known to those whom Jesus was addressing, This truth was a revelation to them. They could see simply the sprouting seed, and that not clearly, while the magnificent growth which he pictured to them was far in the future. Fowls of the air...under the shalow—Travellers in the East tell us of the spreading branches of the mustard plant, and of the birds the mustard plant, and of the birds the mustatu plant, and of the plant of the flocking to it in great numbers, when the seeds are ripe, of which the birds are exceedingly fond. The kingdom of heaven has inherent energy. It has never halted, never faltered from the beginning. It is destined to move forward until "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ" 11. 15). 33. As they were able to hear—Jesus adapted His teaching to the capacity of His hearers. 34. Parableexpounded—He placed the truth before the people in simple, parable form, and to His disciples He explained more fully the things He had thus

Questions.-What parables are included in this lesson? What is meant by the phrase, "kingdom of heaven"? What is the main teaching in the parable of the seed cast into the ground? What is said about the manner of the growth of the seed? What is te the growth of the seed; what is te harvest? What does the parable of the mustard seed teach? What scrip-tupral statements are there which ex-press the mighty spread of the gos-

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Christ's Kingdom.

I. Its spiritual interpretation. II. Its extensive blessedness. I. Its spiritual interpretation.

The kingdom of heaven is a kingdom of truth. Illustrating this we nave two parables, the one representing the hidden operation of truth applied to the souls of men as an unseen influ ence, the other its visible manifesta tion before the world. The first lesson taught us here is that progress in per sonal piety is vital and not mechani cal. The union of human fidelity with livine grace constitutes the co-opera-On with which the mysterious worl goes on. The law of development is hidden though real. God advances the new life according to its own laws. It is not a life of uncertain promise which may never be fulfilled, but of reality and substance. It is not a matter of outward form, but one of intrinsic value. The ear is full of corn The parable shows us a life having answered its highest end. The seed once sown grows according to its own nature. It has life in itself, and when once fairly deposited in congenial soil subjected the quickening influences of heavenly sunshine and shower it siently and mysteriously develops the life that is in it according to the ordinary principles of growth. It comes up to the expectation of the sower. The lawof life is progress toward its own possible completeness such as its nature admits of. The seed contains in itself the germ of all the future growth. Hence all expectation must actually begin and end with the grain which is sown. The lot of the seed describes the lot of him who receives it. God permits man to co operate with him, but the great work of grace is his. Human effort is

founded on confidence in divine laws.

II. Its extensive blessedness. In the parable of the mustard seed the kingdom appears as an organic whole a source of blessing for all who come under its sway. The former parable pointed to the history of the growth of the seed, this to the inherent vital ity of the seed. The former laid em-phasis on the field; this on the seed. It was not without a purpose that the contrast between the first beginnings has of Christ's kingdom and its expected in operation laws in the spiritual future should have been put before the so mighty a consummation on so in-considerable a beginning, that never had there been so vast a disproportion between a thing at its beginning and that same thing at its conclusion as was to be exhibited in the case of that kingdom, the setting up of which was his work on earth. Such was the declaration for the future of his kingdom. The apostles were witnesses to its beginning. The small beginnings the silent growth and the final victor: of the grace of God in the individual when extended to multitudes would present a force not to be ignor ed. The religion of Jesus Christ holds sway over intellect, heart and will. Its subjects form a strong representation of embodied truth. The world cannot determine the blessedness of the king-dom of Christ in its midst. This kingdom has its rule over the individual soul, its sway over human society, its invisible work within and its manifest and mighty achievements without, transforms character and renews world all by the reception of living

New Spring Hats.

Mushroom brims are seen in a few. Brims that are short behind must e long in front. A black satin poke is one of the new

hapes. Tricornes are seen made of satin and straw.
Turbans are worn also, are short in

back and tiltwover the eyes.

"Does your husband ever refer to your honeymoon?" "Yes, he means flattering. It was like a grain wishes he had the money he spent of mustard seed in its smallness, but during it."—Judge.

About the Crops and Live Stock

Timely Items and Practical Information to Be Put Into Effect

Sows are sometimes wintered in outdoor houses, and where this is done it is particularly necessary at this time to see that the houses are dry and that plenty of bedding is supplied.

When the ration of the brood sow is increased, a little more grain should be fed, but it is likely that it will be necessary to reduce somewhat the mount of roughage fed.

At this time, too, care should be taken to decrease such heavy feeds as barley, corn, etc., and substitute some such grain as oat chop.

A boar ordinarily requires warme quarters in winter than a sow. This is true particularly if the season is a heavy one. If the boar is not working he can stand as much cold as the sow without injury.

If skim milk is limited in amount for swine, limited quantity of tankage may be fed to good advantage. In gen-eral practice it is the custom to begin feeding young pigs from 2 to 3 pounds of tankage for every 100 pounds of grain fed, gradually increasing this amount to 10 per cent. of the grain ration.

Do not let the pigs lie on the cement floor. Paralysis, stiffening of the joints or crippling in some form may result. • If there is a cement floor in the piggery if is better to provide planking over the top or raised sleep-

Remember that as a general thing pigs should weigh about 200 pounds before being marketed. There are certain animals, such as the shorter, tain animais, such as the shorter, ear-her maturing animals, which can be marketed more economically at about 180 pounds, while others, longer and with bigger frames, can be profitably fed to about 220 pounds.

Breeding ewes require exercise and plenty of it. It means stronger lambs and less trouble at lambing time.

Get your hands on each member of the flock at least once a month, since wool is very deceiving in determining the condition of the ewes.

It may be necessary to divide the flock into two parts, keeping the thin-ner ewes separate from the rest and feeding a little heavier with grain in order to bring them into proper condition for the lambing season

Where the main flock is in good condition now, alfalfa hay or good quality red clover, together with two or three pounds of roots dally, will be sufficient until two or three weeks before lambing.

Water and salt are essential for the health and comfort of the sheep. Salt should be before them continuously. If plenty of water is provided, ewes will drink surprisingly large quantities of it.

If roots are not available, two pounds of silage daily will provide plenty of succulent food. The silage must be of good quality, however, be cause poor silage will upset the digest ive system of the sheep more quickly than of dairy cattle.

Have the pen doors wide open enough to prevent crowding the sheep as they pass in and out. Narrow doors and consequently crowding may result in injury to the young lambs born later, or even abortion.

Feed racks should be built so that chaff and other dirt will not get into the wool. Dirty wool from careless feeding or improperly constructed racks may mean a loss of from ten to twenty cents per pound on the wool Sheep should be provided with cool, well ventilated quarters, where there is no draft. One good idea for providing plenty of ventilation is to have the doors to the pen divided into upper and lower parts, so that at night the lower part can be shut, while the upper part remains open whenever weather conditions permit.

Exercise is of the greatest importance for pregnant mares. This can be provided by allowing them to run in the yard or working them carefully.

Pregnant mares are better for a little work, but they should be care-fully handled and not allowed to flounder through deep snow.

All horses not being worked should be given plenty of exercise. This is one of the important points in the winter care of live stock, which is' most often neglected.

Well saved oat straw will often take the place of valuable hay, providing it is accompanied with a small amount of grain. Turnips and mangels or, better still, carrots, if available, are valuable horse feed, as they tend to keep the bowels in good condition.

The growing colt's feet should be looked after frequently and trimmed about twice during the winter.

Start early and get your colt halter broken. The older colts, which are to be put in harness this year, should be broken to carry the harness and to drive singly or in a team. This will save much unnecessary trouble when the spring rush starts and every horse is needed on the land.

Keep lice out of the manes and tails of horses. Lice are indicated if the animals rub against the stalls or stable. Use any good coal-tar dip or

Digestive troubles in horses at this time of year frequently come from bad teeth. The teeth of both young and old horses should be examined for any unevenness.

Where a fairly even surface is not found in the teeth of any animal, they should be filed by some competent

Thrush is caused by standing in dirty places and lack of attention to the hoofs of horses. The feet should he well cleaned out occasionally and the stable should be kept as clean as

Young colts should be kept grow ing, but not too fat. Oats, bran, roots and good quality clover or alfalfa hay makes good feed for young colts.

The nursing calf will need some water when two or three months old. Milk is more of a food than a drink, and the young calf should not be denied what water it needs.

Give the calf access to clover or alfalfa hay when a few weeks old. It will easily learn to eat hay if allowed to run with older calves.

Two parts bran, two parts oat chop and one part oilcake make a good grain mixture for young calves. They can be given all they will eat until they are about three months of age.

The young beef bull should be forced into rapid growth steadily. The calf bloom must not be lost, Probably no fat that is put on animals of any kind is more valuable than that put valuable than that put on a young bull of the beef breeds.

It is sometimes said that flesh is bred on animals and fat is fed on. This is certainly true in the case of beef and dairy animals, since beef animals are born with a greater quan-tity of flesh and muscle than dairy calves.

The problem of feeding fattening steers is very serious this year. Ordinarily steers which are to be marketed before the grass, would now be receiving about three-quarters of a pound of meal per hundred pounds of weight. Whether feeders can find it profitable to do this in 1918 is questionable. It may be wise to do as suggested by Professor George E. Day and modify somewhat our feeding methods, by marketing animals in somewhat unfinished condition, but thereby conserving grains which may be used, and are constantly needed for human consumption.

The amount of grain fed to fattening animals will depend somewhat on the type and breeding of the animal. It is probable that animals of highest It is proposed that animals of nignest type and breeding will make the feed-ing of high priced grains profitable, eyen in 1918. On the other hand it is quite likely that animals of poor type any conformation will prove more preanw conformation will prove more pro-fitable if fed on less grain and a higher percentage of roughage and coars

It is well to remember that bloating it is well to remember that bloating is often caused by feeding frozen roots to calves. Frozen silage fed to older cattle may also cause bloating, and it is well to thaw out the silage before giving the animals access to it.

Dairy cattle and, in fact, all kinds of live stock, relish a variety of feed. It is better to feed two or three kinds of meal or other food in one meal than to feed one kind in the morning, another at noon and still another at night. The latter procedure is apt to disarrange the digestive system of the animal.

Remember that succulency is an important thing in the ration of a dairy cow. Roots and silage, or both, provide this better than any other feed.

Grass conditions should be taken as Grass conditions should be taken as the ideal in feeding dairy cows. Summing up, these conditions are best imitated in winter by providing plenty of fresh air, sunlight, and plenty of succulent, easily digested food.

Watch out for lice on dairy cattle. The animals should be washed thoroughly with some coal tar dip and, in bad cases, another washing should be given in about two weeks.

Have the cows in as good condition as possible at calving time. It may not be wise in view of the scarcity and, high prices of feed to have them in as good condition this year as at other years, but no animal should be exgood condition this year as at other years, but no animal should be ex-pected to do her best work and yield large quantities of milk if she is in poor condition at calving time.

It is a good idea to save some of the silage for later in the season. Roots will not keep as long as the slage and consequently they should be fed rather plentifully and silage lightly. so that succulent foods may be available until the cattle can be turned out

Plan now to keep dairy records. You cannot afford to have any hoarders in your dairy stables. Prices are high for everything and every cow must make good returns for the feed she gets.
The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa will send you, free of charge, blanks for keeping records of what your cows are doing.

-Canadian Countryman.

A PRAYER.

Teach me, Father, how to go Sortly as the grasses go; Hush my soul to meet the shock Of the wild world as a rock: But my spirit, propt with power Make as simple as a flower; Let the dry heart fill its cup, Like a poppy looking up; Let life lightly wear her crown Like the poppy looking down, When his heart is filled with dew, And its life begins anew.

Teach me. Father, how to be Kind and patient as a tree. Joyfully the crickets croon Under shady oak at noon; Reetle on his mission beat Tarries in that cooling tent; Let me, also, cheer a spot, Hidden field or garden grot,— Place where passing soals can rest On the way to do their best. -Edwin Markham

WALK IN NEWNESS OF LIFE.

As ve have yielded your members servants to uncleanness and to iniquity unto iniquity; even so now yield your members servants to righteousess unto holiness.-I beseech brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world; out be ye transformed by the renewing of

If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become -In Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything, nor uncir-cumcision, but a new creature. And as many as walk according to this fer to rule, peace be on them and mercy,—
often This I say therefore, and testify in the
spent Lord, that we henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk in the vanity of

him, and have been taught by him, as the truth is in Jesus.—Put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness.

From more to more is the law of Christ; pound problems do not end in penny; the complex does not end in the simple, but in greater complexity. A great man came one night to the Master to ask "how"; the tender lungs of the infant must experience the shock of the vital air; it makes it cry; the great man asks again, he gets more, he gets the whole cream of the atmosphere. "The wind bloweth where it listeth." He answered mystery by mysteries! This is the law of heaven it is the law of recept in the of heaven, it is the law of grace in the human heart.

The seventy returned full of victory "Lord, the devils are subject unto us by Thy power." That was great, but He led them to a greater. "Rejoice not that the devils are subject to you, but rather rejoice that your names are written in heaven'; that was a leap into the Infinite.

It is a law that we can do nothing without God; it is also a law that He can do very little without us. a supreme moment when He said: "I saw Satan fall as lightning from He tarried on earth but le. He only "began" to orks. He said to His disheaven." for a while. do great works. He said to His disciples: "Greater work than these shall ye do, because I go unto my Father." I confess to a staggering surprise as I read these words. He who did works as no other man did, seems to retire to let His followers do "greater." Is not this going from mystery to mysteries, from the human to the divine? It is always so. Doubting Thomas said: "Let me put my fingers," etc.; it was good to have evidence, it is better for the soul to trust. So he leads us on from greater to greatest. "Touch Me not," said he to many, the time of leisurely em-brace and ecstatic repose is not yet. He led many on from grace to gra for now we see through a glass darkly. When He gives u sa smile, He pro-

their mind.—Ye have not so learned mises more. He asked a drink at the Christ; if so be that ye have heard him, and have been taught by him, and have been taught by him, as the truth is in Jesus.—Put on the is "; but He did not keep her honest heart waiting long. "I that speak unto thee am He."

In the days of time and in the days of the world how this great law is re versed! Benaparte, the terror of Europe, finds himself still a young man, on each side of a rock. At twenty-nine he said: "There is nothing but to become a supreme egotist." We turn royal palaces into homes for aged where reduced greatness may shelter for the storms of poverty

"Call me not Naomi but call me Mara, for the Lord hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full and the Lord hath brought me home again empty. H. T. Miller.

Eye and Temper Savers.

"Those who do fine needlework of any kind," says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion, "will find it advantageous to observe these rules close:y:

"Do not sit too long at the task. In you wish to spend a day or a half day at it, keep at it steadily for fifty min-utes and drop the work for the next ten minutes, occupying your time with something else through which the mind may be relaxed. At the end of ten minutes go back to the needlework, again applying yourself to it for fifty minutes, and so continue for fifty minutes, and so continue throughout the entire day.

"Always observe closely the rule regarding light direction. Sit with your back almost facing the light, with the latter coming over your left shoulder.

"When working with net or fine laces that are white or light colored wear a black apron that is gloss, and never wear a dress or apron that has a figure or stripe of any sort in it. Use plain colors as a background for your work and use colo that are receding, like blue, dark brown or green.

"We're going to have a housewarming up at our new home." "Won't that be lovely!" "Fine Every guest is going to bring a lump of coal."-Judge.

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1	Margarine lb 0 35	0 3
I	Eggs, new-laid, doz 0 75	0 8
1	Cheese, lb	
1	Do., fancy, lb	0.3
ı	Dressed Poultry-	A
l	Turkeys, lb 6 35	0 3
1	Fowl, Ib 0 22	0 3
ı	Fowl, Ib 0 22 Spring Chickens 0 28	0 30
ı	Ducks, Spring, lb	0 3
ı	Geese, 16 0 24	0 2
ı	Fruits-	
ŀ	Apples, Dag	0 70
ı	Do. bbl 3 50	6 00
ı	Vegetables-	
i	Beets, bag	1 50
Г	Do., peck	0 30
	Celery, Cal., bunch	0 10
ı	Do., Can. doz	0 50
ľ	Cabbage, each 0 10 Onions, 75-lb. bag	0 15
H	Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 25
	Do., large bkt	0 55
	Do., pickling, bkt	0 65
	Do., green, bunch	0 10
4	Parsley, bunch	0 10
	Do., peck	0 30
1	Potatoes, bag	2 50
3	thubard, bunch	0 13
6	age, bunch 0 05	0 10
	savory, bunch 0 05	0 10
	furnips, peck	0 15
	neb	0 70
	MEAT-WHOLESALE.	
I	Beef, forequarters, cwt.\$16 00	
	Do., hindquarters 20 00.	22 00
(Parcases, choice 18 00 Do., common. cwt 17 00 Teal. common, cwt 13 50	19 50
_	Do., common. cwt 17 00	18 50
1	eal. common, cwt 13 50	15 50

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Atlantic, light yellow ... 100 lbs. 8.14
Atlantic, brilliant yellow 100 lbs. 8.04
Atlantic, dark yellow ... 100 lbs. 8.04
St. Lawrence No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 8.14
St. Lawrence No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 8.14

St. Lawrence No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 8.14 No. 2 yellow, 10c below; No. 3 yel-low, 20c below No. 1.

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x. Cattle ch	12.50
k. bulls 9.00	10.50
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	9.50
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eers, ch 8.09	
eers, light 7.09	7.50
lkers, ch 90.0)	140.00
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	13.00
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ogs, v. and w	19.00
gg, f. o. b 17.75	
ives 15.50	17.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE . Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Datis—Open. High. Low. Close May . 0 87½ 0 87½ 0 87 0 87 0 87 July . 0 81½ 0 85½ 0 85½ 0 85½ Flax— Exchange yesterday were as follows:--May . .3 331/2 3 341/4 3 331/2 3 341/8

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK East Buffalo, Report.-Cattle receipts

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle receipts 600; slow.

Calves, receipts 3300; steady; \$7 to \$16.50. Hogs, receipts 3,700; steady to 10c ents lower. Heavy, mixed and yorkers \$16.90 to \$17; light yorkers \$15.75 to \$16; pigs \$15.50 to \$15.76; roughs \$15.25 to \$15.76; pigs \$15.50 to \$15.76; roughs \$15.20 to \$15.50; stags \$15 to \$14.50.

Steep and lamps, receipts \$3.400; lambesteady; others lower. Lambs \$14 to \$18.25; yearlings \$12 to \$15.76; wethers \$13.76 to \$14. Ewes \$7 to \$13. Wixed sheep \$13 to \$12.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

	CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.		
	Cattle, receipts 6,000.		
,	Market strong.		
	Beeves 8 40	13	80
	Stockers and Feeders . 7 20	10	25
	Cows and heifers 6 30	11	60
	Calves 8 50	14	00
	Hog, receipts 25,000.		
	Market strong.		
	I.ight 15 50	16	20
	Mixed 15 60		20
	Heavy 15 50	16	
	Pough 15 60	15	
	Pigs 12 25		
i	Bulk of sales 15 75	16	
	Sheep, receipts 7,000.		10
	Market strong.		
		13	20
		17	
1		1.6	00
1	"How does it happen that a	***	
1	hibition community is obliged t		
-1	mornon community is conged t	0 5	II

rest people for intoxication?" "Well," said Uncle Bill Bottletop, "it's another phase of the transportation problem.
Every now and then somebody who wants to carry home a liquor supply from outside territory undertakes to be his own demijohn."—Washington

BELA"

way of being tamed.
"Go!" said eBla to

way of being tamed.

"Go!" said eBla to Musq'oosis.

"I got talk to you," he said.

"Talk! Talk!" cried Bela, irritably.

"You bus my head open wit' your talk. I had enough talk. Go to bed."

"No, to-night I goin' stay," said Musq'oosis, calmly. "I your fat'er's friend, I your friend. I see you goin' to the bad. I got say somesing, I guess."

Bela laughed harshly. "Bad! Ol" can talk! What is bad? Everything

"Mahooley is bad to women," said A know that. He can't hurt me.

Because I hate him. I goin' mak a fool of him. You see." "Mahooley never marry you," said the old man."

"Marry me if I want," said Bela, defiantly. "I got him goin' already, But I not want marry him. Not mary no man, me! When you marry a man, you his slave. Always L goin' live in my house and have men come see me. Men are fools. I do w'at I like wit'

"That is bad talk," said Mus-

q'oesis.

"All right!" cried Bela, passionately. "I goin' be bad woman now. I ately. "I goin' be bad woman now. lak that. I am good woman before Wat do I get? I get throw down. Now I goin' be bad! have a fire inside me burn me up lak dry grass. I got do somesing. I goin' be moch bad. Everybody talk about me. Men fight for me! I am handsome. What's the use bein' good? I not goin' cry again. I goin' laugh and have some fun now!

Mugs'oosis let it all come out before he spoke. When his opportunity came, he said, calmly: "You are a big fool. You don't know w'at's the mat-

She fell into his trap. "What is the matter wit' me?" she demanded. sulleniy.
"Sam!" he said, scornfully.

tell you before. You what they call in love wit' Sam. It is the white woman's sickness

Bela gazel at him a moment in white silence. Her tongue was unable convey its load of anger. She flung her arms up helplessly.

"Love him!" she stammered. "I hate

him! I hate him! I am burning with my hate! I—I can't say it! I lak see Joe strike him down. I lak see the men man mock of him I would laugh. That mak' me feel little bet I would

Musq'oosis shrugged.
"Maybe before I love him," she went on, passionately. "I want be freinds. I want help him because be pcor. Always I am think how can I help him, not mak him mad. I buy horses for him. I come here so I feed him good and make him strong. W'at he do for me? He shame me Twice he shame me before all the people! He throw me away lak lirt. Now, all my god feeding is turn bad inside. I hafe him!"

Tears poured down her cheeks, and sobs choked her utterance. Fearful that he might misunderstand these evidences, she cried: "I not cry for serry. I cry for hate!"

Again Musq'osis waited pateintloy until she was in a state to hear him. "Sam gone to Spirit River," he said,

calmly.
"I don't care!" cried Bela. "He can't go too far from me!"

ybe he sory now," suggested the old man. 'Not sory him!" cried Bela. "He

not care for nobody. Got hard heart!"
"If you let me tak team I lak go Bela stared at him ful of excite-

at the idea, but suspicious. want se him for?' Maybe I bring him back."

"Don't you tell him I want him ick," she said. "I hate him!"
"Can I tak horses?" "Yes," she cried, sudenly. "Go tell Sam I crazy bout Mahooley. Tell

MOTHERS

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound helped me so much
during the time I
was looking forward

to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before other expectant mothers. Before taking it, somedays I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go

gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven menths old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

He went willingly enough. eH did him I gone wit' Mahooley. He rich not know it, but he was well on the Give me ev'ryt'ing I want." Give me ev'ryt'ing I want."

"I not tell Sam that kind of stuff,"
returned Musq oosis, scarafully.

"It is truth," she insisted, sullenly.

"It is truth," she insisted, sullenly.
"I goin', all right."
"If Sam come back sorry you feel
bad you gone wit' Maholey."
"No. I glad!" she creid, passionately. "I hope he want me when it is
too late. I want turn him down. That
mak me feel good."
Musq'oosis lebated with himself.

It was a difficult case to deal with.
"Tak the team," said Bela. "Te "Tell Sam all I say."
"Wat's the use if you goin' wit' Maholey, anyway? You wait a'while.
Maybe I bring him back. May say

him sorry."
Bela hesitated. Angry speech failed her, and her eye; became dreamy. In spite of herself, she was ravished by the picture of Sam at her feet, beg-

ging for forgiveness."
"Well, maybe I wait," she said. Musq'oosis followed up his advantage. "No," he said firmly. "Not lak travel in wagon, me. Mak' my bones moch sore. I am old. I not go wit'out

you promise wait."
"Not wait all tam," declared Bela.

"Not wait all tam," declared Bela.
"Six days," suggested Musq'oosis.
She hesitated, fighting her pride.
"If you go wit' Mahooley. Sam get
a white wife," went on Musq'oosis
carelessly. "Maybe him sand letter
to chicadee woman to come back."
"All right," said Bela with an air of
indifference. "I promise wait siv All right, said Bela with an air of indifference. "I promise wait six days. I don' want go wit' Mahooley before that, anyhow."

They shook hands on it.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The sun looked over the hills and

The sun looked over the hills and laid a commanding finger on Sam's eyelids. He awoke and arose from under the litle windbreak he had a de of poplar branches.

Before him rolled a noble green rist with a spruce-clad island in the middle, stemming the current with sharp prow like a battleship. An the other side rose the hills, high and wooded More hills filled the picture. More hills filled the picture behind him on this side, sweeping up in fantastic grass-covered knolis and

terraces.

The whole valley up and down, bathed in the light of early morning, presented as fair a scene as mortal eyes might hope to behold. Sam regarded it dully. He looked

round him at the natural meadow sloping gently up from the river bank to the grassy hills behind, a rich

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of m' imple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, post, paid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for the m. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, head-ache, beaches, head are the year half conditions, ing down larly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organ, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot fishes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address:

field ready to the farmer's hand and crying for tilth, and he said to himself "This is my land," but there was no arswering thrill. Life was poisoned

at its source.

He had walked for three days borne up by his anger. His sole idea was to put as much distance as pos-sible between him and his fellow men. He chose to trail to Spirit River, ause that was the farthest place

Each day he walked until his leg refused to bear him any more, then lay down where he was in his blankets and siept. The day-long dogged exercise of the body and the utter weariness it produced drugged his

His gun kept him supplied with grouse and wrairie chicken, and he found wild strawberries in the open and mooseberries in the bush.

Bread he went without until he had the luck to bring down a moose. Re turning to an Indian encampment he had passed through, he traded the carcass for a little bag of flour and a in of baking-powder

His sufferings were chiefly from thirst, for he was crossing a plateau, and he did not know the location of

the springs.
Excepting this party of Indians, he met no soul upon the way. For the most part the rough wagon trail led him through a forest of lofty, slenaspen-trees, with snowy shafts

der aspen-trees, with snowy shafts and twinkling ereen crowns.

There were glades and meadows, carpeted with rich grass patterned with flowers and sometimes the road bordered a spongy, dry muskeg.

All the country was flat, and Sam received the impression that he was ourneying on the floor of the world Consequently, when he came without warning to the edge of a gigantic trough, and saw the river flowing a thousand feet below, the effect was stunning.

stunning. At any other time Sam would have lingered and marveled; now, seeing some huts below, he frowned and thought: "I'll have to submit to be questioned there."

This was Spirit River Crossing The buildings consisted of a little company store, a tiny branch of the French Outfit, kept by a native, and the police "barracks," which housed a solitary company

solitary corporal.

The coming of a white man was an event here, and when Sam got down the bill the company man and the policeman made him heartily welpoliceman made him heartily wel-come, glamcing curiously at the slen-derness of his outfit. They wanted to hear the latest news of the settle-trial size 25c; all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone c. ent, and Sam gave it, suppressing

cally the principal bit. He left that to ac told by the next traveler.
In the meantime he hoped to bury himself further in the wilderness. As acon as he told his name Sam saw by their eyes that they were acquainted with his earlier adventures. Everything is known up north.

In answer to Sam's questions, they informed him there was first-rate bottom-land fifteen miles up the river on the other side. This was the famous Spirit River land, eighteen inches of black loam on a sandy subsoil.

A white man, Ed Chaney, had already squaited on a piece of it, a ler-soul. There were some Indians nearer in.

nearer in.

Naturally they were keen to know what Sam had come for. The last time they had heard of him he was a freighter. His reticence stimulated their curiosity.

"Come to look over the land before the come to look over the land before the land befor

you bring your outfit in, I suppose?" suggested Sollers, the trader.
"No, I'm going to stop," said Sam.
"How are you going to farm with an axe and a gun?"
"I'll build me a shack, and hunt and fish till I have a bit of luck," said Sam.

The two exchanged a look which said that either this young man con-cealing something or he hadn't good

"Luck doesn't come to a man up here," said the trader. "Nothing ever happens of itself. You've got to turn in and make it." Declining invitations to stop a

night or a few days, or all summer, Sam got the trader to put him across the river in a canoe. There was also a scow to transport heavier loads. Landing he turned up-stream. Their description of the utter lonesomeness of that neighborhood had appealed to

im. The sun was growing low when he spied a little A tent in the meadow, rising from the river. The faint trail he was following ended at the gi to of a corral beside it. There was a cultivated field beyond. These ob-ticts made an oddly artificial note in a world of untouched nature. At the door of the tent stood a white man, He was lucky in his man. Though he and Ed Chaney had had but the briefest of meetings when the latter pered through the settlement. Ed hailed him like a brother. He was a simple soul, overflowing with kind-

"Hello! Hello!" he cried. "Blest if I didn't think you was a ghost! Ain't seen one of own color since I come. seen one or own color since I come.
Gee! a fellow's tongue gets rusty for
the lack of wagging. Come on in.
Ain't got much to show, but what
there is is yours. I'll have supper for
you in two shakes. It certainly was
white of you to come on to me for
the night."

the night."

Ed seemed to see nothing strange in Sam's situation, nor was he in the least curious concerning the gossip of the country. This comforted Sam strangely. Ed was a little, trim, round-headed man, with a cropped thatch of white, and dancing brown eyes. Six* "ears had in nowise impaired his vigor. He was an incorrigible optimist and a dreamer.

His long-pent tongue ran like a mechanical toy when the spring is released. He had a thousand schemes for the future, into all of which, as a matter of course, he immediately

for the future, into all of which, as a matter of course, he immediately incorporated Sam: Sam had come to be his partner. That was settled without discussion. Sam, weary in body and mind, was content to let somebod run him.

"West of me, on the other side of the gully yonder, there's another handsome ece of land. Slopes down from the hills to the river bank just as smooth as a lady's bosom! Not a stlek on it, either; all ready to turn over and till. Now, you take that and put up a nice little shack on it, and we'll work the two pieces together with my tools. er with my tools.
"In the meantime, till you get a

"In the meantime, till you get a little ahead, you work for me for wages, see? I've got my crop in, all right—potatoes and barley; now I've got o build me a house. I need help with it. I'll pay you in grub."

"That certainly is decent of you,"

murmured Sam.
"Cut it out!" cried Ed. "A man has got to have a partner. Say, in a month already I'm near gibbering with the lonesomeness. It was a lucky stroke for both of us that brought you

They talked until late—that is to say, Ed talked. Sam warmed gratefully to his friendliness—it was genuine friendliness, that demanded noth-

Old Folks' Coughs Catarrh, Bronchitis **Quickly Cured**

THIS TELLS OF A METHOD THAT CURES WITHOUT USING DRUGS.

Elderly people take cold easily. Un-ike young folks, they recover slowly.

That is wny so many people past middle life die of pneumonia.

Cough Syrups seidom good because they upset digestion.

Any doctor knows that a much more effective, treatment is "CATARRH-OZONE," which heals and soothes the irritated surfaces of the throat. In using Catarrhozone you do not take medicine into the stomach—you simply breathe into the throat, nose and lungs rich piney balsamic vapor, so full of healing power that coids, catarrh and bronchitis discoids, catarrh and be appear almost instantly.

The germ-killing balsamic vapor mixes with the breath, descends through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, and finally reaches the deepest air cells in the lungs. All parts are soothed with rich, pure, medicinal essences, whereas with a syrup the affected parts could not be reached and harm would result through benumbing the stomach with dugs.

with drugs.

A Catarrhozone Inhaler in your pocket or purse enables you to stop a cold with the first sneeze. Large



Boothing—Ends pain and smorting, etc. Pure—Best for baby's rashes. Heals all zeres. 50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

ing in return; but in the end the uninterrupted stream of talk confused his dulled faculties.

He could neither take it in properly nor answer it intelligently. When Ed suggested turning in, therefore, he declined to share the tent. "I like to lie by myself," he said. "That's all right!" 'cried Ed. "Many is like that. Maybe you wouldn't get much sleep with me anyhow. I ain't half talked out yet." "I'll go lie in my own field," said

"I'll go lie in my own field," said Sam with a way smile.

So he had made the little chelter of leaves, facing the river, and built a fire in front. But to-night he could not win forgetfulness.

In three days he had walked close on

a hundred miles, and the last long day had overtaxed his strength. He was in that most wretched of states, too fatigued to sleep. His body ached all over, and his mind was filled with

As long as he had been on the road he had been buoyed up by movement, by the passing scene. To youth a journey always suggests escape from one-self. Now that he had arrived he found that he had brought his burden along with him.

along with him.

There was no more fight left in him.

He was conscious only of an immense desire for something he would not acknowledge to himself.

When at last he did fall asleep it

was only to dream of Bela. By the irony of fate he saw Bela as she might have been, wistful, honest and tender; but the sullen, designing anything liar his anger had built up in the daytime. In dreams she smiled on him, and soothed his weariness with an angel's touch.

He awoke with all his defences un-dermined and fallen. He could have wept with vexation at the scurvy trick wept with vexation at the scurvy tricks sleep played him. Then he would drop off and dream of her again; combing her hair in the fifelight; leading him by the hand through forests; padling him down rivers; but always transfigured with tenderness.

That was why he found no zest in the morning sunshine.

Ed Chaney, casting a glance at him, said: "You've overdone it. Better lay off for a couple of days."

"I'm able to work," replied Sam.

"I want to work."
"All right!" agreed "Ed, cheerfully.

"You can hoe the garden. I'll go to the piny ridge and chop." All day Sam kept himself doggedly at work, though as soon as Ed disappeared he had to fight the impulse to drop everything and fly farther. It did not matter where he went, so he kept moving It seemed to him that only in movement was any escape to be had from the weight pressing on his brain. He wanted to be alone. In his disorganized state of nerves even Ed's friendliness was a kind of tor-

ture. Nevertheless, when night came, another reaction set in, and he elected to sleep with Ed because he could not face such another night alone. They lay down side by side in their blankets. Ed babbled on as inconsequen-tially as a child. He required no an

"We'll build a two room house so's you can be by yourself when you want. Two men living together get on each other's nerves sometimes, though both are good fellows, and friends, too. Be gin to grouse and snarl like man and wife. Why, up here they tell of a man who up and murdered his partner for no reason but he was tired looking at

"Afterward we will build you a house of your own, so you can hold your land proper. Expect there'll be quite a rush next spring. This year quite a rush next spring. This year most of them is stopping by Caribou Láke. But I want a river. I love a flowing river at my door; it seems to bring you new thoughts. This river is bring you new thoughts. This river is navigable for six hundred miles up and down. Some day we'll see the steam-boats puffing in front here. I'll put out a wharf for them to land at.

of land, the whole way! Eighteen inches of black loam! We'll be rich inches of black loam! We'll be rich men before we doe. Wheat ought to be the best. When others come around us we will put in a little mill to grind our flour. The company will buy all our flour. What do you think of that for a scheme, eh? . . . Bless my soul ne's dropped off!"

in the middle of the night Sam awoke to find the moon shining in his face through the open door of the tent. He had had a real sleep. He felt bet-ter. He was irresistibly drawn to look outside.

In the pale sky the great full moon shone with an extraordinary trans-parency. The field sloping down to the water was powdered with silver dust. The river was like a steel dust. The river was like a steel shield with a bar of shining gold

athwart it.

On the other side the heights crouched like black beasts at the feet of the moon. The night seemed to be holding its breath under the spell of heauty. Only a subtle murmur arose from the moving river.

So much loveliness was like a knife

in Sam's breast. The pain surprised him. It was as if nature had rested him with sleep only to enable him to suffer more keenly. "What's the use of it if a man must be alone!" his heart cried. "No beauty, no happiness, no peace, ever for me! I want her! I want her! I want her!"

Terrified by the trend of his own thoughts, he turned inside and shook Ed Chaney by the shoulder. Ed, with many a snort and grunt, slowly came back to consciousness.

"What's the matter?" he demanded. The horses—wolves?"
"No, everything is all right," caid

BACKED BY ENGLISHMAN

The death of Admiral Dewey some months ago directed attention to his career, and especially to his service in the Philippines, where he sank the Spanish fleet during the Spanish American war. In that very interesting volume of a soldier's reminiscence written by Major-Gen. Sir George Younghusband an account of a historic incident is given as it came from par-ticipants and eye-witnesses. Sir tieorge relates how, after the fleet had gone in, "everyone now began to send squadrons to Manila Bay, to demonstrate against each other; to brag and bluster, and pretend they had vital interests of some sort. England only was unrepresented, except by a little second-class cruiser, the Bonaventure, under Sir Edward Chichester. Yet, as Admiral Dewey said, that little cruiser saved an European war in this

"Admiral Dewey very courteously invited us on board his flagship and sent his pinnace to fetch us. A most pleasant, courteous host, of great mod-esty and bearing. Wearing a mous-tache, to British eyes he looked more like a general than an admiral, such is the effect of hirsute environment. The admiral's cabin was in war trim—that is to say, dismantled and all woodwork removed, and was mostly occu pied by a large gun. He told us how he had fought the battle of Cavite and frought the battle of cavite, and from where we stood on the decks of the Olympia the Spanish ships were visible quite close, mostly sunk in shallow water. On the side of the Olympia was painted a white

A Dyspepsia Cure

M. D. advises: "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constinution can cure themselves by taking fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots after each meal and at bedtime. This remedy is known as Mether Seigel's Curative Syrup in the drug-trade." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

circle, showing where the only shot had hit her. It was probably a light shell from a field battery on shore, for it had hardly made a dent. We were congratulating Admiral Dewey on his victory, and in chaff condoled him for not belonging to a monarchy, because then he might have received a peerage, as did Admiral Beauchamp.

With great simplicity the admiral waved the peerage aside.

"'Oh! but the people at home are very kind and good to me. Look at all these little presents.'
"The little presents consisted

nothing more than could be bought with a few shillings or a few pence. But the kind-hearted old sailor-appreciated them just as much as if they had been made of gold and silver, and set with precious stones. Later he was to receive more substantial proofs of the gratitude of his fellow-cit'zens.

"The first international incident occurred when the German fleet came sailing in with neither a 'with-you-leave' nor 'by-your-leave.' This did not seem to Admiral Dewey a very correct procedure in a blockaded port; but, as he said, he was not very well up in the etiquette of the ocean, so he right to be there, except by courtesy of the blockading fleet. The Germans had no sea manners, he added.

"'What ought I to do?' asked Admiral Dewey. "'Fire across his bows,' replied Sir Edward Chichester, with great blunt-

ness. "In the course of two minutes whizz-z-z, bang, went a shot across the derman's bows, and in an incredibly short space of time her fleet anchored hastily. Next was seen a steam pinnace, evidently in a great hurry pushing off from the German admiral's flagship, and scurrying towards the Olympia. In the pinnace were seated some very angry Germans. They were escorted courteously on board the Olympia, simply bursting with wrath, and with their feathers flying anyhow 'Do you know, sir,' exciaimed the infuriated German emissary, that this

action of yours might entall war with the great German Empire? "I am perfectly aware of the fact,' replied Aumirai Dewey with great coolness and courtesy. Then hospitably invited his guests to assuage their wrath with a cocktail or a mint julep. "But the German was not to be pacified with a cocktail, or even with a mint julep, and flounced himself off

to report the matter to Wilhelm II.
"'And do you know,' said Admiral
Dewey to us, 'I'd never have risked it, if it hadn't been for that little British cruiser representing the British fleet at my back.

The next incident was equally inflammatory. A few Spaniards remained on a small island, just off the town of Manila, and their surrender being of Manila, and their surrender being only a matter of time and terms, the Americans did not trouble much about them. One morning, however, it was noticed that a German cruiser, the Irene, had shifted her berth, and was now anchored down alongside this island, as a sort of moral support to the Spaniards, and a menace of the Americans.

lish captain. h captain.
"'Do?" replied Sir Edward. 'Why Co., Brockville, Ont.

A FORTUNE IN POULTRY L. R. GUILD, Our 232 Egg Kind. Box 56, Rockwood, Ont.

just clear two of your battleships for action, and bear down on the Irene, and tell her that if she isn't out of that in five minutes you'll sink her."
"And I acted like that," Admiral Dewey remarked with great relish.
"I cleared the Boston and the Raleigh for action, and bare down on the Irene and would you believe it.

the Irene, and would you believe it, she was in such an all-fired hurry to clear away that she slipped her cable! He is a fine fellow that Captain Chi-

chester of yours.

"There was yet one other occasion on which the spirit of comradship between the British and the American fleets was shown. Admiral Dewey gave the Spaniards up to 41 o'clock on a certain morning to surrender the town of Manila; and if not surren-dered at that hour and on the date settled, her would bombard the town. A lot of busy neutrals, led by the Germans, thereupon began fussing and fuming around, trying to formu-late language to express his baseness. and tuming around, trying to formulate language to express his baseness. This makes curious reading nowadays. Finally these neutrals had a meeting, and, headed by the German admiral, went to interview Sir Edward Chichester with a view to ascertaining his views on the subject, and further to inquira what the Briand further, to inquire what the British intended to do. Sir Edward listened to them with great patience and heard unmoved the blood-curdling story of the atrocities which the Americans were about to commit. With the help of his steward he even soothed them with his national drinks. But when pressed as to his views and intentions, he blandly re-

plied.
"'Those, sirs, are known only to
Admiral Dewey and myself. Good
morning, gentlemen, good morning."
"The final touch came when the fatal morn had arrived. All foreign fleets were ordered to weigh, and clear to the north'ard out of the line of fire, before 10 a.m. Each in their turn up-anchored and cleared away; till last of all, and alone, was left H. M. S. Bonaventure. Very slowly, and with great deliberation, the Bonaven-cure, every glass in every fleet on her, hauled up her anchor. Dead slow, she followed the foreign fleets for a short, and calculated distance; then slowly turned and making a wide deliberate sweep, came back and anchored alongside the American fleet. Could the highest diplomacy do more? The Americans evidently thought not, for as the little Bonaventure passed along, one huge cheer went up from

plied.

every American ship.
"As the appointed hour arrived, Admiral Dewey began to get anxious; he had no wish and probably no intention of bombarding the town of Manila, but the Spanish flag still flew and there was no sign of surrender. So by way of hastening the Spaniards a little in their deliberations, he opened fire on an old fort which lay some dis-tance outside the town. It was then discovered that the Spaniar s had raised the white flag as directed, but as the wind was blowing straight away from the fleet, it had not been

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE

earlier distinguished.

Often Worse Than the Disease Itself -Victims Left Weak, Nervous and Worn Out.

illenza is most generally show ... is a disease prevaient inronghout camma Anjune who has felt his panes is not likely to loiget the trouble. La grippe Giarts with a sugar coid-and ends semaphored across to his friend, Sir with a complication of troubles. It Edward Chichester, for advice. Sir lays the strong man on his back; it Edward, a stout old sailor of the best to tures him with levers and caille, old stock, immediately replied that undestock, immediately replied consumption and other deadiy disserious than the trouble useif. You can avoid ta proppe and winter colds by keeping your blood rich and red by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you have not done this and the disease lays you low, you can banish all its evil after effects by the same great blood-building, nerve-restoring medicine. This has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada by la grippe victims who have been made well and strong and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the cured is Miss Irene Bootes, Portsmouth, Cnt., who writes: "I take much pleasure in recom-"I take much pleasure in recom-mending Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis, because I have proved their worth in my own case. Last winter I had a severe attack of la grippe, and it left me weak and all run down. I had severe pains in the chest and under the arms, palpitation of the heart and attacks of neuralgia, which left me with the feeling that life was scarcely worth living. I was taking doctor's medicine, but it did not help me, and f was much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began their use only on the principle that I would try something that might better my condition. I had only been using the pills a couple of weeks when the pains began to leave me. Gradually my strength returned, my appetite improved, and in a little more than a month I left all my old time vigor had returned. I am sincerely glad I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say for them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure the disastrous after effects of la grippe, but are also a specific for all those troubles due to poor blood, such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion. women's ailments, and the generally worn-out feeling that affects so many to the Americans.

"What ought I to do?" asked Admiral Dewey of his friend, the Engmail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine

According to Budget

By Jane Osborn

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

When Morton Blake, who had been married a year and was supremely happy in his snug little apartment with blue-eyed little wife, seated himself in his favorite easy chair with a volume of his favorite author and his favorite pipe, preparatory to enjoying for the evening all the happiness of bachelor life rolled into one with the contentment of married life, there was blue-eyed Pegg on the other side of the table with a flat, oblong book that had a new look to it. Peggy opened it with care and pressed the covers back as one does with a book that has never been opened before.

It was the budget book. "Angelica has been here today," Peggy announced, "and she brought this-it's such a wonderful idea! Morton, did you ever hear of a budget? I never had, but Angelica explained what it means and here is the book. She has made a special study of house-

keeping, you know." "But what does Angelica know about making men happy in their homes?" queried Morton, who had not an altogether pleasant mental image of Peggy's tall, angular, many-degreed cousin, who seemed to be so fond of putting ideas into Peggy's head as Peggy was of sponging them up. "What does she know about real home

making?" "Oh, she knows a great deal," insisted Peggy. "And she says that the reason why so many people aren't happy is because the wives aren't business-like and don't apply the same methods to housekeeping that men do to their businesses. Angelica would make some man wonderfully happy."

"Did she tell you that, too?" asked Morton, puffing on his pipe viciously.

"Yes, only, of course, she is so busy telling other women how to make their homes happy that she doesn't have time. Well, she brought me this budget book and I am to put down in these little columns just what I spend each day-see, here's a place for bread and one for butter and another for meat and fish, and all the things we eat, and here's one for ice and one for help and carfare and light and things like that—Angelica says you call those last ones operating expenses. It is the first of the month, so I started right in. See, I bought some face powder at the drug store and I put that down under medicine, and the two dollars for the aundress—that goes under help. Every time you give me anything that goes in here under receipts. And every week I am to balance it both ways so I can tell at a glance just how much I am spending for every different sort of thing—and in the front of the book there is a table telling how much we ought to spend for things and if I'm spending too much for any one thing then we'll know it and can stop making that mistake. Angelica says she will help me balance and figure out the percentages-I never could do per-

"You don't mean that Angelica is going to keep tabs on our household expenses?" gasped Morton.

"Oh, you mustn't mind that. She helps lots of young married girls—she says she is helping them to make their husbands happy and contented. That is her life work. She started doing it only for the poor people in the settle-ment, but she has discovered that people comfortably off need help just as much. And so I started right away, but I can't finish till you tell me your part of it. Here's a place for 'man's lunch' and another for 'carfares,' that you must tell me, and every day you must tell me how much you have spent for magazines or papers-that goes under 'Improvements,' and if you give something to a beggar you must tell me so I can put it down under 'Church and

"Every night I will ask you so you won't forget anything. Angelica has been helping one young couple and they haven't been a cent out of the way since they began. The husband remembers every tinty winty thing he spends and he is so happy just on account of it."

Morton snorted inwardly and had some rather sinister thoughts regarding Angelica and her missionary enterprise. "Is there a definite percentage for the amount of tobacco a husband

"Yes, indeed—but the book says that one of the things the young people ought to strive to do is to divert that meney-those are the words the book uses-into other more worth-while channels, such as lecture courses, the purchase of an encyclopedia or a beautiful work of art. Don't you think Angelica is doing a wonderful work?"

"Yes, quite wonderful, not to say remarkable, phenomenal and epochmaking," said Morton, and Peggy was

Every night for a month thereafter Morton was obliged to confess just how much he spent on luncheon, shoeshines, beggars and tebacco, and even had to admit that he lost a dollar on a bet one day and gained two dollars the next, though Peggy hadn't any idea where to enter these items and finally decided on putting the dollar down un-

"mortgage interest" because she hadn't anything else for that column, and calling the other simply "cash re-

Angelica had promised to help Peggy with the percentages and correct their budget at the end of the following month, and Morton was casting about in his mind for a way of defeating her in her purpose. One night early in the second month of their budget accounts he told his wife he had met an interesting old school friend of his who, had a delightful mission in life. He was trying to help the men he knew to make their wives happy and he had worked out a system which as yet he had not had published. It was, said Morton, the theory of this man that the most worth while thing in life was not money. Money was incident-One's happiness did not depend on the amount of money one had so why take pains to conserve it? The things that counted were the words one spoke, the smiles and tears and sighs and laughter. It was as folk use these real things of life that they were either happy or unhappy. For instance, if a man laughs only when his wife hits her thumb with a hammer or when he sees a cat with a tin can on the end of its tail, he is pretty sure to make himself and his asso-

ciates unhappy.

The woman the spends two hours every morning gossiping with a neighbor about another neighbor's divorce case is wasting her time and cheating her husband because a woman's words belong as much to her husband as a

man's savings belong to his wife. Peggy listened intently to the ex-planation, and seemed enthralled. So far, was she from suspecting Morton's scheme that she even suggested that Angelica would like to meet the stranger, and went off into a very pleasant brown study as she thought that possibly a match might be made between these two workers for humanity's happiness-and so there might, had the second philanthropist been a person of flesh and blood and not a creature of Morton's imagination. Morton gave his wife some typewritten sheets containing items and a system of horizontal and perpendicular lines not unlike Angelica's budget book and he asked her to fill in the items from day to day. He would not let her forget, he said, but would go over the sheets every evening after he had finished telling her just how much he had spent.

One of the items of Morton's scheme was labeled "tears" and under this poor Peggy felt in duty bound-for Morton had accounted for his lunch money to a penny—to explain the cause for every tear she shed. The tears she spent over the frost-bitten geranium plant were in a measure excusable, for death even of a plant is a suitable cause of sorrow, but when she wept over the fact that she was not invited to a certain luncheon party she was in the wrong because the sor row in that case was prompted by jealousy or personal pique

Peggy had a hard time with the item marked "laughter" for it was Peggy's nature to laugh a little quite frequently and everytime she stopped to think that she was laughing and that she must remember to put it down in the list she was sobered so she stopped laughing. And it was hard sometimes to have to put down on that sheet for Morton's eyes that she had said "darn it" because the potatoes boiled dry; still there was an item for "profanity" and Morton had decided that "darn it" was as near to profanity as Peggy ever came.

One night-it was the night before Angelica's expected visit and Morton had been unusually severe with Peggy over the sheets, as indeed Peggy had been with Morton because he couldn't remember how much he tipped that day at luncheon—Peggy crumpled down over the sheets in tears. "We're not half so happy as we used to bething," she wailed. "I wish Angelio had never left the settlement and I wish your sour-hearted old friend-I know he is sour hearted-was-was in the bottom of the ocean. And I just hate to keep accounts, I do, and I don't want you to tell me how much you spend."

Morton took a warm little hand from under the tear stained face and then raised the face and kissed away the

"Shake, Peggy," he said. "We don't need any one's prescription for happiness, do we? And we are through with budgets for keeps."

"Forever," echoed Peggy, and she

Strained the Glass.

The oldest inhabitant of Little Cockleton possessed a telescope he nev-"Why don't you make use of it some

times, James?" asked a neighbor. "It used to be a good 'n," said James rrowfully, "but it's broke now." "Broken?" asked the neighbor. "Who

"Well," said James, "it was such a good 'n that I could see the old church steeple five miles away quite plain, but Joseph, the scoundrel, got the lend of it and tried to make out the steeple of the Methody chapel more'n ten miles away. He tried and tried and couldn't, so that strained my glass, an' it's never been right since. Drat Jo-

Modest Chorus Girl. Chorus Girl-Understand, now, I want no publicity about my marriage to Harold Gottmunney.

Reporter-Very well. Chorus Girl-Just a modest photograph of myself in tights and a scant half-column in an inconspicious place on the front page.-Puck.

Brockville Business College 11 WEEKLY BULLETIN

Miss Beatrice McDaniels has been called out to .do some temporary stenographic work for The Canada Carriage Co.

Mrs. M. Quinn iss assisting the local Fuel Controller with some

clerical work. Miss Pearl Acheson has secured a position as stenographer in the law

office of W. F. Nickle, of Kingston. We have been asked to vouch for one of our graduates who is line for a position as stenographer with A. McKim, Limited, of Montreal.

A. Gorman, who attended College from Perth fourteen years ago, was a welcome caller on Thursday. Mr. Gorman is manager for a large film company at 765 St. Urban street,

Those taking the highest standing in our January examinations were, in order of merit: Chas. Martin, Mrs. Kenneth Burtch, Elva Dillon, Norma Fairbairn, Glenna Munro, Evelyn Fox, Recca Steacy, Genevieve Shea, her sister, Mrs. Mahlon Yates. Mabel McAlpin, Cecil Corey, and Alicia Reilly.

Wanted for the U. S. Government. Thousands of workers are urgently needed in the prosecution of the The actual fighting forces would be powerless without an effi-

2,000 stenographers and typists. men and women, \$1,100 to \$1,200 a

cient civilian army behind them.

Clerical positions:

2,000 general clerks, men and vomen, \$1,100 a year.

500 index and catalogue clerks, men and women, \$1,100 to \$1,200 a

200 business administrative clerks \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.

300 production clerks not more han \$1,500 a year.

200 accounting clerks, \$1,100 to \$1,800 a year.

100 statistical clerks, \$1,800 a ear. 100 multigraph operators, men and

women, \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. Salaries named are the usual salries. Higher salaries may be paid in exceptional cases. Stenographers and typists are rated principally on their eduiation, training and experience as shown upon their applica-

Pres. U. S. Civil service Com. The above advertisement appearing in the United States magazines shows the demand for Business Colege graduates at the present time.

tion forms. John A. McIlhenny,

On our last typewriting tests, the ecords were: Miss Agnes Blair, 55 words per minute, Miss Blanche Whiting, 43 words per minute, Miss Pearl Acheson, 40 words per minute, and Miss Nellie Tweedley 42 words per minute.

Our tuition rates are: For 3 months, \$41.00, each subsequent month \$6.00. These fees include all text books and one stationery ticket.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE W. T. Rogers, Principal Address: Fulford Building, 2 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont. 'Phone 373.

Mary Marguerite Gavin, the twoyear-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gavin of Escott passed away Monday ofternoon in St. Vintent de Paul Hospital after a short illness. The little tot was particularly bright and was a great favorite with the many friends of the parents, who have the deepest sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

CANADIAN RY.

To and From Brockville Daily except Sunday.

Departures

No. 560 for Ottawa, 5.50 a. m. No. 568, for Ottawa, 2.30 p. m. change at Smith's Falls. No. 564, for Smith's Falls, 6.20p.m.

Arrivals No. 561, from Smith's Falls, 11.20 a. m.

No. 567, from Ottawa, 1.10 p. m., change at Smith's Falls. No. 565, from Ottawa, 10.15 p. m. For particulars, apply to Ticket

Agents.

GEO. E. McGLADE City Passenger Agent

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King St.

Brief Notes of Interest to Town and Rural Readers.

The Misses Gilroy, of Glen Buell, vere recent visitors in the village,

Mr. Alex Eaton is not enjoying the best of health.

guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yates. Mrs. Nellie Steacy, of Brockville, spent a week in Athens, a guest of her son, W. L. Steacy.

Mr. Roy Robinson has been appointed manager of the egg circle and is now in full charge of the busi-

Miss Ida Ferguson, who has been in Athens for the past few months nursing the late Mrs. A. Patton, has returned to her home at Renfrew

Mrs. A. Bonstell, of Glen Elbe, is spending the winter in Athens with Mrs. Fred Pierce, of Brockville,

was a visitor in the village recently, a guest of Mrs. E. Duffield. Miss Hazel Latimer has returned

from Toronto and is recovering from

a severe cold. Mrs. E. A. Putnam slipped on the ice this morning and sustained

fracture of the wrist.

Mrs. Mary Robinson received word this week of the death at Long Beach in California, of Mr. Alex. McCrea. The deceased was a brother of the late Col. Hiram McCrea, of Frankville. He resided for a number of years in Merrickville. He leaves to mourn his death, besides his wife, a daughter and three sons.

Badly Shaken by a Fall Miss May Berney slipped on the icy pavement in front of the Post office Saturday evening and was badly shaken. She was taken into the building and medical assistance was called. Recovering sufficiently she was taken home and is now improving rapidly.

Cadet K. C. Rappel, of the Royal Flying Corps came down from Toronto for a short leave of absence. Having spent two months in the corps, Cadet Rappell will soon te attached to a flying wing for instruction in practical work. While the course is mostly work, there is the element of play, and in a conversation with the Reporter he told of the good time he had while playing hockey with the R. F. C. team in Pittsburg. His team was beaten as they had not been able to do any real practice with the whole team on the ice at once. It will be remembered that "Ken" was captain of Queen's University team a couple of years

Great Work for Red Cross

The Athens Women's Institute, as the result of a month's work has sent to the Red Cross headquarters at Toronto, the following supplies, valued at \$41: 64 stretcher caps, 17 fille housewives, 11/2 doz. pkgs. boracic acid. The ladies of the Institute will meet at Mrs. Beach's at 3 p.m. Friday for the purpose of working on further supplies. Pieces of heavy serge and flannelete are needed. These may be left with Mrs. Beach or Mrs. G. Judson

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is
a constitutional disease, and in order to cure
it, you must take internal remedies: Hall's
Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts
upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's
Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was
preseribed by one of the best physicians in
this tountry for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics
known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces.
The perfect combination of the two ingre dihats is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials.
free.

ree.

7. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

8. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for Constination.

Automobile

Tops and Cushions

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

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUPSON, Brockville 36 George St.



OUR ANNUAL GREAT Clearing Sale IS NOW ON

All winter goods greately reduced. Now is the time to lay in a stock of clothing and furnishings. You can save almost half what you will have to pay next year.

Globe Clothing House

Brockville, Ontario We close at 5 p.m. Saturday 9 p.m.



Grafonola

Avoid disappointment. Refuse imitations. Only genuine Columbia Grafonolas and Records bear this trade mark. Look for it before you buy-



W. B. PERCIVAL Athens



(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspa-per Syndicate.)

"Wanted-A stenographer who is dumb but not deaf; must be over thirty. No others need apply. Call Monday morning at Congressman Pragg's office at the Davenporte."

Perhaps the single affliction of being dumb without being deaf is not a rare one, but in Washington on the Sunday that this advertisement appeared in the local papers, women so handi capped were not numerous. Or, if they were, they were not stenogra-phers in search of a job. Of the halfdozen dumb applicants, there was one whose hearing was keen enough and whose stenography was good enough to justify the congressman's youngman secretary—who sized them up when they came to the office-in referring her to the congressman himself. That was Mardy Mapes, and she was not entirely what the congressman had asked for in the advertisement. She admitted to the secretary in writing, on the small tablet of paper that she carried around with her, that she was under thirty, and anyone could have told at a glance that she wasn't even twenty-five. "However," she wrote to the congressman when he objected to her on the score of extreme youthful-"I am old in my ways and I can look much older if I dress in plain dark clothes."

The congressman frowned a little at her to show his disapproval, but consoled himself with the thought that if he kept her in his employ long enough, she would eventually reach a suitable age. On general principles, it seemed, Congressman Pragg had an objection to young women. Some peo-ple whispered that this was because of some early disappointment in love, but those who knew him better knew that in the congressman's uphill climb from a poor farmer's boy to the leading man of his state, there had been no time for flirtation or love-making.

"You may consider yourself em-ployed," said the congressman, and the smile that came over Mardy's face showed that she heard perfectly in spite of her total dumbness. "Now, I want to explain why I wanted a dumb stenographer. I have had several women in my employ—good stenogra-phers they were, too—but they drove me almost crazy with their innocent babbling. When they weren't chatting with my secretary out there, they were talking over the telephone to the girl downstairs at the switchboard or ar ranging with the people at suffrage headquarters to make street-corner eches on such and such a night. And after hours they babbled to their friends all my business, or tried to retail inside political information to soap-box audiences. Washington is nothing but a village in lots of ways, and people soon get to know that Miss So-and-So is working for Congressman Thus-and-So, and the first thing I'd know people would be telling me over at the capitol more about my own business than I knew myself. These women didn't do it maliciously, you understand, but they were so fond of hearing themselves speak that they couldn't help it. That is why I wanted a dumb stenographer. Your youthfulness is against you, but I don't suppose I can do any better-never mind the references-you look honest, and my secretary says your stenography is more than fair. Report here tomor row morning at half-past nine."

Although the ambitious young man from the congressman's home town had the distinction of being his sec retary. Miss Mapes soon did practically all the work that is usually connected with that post, and the young man in question occupied his time largely with meeting the congressman's callers, mixing with people whom the congressman might find it useful to know, in hotel lobbies, clubrooms or wherever he might contrive to find them, and making hurried trips back and forth from various of the congressman's constituents to Wash

Mardy Mapes seemed not to have a responsibility or tie in the world—at least in Washington-outside of the congressman's office. She boarded somewhere over in the northeast—an indefinite section so far as the con-gressman was concerned, and "trollied" back and forth from there to the congressman's office in the hotel, where he lived, near the White House She never worked "overtime," because all her time, presumably, was possible office time. And if she stayed in the congressman's office till midnight taking down notes for an important speech that he was to deliver, or lisspeech that he was to deliver, or ins-tening critically to him as he rehearsed such a speech to her, tongues in the hotel never wagged to her discredit because of it. Perhaps this was because poor Mardy's own tongue itself was incapable of wagging. She was pretty and she was young, but her dumbness and her very somber and demure mode of dressing were a protection against slander or less mali-

More than if Mardy had expressed herself in words, did the congressman make a habit of studying her face, and before many months had passed

there was need for very little tablet writing in their conversation. He could detect in the most minute varia-tion of expression her meaning, and this constant studying of her face came to be as much a pleasure to him as anything else that made up his busy days.

Then, as spring came on, the conessman became more than ordinarily pensive. Even at the capitol it was commented on that Pragg had some cause to worry, and Mardy's most inquiring and sympathetic look of entreaty did not draw his secret from

One day when Mardy arrived in the morning, she found the congressman already at his desk-something entirely unprecedented-and Mardy seemed to know when she first caught his glance, that at last the time had come for her to know his secret care.

"I have something to tell you," he began, abruptly, not looking at herthough he usually studied her face with such keen interest. "I have secured the services of one of the greatest of throat specialists-Doctor Spiggenheim-perhaps you have heard of him. He is coming down to Washington as a special concession. He'll be here this morning. I want him to examine your vocal cords, and see if something cannot be done for them. He says it is a marvelous case-that your dumbness hasn't affected your hearing or any of your other senses."

Had the congressman been watching Mardy's face then he might have seen that she started and then turned perceptibly paler. She made no written reply or acknowledgment of her gratitude to her would-be benefactor, and they were both uncommunicative for the rest of the morning.

At Mardy's written request she saw the great specialist alone, and then the specialist saw the congressman alone, and then the congressman, having handed the specialist his thousanddollar fee, saw Mardy alone.

The congressman looked pensive and grave. Very tenderly and, trying to conceal his own disappointment, he told Mardy of the specialist's verdict -that, strangely enough, Mardy's speechlessness was incurable. This time the congressman studied Mardy's face, but it showed nothing save a

studied immobility.

They both tried to go back to the work of the day, but unsuccessfully, and then the congressman broke the silence. "I'll have to tell you what is worrying me-and torturing me," he "I'll tell you, and then you can decide what we ought to do. Mardy, I want to marry you. I had never thought of marrying before, and I don't want to make you my wife unless it is going to make you happier. I am tortured with the doubt whether your infirmity wouldn't be such a handicap in your life as my wife, with all the social duties that it would be bound to bring you, that we would both be unhappy because of it. I had hoped Spiggenheim would be able to hold out hope, but he tells me there is none. Mardy, what shall I do?"

There was a short pause, and then in a soft, low voice, Mardy answered his question. "Forgive me." she went on talking rapidly and fluently, and the congressman hung upon each word as if hearing a woman talk had always been the joy of his life. "I came to Washington, hoping to get position in one of the departments but others more influential crowded me out. Then I saw your advertise ment. My funds were exhausted, and couldn't go home and tell the family I had lost out. I had promised to send home part of my salary—and—well, I pretended I was dumb, and everyone in Washington thinks I am. I have never spoken to anyone, though I do talk to myself in my room at night, so's not to forget how. Then when you spoke of Spiggenheim, I thought you suspected me, and would despise me for the deception and would dismiss me if you thought I really could talk. So-well, I told Spiggenheim the truth and promised him a hundred dol--all my savings-if he would tell you the case was hopeless.

The congressman sat back in his chair and let out a hearty laugh that showed his melancholy had been forever dispelled, and for the first time he heard the contagious tones of Mardy's laugh, which she had been suppressing for months.

"One thousand, one hundred dol-lars," he reflected; "well it was worth times over, if I had it. I never thought that it would take a throat specialist to cure me of a life-long melancholyfor, Mardy, I have never been completely happy in my life until this minute."

Disease Not Inherited. An entirely wrong doctrine of heredity has been the source of a great deal of anxiety in the world, declares James J. Walsh, M. D., in the American Magazine, and has kept many people from living their lives as they ought to do, because they have been spending time and energy worrying over what would happen to them if certain feelings which they thought symptoms of inherited disease were to prove correct. Defects are inherited, but disease is not, because acquired characteristics are not transmitted. Apprehension of heredity has probably caused more suffering than heredity

Next to Football.

Doctor (to former football cham-pion)—Your face is badly scratched and bruised, but I think it is nothing serious. I presume you have been

Ex-Champion-Not this time. I only told my landlady she had a face like a football. That's all I can rememSURVEY OF FARMS TO FIND PROFITS

The Government Will Inquire into Conditions Prevailing in Rural

With a wiew to ascertaining to what extent farming is a paying industry, and under what conditions the best results are secured, the Government is making provision in the estimates for a survey of farms in various parts of the province. According to the Department of Agriculture, the Government will inquire into conditions on practically all the farms in designated townships, and in making an estimate of the returns the farmers are getting for their labor, the surveyors will look into the questions of the help employed, the class of stock on the farm, the variety of crops raised, the amount invested in farm implements and stock, and other matters which must be taken into consideration.

The idea is to secure evidence to meet the impression prevailing among city dwellers that the farmers are making money hand-over-fist. while the salaried man in the city has a hard time making ends meet. Another object is to prove to the farmers that it pays to adopt progressive methods and keep good stock in order to secure fair returns for the labor expended.

Souvenirs of Waterloo

The neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howorth assembled at their home on the evening of February 15, and spent a most enjoyable time. A program consisting of the patriotic, humerous and serious was given and during the evening plenty of music added to the entertainment. A contest in which much interest was taken, was won by Miss Marjorie Hollingsworth.

A cherished souvenir belonging to Mr Howorth was viewed with interest. It is a medal won by the grandfather, Corporal J. A. Howorth, in 1815, in the battle of Waterloo, A cane was also exhibited which was given the Corporal by a superior officer to assist him in leaving the battlefield after he had been wound-

In viewing these emblems of bravery one pauses to think of the medals being won so dearly to-day in this great struggle, and which will undoubtedly be displayed with equal pride one hundred years hence.

Light refreshments were served and in the wee sma' hours all departed for home feeling " Now is the time, ah friends, to scatter loving smiles and words of cheer to those around whose lives are now so dear, they may not meet you in the coming year."

CULTIVATE SIDE VISION.

It Will Enable You to See In Several Directions at Once.

One of the most useful gifts one can have is a good side vision. By side vision is meant literally ability to see in several directions at once and to know what is going on in other directions besides that upon which the gaze may be fixed at the moment.

Just try the next time you are reading your paper in the train, for instance, and you will understand clearly what is meant.

You can with little effort and while still reading follow the movements of those sitting opposite you and even those at your side.

With a Nttle practice the range of your side vision can be extended behind you in each direction to an angle of forty-five degrees, and you can see clearly every movement that takes place on both sides simultaneously.

Now, just think what this means The man in possession of a good side vision is not an easy one to take by surprise. In business he finds it a valuable asset, especially when talking with more than one person at a time.

He can guard against dangers from unexpected sources, and when crossing a roadway he can clearly see the traffic coming from either direction while still looking straight ahead. - London Answers.

The Jugoslavs.

Why do we write Jugoslavs when south Slavs would do much better? The word simply means south Slavs, its first half being the universal Slav term for "south." It is not written as pronounced, or, rather, it is written as a German would pronounce it. phonetic transliteration should be "Yu-go-Slavs," a form which is often used. But "south Slavs" indicates much more intelligibly the great racial unit of some 15,000,000 souls that occupies the vale southwest corner of the dual monarchy abutting on the Adriatic.-London Chronicle.

To Face the Music.

According to James Fenimore Cooper, who said that he looked the matter up, the phrase "To face the music" originated among actors, who when they went on to play their parts had really to face the music. Another suggestion, which Cooper did not approve, was that it originated in the old time training days, when the militiamen were bound to appear armed and equipped facing the music.

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> AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE. Editor and Proprietor

EGAN-GRANT

At an early hour on Monday morn ing of last week, the Roman Catholic Minister who held the portfolio of church at Elgin, was the scene of a Agriculture had shown himself a quiet wedding when Miss Rosanna wise leader, and the agricultural wel-Grant became the bride of Mr. Edward Egan, Westport. The bride looked charming in her suit of navy serge with taupe hat and gloves to blend. She was assisted by her sister Miss Kate Grant, who was attired in navy with satin hat to match. Mr. E Egan, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

Rev. Father O'Hanlon performed the ceremony while Miss M. Timlin played the wedding morch.

After partaking of a sumptuous breakfast, the happy couple left by train for Ottawa to spend a short

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Chart Hilther

Mr. Donovan Prominent

Continued from page 1

islation as had been since 1905, and particularly within the last four or five years.

Mr. Dewart's Activities.

Directing his remarks to the member for Southwest Toronto (Mr. Dewart) Mr. Donovan said that gentleman had spaken recently in Brockville. He talked politics pretty strong, but little about the war. While the people were delighted with the address they felt differently towards him in matters affecting the government of the country. He hoped the next time Mr. Dewart came to Brockville it would be for a better

In conclusion, Mr. Donovan spoke feelingly of the men at the front. He pointed out that 60 per cent of the soldiers were recruited out of the ranks of labor. He warned labor organizations not to be carried away with false cries. In England and the United States the labor leaders realized that they were in the war until victory was won. The war had brought out the true spirit of democracy. A dying soldier in France was asked what his religion was.

He replied in three words : "Helping one another." Mr. Donovan said the importation of Asiatic labor must be resisted. Increased production must be secured with the men we have in Canada. In Europe where Chinese coolies were employed, it was as part of the military organization and could not be confounded with white labor.

With regard to agriculture, Mr. Donovan eulogized the Government for what had been accomplished in increased production. The Prime fare of Ontario was never better in hand. This was shown through the enlarged grants, the use of power tractors, and the great interest agriculture was taking in the schools through the work of the district representatives.

Possibilities of Peat.

During the course of a discussion on the intention of the Government to investigate the possibilities of peat for fuel, the Prime Minister said the Government had been influenced to take this matter up through the persistent and earnest representations of the member for Brockville, and he had every hope that some use would be made of these deposits before another winter set in

Treatment for Aliens.

"The alien question has been the subject of much controversy during the past few weeks," Mr. Donovan remarked. "It has been said, and rightly too, that it was not fair for the alien to be enabled to work in peace and security, obtain big wages. and hoard his savings, while British and Canadian-born fight in Flanders for one dollar-ten a day. I fully concur with this opinion, and I think there could be no better legislation passed than that which would authorize us to go into the workshops and factories of the province, compel the manufacturers to state what these men are receiving, and deduct everything above a certain sum for the benefit of the war and the soldiers."

EVERY MONTH **MANY WOMEN**

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

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

Mrs. ALLEN WRIGHT, Fulford, Que.

TAKE ZUTOO

Oleomargarine

Sold in pound packages, 37c.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BROCKVILLE STEAM LAUN-DRY. Basket is packed here each Monday night.

E. C. TRIBUTE



We carry a firstclass line of pianos. There is no more popular instrument in Canada; and we should like to have the opportunity of calling to your attention the advantages and pleasures that enter your home with a piano.

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A Truck for the Farmer

FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

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RECORD OSCULATION.

Parrots the Real, Original "Kissing Bugs."

How would you like to be kissed son, or 6,000 times from luncheon to dinner—at the rate of 1,000 kisses an hour? And with a little love warble accompanying each Liss!

If you were a pretty poll parrot

and some other poll parrot were en-amored of you, this would probably be your experience

That "pretty poll" is the real and eriginal kissing bug has just been discovered by Prof. H. G. Walters of Langhorne, Pa., ethnologist, naturalist, forester, botanist and general outor expert, who recently startled the scientists by announcing the success ful grafting of a "table d'hote" treea plant that gave half a dozen different fruits.

Prof. Walters indulged in espionage to get his data on the kissing parrots. He spied on two birds in their lovemaking in his Plant Research Insti-tute at Langhorne. For six hours he watched a continuous seance of kisses coos, songs, more kisses, warbles, coos and still more kisses.

It was a dark and stormy day. The polls were two Australian beauties of gay plumage and finished manners.

And each kiss was accompanied by a love warble rivalling the note of the

"The parrot can outkiss man or woman to the ninth degree," says Prof. Walters. "I kept watch and counted them at the rate of 1,000 kisses an That's at the rate of seventeen kisses a minute—or one for about every three seconds." Try it!

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Question of Age of the Race Still Discussed by Academicians.

The date of the origin of the human species, by each new discovery of missing chapters in its history, is shifted to a more and more remote time. The Neanderthal skull which by its prom inent supraorbital ridges, its length and flattening from above downward, seemed to link man closely, if loosely, to the higher apes, still had a brain capacity quite equal to that of the average modern man, and on this account pointed to a still more remote beginning of the human being. brain of the Neanderthal man was not only large, but elaborate, and as shown by the remains of his culture, he possessed fire and made flint implements. Though ancient, he was anything but an ape The Heidelburg skull, which resem-

bles the Neanderthal remains, but was still more markedly simian in general had also a capacious brain case, and is believed to have belonged to a creature with comparatively high mental development. The Neanderthal man is placed some source years while the Heidelberg skull is presumed to date to a doubly remote time. man is placed some 300.000 years back,

The rehistoric remains found by Dr. Dubois in Java, the bones of Pithecantaropus, as he has been called were of decidedly earlier geological date, as indicated both by their surgunding and by their surfections. roundings and by their own features:

The trains that poke so slow,
If there was just one WALKER
HOUSE

And take orders by the ton.
Say, trav'ling then would be
Just one big round of solid fun.

I wouldn't mind the rain or sleet,

The Walker House

The House of Plenty

Toronto

Or mud, or frost or snow,
If there was just one WALKER
HOUSE

In every town I go.

In every town I go.

I'd hustle like the dickens.

WALKER HOUSE In towns along my there was just one WALKER HOUSE

route, Then "drumming"

would be joyous, And I wouldn't give

a hoot For all the inconveni-

the brain case was small and the cranial traits were otherwise more apelike than those of any other known remains. All the structural characters of Pithecanthropus, so far as we know them, are exactly of the kind we expect to find in the early ancestral types of man. The unearthing of the Java man pushed the date for the origin of the human type backward another period of a few hundred thousand years, or into the Miocene epoch of geological time.

The chain linking modern man directly with an early type similar to the gorilla or chimpanzee seemed to be growing strong until in 1912, the

be growing strong until in 1912, the bones of an ancient man of another type were discovered in England in type were discovered in England in the Pittdown Cave. This, according to Dr. Andrew Keith, who is as great an authority as can be found, is the oldest specimen of true humanity yet discovered. The brain of this being was in size, at least, up to the modern standard, but otherwise the bones are "the most similar recorded."

According to Dr. Keither execution

According to Dr. Keith's reasoning, we can no longer consider all these ancient remains as linking us in one line with our apelike ancestor, but in the destoration of the family tree the Java man, the Neanderthal man and Heldelberg man, the Piltdown man and modern man have all sprung

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,-We wish to inform you that we consider your MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sur-relief for sore throat and chest When I tell you I would not without it if the price was dollar a bottle. I mean it.

Yours truly, CHAS. F. TILTON.

from the same original stem, which dates back some two million years to the oligocene epoch, when, in turn, it diverged from a parents stem from which the great orthograde primates, and, earlier, the small primates and monkeys developed.

Although these early remains are few and their restoration is not without difficulty, our notions of the age of man and the steps of his evolution have been much modified by the in-formation they declose. It is certain that there exists to-day on the earth, in the person of the Australian, a type of human, being as low in brain case capacity, and in mental development, as any of the types revealed by the prehistoric remains, for, while even the Java skull had room for about 1,500 cubic centimetres of contents, the skull of the abnormal Australian has a capacity as low as 930 cubic centi meters.

As Dr. Keith puts it, there are living remains of man in Australia than any fossil forms of modern man in Europe. It is not impossible that these living men are direct rep-resentatives of the type from which even the fossil types sprang, and which persisted, though the latter have disappeared from the face of the earth, They may also represent the stock from which the living races, African. Mongolian and European, have developed.—New York Medical Journal.

> SEA WAR. (By Arthur L. Phelps)

I am ocean, And when commotion Stirs on my breast, I smile: They cruise and fight, They seek their rest. Sinking down mile after mile.

In my blue deeps This Admiral sleeps; He never hears Ship's bells: These captains young Have become sea-dung; Through my cold years I cast them amid my shells.

HOW'S THIS FOR CORNS? LIFTS 'EM OUT QUICK

You can peel your corns off, lift them out by the roots, do it without paln and quickly, too, if you first ap-ply a few drops of Putnam's Corn roots it completely. The beauty about Putnam's Extractor is this—it acts without pain—does its work quickly and costs but a quarter in any drug store in the land. Get it to-day.

INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

The Chinese want more railroads, which may mean business for American capital and builders.

During the five-year period ended in 1914 Georgia surfaced 6,364 miles of her roads. This is at the rate of more than four miles per working day. At the present time Ching has but 6,000 miles of railroads to serve a population of more than 400,000,000.

After a moving picture reel has been made, it must be "edited" in somewhat the same method as is a manuscript. This operation is performed by the editor making his direction in a dictating machine as the reel is worked off in front of him.

There are 450 manufacturers of automobiles located in 32 States, and 825 manufacturers of parts and accessories located in nearly every State.

A new vacuum cleaner is driven from power derived from the water

spigot. The latest thing in window screens rolls up like the shade where there is not immediate demand for its services. Some of the California Indians store their corn supply in willow baskets, which are as large as the rooms of a modern-sized house.

Many pigs die from becoming over-

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors teated in the cars while in transit.

This is being taken care of by a western railway company by providing a shower bath attachment in the cars



for cooling the pigs off at regular in-

sales of incandescent Domestic sales of incandescent lamps in 1916 were 145,000,000, which is 31 per cent., or 35,000,000 lamps greater than 1915 sales. In addition, over 9,000,000 lamps were experted in 1916, making total sales for last year of 154,000,000 lamps, in comparison with 116,000,000, the total number of sales that was recorded in 1915.

It is estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that

tomobile Chamber of Commerce that 1,500,000 automobiles were manufactured in 1916, valued at \$810,000,000. Naturalists are at a loss to explain how the whale can descend to a depth of 3,000 feet, at which point the pressure should be great enough to crush it.

Of the English women who have recently been instructed in carpentry at Byfleet, England, 20 are now said to be in France helping in the erection of huts for the soldiers. French and Belgian women are also engaged in work of this sort.

JONES PAID.

Three friends who had been spending the evening at their club, agreed that the one who did not do as his wife told him when he got home should pay for an oyster supper. Smith, in trying to find the matches,

trod on the cat.
"That's right," said his wife, waking up, "kill the poor cat and have
done with it." "Well," thought Smith, "I'll have to do it or pay," so he killed the family

Brown, in the dark, stumbled against the piano.
"Why don't you break the piano?"

demanded his wife.

demanded his wife.

Brown at once broke the piano.

When Jones got home he stumbled on the top step of the staircase.

"Go on," said his wife, "tumble downstairs and break your neck."

"Not me," answered Jones. "I'll pay for the supper first."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE PLATE ON THE MUMMY.

Curious Story of a Prophecy That Was Fulfilled.

Visitors at museums often comment n the sadness of the present state of the Egyptian mummies who were buried with such great care in hope that their rest might never be disturbed. But such thoughts never enter the minds of natives who pillags their anminds of natives who pillags their ancestors' graves, nor do they disturb the more civilized explorer. To a superstitious person, however, a story of a mummy that R. Caton Woodville tells in "Random Recollections" might have a sinister meaning. they disturb

ing.
After the III-fated expedition to relieve Gordon, Walter Ingram brought to London the mummy of an Egyptian high priest that he had bought from high priest that he had bought from an Arab near Assuan. When he unrolled the mummy he found on its chest a gold plate, upon which was inscribed: "He who disturbs my rest and takes me to a distant land shall die a violent death. His bones shall ne'er be found. They shall be scattered to the four, points of the world." Shortly afterward ingram went to Somaliland on a big parade expedition. He had a four bore rifle and when in the elephant region got two good tuskers. So he lent his rifle to one of his companions, who had not one of his companions, who had not so heavy a weapon, to give him a better chance of bagging an elephant. He himself mounted a pony and went off with three Somalis, armed with a .450 express, which shoots bullets of only 260 grains to hag an antelope or per-haps a panther.

As luck would have it, Ingram came upon a fine old rogue elephant with a magnificent pair of tusks. It was too great a temptation to be resisted. Galloping up to the eleresisted. Galloping up to the ele-phant, the hunter fired both barrels at the beast's forehead from about fif-teen yards. The bullets flattened teen yards. The bullets flattened upon the animal's skull and only made him very angry. Ingram galloped out of reach and reloaded, rode up and fired again, with a similar result; again galloped away and reloaded, and so on until he had expended all of the cartridges.

of the cartridges.

As he was galioping away after his last shot, with the furious brute in pursuit, his pony suddenty stopped stock still, apparently for no reason whatever. The elephant thundered up, whisked the hunter out of the caddle dashed him to the ground and saddle, dashed him to the ground and trampled him to death. The tragedy occurred in the bed of a dry nullah



matic lather. Sold everywhere

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and was witnessed by the three Som-alis, who had climbed for safety to the tops of trees. They were armed on-ly with spears, which, of course, were useless weapons against the elephant.
After the brute had gone they climbed
down, dug a hole with their spears,
placed the body of poor Ingram in it
and returned to camp with their sad

Some time afterward Mrs. Ingram, Some time afterward Mrs. Ingram, the hunter's mother, sent out an expedition to find and bring back to land the remains of her son. The spot was found, but two rainy seasons had passed, and the dry nullah had become a roaring river that had washed away the remains of the four points of the earth. Thus was the prophecy fulfilled.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distempter.

THE WAITER'S VIEW.

The waiter rubbed his hands as stout lady, followed by a family of seven hungry-looking boys and girls, entered the restaurant. The head of the flock looked at the bill-of-fare, and selected steak as being fitted to her requirements.

"Steak for you, Reginald?" she in-quired of the biggest boy. "If you please, ma."

"Steak for you, Bertha?"
"Please, ma."
"Ah!" she said, when all the seven had fallen in with the steak idea. Bring me one nice steak, waiter, and

The knight of the serviette gasped. "Do you hear me?" inquired the

'Yes, ma'am," stammered the waiter. "I was only thinking that if your family sat at the table next the lift, and sniffed 'ard, they's get more of a

WORLD'S LARGEST BRIDGE.

Among its hundred or more bridges hat help materially to make real estate valuable, New York city has the largest suspension bridge in the world. Manhattan bridge, opened December, 1909. It is 6,855 feet long, 122 feet wide, the span being 135 feet above the East River, with eight trolley and subway tracks, a 35-foot road-way for vehicles and two eleven-foot

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tab-lets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stom-ach and bowels working regularly, It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and that he will thrive and be nappy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Wil-liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CONQUERING CRAMP.

Rules a Swimmer Should Follow When an Attack Comes On.

A cramp is merely a contraction of the muscles caused by the penetration of the cold. Obviously it could not of itself cause drowning. Its worst effect, according to the Popular Science Monthly, is to cause a panic which throws the swimmer orr his guard, throws causing him to let the air out of his lungs and thus allow the air passages to become filled with water. The safe. guards against such panic are absolute confidence in the floating power of the body and a demonstrable knowledge of

the proper way to fill the lungs quickly to utmost capacity with air. The moment a cramp is felt the swimmer should turn on his back and begin to gulp the air, making no effort to keep himself from sinking. As he sinks he slowly exhales under water, through the mouth, with the lips puckered as for whistling. If it is a stomach cramp the knees will be drawn up against the abdomen, but the swimmer should force them out, pushing on them with both hands and using all his strength until fiey are fully extended. This will no doubt to keep himself from sinking. As he using all his strength until fuey are fully extended. This will no doubt cause great pain for a few seconds, but as soon as the legs are straightened out the camp will vanish, and the body, buoyed up by the air in the lungs, will shoot up to the surface. There, still inhaling in great gulps and exhaling through puckered lips, the swimmer may float until he reswimmer may float until he regains his strength or is picked up.
In case of cramp in the leg or arm
the same system of breathing is followed, and the affected part straightened out by sheer strength.

WHOLE WHEAT CAKE.

When making your bread, take out When making your bread, take out two cups of thick sponge, add one-third cup sugar, one cup raisins and stiffen with equal parts of whole wheat and white flour. Let raise same as bread, divide in two parts and shape in long, flat loaves. Let raise until light and bake. When done, tee one part will an icing of powdersed snear and water: sprinkle with a ed sugar and water; sprinkle with a few chopped nuts. Spread the other with butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. This is a delicious, wholesome and economical substitute for take and is always liked by children.

(Bill Bert, Rights Reserved, in Brock-ville Recorder-Times.)
When butter jumped to sixty cents
And cheese to thirty-five,
When beef and bacon leaped the

When beef and bacon leaped the fence
(That is, in a financial sense)
In clever high to thrive,
(Till we could scarcely afford a bite
To satisfy our appette);
"Twas then we looked around
To see what could be found
To eat, at not too high a price,
And also fairly good and nice,
When lo, upon the scene
Came Oleo Margarine.

Sweet Oleo! Dear Oleo!—
Some said more dear than sweet,
But laying prejudice aside
And pocketing our native pride,
We bought a pound to eat:
And to our glad surprise
it drove away our sighs,
Dispel'd our fears, dried up our tenrs,
And caused our hopes to rise,
All criticism it disarms,
For Oleo has many charms
To tame one savage human breast
And suit the most fastidious guest.

Dear Margarine! Sweet Margarine! Dear Margarine! Sweet Margarine!
And not less sweet than dear.
Nicely encased, you suit out taste
Though some may think it queer,
Yes. some may laugh and jeer
And say we're not sincere.
But if twin baby girls we had
And choice of names was left to
dad.
(With Mrs. Bert's consent, you know),
This novel name delights him so.
(Far more than Rose and Jean),
He'd call the one piain Oleo.
The other Margarine.

The other Margarine.

Sweet Uleo! Dear Margarine!—
Three syllables in each—
One is the apple of our eye.
(At meal time always sitting by—
Beside a nice dried-apple pie).
The other is a peach—
As fair and luscious, too, I wean:
But there is none when joined in

one Like Oleomargarine A classic name that merits fame, And fit for any queen.

Now with a courtesy low and neat We lay this tribute at thy feet, Dear Oleomargarine. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Royal Names.

Nicholas Romanoff is the name by which the late czar is mentioned in the Russian papers. But it may be doubted whether this is correct use of the word Romanoff, for monarchs, who sign by their Christian names only, are not supposed to have surnames. In the early days, when both surnames and customs were in the mak ing, they did not need them, and (except in case of dethronement, and not always then), they have never needed them since. Contrary to popular belief, Plantagenet was not a surname. Tudor may have been one, and Stuart certainly was. But Guelph was not, and so good an authority as Mr. Fox-Davies holls that the present king of England has no surname at all. Less learned authorities have been perplexed to know whether the descen-dants of Queen Victoria did not inherit the surname of their father, the prince consort.

BREAD CRUMB PANCAKES.

One pint milk," one and one-half uptuls bread crumbs, one tablespoor flour, pinch salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two eggs. Scald milk, pour it over the crumbs and butter, and let them stand until cool. Add flour, salt, baking powder, yolks of eggs. Bake slowly on a griddle.

She Often Had to Lay Off For a Day

MRS. MANTLE TELLS WHY SHE USED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Results, She States, Were So Good That She Recommends Them to All Sufferers From Kidney Disease.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 18 .- (Special)-Mrs. Mantle, an estimable lady living at 117 King street east, this city, is always ready to tell of the benefit she has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.
"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills have done

me a wonderful lot of good," Mrs. Mantle told an interviewer. "For three years I was in a worn-out condition, often having to lay off for a day or two.
"I suffered from drowsiness, and

sharp pains across my back. I had headaches, and was subject to neuralgia and rheumatism.
"Dodd's Kidney Pills helped me so much that I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. Making the kidneys healthy enables them to strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills are recommended by thousands of women who were once run down and worn out.

WOMAN'S CHANGING WORK.

Take England, for example. In some towns the able-bodied men are all gone. Street-sweepers, window-cleaners,

car conductors all are women.

Women in British factories are do ing fine machine work which it was hought women could not do. One manufacturer has declared that he could build a warship with the work of women only

There are 300,000 British women en-gaged in agriculture, an occupation which enlists hundreds of British noblewomen. It is said that any incivility to wo-

men working on London buses, and in other public work, would be hotly resented by the British public. In a bayonet charge it is poor strategy to wait for the enemy to come to the point.

ISSUE NO. 8, 1918

HELP WANTED

WANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellaufra-Rospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

HONEY ORDERS. SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. Five dollars cost

FOR SALE.

RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN furniture. Assorted sizes. Never used. Will be sold at a bargain. Address Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTING GOOD prints; finishing a specialty; frames and everything at lowest prices; kuick strice. United Art.Co., 4 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto.

BEES WANTED.

PURE-BRED ITALIAN BEES WANT-ed in 10-frame Langstroth Hives for spring delivery. Must be free from dis-ease. The Root Canadian House, 73-Jarvis street, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES. 35 UNDER cultivation, rest good timber; good tocation, soil clay loam and sandy loam, well fenced, on Lake shore and main line C.P.R. All frame buildings; bouse 20 x 39, titchen, sumer-kitchen, woodshed attached; barns 24 x 44 and base-barn 24 x 69; poultry houses. Snap if soid now Equipment and stock at valuation. Price 94,009; part cash, rest to suit. Would rent or sell adjoining lot partly cleared. Apply, owner, Box 82, Dryden, Ont.

FOR RENT.

S TORE TO RENT IN ORIGINAL SIZES 100 ft. x 12; 2 fine show windows; nearly opposite "Orlilla House", Mississaga street; best grocery stand in town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR all kinds of poultry. Write for quotations to the Harris Abat'oir Co., Limited, St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.

L ADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance. Charges paid. Send stamps for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

YOU CAN MAKE \$25 TO \$75 WEEKLY, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. Nocanvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars, AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ARTICLES WANTED FOR CASH

Old Jewellery, Plate. Silver. Curios. Miniatures, Pictures, Needlework, Laco. Old China, Cut Glass, Ornaments, Watches, Rings, Table Ware.

Write or send by Express, to B. M. & T. JENKINS, LIMITED ANTIQUE GALLERIES.

28 and 30 College Street Toronto, Ont.

WAR-TIME RECIPES.

BREAKFAST FOOD PUDDING.

Two cupfuls of any left-over cooked breakfast food, but preferably oat-meal, one cupful sugar, one pineapple, cut into small pieces and juice, two eggs. Mix yolks of eggs with sugar, add breakfast food, add pineapple. Bake half-hour. When cool add stif-fly-beaten whites of eggs. Serve with cream either plain or whipped. This makes a delicious and dainty

GRAHAM PUDDING.

One cup sweet milk, one cup bolg-hum, two cups graham flour, one tea-spoonful each cinnamon, cloves and nutmog, one teaspoonful soda, ene-teaspoonful baking powder, one cup One cup sweet milk, one cup sorgteaspoonful baking powder, one raisins and currants. Steam

ONLY NATURAL

(Louisville Courier-Journal.) "Ne one understands me." "That's not to be wondered at, girlie. Your mother was a telephone girl before she married, and your

A LESSON FOR HIM.

"I'm glad they drafted Titewad. Maybe at last he'll learn to buy when his turn comes."
"Y don't get your line."
"Well, I understand one of the first things they teach a soldier is setting-up exercises."

CANNY SANDY.

"I'm feeling verra queer!" said Sanof M'eva. "Do you drink whiskey," asked the doctor, "or smoke?" "Oh," said Sandy, "maybe a glass a day and smoke a couple of pipes." "Well, cut out the whiskey and tobacco, and come back next week." Sandy was at the door by this time. "Heh!" called the doctor. "My advice will cost you half a guinea." "Tever fear!" Sandy paused to reply. "I'm not takin' it!"

You ought to have some regard for public opinion," commented the idealist. "Haven't I!" exclaimed Mr. Dustin Stax "Don't I hire a doz agents?"—Washington Star. "Don't I hire a dozen press



SPECIALISTS Ties, Eczema, Asthma, Catarri Pyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism ey, Blood, Nerve and Bladder D

Call or send history for free advice. Medicin urnished in tablet form, Pours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

Please Mention This Paper.

PROSPECTS FOR **BIG APPLE CROP COMING SEASON**

Fruit Growers, After Three Poor Years, Expect a Good One.

EXPERT ADVICE

On Insecticides, and Crops Fertilizer Delay Hampers.

Toronto Report.-Ontario fruit growers played in exceeding hard luck last year.

As President F. A. Sheppard said at a recent session of the Provincial Fruit Growers' convention, the apple crop of Ontario was almost a farmer in 1917; in finer fruits, from peaches all the way to berries, there was in no case over half a crop, and in some cases not over a 15 per cent. harvest was gathered, and, in the face of all this, transportation cost face of all this, transportation cost more than before, many of the supplies used doubled in price, and labor was both scarce and costly. Notwithstanding all this, President Shepard said, growers will enter the new season with undiminished courage.

One difficulty, however, faces growing right at the beginning of the season—delay in getting manure.

season—delay in getting manure.
Most of the Niagara-to-Oakville
growers depend on Toronto for manand deliveries are away behind. President Sheppard said that out 40 cars ordered for his section, only three had been delivered: Mr. J. B Fairbairn said he had ordered four cars six weeks ago, and none has yet been received; Mr. W. H. Bunting, with ten cars on order, is also without delivery. Since the practice is to put the manure on the land before pruning begins, further delay will be

a serious matter for growers.

Another handicap on growers this season is in the high price or poison sprays. Prof. Caesar said that arsenate of lead, in 100-pound drums, is likely to cost 20c to 25c per pound in paste form, or 40c to 48c in powder. This is about three times the price ruling before the war.

NEW POISON SPRAY. Arsenate of lime, or, as it is some-times called, calcium arsenate, is only 15c to 18c in paste form, and 30c to 35c in powder. The arsenate of lime, Prof. Caesar said, has given good control with bitting insects, and is more convenient to use with lime or sulphur than arsenate of lead; but, used with water mione, it will severely burn foliage, while arsenate of lead wift not. Prof. Cuesar destroyed almost every leaf on a pear tree in this

odling moth will probably not be very bad this year, Prof. Caesar thought it might do, in using arsenate of lead, to use 1½ bs. of paste or 3-4 lb. powder to 40 gallons paste or 3-4 lb. powder to au games in spraying apples and pears for moths. If only one spray is given this year the most important is the spray in the spray is the spray in just after blossoms fall; in importance is just

Regarding dust spray, Prof. Cae sal said he had secured good results from this, and good results had also been reported from Nova Scotia, New York and Michigan. In an ordinary year, in well pruned orchards, this will give good results generally if well applied, but under conditions favorable to scab it is not equal to

PROMISING NEW FRUIT Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, said Red June, a new early apple tested by him, is a good shipper, and Stayman Wine Sap a "sport" of the 'original Winesap, is a larger and better than the original apple of the name. Melba and Joyce, seedlings of the McIntosh, come in August and September, respectively, and are both good apples. Omaha and Emerald, new plums. created by hybridizing Burbank and Wolfe, are both excellent. The first named, a red plum, comes in August, and the latter, a red and yellow in September. Portia and Oleria are two promising new varieties in strawber-

Commissioner, ventured the opinion that the apple crop will not be a large one this year. This opinion was based on the tact that so many of the smaller orchards have been neglected since the war began. In fact, Mi. Johnson said, if fruit was only one line of general farming with him he would give his main attention to other lines at present. At the same time, he said, he believed well cared for orchards will give profitable returns this season, because of special efforts being made to educate consumers to the use of fruit and vegetables rather than other lines of food.

Dealing with potatoes, Mr. Johnson enid there was an estimated surplus 2,000,000 bushels in Prince Edward Island alone, but owing to the break down in transportation, much of this surplus will probably be fed to stock. in New Brunswick, he added, has been largely absorbed to meeting the demand from New York

LOOKS FOR LOW PRICES.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Lucknow, in letter sent to George Hodgetts, said that riter three poor crops of apples prospect is for a fairly large one is year with low prices. He express ed regret because the high prices asked for Nova Scotia apples last fall had resulted to considerable quantities of

these being still on hand. Past President Dr. A. J. Grant, of Theaford said he believed the failure of hast year's apple crop was largely nature should be avoided.

owing to trees having been robbed of vigor by scab infection of the leaves in 1916. As a result of neglect in 1916, and previous years, he believed many small orchards would disappear. DAY OF PROFITEER GOND.

"A system of licensing for both wholesale and retait trade has come to stay, and the day of the profiteer has passed," said Mr. J. R. Hastings, of the Food Controller's office. "No drastic regulations are contemplated, but something will be done to regu-late prices. The wholesaler will not be prevented from stocking up to meet his normal requirements, but specula tive profits will not be allowed. Dealers who buy on board cars at shipping points will also be prevented from refusing consignments on arrival with out good cause. The decensing system will not be destructive but construc

tive, and is merely a means to permit of prompt regulation of prices."

Mr. A. W. Peart, in the report of the Historical Committee, quoted from a diary of the late James Durham, the fact that 500 peach trees had been set out in Niagara town-ship in 1814. That probably marked the beginning of commercial peach growing in Niagara district.

Mr. Peart said that the names of members, or sons of members, who have enlisted for the war, should be recorded in the report of the asso-

The suggestion was adopted on motion of Past-President Grant and Mr. Hunting. Three lists of names will be included in the'r honor roll: those who enlisted, those who have died, and women who have served as nurses as nurses. Members of the asso-ciation are to be requested to send names for the roll to Secretary P. Members of the asso

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Dr. Grant₄ R. B. Whyte, Elme Lick and W. H. Bunting were ap-pointed on the Resolution Commit-

Mossrs. A. Onslow. A. W. Peart, and Carpentier were named as nominating committee."

The financial statement showed receipts from members fees, \$333.90 and \$1,700 from Legislative grant. The balance on hand is \$1,350.61, compared with \$480.87 last year. GIRLS ON FRUIT FARMS.

Dr. Riddell, Superintendent of the Trades and Labor Board, in an adaress last evening outlined the work of the girls on the fruit farms of Gario last year. He said from fifteen to eighteen thousand workers ad been put on the farms last year They had taken up the work largely on patriotic grounds, but they could not be expected to subsist on this, and he was sure there would be some settlement of the wages problem. He stated that 54 per of the girls earned four to-dollars per week last year, cent. . seven dollars per week last year, and had to provide for their own board. He thought the farmers might help in the matter of camps so as to reduce expenses in this direction.

In the course of the discussion which followed Dr. Riddell's address, some of the farmers present declared that it would be imposdeclared that it would be impos-sible to increase the wages of girls this year as it would dislocate the whole of the farm labor market, as everybody would be demanding

Farmers from London, Clarkson Newcastle and other districts spoke very favorably of the work done by the girls, and stated that they had profits from their being in gathering in the fruit crop.

SLAYER HELD TO BE INSANE

Gerbig, of Kitchener, Not Guilty of Murder.

Sedition Case Resulted in Acquittal.

Kitchener Report.-The jury in the Gerbig murder trial rendered its verdict when the court resumed this even-ing, finding that the prisoner was no guilty of murder, but that he killed mma Geroig while he was insane, and that he was acquitted on account of sucn insanity.

September. Portia and Oleria are two promising new varieties in strawbersions.

LET SMALL ORCHARDS GO.

Mr. D. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, venured the opinion taken pack to the islandy. The jury retired at 4.10 o'clock, after listening to the addresses of the counsel and the charge of Justice Master for the greater portion of the day, His Lordship ordered that the prisoner be taken pack to the islandy. taken back to the jail from whence came and to be held in custody until the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor is known. Gerbig showed no evidence of being interested in the ver-dict and maintained the same apathetic attitude which he has manifest

ed since the crime was committed.

Mr. Justice Masten, who presided at the sessions of the Supreme Court here to-night directed the jury to re-turn a verdict of not guilty, after hearing the evidence in the case against Paul Leisner, of Toronto, who was charged with sedition. The evidence showed that the accused had asked why he should give money to crush his native country, that Germany had as much right to enter Belgium as the Allies had to enter Greece, and declar-ed that Germany was not responsible for the war and that Germany was en-

Antwern by concuest. These statements, it was alleged, were made during a quarrel in the boarding-house of Mrs. Renwick, in Hespeler, last November. The accused was called by his counsel. E. J. O'Conner, of Toronto, and defiled making the statements it was alleged. His Lordship informed the jury that a quarrel is not sedition. but sedition is something said or done in a public place with intention of creating a disturbance. There was no such intention on the part of the accused, according to the evidence. Jus-tice Masten again expressed the opinion that in a mixed community such as Waterloo County

MANY CHILDREN MEET DEATH IN **CONVENT FIRE**

Infants' Department of Montreal Grey Nunnery Gutted.

38 KNOWN DEAD

And the Death Toll May Reach Double That, It is Said.

Montreal Report.—The lives of at least 38 little children were blotted out shortly after 8 o'clock to-night by fire in the rifth, or top, storey, of the west wing of the Grey Nunnery, on Guy and Dorchester streets, and it is feared that the loss may be double that figure. Thirty-eight charred bodies were found by the firemen at 10.30, when the top section was still smouldering, and it is known that smouldering, and it is known that while firemen and soldiers were engaged in rescuing infants they were forced to leave many to die as the flames and smoke drove to rescuers from the building. The property loss is not excessive, as the blaze was practically kept to the one floor. The time started near the tower, supposedly practically kept to the one floor. The fire started near the tower, supposedly from the electric wiring. The top floor was used as a dormitory for the infants being cared for by the nuns, and the lower part of the west wing was occupied by returned sick or wounded soldiers.

The loss of life amongst the childers in the Infants' Home Department.

ren in the Infants' Home Department of the nunnery could not be definitely ascertained to-night, but firemen, at 10.30 when the building was still smouldering, found the charred bodies of 38 children. It is feared that many more perished.

All the other investes of the late.

All the other inmates of the big building are believed to have escaped.
These include the nuns, nursing sisters, returned wounded or crippled men and, women, to the number of almost thousand. They scattered in various directions, so that 't may be some time before there can be a roll call.

A number of the soldiers were re A number of the soldiers were removed to hospitals, practically all the ambulances having been called into service in connection with the fire. None of the soldiers suffered injury through the fire or the consequent confusion, and within half an hour of the outbreak all of them had be a removed to places of sefety and complete. moved to places of safety and comfort. There were about two hundred of them. Sixty of them were taken to the Khaki Club and the others were distributed among the military hospi-tal on Drummond street, the Royal Victoria, Western and Montreal General Hospitals.

The ages of the inmates of the Nunnery ranged from two or three days to almost a hundred years. Many of the babies whose lives were destroyed in the fire and snoke were but a few days or a few weeks old. The elderly inmates were housed in another section of the Nunnery, and were not immediately affected by the

GERMAN PRESS ROASTS WILSON

Say U.S. President Aims to Split Germany.

Call Him "The Poisoner, and a Trickster.

Amsterdam Cable .-- As was to be expected, the industrial organs of Western Germany savagely comment on President Wilson's address. The Rhenische Westfalische Gazette, under the caption of "Wilson, the Poisoner," says: "They are talking to save their necks-Wilson, Lloyd George and the toothless tiger in Paris. With lawyers'

tricks they are trying to humbug their deluded peoples. It is impossible to take President Wilson seriously."
Assuming haughty contempt, this newspaper proceeds to prove to its own satisfaction that President Wilson failed in what it regres his three obfailed in what it terms his three objects, namely, to hearten the British with tales of inexhaustible American resources, to try and split Germany and Austria-Hungary, and to play off the Reichstag majority against the military party.

"President Wilson has had no luck. the newspaper continues. "We can tell him that a complete accord has just been arrived at between Germany and Austria-Hungary, the effects of which

will become patent ere long."

The newspaper concludes by enumerating all the misdeeds the United States is supposed to have committed against Spain and sundry South American republics.

The Dusseldorf Nachrichten says:
"After reading the address we have
given up hope that our readers will
be able to make head or tail of what
President Wilson really wants. He never has spoken more vaguely or con-fusedly. The only thing clear is that by flat ening Count Czernin (the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Min ister) he wants to isolate Germany and then isolate all the strong forces with-in Germany. . . President Wil-son's address does not mitigate the Versailles declaration one whit. He blasphemously invokes divine judgment. That judgment already has spoken. Our soil is enemy free. While the Czar and four other Kings eat these charges were unfounded.

bread in exile, we, free in the cast, shall settle the rest in the west."
President Wilson is accused by the Lokal Angelger and the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, as wishing to act as world judge, so that the coming peace may be an Anglo-American compact.

peace may be an Angio-American compact.

"President 'Wilson's heautifully sounding words cannot make us forget the decisions reached at Versailles," the Tageblatt says.

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung says: "President Wilson may have the chance of bringing about a peace conference if he induces his allies to take a more moderate view."

The Koelnische Zeitung says: "President Wilson shows that he is no longer willing to toe the line of the Entente pelicy of a stark negative. Also he has considerably watered his wine."

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Aligemeine Zeitung saws: "Thus far his proposals thrount simply to an intention to compel the world to sign an Anglo-Saxon peace, which would not be lasting, but would represent the tyranny of England and the United States."

President Wilson's latest address.
Vienna newspapers believe, is calmer in tone than his earlier declarations, and, perhaps, may make possible the continuance of the exchange of ideas, but they think the contents of the speech hardly are calculated to bring peace nearer. The Neue Freie Presse considers that he made a mistake in extolling Count Czernin, and insists always made clear that any attempt to interfere with Austria-Hungary's international policy would be inadmiss-

AUSTRIAN RULER IS OPTIMISTIC

Issues Manifesto On Ukraine Treaty.

Taking It as Forecast of a Peace.

Amsterdam, Cable.—The Austrian Emperor has issued, at Vienus, the following manifesto:

"To my peoples: Thanks to God's gracious aid, we have concluded peace with Ukraine. Our victorious arms and the sincere peace policy which we pursued with indefatigable perseverance have shown the first fruit of a defensive war waged for our

"In common with my hard-tried peoples. I trust that after the first conclusion of peace, which is so gratifying an event for us, a general

peace will soon in humanity.

"Under the impression of this peace with Ukraine, our glance turns with full sympathy to that turns with full sympathy to that turns with full sympathy to the turns with sympathy to the turns with sympathy to the turns of turns of the turns of turns of the turns of t aspiring young people in whose heart, first among our opponents, the feeling of neighborly love has become operative, and which, after bravery exhibited in numerous battles, also possessed sufficient resolutions to give expression by deed luteness to give expression by deed before the whole world to its better

"It thus has been the first to icave the camp of our enemies in order, in the interest of the speed-iest possible attainment of a new and great common aim. to unite its efforts with our strength.

"Having from the first moment I mounted the throne of my exalted forefathers, felt myself one with my peoples in the rock-like resolve to fight out the struggle forced upon us until an honorable peace was reached. I feel myself so much the more one with them in this hour taken for the realization of this aim. With admiration for and affectionate recognition of the almost superhuman endurance and incom-parable self-sacrifice of my heroic troops, as well as of those at home who daily show no less self-sacrifice I look forward with full confidence to the near and happier future.

"May the Almighty bless us fur-ther with strength and endurance. that not only for ourselves and our faithful Allies. but also, for entire we may attain a final

MAY DFPORT THE RUSSIAN ENVOY

'Ambassador'' of Bolsheviki Active in Britain

And Authorities Consider Expelling Him.

London Cable .-- The authorities are considering the activities of Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolsheviki represen tative in London. Although he has not been recognized by the Govern-ment. Litrinoff has been issuing among munition workers pamphlets bearing the seal, "The Russian People's Embassy," which, the newspepers assert, are incitements to revolution.

in the House of Commons to-day, foel Pemberton-Billing (Indepen-asked whether Litvinoff was gent), asked whether Litvinoff to be deported as an undesirable alien. The Home Secretary replied that the matter was receiving his attention.
It is recalled that Leon Trotzky, the

Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, rece protested strongly that the British and American Ambassies in Petrograd had tried to interfere in Russian politics but that Sir George Buchanan, the British, and David R. Francis, the the American Ambassador, declared

BOLO PASHA TO GIVE LIFE FOR TREASON

French Court-Martial Finds Man Accused of Aiding Germany Guilty.

QUICK VERDICT

Co-Defendant Gets Three Years, and One in Italy Sentenced to Die.

Paris Cable.—Bolo Pasha has been convicted and sentenced to death for treason. The prosecutor yesterday asked the court to condemn him on the fact that Bolo received money from Count von Bernstorff, the for-mer German Ambassador at Washins-ton, through Adolph Pavenstadt, the former head of the Amsinck banking house of New York, even though the money was not used against France.
The court-martial deliberated for only fifteen minutes.

Darius Porchere, an accountant, who was a co-defendant, was senten-ced to three years' imprisonment. an accountant Filippo Cavallinie, another co-de-fendant, who is under arrest in Italy, was sentenced to death, although he is not within the court's jurisdiction. ARGUMENT FOR DEFENCE.

When the trial opened to-day Al bert Salles, the attorney for the Le-yantine financier, took the floor to make a final plea for his client's life. Following a brief exposition of the abhorrence generally felt at the charge of treason, Attorney Salles de-clared the trial of Bolo Pasha had raised distinct doubts as to his guilt, and that it was his (Salles') task to cleange them to a certainty of his client's innocence.

The attorne, then chirged an "abominable press campaign against Bolo" with being largely responsible

Bolo" with being largely responsible for the almost general belief in France, prior to the trial, that his client was guilty, and added that hardly ten men convinced of his innocence could be found in the country. This press campaign, M. Salles asserted, had been deliberately instituted by Senator Charles Humbert, former owner of Le Journal, after the Senator had failed to induce Bolo to sell back the stock in Le Journal at sell back the stock in Le Journal at half the price Bolo had paid for it. CRITICISED AUTHORITIES.

M. Salles went lengthily into Bolo's personality and severely criticised the authorities, including General Dubail, military governor of Parls, for what the termed the p cjudgment of the case before it ever care to trial. He declared that the principles of elementary law, which presupposes a runn innocent until proven guilty, had been disregarded.

een disregarded.

The attorney scored the prosecutor. Captain Mornet, and Captain Bouch-ardon, of the Paris military court, for raking up Bolo's past, and insisted that the prisoner was not on trial for bigamy or theft, but for treason. "So far as this court-martial is con-cerned," he said, "Bolo Pasha was born in 1914."

Then followed a scathing arraignment of all those prominent men and women, once glad to be Bolo's guests, who had now deserted him.

M. Salles, in closing, was impressing as he pleaded: "Do not condemn Bolo Pasha to catisfy public opinion. Do not condemn him to satisfy public passion. Do not be guilty of a miscarriage of justice that will be bitterly regretted in after years."

Bolo appeared to be depressed during the latter part of M. Salles' ad-The speedy return of the court-

martial came almost as a greater surprise to the crowds in the courtroom awaiting the verdict than the actual sentence of death itself, which had been predicted from the outset. Bolo took the announcement with apparent calm, but Porchere, who had sat throughout the trial stolid and

discussing the verdict.

The Porchere case went to the court after a brief summing up, Porchers being pictured by his counsel as an innocent intermediary, who, if he had done anything against the nation, had done it unknowingly.

the opportunity to make a final plea.
Bolo returned to his cell. Awed by the soldiers, with fixed bayonets, those who gathered in the court-room refrained from all demonstrations, but the great crowds outside the courf emitted a terrific roar and cheer of approval as word of the sentence reached them, plainly

ence of death found among the French Swiftly the news of the coming execution of Bolo Pasha spread through the city. Col. Voyer had not yet comleted reading the sentence when

nowing the favor with which the sen

cheers of the multitude from outside drowned his voice. The court-martial was unanimous The court-martial was unanimous in condemning Bolo. It stood for a time four to three against the conviction of Porchere, but finally compromised, six to one, on conviction on the charge of "commerce with the enemy," carrying a lighter sentence. The judges deliberated only a few minutes, and as they find into the room it was easily discernible that Bolo Pasha's fata was cernible that Bolo Pasha's fate was

An appeal will be entered on a technicality, but the general trend of com-

nt heard in legal, journalistic and olitical circles is:
"With Bolo's death, Boloism will

USED GERMAN MONEY.

Paul Bolo Pasha's court-martial was one of the first of the so-called cases of "intelligence with the enemy" and came up for trial before the third court-martial of Paris on Feb. 4th. Bolo Pasha was charged with having capitalized the company that hought the Paris newspaper Le Journal with money obtained from the Germans.

Bolo Pasha was an instrument of German propaganda, one of the first to find exposure in the French investigations of 1917, and his name has come to be used as typifying the entire system of "Boloism" by which Germany strove to break down the French morale and instil a desire for peace by spreading the idea that Germany could not be beaten, and that it would be well to make the best terms possible with her as soon as they could be arranged. Bolo Pasha was an instrument of

be arranged.

It had been charged that Germany, in attempting to bribe French states, men and leaders, and to infuence French opinion by subsidizing newspapers in France or founding new publications to disseminate the spirit of pacifism or defeat, devoted a sum of money in the neighborhood of 10,000, marks. Bolo bimself, was said to 000 marks. Bolo himself, was said to have had the use of a fund of more than \$1,500,000 to be used in at-tempting to corrupt the French

Darius Porchere, a co-defendant with Bolo Pasha, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, is a business agent who was charged with to three years imprisonment, is a business agent who was charged with receiving correspondence relating to the affair as an intermediary of Bolo

ITALIAN IMPLICATED.

Filippo Cavallini,, who was judged by default and sentenced to death, is a former member of the Italian Cham-ber of Deputies. He was charged with having introduced Bolo Pasha to Ab-bas Hilbi, the former Khedive of Egypt, and with having facilitated the negotiations.

FRENCH WHEAT.

Bright Outlook for Big Crop This Year.

Paris Cable.—The condition of winter wheat in the departments of France which give the largest yields is reported by an expert who has just finished a tour of inspection to justify fully the most optimistic hopes of the 1918 crop. Nowhere did the frost do any damage, and the prospects are good for a greater crop per acre than in any year since 1914.

Preparations for spring seeding are well underway and it is probable the acreage will exceed that of last apring by nearly one million. There is an equal increase in the acreage of winter wheat over 1917.

LIFE IN GERMANY IS INTOLERABLE

Middle and Lower Classes Are Desperate.

Commercial and National Morality Dead.

London Cable. Of exceptional interest is the latest review of conditions in Germany by a well-informed authority. Conditions in Berlin at the end of 1917 are described as "absolutely awful."

Another informant, a woman who cember, writes: "The middle and lower classes in Berlin were past caring what happens so long as they have peace at once. They were suffering horribly, and the only word to describe conditions in Berlin is famine. Berlin was dark, cold and unspeakably wretched.

"For most people there was hardsat throughout the trial stolid and supid in appearance, was visibly moved, though whether at his own escape from his patron's fate or at the sentence imposed upon Bolo, was not easy to determine.

The crowd made no demonstration, but filed noisily from the court room, discussing the verdict.

The crowd made no demonstration, but filed noisily from the court room, discussing the verdict. prevent a revolution.

"The people nate the Govern-ment. To further the last war loan The Porchere case went to the court after a brief summing up. Porchers being pictured by his counsel as an innecent intermediary; who, if he had done anything against the nation, had done anything against the nation, had done it unknowingly.

Neither defendant availed himself of the opportunity to make a final plea. Bolo returned to his cell. heard, from a very good source, that the Government did not yet know how they would feed the people during March, April and May". Children are the greatest sufferers. They show serious signs of underfeeding. The decline in the number of children must be causing graams.

of children must be causing great of children must be causing great-anxiety to the German Government Millions of young people are being killed or permanently incapacitated for useful work, and there is an alarming decrease in the birth rate. especially in the large towns. One of the most significant features is the general deline of commercial and general decline of commercial and rational morality. Calls of patrio-ism and the orders of the Govern-ment are disregarded: profiteering. theft, bribery and corruption are many is summed up in the striking statement that for the great masses life has been reduced to the lowest evel of discomfort and misery

Claude-Mabel has such pretty hair. I think, don't vou? lovely, and she is so careful with it. Claude—She is? Maude—Yes: she is very particular where she hangs it. when she goes to bed at night. - Dati-

THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL

President Wilson's mail bag is the targest in the world. Thousands of letters arrive daily, and every one of any importance must have the individual attention of America's first citizen. Of the president is not able to great course the president is not able to read all his correspondence himself. This difficulty is overcome by a carefully developed system by which the contents of the White House mail bag of any importance are laid before Mr. Wilson

The work of selection falls upon a corps of confidential clerks, who open the letters and give them a first reading; then they are carefully sorted. Many of them are simply recommendations for office. These, after courteous acknowledgment, are referred to the proper departments and placed on file until the matter can be taken up for

Hundreds of the missives are purely ormal or contain impossible requests. These are immediately answered by the staff and signed by one of the president's assistant secretaries.

Such communications as the president ought to see are clearly briefed—that is, a slip is pinned at the top of each letter, and on this is a typewritten synopsis of its contents, telling who the writer is and what he has to present. Frequently the president is sufficiently rested by the brief to cause him to read the whole letter. Sometimes the communication is referred to a cabinet officer, in which case the slip is retained at the White House and filed.

Requests for charity are continually pouring in. These, however, are sent to a different department, which goes fully into each case before replying.

When a large number of persons write on the same subject the letters are bunched, and the brief at the top gives the names of those who present one argument, and on another list are given the names of the persons who offer a

A NORWEGIAN WORD.

Origin of "Budstikken," Which Means Spreading the News.

This peculiar word is frequently found in Scandinavian communities as the name of a newspaper, such as St. Cloud Budstikken. It is a Norwegian word, 1,200 years old at the least and

has a very peculiar origin, In those days when the coasts of Norway were ravaged by pirates the in habitants had to resort to all sorts of devices to warn those at a distance of the approach of these piratical craft. When one was seen on the horizon a man went up to the top of a mountain, where he lighted a beacon fire. This could be seen for a long distance and was known to be a warning. When it was seen in the distance another fire was lighted on another hill until all over the country fires blazed from every hilltop and the people prepared to

defend themselves. They also had a system of messengers. The man who first sighted the sail would take an arrow and send it his neighbors. From town to town this arrow was sent until all were warned. These were rather primitive ways of telegraphing, but were so effectual that in the course of twentyfour hours all Norway knew of the ap-

proach of pirates. This system of spreading the news was called "budstikken," and when there were no more pirates the newspapers became spreaders of the news

assistant manager of the International Harvester Company at Ottawa, and enters on his new duties the latter part of the present month. The appointment means the removal of Mr. Brouse and his family from Brockville which will occasion great regret. Since coming to Brockville from Manotick 28 years ago, "Billy" has been one of the Island City's most progressive citizens, and has always been active in any undertaking for the advancement of the town. He is first vice-president of the Brockville Fair Board, a past president of the Brockville Commercial Travellers' Association and has served for three years in the town council, retiring from the municipal board last December. Mr. and Mrs. Brouse and family will be greatly missed in town and while it is a matter of regret that they will remove from here about April 1, all classes of citizens will join the Recorder and Times in Wishing them every success and prosperity.-Brockville Recorder and

Frankville

Miss Elizabeth Stewart is at Pres cott caring for Mrs. Frank Stewart, who is ill.

Mr. Morley Holmes had the mis fortune to lose his pony last week. It took suddenly sick on the road and died shortly after.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Smith visited riends at Harlem last week.

Mr. R. J. Latimer, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his cousin James Mitchell. Mrs. Meridith Hanton, of Ottawa

spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Frank Eaton. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Chapman

have invited the Epworth League to their home next Friday evening. The W.M.S. held their monthly

meeting at the home of Mrs. M. Livingston, on February 13. Mr. Wilfrid and Miss Gertie Liv-

ingston are spending the week among friends at Elgin. Mr. and Mrs. Delorma Kilborn, of

Winnipeg, are visiting their many friends. Miss Hazel Richards went Brockville yesterday to spend a few days with her sisters, Geraldine and Norma, who are attending the Brock-

ville Business College. Egbert Mott's horse which was injured by jumping on the hitching post, is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Rollo Eaton and her sister Miss Ouida Dunham, of Toledo, spent yesterday with her aunt, Mrs. M. Livingston.

Mrs. Leslie Soper went to Portland yesterday to see her sister, Mrs. K Polk, who is not very well.

J. Coad has commenced his duties

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN HILL At Frankville Saturday afternoon. there passed away an esteemed resident in the person of Mrs. John Hill.

Leeds, Feb. 18.— The recent thaw as appreciated by all.

Mr. Eugene Edgers continu porly and is still confined to his bed. Miss Ella Smith, Lyndhurst, was a eek-end visitor at Mr. Miner

Miss Iva Edgers, Miss E. Ripley, of Westport, and Mr. Harold Edgers, of Brewer's Mills, were Sunday visitors at Mr. Eugene Edgers.

Miss Dorothy Berry has returned to her home at Berryton after a and Edith Delong.

Many of the farmers are busy harvesting their ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gamble last Monday evening. Mr. Roy Slack and sister, Miss Vera, of Sand Bay, have returned

home after a visit with Mr. and Mrs Will Kirkland. Mr. Arch Stevens, Philipsville,

spent Thursday at Mr. Will Scott's. The weekly prayer meeting, which was held at Mr. Miner Sweet's last week was largely attended, in spite of the bad roads. This week's meeting, will be held at Mr. John Berry's home, Berryton.

Next Sunday, the 24th inst., service will be held at St. John's church in the morning at 10.30 with the celebration of the Holy Communion. Rev. Henderson, of Gananoque, conducted the service at the Olivet

Sunday the 17th. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Niblock, of Sweet's Corners, spent Sunday at Mr. Wallace Hicock's.

Cadet Kenneth C. Rappell, of the R.F.C., Toronto, made a short visit to the home of Albert E. Brown this week. He expects to leave for Texas in a few days.

Glen Buell

Glen Buell, Feb. 13.-Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sturgeon, who recently disposed of their farm here, are soon to take their departure for the Canadian West. On Wednesday evening their friends and neighbors, numbering about 70 met at their home to tender them a farewell. The evening was spent in pleasant social intercourse during which presentations were made, and an address was read by Mrs. G. A. Gilroy. The address which paid tribute to the worth of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon as citizens and to their zeal as workers in the church, was accompanied by the presentation of a club bag to Mr. Sturgeon on behalf of those assembled, of a life-membership gin to Mrs. Sturgeon on behalf of the W.M.S. and of a hymn book to Master Kenneth Sturgeon on behalf of his work with the Mission Band. The address was signed by Norman Moore for the church and Sunday School by Mrs. Brock Davis for the W.M.S. and by Mrs. W. T. Towriss for the Mission Band and friends. The club bag was presented by Mr. Joel Moore, the pin by Mrs. Brock Davis, and the

HON, W. J. HANNA RESIGNS

As Minister in the Ontario Cabine

Premier Hearst in the Legislatur Thursday afternoon announced that Hon. W. J. Hanna had resigned from the Ontario Cabinet as Minister without portfolio, because of business easons. The Premier paid tribute to the work of Mr. Hanna after making the announcement.

Mr. Hanna represents West Lambton. He became M.P.P. in 1902 and in February, 1905, was made Proweek's visit with the Misses Blanche vincial Secretary. He held this portfolio until December, 1916, when he resigned and became Minister without portfolio. A party was held at the home of

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Adam Ducolon, late of the Village of Athens, in the County of Leeds, Cheese Maker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to The Revised Statutes of Ontario," 1914, Chapter 121, that all creditor and others having claims against the estate of the said Adam Ducolon, who died on or about the fourth day of January, 1918, are required on or before the sixth day of March, 1918, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to T. R. Beale, of Athens, Ontario, solicitor for the Administratrix of the property of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the

securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice that after such last mentioned date, the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 6th day of February,

T. R. BEALE. Solicitor for Mary Ann Ducolon, Administratrix.

PROMPTLY SECURED in all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR?

MARION & MARION.

FARM FOR SALE

of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 cres under culityation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowsom, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenien to churches, schools and cheese factories Apply to

HENRY D. ROWSOM

Outlet

Our January thaw was a little late starting and did not reach us until the second week in February, nevertheless, it was very welcome when it did arrive.

Before the thaw the men ploughed out the roads and as the rain settled them, some of the farmers are be ginning to haul wood again, although the roads are still in bad condition and some days our mail did not

One team crossed the lake on Friday— the first since the storm. Mr. J. Fodey and son were engag-

ed with their sawing machine sawing wood for W. G. Vanderburg at the Warburton cheese factory.

Mr. James Fodey made a trip to

Kingston on Thursday. Mrs. George Reed and children and Miss Myrtle Reed, Woodvale, were

guests of Mrs. Edw. Vanderburg on Thursday. Mr. Thomas Dier continues very

111 Mrs. Weldon Bradley, Woodvale, called on friends here on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Clarence Cross and Mr. Gerald Bradley made a trip to Ottawa and spent a few days at the revival meetings there.

Little Miss Gladys Reed is spending a few days at her uncle's, Mr. J Reed, Woodvale.

Mr. William Crozier made another trip to Brockville on Saturday for medical treatment. Drafting All "A." Men.

The Kingston Whig learns that within the next four weeks every available physically fit soldier in this military district will be sent overseas. There are possibly one thousand to go. It will leave all units stripped of men and only the staff and instructors left. The reasons for this decision are in the facts that transportation can now be had and that the training will be in England during the coming spring.

CANADA'S MAN POWER TO REGISTERED.

Beature of Govern Policy-To Classify Industrie

Subsequent to a sitting of the Cabinet Council, the Government gave out an announcement as to its immediate policy in regard to labor. The Government will not conscript men for farm labor, under the Mili-tary Service Act, but will take immediate steps to secure a registration and inventory of the man-power of the Dominion. Classification of the industries of Canada will also be secured by the new War Trades Board. There will be no importation of coolie labor at present, to which exception is taken by the labor men, but this matter will be given further consideration at a later date. No decision has been reached in re gard to the conscription of alien labor.

Furniture

When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.

A Good Selection to Choose From.

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The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918.

Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses. Rates: For three months\$40.00 Each subsequent month 6.60.

These fees include cost of text books. Send for full particulars

> BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Brockville ·

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

ere appropri

String Beans In Brine. Instead of canning string beans put them up in brine, and in winter they

Put a layer of dry salt one-fourth sinch thick in the bottom of a crock. Next put a layer of beans one and one-half inches high just as they are picked from the garden without washing. Next a one-fourth inch layer of salt and so on until the crock is filled. On top invert a plate and put a heavy

When you wish to use them soak an hour or so and then boil like fresh beans.—New York Sun.

Man and the Animals. The essential difference between men and animals is well stated by Dr.

Grasset, an eminent French biologist quoted by the Scientific American. He ways the animal is predestined to obey the laws of its species, while man obeys them only if and when he will. A man may, if he wants to, sustain with energy the pretension that two and two make five, or he may commit

Quicksands.

Quicksands are not caused by water constantly flowing over sand. It is only here there is an upward current that hey are found. Imagine, for instance a bucket filled with sand. Water poured on that sand does not make it If, however, the bucket had a hole in its bottom and water was forced through the hole quicksands would be formed.

A Fitting Name.

"Well," was the answer of a little chap who had been asked the name of his cat, "we used to call him William, but he has been having fits lately, so we call him Fitz William now."

Would Be Prepared. She-Suppose, dear, I find you have not given me enough money? He-Then telegraph for more. She-Have you a telegraph blank?-Exchange.

Promising Candidate. Editor-Do you know how to run newspaper? Applicant-No. sir. Editor -Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had merience - l'uck

Deceased was about 80 years of age, death being due to general decline. Since the death of her husband two years ago, Mrs. Hill had resided with her son-in-law, Mr. Richard Carter. Before her marriage, she was Miss Nevins, of Jasper.

Surviving are two sons and three daughters: George Hill of Frankville; William Hill, of Eastern Ontario; Mrs. Richard Carter, of Frankville; Mrs. George Pepper, of Toledo; Mrs. Chas. Pepper.

The funeral took place Monday at the residence, the remains being taken to Greenbush Cemetery. Rev. George Comerford pastor of the Methodist church, conducted the ser

TENDERS.

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott will receive tenders up to March 15 for stone crushing this season.

Tenders may be made to furnish the whole outfit or to use township crusher and spreading wagons Address

R. E. CORNELL, Clerk Athens P.O.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Athens Branch of the Leeds Farmers' Co-operative Com pany, Limited, will be held in the Agricultural Office on Friday evening, February 22 at 7.30 sharp.

Business of extreme importance will be conducted, as the presenting of the financial statement, the election of directors, and the outlining of plans for the ensuing year's business. In addition to this, Mr. Frank C. Hart, B.S.A., of the Co-operative Markets Branch for the Repartment of Agriculture, will be present.

> A. Henderson, Chairman of Local Board D. R. Sheffield,

Local Agent

A suitable reply was made by mr. Sturgeon, after which "God Be with You till We Meet Again" was sung. Appetizing refreshments were served by the young people.

hymn book by Master R. J. Kirkland.

DEATH OF HARMON L. KERR

Mr. Lambert B. Kerr, Brockville, has received word of the death in Yorkton, Sask., on Tuesday, 12th inst., of his only brother, Mr. Harmon L. Kerr, a native and former well known resident of Elizabethtown. Deceased had been ill one week of pneumonia.

The late Mr. Kerr was born at Greenbush 52 years ago, the elder son of the late Mr. Richard Kerr. He remained at the homestead farming until 17 years ago, when he moved to the Canadian West and had since followed successfully the same occupation near Yorkton. His wife, who was Miss Lucy Eaton, daughter of the late Wm. Baton, of Frankville, survives, with three children, namely Garton Kerr, Miss Myra Kerr, all of Yorkton. Mr. Kerr, of Brockville. is the only surviving brother. In religion, deceased was a Methodist. The funeral took place at Yorkton. The late Mr. Kerr had a large number of friends in these parts who remember him as an industrious, upright and highly respected man.

Fined for Snowballing

A number of youths were hailed before Police Magistrate Purcell last week and were fined for snowbailing too zealously on Main street.

LOST

Hound, male, mostly white with tan spots. Letter "E" on side. Scar on front leg and sore on foot. Any person found harboring this dog will be prosecuted. Reward for information leading to his recovery.

L. Glenn Earl.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GRAIN

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT

On account of scarcity of fuel,

Custom grinding only on Tues-day and Saturday. ATHENS GRAIN WARE-

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ed to sell by Auction in Leeds County Apply for open dates and terms HARLEM, ONTARIO

Clothes Distinction

HERE is a distinctive quality created by good clothes that means much to a man. "Don't judge a man by the coat he wears." is a saying that evidences the natural appraisment that springs up naturally within us. A bankrupt business man bought a new suit with his last few dollars because the moral effect of good clothes is a great factor in civilized life. He knew it—and to-day, he is a successful man.

For years and years, Kehoe's clothes have been the standard for business men, school teachers, clergymen, doctors, and others.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

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