

The Athens Reporter

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TELEGRAPH FOR ATHENS

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 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 "Business points concerning deeds, mortgages, wills, etc.", and Miss Gladys Johnston will discuss "The power and value of the 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.

Phillipsville Soldier Recovering.

Seth George, of Phillipsville, 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, England.

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 Hospital at Bexhill, a Canadian training center. Lieut.-Col. Bedell, who is a Merrickville man, was first on 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.

As Mrs. (Dr.) Addison, Henry street, was putting her pet cat in the cellar for the night, the animal, which is very large, attacked her with all the ferocity of a wild cat, throwing her to the floor, lacerating her hand and arm. Dr. Moore was hastily summoned, and did all he could, but owing to Mrs. Addison's 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 action. 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 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." Mr. Donovan's Pleasing Speech.

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 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 sustained on the death of Mr. S. T. Wood, who from his place in the press gallery used to animadvert upon the frailties of Conservative politicians, but in his private life, and especially in his nature studies, was a genial companion and warm friend. He congratulated the Sergeant-at-Arms on completing fifty years in that office, and started the House by extending his good wishes to Mr. A. H. Sydere, Clerk of the House, who, unknown to most, had also run a half century in the service of the House.

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 Mavor.

Proceeding, the member from Brockville criticised adversely a recent pamphlet by Professor Mavor, the University of Toronto, condemning the Hydro-Electric public ownership 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 latent water power resources of 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. Considering the possible hydro horse power at Niagara as 3,000,000 he showed that the potential energy of hydro when a full development had taken place at about 7,200,000 horse power. It took about twenty tons of coal annually to produce one horse power, so that if Ontario only developed a 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 of munitions and supplies; and had 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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ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

MAIL SERVICE DEMORALIZED

Cancelling of Trains on the C.N.R. Will Cripple the 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 vicinity believe that some arrangement should be made to get western mail from Brockville as soon as it arrives there. To this end, the post office department has been importuned, and the following communications are no doubt steps toward a solution of the problem:

Athens, Ont.,

February 18, 1918

Henry Merrick, Esq.
Post Office Inspector,
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

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 difficulties 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 management, for the relief of the embarrassing 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.

Yours truly,
H. MERRICK, P. O. Inspector.

Fuel Controller Was Born in This District.

Mr. Charles A. McGrath, who has adopted 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 Controller.

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 following is of interest:

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 Canada last November. His home is in Addison.

NOTICE

Owing to E. Taylor going out of the auctioneer business, I hold a license 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,
Auctioneer

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ATHENS

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VIII. February 24, 1918.
Jesus Teaching by Parables—The Growth of the Kingdom.—

Mark 4: 21-34.

Commentary.—1. Personal responsibility (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 unreasonable to light a lamp and put it under a measure, where it would be hidden and not used 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 holding about a peck. 22. there is nothing hid, etc.—What Jesus had 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, "In secret have I nothing" (John 18: 20). This is in opposition to the workings of those associations guard their secrets 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 rests upon himself. 24. take heed what ye hear.—Jesus exhorts his hearers to consider well what he was saying to them to make good use of it, with what measure ye mete, etc.—You shall be treated according to the use you make of your opportunities of learning. If you consider it well, and make good improvement of what you hear, you shall be rewarded. If not, your reward shall be small. This is a proverbial expression.—Barnes. 25. he that hath, to him shall be given—He who receives the truth and obediently and trustfully practice it, shall be enriched spiritually. 11. The mystery of growth (vs. 26-28). 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 parable of the sower the soil 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, exhortation, personal testimony and the godly living of Christians. God designs 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. The 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 retard 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 joy.

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 sprout and grow, but he can cause it to be 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 realm, and the seed of truth placed in 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 seed 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 believing 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. The outlines of the full corn. The soul is purified from all unrighteousness, and having escaped the corruption that is in the world, it is made a partaker of the divine nature, and is 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 the harvest that he has in view when he sows seed, and he is not slow in entering upon the fruits of his labors.

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 lesson 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 enormous size, sometimes reaching a height of fifteen feet. It is an herb in 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 shadow—Travelers in the East tell us of the spreading branches of the mustard plant, and of the birds 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 our Lord and of His Christ" (Rev. 11: 15). 33. As they were able to hear.—Jesus adapted His teaching to the capacity of His hearers. 34. Parable... expounded—He placed the truth before the people in simple, parable form, and to His disciples He explained more fully the things He had thus spoken.

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 to be harvested? What does the parable of the mustard seed teach? What scriptural statements are there which express the mighty spread of the gospel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic—Christ's Kingdom.

I. Its spiritual interpretation.
1. Its spiritual interpretation. The kingdom of heaven is a kingdom of truth, illustrating this we have two parables, the one representing the hidden operation of truth applied to the souls of men as an unseen influence, the other its visible manifestation before the world. The first lesson taught us here is that progress in personal piety is vital and not mechanical. The union of human fidelity with divine grace constitutes the co-operation with which the mysterious work 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 and subjected the quickening influences of heavenly sunshine and shower, it silently 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 law of 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 cooperate with him, but the great work of grace is his. Human effort is founded on confidence in divine laws. 11. 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 vitality of the seed. The former laid emphasis on the field; this on the seed. It was not without a purpose that the contrast between the first beginnings of Christ's kingdom and its expected future should have been put before the apostles in such a striking form. Christ designed evidently to impress upon them that there never had been so mighty a consummation on so inconsiderable 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 victory of the grace of God in the individual soul when extended to multitudes, would present a force not to be ignored. 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 kingdom 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. It transforms character and renews the world all by the reception of living truth.

T. R. A.

New Spring Hats.
Mushroom brims are seen in a few. Brims that are short behind must be long in front.
A black satin poke is one of the new shapes.
Tricorne are seen made of satin and straw.
Turban are worn also, are short in back and tilt over the eyes.
"Does your husband ever refer to your honeymoon?" "Yes, he often wishes he had the money he spent 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 that attention be given 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 amount 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 chow.

A boar ordinarily requires warmer 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 general 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 it is better to provide planking over the top or raised sleeping quarters.

Remember that as a general thing pigs should weigh about 200 pounds before being marketed. There are certain animals, such as the shorter, earlier 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 thinner 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 daily, 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, because poor silage will upset the digestive 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 sold next summer.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A PRAYER.
Teach me, Father, how to be
Sotly as the grasses grow;
Hush my soul to meet the shock
Of the wild world as a rock;
But my spirit, prompt 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 croom
Under shady oak at noon;
Beetle on his mission beat
Tardies in that cooling tent;
Let me, also, cheer a spot,
Hidden field or garden grove,
Place where passing souls can rest
On the way to their best.
—Edwin Markham

WALK JLN NECESSITY OF LIFE.
As ye here yielded your members servants to uncleanness and to iniquity unto iniquity; even so now yield your members servants to righteousness unto holiness.—I beseech ye, 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; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind.

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

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 carefully 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 colts' feet should be looked after frequently and trimmed about twice during the winter.

Start early and get your colts 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 insecticide.

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 person.

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

Young colts should be kept growing, 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 olicake 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 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 quantity 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 type and breeding will make the feeding of high priced grains profitable, even in 1918. On the other hand it is quite likely that animals of poor type any conformation will prove more profitable if fed on less grain and a higher percentage of roughage and coarse feeds.

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 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 expected 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 silage 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 on grass.

Plan now to keep dairy records. You cannot afford to have any boards in your dairy 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.

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 quantity 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 type and breeding will make the feeding of high priced grains profitable, even in 1918. On the other hand it is quite likely that animals of poor type any conformation will prove more profitable if fed on less grain and a higher percentage of roughage and coarse feeds.

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.

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MUSSON'S Ready Reckoner and Log Book

is an invaluable pocket hand book for Merchants, Farmers, Lumbermen, Mechanics and Accountants.

A new and improved volume containing calculations covering every possible requirement, including tables showing the value of any number of pounds, gallons, yards, feet, etc. Of any article from 1 to 1,000, at various rates to \$10.00 each. It also contains tables of board, scantling, plank and log measurements, as well as methods of calculating the measurements of grain and hay. Tables of wages and board per day and week. Canadian business laws in daily use, business forms, interest tables, rates of postage, etc.

Over one hundred thousand already sold. Cloth bound, 25. Postage 1c extra.

THE MUSSON BOOK CO., Limited
PUBLISHERS TORONTO

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—
Butter, choice dairy . . . \$ 0 45 \$ 0 47
Margarine, lb . . . 0 35 0 37
Eggs, new-laid, doz . . . 0 75 0 80
Cheese, lb 0 30
Do, fancy, lb 0 35
Dressed Poultry—
Turkeys, lb 0 35 0 32
Poultry, lb 0 22 0 25
Spring Chickens 0 28 0 30
Ducks, Spring, lb 0 25
Geese, lb 0 24 0 25
Fruits—
Apples, bag 0 70
Do, bbl 3 50 6 00
Vegetables—
Beets, bag 1 50
Do, peck 0 39
Celery, Cal. bunch 1 10
Do, Can. doz 0 59
Cabbage, each 0 10 0 12
Onions, 75-lb. bag 2 25
Do, large bkt 0 85
Do, picking, bkt 0 10
Do, green, bunch 0 10
Farsley, bunch 0 10
Do, peck 0 39
Potatoes, bag 2 50
Rhubarb, bunch 0 12
Sage, bunch 0 05 0 10
Savory, bunch 0 05 0 10
Turnips, peck 0 15
Do, bag 0 70

MEAT—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$16 00 \$17 00
Do, hindquarters . . . 20 00 22 00
Carcases, choice . . . 18 00 19 50
Do, common, cwt . . . 17 00 18 50
Veal, common, cwt . . . 15 50 16 50
Do, medium, cwt . . . 15 00 16 00
Do, prime 22 00 24 00
Heavy hogs, cwt . . . 18 00 20 00
Shop hogs 23 00 24 00
Abattoir hogs 25 00 26 00
Mutton, heavy, cwt . . . 12 00 16 00
Do, light 18 00 21 00
Lambs, cwt 28 00 30 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:—
Acadia gran. (nominal) 100 lbs. \$8.54
Redpath granulated . . . 100 lbs. 8.54
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 8.54
Lantic granulated 100 lbs. 8.54
Acadia No. 1 yellow, nom. 100 lbs. 8.24
Atlantic, light yellow . . . 100 lbs. 8.14
Atlantic, brilliant yellow . . 100 lbs. 8.04
Atlantic, dark yellow . . . 100 lbs. 7.94
Redpath No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 8.14
St. Lawrence No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. 8.14
No. 2 yellow, 10c below; No. 3 yellow, 20c below No. 1.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. cattle, ch. 12.00 12.50
Ex. bulls 9.00 10.50
Be'f cattle, ch. 10.75 11.00
Be'f cattle, med. 8.50 9.00
Be'f cattle, com. 7.50 8.00
Be'f cows, ch. 8.75 10.25
Be'f cows, med. 7.25 8.00
Be'f cows, com. 6.50 7.00
Be'f bulls 7.50 8.25
Feed'g steers 8.50 9.50
Stiers, ch. 8.00 8.75
Stiers, light 7.50 8.25
Milkers, ch. 20.00 18.00
Springers 20.00 18.00
Shoop cows, med. 12.50 13.50
Be'f-culls, lb 5.00 10.00
Lambs 18.25 19.00
Dogs, F. and W. 17.75 20.00
Hogs, 2. o. b. 11.75 12.50
Calves 15.50 17.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—
Oats—Open. High. Low. Close
May . . . 0 87% 0 87% 0 87 0 87
July . . . 0 88% 0 85% 0 85% 0 85%
Flax—
May . . . 3 33% 3 34% 3 33% 3 34%

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle receipts 600; slow.
Calves, receipts 330; steady; \$7 to \$15.00.
Hogs, receipts 3,700; steady to 10c cents lower; Heavy, mixed and yorkers \$16.50 to \$17; light yorkers \$15.75 to \$16; pigs \$15.50 to \$15.75; roughs \$15.25 to \$15.50; stage \$15 to \$14.50.
Sheep and lambs, receipts \$3.00; lambs steady; others lower. Lambs 24 to \$18.25; yearlings \$12 to \$15.75; weathers \$12.50 to \$14. Ewes \$7 to \$13. Wixed sheep \$13 to \$13.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 6,000.
Market strong.
Beaves 8 40 13 80
Stockers and Feeders . . . 7 20 10 25
Cows and heifers 6 30 11 69
Calves 8 50 14 00
Hog, receipts 25,000.
Market strong.
Light 15 50 16 20
Mixed 15 60 16 20
Heavy 15 50 16 20
Pough 15 00 15 65
Pigs 12 25 14 85
Bulk of sales 15 75 16 10

Sheep, receipts 7,000.
Market strong.
Wethers 9 75 12 20
Lambs, native 13 75 17 00

"How does it happen that a prohibition community is obliged to arrest 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 Star.

"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 lamp of coal."—Judge.

"BELA"

He went willingly enough. He did not know it, but he was well on the way of being tamed.

him I goin' wit' Mahooley. He rich. Give me ev'ryting I want."

"That is bad talk," said Mus-qooosis. "All right!" cried Bela, passionately.

CHAPTER XXIV. The sun looked over the hills and laid a commanding finger on Sam's eyelids.

Mus-qooosis shrugged. "Maybe he's in love with her," she went on, passionately.

I ET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment.

MOTHERS TO BE

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."

Old Folks' Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis Quickly Cured

This tells of a method that cures without using drugs. Elderly people take cold easily. Unlike young folks, they recover slowly.

only the principal bit. He left that to be told by the next traveler.

In the meantime he hoped to bury himself further in the wilderness. As soon as he told his name Sam saw by their eyes that they were acquainted with his earlier adventures.

"Come to look over the land before you bring your outfit in, suppose?" suggested the trader.

"The sun was growing low when he spied a little A tent in the meadow, rising from the river.

"Hello! Hello!" he cried. "Blest if I didn't think you was a ghost! Ain't seen one of own color since I come."

Ed seemed to see nothing strange in Sam's situation, nor was he in the least curious concerning the gossip of the country.

"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 to build me a house. I need help with it. I'll pay you in grub."

They talked until late—that is to say, Ed talked, Sam warmed gratefully to his friendliness—it was genuine friendliness, that demanded nothing.

In the pale sky the great full moon shone with an extraordinary transparency. The field sloping down to the water was powdered with silver dust.

"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!"

ZAMBUK. Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring. Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison. Soothing—Eases pain and smarting, etc.

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

"I'll build me a shack, and hunt and fish till I have a bit of luck," said Sam.

There was no more fight left in him. He was conscious only of an immense desire for something he would not acknowledge to himself.

"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. "All right!" agreed Ed, cheerfully.

Nevertheless, when night came, another reaction set in, and he elected to sleep with Ed because he could not face such another night alone.

"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. Begin 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 him."

"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 most of them is stopping by Caribou Lake. But I want a river. I love a flowing river at my door; it seems to bring you new thoughts. This river is navigable for six hundred miles up and down.

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BACKED BY ENGLISHMAN. The death of Admiral Dewey some months ago directed attention to his career, and especially to his service in the Philippines.

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A FORTUNE IN POULTRY. Increase your egg yield by purchasing a choice cock or cockerel of our high record Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns or Reds.

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."

"I cleared the Boston and the Raleigh for action, and bore down on 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 Chichester of yours."

"Those, sir, 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 northward 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 Bonaventure, 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 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 distance outside the town. It was then discovered that the Spaniards had raised the white flag as directed, but as the wind was blowing straight away from the fleet, it had not been earlier distinguished."

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE

Often Worse Than the Disease Itself—Victims Left Weak, Nervous and Worn Out. La Grippe—the name of which influenza is most generally known—is a disease prevalent throughout the world during the winter and spring months.

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

"Do you know, sir," exclaimed the infuriated German emissary, "that this action of yours might end a war with the great German Empire?"

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 his 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 Peggy 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 had 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 housekeeping, 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 house 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 laundress—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 percentages."

"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 settlement, 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 Charity.'

"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 tiny thing they spend 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 can use?"

"Yes, indeed—but the book says that one of the things the young people ought to strive to do is to divert that money—those are the words the book uses—into other more worthwhile 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 epoch-making," said Morton, and Peggy was satisfied.

Every night for a month thereafter Morton was obliged to confess just how much he spent on luncheon, shoe-shines, beggars and tobacco, 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-

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

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 worthwhile thing in life was not money. Money was incidental. 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 associates unhappy.

The woman who 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 explanation, 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 sorrow 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 "damn it" because the potatoes boiled dry; still there was an item for "profanity" and Morton had decided that "damn 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 be—before we began to budget everything," she wailed. "I wish Angelica had never left the settlement and I wish your sour-hearted old friend—I know he is sour-hearted—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 tears.

"Snake, 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 meant it.

Strained the Glass.
The oldest inhabitant of Little Cockleton possessed a telescope he never used.

"Why don't you make use of it sometimes, James?" asked a neighbor.
"It used to be a good 'n," said James sorrowfully, "but it's broke now."
"Broken?" asked the neighbor. "Who did that?"

"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 Methodist 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 Joseph!"

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 inconspicuous place on the front page.—Puck.

Brockville Business College

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

Mrs. M. Quinn is 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, Montreal.

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, Mabel McAlpin, Cecil Corey, and Alicia Reilly.

Wanted for the U. S. Government. Thousands of workers are urgently needed in the prosecution of the war. The actual fighting forces would be powerless without an efficient civilian army behind them. Clerical positions:

- 2,000 stenographers and typists, men and women, \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year.
- 2,000 general clerks, men and women, \$1,100 a year.
- 500 index and catalogue clerks, men and women, \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year.
- 200 business administrative clerks \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.
- 300 production clerks not more than \$1,500 a year.
- 200 accounting clerks, \$1,100 to \$1,800 a year.
- 100 statistical clerks, \$1,800 a year.
- 100 multigraph operators, men and women, \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.

Salaries named are the usual salaries. Higher salaries may be paid in exceptional cases. Stenographers and typists are rated principally on their education, training and experience as shown upon their application forms. John A. McIlhenny, Pres. U. S. Civil Service Com.

The above advertisement appearing in the United States magazines shows the demand for Business College graduates at the present time.

On our last typewriting tests, the records 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 M. GAVIN DEAD
Mary Marguerite Gavin, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gavin of Escott passed away Monday afternoon in St. Vincent 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 PACIFIC RY.

TIME TABLE
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, 6.20 p. 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.

W. B. PERCIVAL, City Passenger Agent
Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King St.

NEWS ITEMS

Brief Notes of Interest to Town and Rural Readers.

The Misses Gilroy, of Glen Buell, were 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 business here.

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 Elba, is spending the winter in Athens with her sister, Mrs. Mahlon Yates.

Mrs. Fred Pierce, of Brockville, was a visitor in the village recently, a guest of Mrs. E. Duffield.

Miss Hazel Lattimer has returned from Toronto and is recovering from a severe cold.

Mrs. E. A. Putnam slipped on the ice this morning and sustained a 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 Rappel will soon be 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 ago.

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 filled housewives, 1 1/2 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 flannelette are needed. These may be left with Mrs. Beach or Mrs. G. Judson.

Catarah Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarah is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country 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 ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarah. Send for testimonials, free.

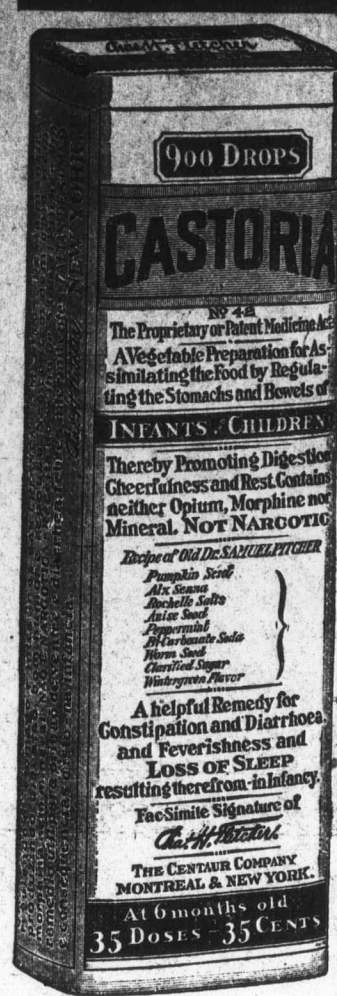
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

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. JUDSON, Brockville
36 George St. Phone 663



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

OUR ANNUAL GREAT Clearing Sale IS NOW ON

All winter goods greatly 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.



Get the Genuine
Grafonola

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



FOR SALE BY
W. B. PERCIVAL
Athens

Wanted: A Dumb Woman

By Mona Cowles

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper 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 Davenport."

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 handicapped were not numerous. Or, if they were, they were not stenographers in search of a job. Of the half-dozen dumb applicants, there was one whose hearing was keen enough and whose stenography was good enough to justify the congressman's young man 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 youthfulness: "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 people 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 employed," 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 stenographers 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 arranging with the people at suffrage headquarters to make street-corner speeches 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 their 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 tomorrow morning at half-past nine."

Although the ambitious young man from the congressman's home town had the distinction of being his secretary, 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, club-rooms or wherever he might contrive to find them, and making hurried trips back and forth from various of the congressman's constituents to Washington.

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 congressman was concerned, and "trilled" 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 listening 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 malicious gossip.

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 variation of expression, and 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 congressman 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 enquiry did not draw his secret from his lips.

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 her—though 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 thousand-dollar 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 stilled 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 said. "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." Then 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 a position in one of the departments, but others more influential crowded me out. Then I saw your advertisement. My funds were exhausted, and I 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 dollars—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 dollars," he reflected; "well it was worth that ten times over—and a hundred times over, if I had it. I never thought that it would take a throat specialist to cure me of a life-long melancholy—for, 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 itself.

Next to Football.

Doctor (to former football champion)—Your face is badly scratched and bruised, but I think it is nothing serious. I presume you have been playing football again?

Ex-Champion—Not this time. I only told my landlady she had a face like a football. That's all I can remember.

SURVEY OF FARMS TO FIND PROFITS

The Government will inquire into Conditions Prevailing in Rural Ontario.

With a view 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, humorous 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 wounded.

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 little 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. Our phonetic transliteration should be "Yugo-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 whole southwest corner of the dual monarchy abutting on the Adriatic.—London Chronicle.

To Face the Music.

According to James Feunimore 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 morning of last week, the Roman Catholic church at Elgin, was the scene of a quiet wedding when Miss Rosanna 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. Egan, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

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

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

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

Mr. Donovan Prominent
Continued from page 1

Isolation 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 spoken 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 cause.

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 Minister who held the portfolio of Agriculture had shown himself a wise leader, and the agricultural welfare 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 Gripping Pain and Sick Headaches.
Read what Mrs. Wright says: "I received your sample of Zutoo Tablets, and took them for severe pain (monthly) and headache. At the end of 30 minutes, I was entirely free 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 will do."
Mrs. ALLEN WRIGHT, Fulford, Que.

TAKE ZUTOO

Oleomargarine

Sold in pound packages, 37c.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BROCKVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY. Basket is packed here each Monday night.

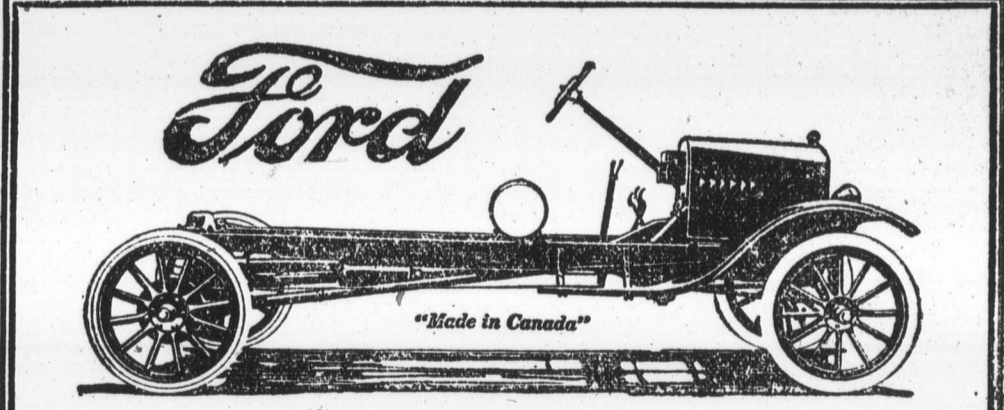
E. C. TRIBUTE

Pianos.



We carry a first-class 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.

A. Taylor & Son



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.

Price \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

TRUST YOUR SKIN AND SCALP TO CUTICURA



The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal

Pure and sure, these fragrant, super-creamy emollients are wonderfully effective for skin and scalp troubles...

Free Sample Each by Mail. For free sample each address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A.

RECORD OSCULATION.

Parrots the Real, Original "Kissing Bugs."

How would you like to be kissed 6,000 times from breakfast to lunch...

Prof. Walters indulged in espionage to get his data on the kissing parrots...

That "pretty poll" is the real and original kissing bug...

Prof. Walters indulged in espionage to get his data on the kissing parrots...

It was a dark and stormy day. The parrots were two Australian beauties...

The parrot can outkiss man or woman to the ninth degree...

Minard's Liniment Cures Garglet in Cows.

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...

The Heidelberg skull, which resembles the Neanderthal remains...

The rehistoric remains found by Dr. Dubois in Java...

the brain case was small and the cranial traits were otherwise more apelike than those of any other known remains...

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

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article...

Yours truly, CHAS. F. TILTON.

from the same original stem, which dates back some two million years to the oligocene epoch...

Although these early remains are few and their restoration is not without difficulty...

As Dr. Keith puts it, there are living remains of man in Australia older than any fossil forms of modern man in Europe...

SEA WAR.

I am ocean, And when commotion Stirrs on my breast, I smile; They cruise and fight, And then all the night They seek their rest, Sinking down mile after mile.

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

You can peel your corns off, lift them out by the roots, do it without pain and quickly, too...

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.

The latest thing in window screens rolls up like the shade where there is no immediate demand for its services.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER advertisement featuring an illustration of a chef and a product tin.

for cooling the pigs off at regular intervals.

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.

It is estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that 1,500,000 automobiles were manufactured in 1916, valued at \$810,000,000.

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.

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.

"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 pet.

"Why don't you break the piano?" demanded his wife.

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

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE PLATE ON THE MUMMY.

Visitors at museums often comment on the sadness of the present state of the Egyptian mummies...

After the ill-fated expedition to relieve Gordon, Walter Ingram brought to London the mummy of an Egyptian high priest that he had bought from an Arab near Assuan.

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.

As luck would have it, Ingram came upon a fine old rogue elephant with a magnificent pair of tusks.

As he was galloping away after his last shot, with the furious brute in pursuit, his pony suddenly stopped stark still, apparently for no reason whatever.

Baby's Own Soap advertisement featuring an illustration of a baby and a box of soap.

and was witnessed by the three Somalis, who had climbed for safety to the tops of trees. They were armed only with spears, which, of course, were useless weapons against the elephant.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THE WAITER'S VIEW.

The waiter rubbed his hands as a stout lady, followed by a family of seven hungry-looking boys and girls, entered the restaurant.

"Steak for you, Reginald?" she inquired of the biggest boy.

"Ah!" she said, when all the seven had fallen in with the steak idea.

"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 meal!"

WORLD'S LARGEST BRIDGE.

Among its hundred or more bridges that help materially to make real estate valuable, New York city has the largest suspension bridge in the world.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly.

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.

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

"Yes, Dadd's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful lot of good," Mrs. Mantle told an interviewer.

"Dadd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. Making the kidneys healthy enables them to strain all the impurities out of the blood."

WOMAN'S CHANGING WORK.

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

In a bayonet charge it is poor strategy to wait for the enemy to come to the point.

OLEO.

(Bill Bert, Rights Reserved, in Brockville Recorder-Times.) When butter jumped to sixty cents and cheese to thirty-five...

Sweet Oleo! Dear Oleo!—Some said more dear than sweet. But laying prejudice aside...

Dear Margarine! Sweet Margarine! And not less sweet than dear.

(With Mrs. Bert's consent, you know) This novel name delights him so.

Sweet Oleo! Dear Margarine!—Three syllables in each—One is the apple of our eye...

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

Royal Names. Nicholas Romanoff is the name by which the late czar is mentioned in the Russian papers...

BREAD CRUMB PANCAKES. One pint milk, one and one-half cups bread crumbs, one tablespoon butter...

GRAHAM PUDDING. One cup sweet milk, one cup sorghum, two cups graham flour...

ONLY NATURAL. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) "No one understands me."

A LESSON FOR HIM. (Judge.) "I'm glad they drafted Titewand. Maybe at last he'll learn to buy when his turn comes."

CANNY SANDY. "I'm feeling verra queer!" said Sandy McVea. "Do you drink whiskey?"

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.

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ISSUE NO. 8, 1918

HELP WANTED. WANTED—PROBATIONERS 700 train for nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS. SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR SALE. RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN furniture. Assorted sizes. Never used. Will be sold at a bargain.

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

BEEES WANTED. PURE-BRED ITALIAN BEES WANTED in 10-frame Langstroth Hives for spring delivery.

FARMS FOR SALE. FOR SALE—150 ACRES, 35 UNDER cultivation, 2 good timber, good location, soil clay loam and sandy loam...

FOR RENT. STORE TO RENT IN ORILLIA: SHEW 100 ft. x 12; 2 fine show windows; nearly opposite "Orilla House", Mission street; best grocery stand in town. Apply, Box 88, Orillia, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS. WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR all kinds of poultry. Write for quotations to the Editor, The Star, Limited, St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.

LADIES 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 \$5 TO \$75 WEEKLY, writing show cards at home. Easy to learn by our simple method. No canvassing 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, Curious Miniatures, Pictures, Needlework, Lace, Old China, Cut Glass, Ornaments, Watches, Rings, Table Ware.

WAR-TIME RECIPES. BREAKFAST FOOD PUDDING. Two cupsful of any left-over cooked breakfast food, but preferably oatmeal, one cupful sugar, one pineapple, cut into small pieces and juice, two eggs...

ONLY NATURAL. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) "No one understands me."

A LESSON FOR HIM. (Judge.) "I'm glad they drafted Titewand. Maybe at last he'll learn to buy when his turn comes."

CANNY SANDY. "I'm feeling verra queer!" said Sandy McVea. "Do you drink whiskey?"

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.

"Yes, Dadd's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful lot of good," Mrs. Mantle told an interviewer.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. Making the kidneys healthy enables them to strain all the impurities out of the blood.

WOMAN'S CHANGING WORK. Take England, for example. In some towns the able-bodied men are all gone.

In a bayonet charge it is poor strategy to wait for the enemy to come to the point.

The Walker House advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the house's features and location.

The Walker House. The House of Plenty Toronto. Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

DRS. SOPER & WHITE advertisement featuring two portraits of the doctors and text describing their specialties and location.

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 failure 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 more than before, many of the supplies used doubled in price, and labor was both scarce and costly. Notwithstanding all this, President Sheppard 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. Most of the Niagara-to-Oakville growers depend on Toronto for manure, and deliveries are away behind. President Sheppard said that only 50 cars ordered for his section, out of 40 cars 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 of poison sprays. Prof. Caesar said that arsenate of lead, in 100-pound drums, is likely to cost 26c 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 sometimes 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 biting insects, and is more convenient to use with lime or sulphur than arsenate of lead; but, used with water alone, it will severely burn foliage, while arsenate of lead will not. Prof. Caesar destroyed almost every leaf on a pear tree in this way.

As a codling moth will probably not be so bad this year, Prof. Caesar thought it might do, in using arsenate of lead, to use 1 1/2 lbs. of paste or 3-4 lb. powder to 40 gallons in spraying apples and pears for moths. If only one spray is given this year the most important is the one just after blossoms fall; the next in importance is just before bloom.

Regarding dust spray, Prof. Caesar 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 liquid spray.

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 climber, and Stayman Wine Saps—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 strawberries.

LET SMALL ORCHARDS GO.

Mr. D. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, ventured the opinion that the apple crop will not be a large one this year. This opinion was based on the fact that so many of the smaller orchards have been neglected since the war began. In fact, Mr. 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 said there was an estimated surplus of 2,000,000 bushels in Prince Edward Island alone, but owing to the breakdown in transportation, much of this surplus will probably be fed to stock. The surplus in New Brunswick, he added, has been largely absorbed in meeting the demand from New York and Boston.

LOOKS FOR LOW PRICES.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Lucknow, in a letter sent to George Hodgkiss, said that for three poor crops of apples the prospect is for a fairly large one this year with low prices. He expressed regret because the high prices asked for Nova Scotia apples last fall had resulted in considerable quantities of these being still on hand.

That President Dr. A. J. Grant, of Trenton, said he believed the failure of last year's apple crop was largely

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 GOING.

"A system of licensing for both wholesale and retail 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 regulate prices. The wholesaler will not be prevented from stocking up to meet his normal requirements, but speculative profits will not be allowed. Dealers who buy on board cars at shipping points will also be prevented from refusing consignments on arrival without good cause. The licensing system will not be destructive but constructive, 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 township 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 association.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Dr. Grant, R. B. Whyte, Elmer Lick and W. H. Bunting were appointed on the Resolution Committee.

Messrs. A. Onslow, A. W. Peart, and Carpenter were named as a nominating committee.

The financial statement showed receipts from members fees, \$535.30, 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 address last evening outlined the work of the girls on the fruit farms of Ontario last year. He said from fifteen to eighteen thousand workers had 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 cent of the girls earned four to 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 impossible to increase the wages of girls this year as it would dislocate the whole of the farm labor market, as everybody would be demanding increases.

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

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 fifth, or top, story, 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 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 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 children 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 inmates of the building are believed to have escaped. These include the nuns, nursing sisters, returned wounded or crippled men and women, to the number of almost a thousand. They scattered in various directions, so that it may be some time before there can be a roll call.

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 been removed 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 hospital 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 whose bodies were destroyed 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 fire.

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 commented on President Wilson's address. The Rheinische 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 terms his three objects, namely, to hear 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 confusedly. . . . The only thing clear is that by flattery Count Czernin (the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister) he wants to isolate Germany and then isolate all the strong forces within Germany. . . . President Wilson's address does not mitigate the Versailles declaration one whit. He venally invokes divine judgment. That judgment already has spoken. Our soil is enemy free. While the Czar and four other Kings eat

bread in exile, we, free in the east, shall settle the rest in the west."

President Wilson is accused by the Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, as wishing to act as world judge, so that the coming peace may be an Anglo-American compact.

"President Wilson's beautifully sounding words cannot make us forget the decisions reached at Versailles," the Tagesblatt 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 policy of a stark negative. Also he has considerably watered his wine."

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "Thus far his proposals amount 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 that Czernin and other Ministers have always made clear that any attempt to interfere with Austria-Hungary's international policy would be inadmissible.

AUSTRIAN RULER IS OPTIMISTIC

Issues Manifesto on Ukraine Treaty.

Taking It as Forecast of a Peace.

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

"To my people: 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 preservation.

"In common with my hard-ripped peoples, I trust that after the first conclusion of peace, which is so gratifying an event for us, a general peace will soon be granted suffering humanity.

"Under the impression of this peace with Ukraine, our glance turns with full sympathy to that 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 resolution to give expression by deed before the whole world to its better conviction.

"It thus has been the first to leave the camp of our enemies in order, in the interest of the speediest 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 to 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 incomparable 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 further with strength and endurance, that not only for ourselves and our faithful Allies, but also for entire humanity, we may attain a final peace."

MAY DEPORT 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 representative in London. Although he has not been recognized by the Government, Litvinoff has been issuing among munition workers pamphlets bearing the seal, "The Russian People's Embassy," which, the newspapers assert, are incitements to revolution.

In the House of Commons to-day, Noel Pemberton-Billing (Independent), asked whether Litvinoff was 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, recently protested strongly that the British and American Ambassadors in Petrograd had tried to interfere in Russian politics, but that Sir George Buchanan, the British, and David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, declared that these charges were unfounded.

BULO 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.—Bulo Pasha has been convicted and sentenced to death for treason. The prosecutor yesterday asked the court to condemn him on the fact that Bulo received money from Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, through Adolph Favenstadt, 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 sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Filippo Cavalline, another co-defendant, 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 Albert Salles, the attorney for the Levantine 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 declared the trial of Bulo Pasha had raised distinct doubts as to his guilt, and that it was his (Salles') task to change them to a certainty of his client's innocence.

"The attorney then charged an 'abominable press campaign against Bulo' 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, and the Senator had failed to induce Bulo to sell back the stock in Le Journal at half the price Bulo had paid for it.

CRITICISED AUTHORITIES.

M. Salles went lengthily into Bulo's personality and severely criticised the authorities, including General Dubail, military governor of Paris, for what he termed the prejudgment of the case before it ever came to trial. He declared that the principles of elementary law, which presupposes a man innocent until proven guilty, had been disregarded.

The attorney scored the prosecutor, Captain Morner, and Captain Bouchardon, of the Paris military court, for raking up Bulo'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 concerned," he said, "Bulo Pasha was born in 1914."

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

M. Salles, in closing, was impressing as he pleaded: "Do not condemn Bulo Pasha to satisfy 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."

Bulo appeared to be depressed during the latter part of M. Salles' address.

ment heard in legal, journalistic and political circles is: "With Bulo's death, Bolshevism will die."

USED GERMAN MONEY.

Paul Bulo 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. Bulo Pasha was charged with having capitalized the company that bought the Paris newspaper Le Journal with money obtained from the Germans.

Bulo 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 "Bolshevism" by which Germany strove to break down the French morale and instill 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.

It had been charged that Germany, in attempting to bribe French statesmen and leaders, and to influence 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 10,000,000 marks. Bulo, himself, was said to have had the use of a fund of more than \$1,500,000 to be used in attempting to corrupt the French press.

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

ITALIAN IMPLICATED.

Filippo Cavalline, who was judged by default and sentenced to death, is a former member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. He was charged with having introduced Bulo Pasha to Abd-Allah 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 spring 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 visited Berlin in November and December, 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 unspookably wretched."

"For most people there was hardly any light, warmth, clothing or boots, and a terrible lack of food, while the linen worn by both sexes was abominably dirty because there was no soap. Another significant factor was that able-bodied men were prohibited from returning to the capital from the front so as to prevent a revolution."

"The people hate the Government. To further the last war loan the whole place was plastered with pictures of von Hindenburg, but within a few hours all had been torn down. I went to a cinema which was crowded with soldiers, who burst into roars of laughter at sight of the Crown Prince. I also 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 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 decline of commercial and national morality. Calls of patriotism and the orders of the Government are disregarded; profiteering, theft, bribery and corruption are rife in all classes. The state of Germany is summed up in the striking statement that for the great masses life has been reduced to the lowest level of discomfort and misery.

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

THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL

It Takes a Corps of Trained Clerks to Handle the Letters.

President Wilson's mail bag is the largest in the world. Thousands of letters arrive daily, and every one of any importance must have the individual attention of America's first citizen.

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.

Hundreds of the missives are purely normal 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.

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

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.

In those days when the coasts of Norway were ravaged by pirates the inhabitants 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.

They also had a system of messengers. The man who first sighted the sail would take an arrow and send it to his neighbors. From town to town this arrow was sent until all were warned.

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

Going to Ottawa.

W. M. Brouse has been appointed assistant manager of the International Harvester Company at Ottawa, and enters on his new duties the latter part of the present month.

Frankville

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Smith visited friends 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 Livingston are spending the week among friends at Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Delorma Kibb, of Winnipeg, are visiting their many friends.

Miss Hazel Richards went to Brockville yesterday to spend a few days with her sisters, Geraldine and Norma, who are attending the Brockville 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 as assessor.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN HILL

At Frankville Saturday afternoon, there passed away an esteemed resident in the person of Mrs. John Hill.

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.

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 services.

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.

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

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Athens Branch of the Leeds Farmers' Co-operative Company, 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 Department of Agriculture, will be present.

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

Leeds

Leeds, Feb. 13.—The recent thaw was appreciated by all.

Mr. Eugene Edgers continues very poorly and is still confined to his bed. Miss Ella Smith, Lyndhurst, was a week-end visitor at Mr. Miner Sweet's.

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 Berrinton after a week's visit with the Misses Blanche and Edith Delong.

Many of the farmers are busy harvesting their ice.

A party was held at the home of 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, Phillipsville, 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.

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 Gananogue, conducted the service at the Olive Sunday the 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Niblock, of Sweet's Corners, spent Sunday at Mr. Wallace Hickock'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 in 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 hymn book by Master R. J. Kirkland.

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.

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. Eaton, 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 haled before Police Magistrate Purcell last week and were fined for snowballing 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.

HON. W. J. HANNA RESIGNS

As Minister in the Ontario Cabinet.

Premier Hearst in the Legislature Thursday afternoon announced that Hon. W. J. Hanna had resigned from the Ontario Cabinet as Minister without portfolio, because of business reasons. 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 Provincial Secretary. He held this portfolio until December, 1916, when he resigned and became Minister without portfolio.

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 creditors 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, 1918.

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

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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION.

FARM FOR SALE

110 acres more or less, 1 1/2 miles east of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under cultivation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowson, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to churches, schools and cheese factories. Apply to

HENRY D. ROWSON

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GRAIN FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT

On account of scarcity of fuel, Custom grinding only on Tuesday and Saturday.

ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.

Cor. Dine and Garden Streets BROCKVILLE PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON

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

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 beginning to haul wood again, although the roads are still in bad condition and some days our mail did not reach us.

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

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 BE REGISTERED.

One Feature of Government Labor Policy—To Classify Industries

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 Military 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 regard 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.

Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON

ATHENS, ONT. Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28.

Proclamation

The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918. Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses. Rates: For three months \$40.00 Each subsequent month 0.00 These fees include cost of text books. Send for full particulars BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE FULLFORD BUILDING Brockville W. T. ROGERS, Principal

Distinction in Clothes

THERE 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 appraisal 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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Take advantage of Our Great Stock Reducing Sale of Furs, Ladies' Sweaters and Cloth Coats, Men's & Boys' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, at price less than the first cost of the materials in them.

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