

Helping the Farmer



The Merchants Bank is of very practical assistance in helping the Farmer—to obtain Tested Seed Grain—to settle Harvest and Threshing Expenses—to pay off Hired Help—to order the winter's supply of Coal—to purchase Pure Bred Cattle—to realize on Grain Storage Tickets. Avail yourself of this complete Banking Service.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

ARE YOU COMING ?

Extra Special This Week
Town Hall, Athens
WEDNES. & THURS.
April 27 and 28

Wednesday

Good Comic, 9th Episode of The Vanishing Dagger, and an Extra Special Film Feature with Jack London in "The Mutiny of the Elsinore"

Thursday

Comic "Charlie Chapin on the Roller Rink, an A 1 Eature of "Life's Twists" and a special new 15 week serial which will be on every Thursday, "The Last City"—1st Episode April 28.

Patrons are reminded that the costs of this show are heavy and if we continue our show here we must have larger houses. Good Music every night.

Adults 30 Plus War Tax Children 20
THE LIBERTY THEATRES

Crank-Case Service -

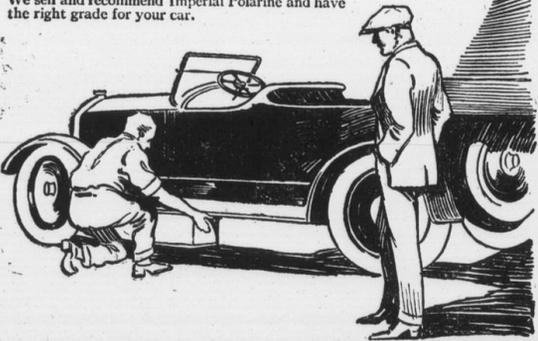


Drain and thoroughly clean the crank-case of your motor car every 500 miles, then refill with fresh Imperial Polarine.

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

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

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



THE Earl Construction Company

Genuine Ford Repair Parts
GARAGE AND AUTO SUPPLIES
Athens Ontario

LOCAL NEWS

ATHENS AND VICINITY

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

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

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

Pasture for Rent—Will accommodate 8 or 10 head of cattle—Apply to S. A. Coon.—Athens

Potatoes For Sale—Apply at the Reporter Office.

Lost—On Church or Victoria St. or in the Cemetery—Pearl necklace funder please leave at Reporter Office

For Sale—Steel land Roller in First-class condition, apply to O. B. Knowlton, church St.

For Sale—One Purebred Holstein Bull fit for immediate service. Price right for quick sale.

Apply to—W. J. Taber

Mr and Mrs Andrew Henderson motored to Kingston last week to visit their daughter Mrs Graham Richardson who will shortly be moving to Toronto.

Miss May Latimer and Miss Cora Kelsey Charleston spent part of last week here in town.

An all days meeting was held in the Mission Rooms on Sunday last.

Mrs Love of Smiths Falls has leased Mr Browns house lately vacated by Mrs Bates.

Mrs Nellie Steacy, Mill St. and master Reynolds Blackwell, her little grandson, left Athens recently for Alymer, Ont., to spend some time with her daughter Mrs Raymond Bresee and Mrs Everett Latimer.

Gladiolus Bulbs.

We have several varieties of Gladiolus bulbs for sale, ranging in price from 25c to 1.00 a dozen. Let us know what you want and we will try and supply you.

C. H. Curtis

Box 295 Athens Ont.

NOTICE

From this date all Hens and Fowl will not be allowed to run at large.
F. Blacher, Village Officer

Are your Cows milking to suit you.

IF NOT
Get a barrel of
CANE MOLA
It is fed by the best dairy-men.

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

ITS THE BEST

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

The Leeds Farmers Co-Operative Limited

Victoria Street Athens

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

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

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

Mr and Mrs Hubert M. Cornell who spent the past few months in Athens left this week for Detroit.

We are glad to see our friend Vernon Baker, with us again for a few days. Mr Baker is just out of the St Vincent de Paul Hospital where he underwent a successful operation.

Mrs Burns and Miss Stevens of Lyn, have been in Athens this week visiting at the home of their friends Mrs Maud Flynn.

Mr and Mrs Lloyd Flood of Belleville have returned home having spent a few days at the home of Lloyds parents, Mr and Mrs George Flood Elgin St.

Born—On April 12th, to Mr and Mrs C. L. Knowlton, a daughter.

Mrs L. Fenglong has returned to her home here from Plum Hollow where she been caring for Mrs Newton Kilborn.

Mrs Helen E. Cornell and Miss Marion Cornell spent the week end in Brockville. Mrs Cornells mother Mrs Mary Robinson, who is a patient in the general Hospital is making a good recovery from her recent operation.

Mr Earnest Tennant of Caintown spent the week end at the home of of his sister Mrs H. R. Knowlton Church St.

Mrs Carrie Kilborn of Toronto has returned home having spent the week end at the home of her parents Mr and Mrs Jas. Ross accompanied her to Brockville.

Mrs William Towris, District Superintendent of the Women's Missionary Society, was at Westport last week, and, while there, organized a new auxiliary. This one makes a total of twenty five on the Brockville District.

Correspondence

There seems to be an impression with some, that I was responsible for the fire hose being turned on certain parties Monday night. I was at the engine at the time and do not know the circumstances and if it was a deliberate act on the part of those that had control of the nozzle at the time I do not approve of it such a thing might happen accidentally though, and spectators assume some risk in being near. I will say however that no grievance real or imaginary will be allowed to stand in the way of prosecuting any one that interferes, with the operation of the fireengine in future.

Things would have went much better if some of our citizens had helped as they should and had a little less to say. In future people give you help, don't let a few do all the hard work and you will appear more creditable, this building was set on fire evidently by some one that had nothing at stake. This is a criminal act punishable by imprisonment. We have some in our community that are not to well disposed to commit such acts and if detected they will get the penalty regardless of who they are.

F. Blacher

Banking by Mail

MANY and varied are the types of men who conduct their banking with The Standard through the post. Busy men who live far away from any bank find that our plan of banking by mail saves them making special trips to town, and is satisfactory in every way and quite simple. We pay interest at current rates on such accounts. Write or call for full particulars.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Athens Branch: W. A. Johnston, Manager.

I Have Sured the Agency for the Famous
BRUNSWICK
Phonographs and Records
PLAYS ANY DISC RECORD

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

Victoria St. W. C. TOWN Athens, Ont.

Are Your Eyes Right?

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

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Main St. Athens Graduate Optician

Bell and Dominion PIANOS

Buggies of all Kinds and our price is right.

Singer Sewing Machines

A. Taylor & Son

Athens Ontario

ATTENTION !!

Machine and Auto Owners

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

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

All Work Guaranteed

Brockville Machine Shop

Watson & Mackey
44 King Street, East Brockville, Ontario

By The Law of Tooth and Talon

By MERLIN MOORE TAYLOR

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

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

CHAPTER V.

The Inner Council.

Stella Lathrop was sorely puzzled by the fact that Louis Vogel had not met her in front of Massey's after the meeting of radicals following her refusal to go to the movies with him. Neither had she seen anything of him for several days thereafter. Anxiously she read the daily papers, expecting yet hoping she would not find his arrest "with the goods on," chronicled there with elaborate details.

"This is Miss Lathrop," he said, and there was bowing all around. The girl was somewhat confused and embarrassed by thus becoming the centre of attraction, but she quickly regained her poise. With two exceptions she had seen all these people and talked with most of them at the meetings which she had attended.

The exceptions sat at the head and foot of the table, and although she did not know him, the one who sat at the head was Otto Lebrun, known to agents of the Department of Justice as "The Gray Wolf." The other had a face with an obviously Teutonic cast, fat, flabby, with pig-eyes. His neck overlapped his collar in folds, his hair was pompadoured and his bulk threatened the destruction of the chair into which he dropped heavily as soon as a seat had been pointed out to the latest arrival.

"Before we proceed further, it is necessary that the oath be administered to our new member and that she be acquainted with the purposes of this body," Otto Lebrun was the speaker. She could not tell why, but Stella took an instinctive dislike to him. "Miss Lathrop's sentiments have been too thoroughly investigated to permit of any reluctance on our part to taking her into our full confidence," he went on in his oily tones. Then, turning to her, he said, "Before I administer to you the oath you have the opportunity to withdraw from our midst."

She shook her head. "I'll stick," she said. "You will now repeat after me the following oath," continued Lebrun. "I swear to be faithful and true to the mandates of the Inner Council, to cheerfully obey them even at the expense of my life, to give my best efforts to carrying out such plans as it may decide upon, to respond promptly to any calls made upon me by any of its members and, above all, to keep locked in my innermost bosom and to reveal to no one any of the things which I may learn in the Inner Council, so help me God."

"Sounds like I was joining a lodge," thought Stella as she parroted the words after Lebrun, her hand uplifted. Then she bent attention upon what he was saying to her.

"Miss Lathrop, the Inner Council is the ruling body in this city for all of those who believe that the day is at hand when a new order of things will come into being throughout the world. The common people have been trampled underfoot long enough. Their suffering at the hands of those who have wealth and power must end. The class which has been ruling everywhere in the world must now step down in favor of those who heretofore have been the ruled."

"Our comrades in Russia have pointed the way for us. There they have overthrown the despotic czar and substituted the soviet form of government which is controlled by the workingmen. In Germany our comrades have followed suit. They have upset the throne and substituted a government of their own. A harnessmaker who in other days would not have been allowed within gunshot of the seat of government now is the government's head. In England, in France, in Sweden, in all the countries of Europe, the hour is striking when our comrades there will launch their blow for freedom."

"We in America are also preparing for the day when we must strike. Those who have wealth must share it with us; industries, factories, shops and governments—national, state and city—must pass into our hands. It is our birthright. Deprived of it for generations, we are about to take it; peacefully if we can, by force if we must. Our comrades in Russia have nobly shown us how this can be accomplished. We have no more use for the American form of government than we had for the Russian system when the czar was ruler. It must be overthrown, even though the country be drenched with blood to accomplish our ends."

He paused for breath. In his eyes glowed the zeal of the fanatic. About the table men and women nodded their heads in approval. Stella might not

have understood all of the words he used, but she had gained the ideas which he wished to convey.

"How are you going to do it?" she inquired. "People ain't going to stand for it."

At once a babel of talk ensued. Each one seemed to be trying to explain to her in his or her own way how the end was to be accomplished. Lebrun held up his hand for silence. "It is not to be expected that you would grasp the full breadth of the plan at once, sister," he said. "You must absorb it by degrees as you learn the work of the Inner Council. You say people will not stand for it. They must stand for it. Under our glorious banner," he waved a hand toward the red flag adorning the wall, "we will gather in such force that no resistance will be great enough to overcome us. Throughout the country our agents are at work, quietly teaching the doctrines that will rally to our standard all of those who do not belong to the ruling classes. The whole strength of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Bolsheviks, the anarchists, the majority of the Socialists, those who are dissatisfied with conditions, the returning soldiers and sailors who gave up jobs to enlist and returned to find there were no other jobs for them, the foreigners with these ideas already instilled into them—all will flock to join hands with us when the day arrives."

"Money? We have money. Our Russian comrades have sent to help us with the fight millions taken from the strong-boxes of the rich. Among ourselves we have raised other millions. Oh, there will be plenty of money to start. After that, we take what money we need, take it from the banks, from those who have it; wherever we find it we will take it."

"What'll the police be doin' while we're doin' the takin'?" Stella was practical and to her the police represented a force that was irresistible. "The police! Bah!" It was the fat man at the foot of the table who answered her. "What did the police do in Russia? In Germany? We will not permit the police to do anything. We will kill them if they try. We will kill all those who interfere with us. Blood! Blood! It will run like water and it will be the blood of our enemies. Blood and fire, young woman. That is the way we will enforce our plans. The jails will give up their victims. Prison doors will open for them and yawn for those who oppose us and whom we do not kill."

Inwardly Stella shivered. "He looks and he talks like a butcher," she thought. Outwardly she was perfectly calm and she nodded and said: "I get you." Evidently this was taken for endorsement of what had been explained to her.

"Are there any questions you would like to ask?" Lebrun put the query to her.

"How you goin' to keep people from findin' out about all this ahead of time?" she asked. "If we're to have all of these people with us when the time comes we've got to let 'em know beforehand, ain't we? How do we know some of 'em ain't goin' to turn squealer and tip off things? I know I'm green and all that and I suppose you've figured this all out. But I want to know, too."

"Quite right, sister," answered Lebrun. Stella wished he wouldn't call her that. She had no sisterly feelings toward this man. His face recalled to her, like it had to the government agent, the face of a cruel, rapacious wolf. "But those whom we will use as our instruments do not know the details of our plans. They are secret with the Inner Council. I, as its president, am in touch with the presidents of the Inner Councils of other cities. We get our orders from the council of presidents. Local details are left with us. We carry out orders and plans to fit conditions. But outside of this council no one knows what those plans are. We tell the mob just what we want the mob to know. We tell them what we hope to bring about, but we do not tell them how we are going to do it. Is that clear?"

Stella nodded. A big light was beginning to break upon her. She did not need to ask further questions to enlighten her as to what was the real object of this Inner Council. Loot, robbery, riots, murder—all of them were permissible to bring about realization of the Council's plans. Lebrun had mentioned Russia. Stella knew a little of what was taking place there. In the factory where she worked she had heard several Russian girls talking and she had gained some idea of the turmoil which involved that country.

But of the Bolsheviks and what they stood for she was ignorant. She had eagerly attended radical meetings and listened to speeches predicting that a new day was dawning for the people of the lower classes and had approved, but murder and robbery had never entered her head as the methods by which it would be brought about. With sudden realization it burst upon her that it was to these very things that she had pledged herself. Her soul turned sick within her and while she appeared to be paying attention to the routine discussion going on around the table she heard not a single connected sentence.

(To be continued.)

Peddle Sunlight if You Can.
Though you deal in liquid blacking, Dismal bluing and such things, When you have a sale to manage, Do it as the robin sings, Put some cheer-up in your business, Be a chipper sort of man, And, with other lines of notions, Peddle sunshine if you can.

There's an awful deal of meanness In this busy world of ours; But, mixed in with weeds the rankest, Ofttimes grow the finest flowers. Wear a posy on your lapel, It won't hurt the trade you plan. And along with other saucers, Peddle sunshine if you can.

Six per cent. of the line of a Swiss railroad is over the bridges and 13.5 per cent. through tunnels.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

About the House

With Basin and Towel.

The face that the class gave Miss Rachel was beautiful; but Hetty had stayed away when they gave it to her. She felt she could not be present, since she had contributed nothing toward the gift. With no money how could she contribute? Nevertheless, no girl in the class loved her teacher as Hetty loved her.

And now Miss Rachel, with her lovely smile and her sweet voice, was going far away.

Slow tears welled up in Hetty's eyes as she washed the supper dishes and set them in orderly rows upon the pantry shelves. She was a thin little girl with soft brown eyes and thick braids of hair that fell below her waist. Old Mrs. Barton had urged her mother to cut them off; so much hair took her strength, the old lady said; but Hetty's mother had shaken her head; Hetty was strong enough, and her hair was her one beauty.

As Hetty carried the last cup into the pantry she stood there a moment, reflecting. Miss Rachel was going away. Was there not something she could do for her? And then, as she stood in the dusk of the little pantry and pressed her tear-filled eyes with her hands, the answer came.

Miss Rachel heard a timid knock at her door and lifted her head from her packing.

"Come in," she said in her sweet clear voice, and Hetty entered. Miss Rachel smiled at her.

"Good evening, Hetty," she said. "Hetty smiled faintly. "Good evening, Miss Rachel." Then for a moment she paused. "I felt so sorry," she began tremulously, "because I couldn't give anything toward buying the beautiful vase that the rest of the girls gave you. But I didn't have any money."

Again she paused a moment, then continued: "But, Miss Rachel, none of the girls love you more than I do. I love your hands, your eyes, your smile, and the way you fix your hair, and your clothes, and everything about you. So I've come to-night to ask whether you'll let me do something for you, something I can do and something I want to do very much. I've come to ask you, Miss Rachel, if you'll let me wash all your clothes before you go away. Mother says I wash beautifully."

Miss Rachel looked at Hetty—at the thin little face, lighted by its wistful eyes, and at the small rough hands fingering so nervously a fold of her dress.

"But, dear," she said in a trembling voice, "I don't want you to wash my clothes."

Hetty threw both arms round her. "Dear Miss Rachel, I've cried every night for a week because I couldn't give anything toward the vase. You won't go away and make me feel I've done nothing! Don't you see that I want to have a part in you; and if you won't let me do this, I can't. Please, Miss Rachel."

Seeing that Hetty's heart was set upon it, Miss Rachel let her have her way, and a few minutes later she crept down the stairs with a big bundle in her arms.

Two days afterwards Hetty brought back the clothes, snowy white and beautifully ironed. Miss Rachel was to go away the next morning. Hetty removed the cloth, and Miss Rachel saw them in all their sweet, clean freshness.

"Dear," she cried, gathering the little figure into her arms, "what lovely clothes! How can I thank you? It is not everyone that is willing to give himself with basin and towel as the Master did."

Hetty looked into the dear face. "And have I," she asked, "really given you something, even though I didn't have any money? O Miss Rachel, I wanted you to know!"

Miss Rachel nodded. "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have I give I thee," she quoted softly. Then she paused and added, "Child, child, you have given me more than anyone."

A half hour later when Hetty took the empty clothes basket down the stairs her thin little face was softly smiling.

"Basin and towel," she whispered. "Oh, I'm so glad Miss Rachel said that!"

Two Labor-Saving Devices. One of the handiest tools that I have on cleaning days is a wire mopstick, which, by the way, was purchased for a small sum. The wire on the stick was covered with heavy felt material, being very careful that all sharp edges were thoroughly covered. Over this I put a piece of a worn-out blanket, sewing it securely to the felt. When ordinary dusting is to be done, I put a dustless duster over the padding, fasten it to the mopstick and proceed to dust in the usual way. The long wooden handle of the mopstick enables me to dust the out-of-the-way corners, and surfaces almost out of reach; I am able with this device to dust picture moldings, ceilings, corners, tops of windows and doors and other high places. It saves time and labor, and I never have to use a chair or ladder as was necessary formerly. The other handy device is a piece of ordinary rubber hose which has been

a great help on wash day. By the use of this hose which is six feet in length, I have saved myself many steps and a tired back as well. I can fill my wash tubs with cold water, which saves carrying and lifting it, and also gives me time for many other necessary duties that invariably occur on wash-day.

Child's Account Book.

In this era of Canadian extravagance, why not teach our children the value of money? Try giving them a certain amount each week for duties well performed, increasing it to cover certain extra tasks, not enough to give them the impression that you are paying them wages, but a stipulated sum. Impose a small fine out of the allowance for duties neglected or forgotten.

Have them keep an account book, and credit themselves with all they receive, and charge themselves with all they spend, and balance the book once a month. Encourage them to save the nickels and dimes until they amount to dollars, with which they can start a bank account or buy something they wished for, instead of spending every nickel for foolish toys or too much candy to impair their digestion. This first business training will be of benefit in later years.

The Jewish population of the world has been estimated at 15,430,000, of whom 300,000 are in the British Isles.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Used Autos

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

RING mechanics of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

Brearkley's Used Car Market
602 Yonge Street, Toronto

Still Made a Noise.
An Italian fruit dealer was caught in the railroad yards in his Ford truck. Becoming excited, he killed his engine, stopping the truck on the track, from which it was knocked by a switch engine. Next day a friend asked him if the car was badly damaged. "Yes," replied the Italian, "he pretty bad smash up." "Did it damage the engine very much?" "No, I think not. De horn he stilla blow."

TORCAN

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

Travellers Everywhere Wholesale Only

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. OLIFF - TORONTO

Frightfully Burnt!



THIS phrase is used to epitomize the conditions which exist throughout the country.

Every hour of the day and night the TORCH OF CARELESSNESS brings destruction to somebody's property in Ontario.

Two out of every three fires occur in our homes. No wonder the housing problem is acute.

Eight out of every ten fires are preventable. Fire waste is an economic crime, caused principally by carelessness and indifference. CLEAN UP accumulations of waste material, rubbish, boxes, shavings, papers, and conditions that create disorder.

In affiliation with Ontario Fire Marshal's Office
183 University Avenue, Toronto
GEORGE F. LEWIS, Secretary

ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC.

Information and text-books, "Conservation of Life and Property from Fire," "Lightning, Its Origin and Control," free on request.

The Canadian Order of Chosen Friends.

26 Years of Success

Whole Family Insurance at Cost. Government Standard Rates.
Total funds on hand at 31st December, 1920—\$1,205,357.77.

JOHN L. DAVIDSON, Grand Councilor, 540 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ontario
WM. F. MONTAGUE, Grand Recorder and Acting Grand Treasurer, Hamilton, Ontario.

For information as to cost of joining apply to:
W. F. CAMPBELL, Grand Organizer, Hamilton, Ontario.

The Paint for Brighter Homes is RAMSAY'S PAINT

"The Right Paint to Paint Right"

ASK YOUR DEALER

Luxurious—but Economical Icing



In 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins

A soft and delicate glacé coating that sticks to the cake, but not to the plate—without the hardness or granulation that comes from using sugar alone. Its mellow richness pleases the palate. Its economy will surprise you. Crown Brand Syrup is truly "The Great Sweetener" for baking, cooking and candy-making.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup

"The Great Sweetener"

Laugh It Off.

Are you worried in a fight?
Are you cheated of your right?
Laugh it off.
Don't make tragedy of trifles.
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—
Laugh it off.

Does your work get into kinks?
Are you near all sorts of brinks?
Laugh it off.
If it's nasty you are after
There's no receipt like laughter.
Laugh it off.

FRESH OFFER TO NEGOTIATE MAY SOLVE THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION

Mine Owners and Workers Agree to a Further Conference With View of Settling the Wages Dispute — General Tie-Up on Sea and Land Will Follow Failure to Reach a Settlement.

A despatch from London says:—A dramatic development came in the coal strike situation at midnight on Friday when the miners agreed to discuss wages with the owners. There is declared a possibility that the strike will be averted. Immediate steps are to be taken to reopen negotiations for ending the strike, and averting a general tie-up which now threatens.

Thursday evening after the coal owners had placed their case before a gathering of 200 members of the House of Commons, Frank Hodges, leader and spokesman for the miners, was invited to give the miners' version of the dispute.

The meeting started at 9.30 and lasted until 11.30. Hodges, in reply to questions, agreed to a proposal for a further conference with the owners to discuss the question of wages, and leaving the other issues for further negotiations.

The House of Commons appointed a delegation to wait upon Premier Lloyd George and place the suggestion before him. At 1 a.m. eight automobiles drove up with a deputation. They were admitted and were closeted at once with the Premier. It is declared, moreover, that steps are being taken at this meeting to assure a reopening of the negotiations. The Daily News on Friday morning said that Hodges told the Commons members that he preferred to consider a temporary arrangement regarding wages and that he had abandoned the proposed plan for a national pool to equalize wages.

Premier Lloyd George was prepared to go before the House of Commons this (Friday) morning, where in a speech he expected to plead with all citizens to co-operate with the Government in preserving the life of the nation throughout the strike which was scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock Friday night.

The Premier intended to detail to the House the measures the Government is taking to safeguard workers if the strike is not averted and to insure the distribution of food and preserve public order.

The Triple Alliance—leaders who visited him to explain why they had

declared the sympathetic strike, insisted that they had acted not only as a measure of sympathy with the miners' claims, but also to protect all unions from raids on their wages.

The meetings with the labor chiefs disclosed an overwhelming sentiment among the labor bosses in favor of nationalizing mines and railroads and brought from Lloyd George the declaration that the Government could only consider such a proposal if it was advanced in a constitutional manner before the House of Commons.

A later despatch from London says:—Hopelessly outmanoeuvred on the eve of its greatest battle, labor has lost its first national fight with the Government even before the first real gun was fired.

By forcing Frank Hodges, leader of the miners, to yield their foremost demand for a wages pool, Premier Lloyd George completely out-generalled the Triple Alliance, forcing a split which is likely permanently to smash the alliance.

After the most spectacular conflict within the inner ranks of labor recorded in its history, J. H. Thomas and Harry Gosling have called off the railroad men and transport men's strike six hours before the notices were to become effective. Thus the Government won a bloodless victory over the protagonists of the general strike.

This entirely unexpected denouement, which made Great Britain gasp with amazement on Friday night, began late Thursday night when Frank Hodges, appearing on behalf of the Miners' Federation, before 200 members of the House of Commons, admitted that he was prepared to abandon the hitherto inexorable demand for the national wage pool.

This concession made peace appear certain and in the public mind it was virtually achieved, when, at two o'clock Friday morning, Lord Gainford, on behalf of the coal owners, formally announced their readiness to forego all profits from the sale of coal during the period of depression in order to amend the recent wage cuts.



ANOTHER BRIDGE PIER LISTING AND CRACKING

Telephone Conversation Between Canada and Cuba

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The first long distance telephone conversation between Canada and Cuba took place on Thursday afternoon at 4.30, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. W. S. Mackenzie King, Hon. W. L. Fielding and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux spoke in turn from the Parliament Buildings to President Mario G. Menocal, who had called up from presidential palace at Havana, Cuba, to extend the greetings of the Republic of Cuba to the Dominion of Canada.

The conversation from the other end of the line could be heard as plainly as though the person telephoning had been in the next room, according to the Prime Minister and the other gentlemen who spoke to President Menocal.

INDUSTRIAL WAR RAGES IN ITALY

Factory Discipline is Undermined by Bolshevist

A despatch from Rome says:—Italy's industrial crisis, the latest manifestation in which is the lock-out in the huge Fiat motor factory, employing more than 8,000 men, is alarming business interests here. Germans are openly rejoicing over this chance to penetrate Italy commercially and industrially with motor works and manufacture of scientific instruments. As automobiles represents Italy's healthiest industrial export, prospects of German dominance in this line are very disturbing. It is sadly said that the Italians would be wholly unable to compete with German labor at twelve hours a day, especially as Bolshevist propaganda has already undermined factory discipline in Italy.

The Fiat management has issued a statement to justify the lockout. Among the significant assertions in it is one to the effect that the eight-hour-day is less than that time in practice, because the men are always dropping their tools to attend meetings of factory Soviets.

Threats at the factory gates are said to be frequent and beyond the reach of legal correction or punishment. Dismissed men refuse to leave the machinery and demand full wages even when idle. Many of the hands have been making bombs when they should be at work, and they have repaired at will to the cellars for gun practice.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SINN FEIN

Former Custodian of Crown Jewels at Dublin Castle Assassinated.

A despatch from Cork says:—Sir Arthur Vicars, formerly Ulster King of Arms and custodian of the Crown Jewels at Dublin Castle, was assassinated on Thursday morning outside his residence, Kilmorna House, Listowel, by a party of armed assassins, who afterward set the house on fire, which was totally destroyed. On the body of their victim they placed a card bearing the words: "Traitors, beware; we never forget.—I.R.R."

A Dublin Castle message says Vicars was taken from his bed in a dressing-gown and murdered outside his house. About thirty armed men participated. Sir Arthur was in danger of being killed when his house was raided a year ago. He was in his study late at night when there was a knock at the door. On his asking who was there a voice called out the name of an inspector of the R.I.C., but Sir Arthur became suspicious and refused to open the door. A moment later a body of raiders smashed in the door with hatchets. Sir Arthur was seized and threatened with death unless he gave up arms to them. He told them he would rather be killed than surrender. They then made an attack on the strong-room, which contained arms, but failed to break into it.

TURKS THREATEN GREEK SUPPLY BASE

Army is Bottled Up in Brusa, Says Late Despatches.

A despatch from Paris says:—According to reports received in Paris, a strong Turkish cavalry raid aimed at Ala-Shehr (ancient Philadelphia) located on the Smyrna-Afion Karahissar Railway, threatens to cut the south Greek army off from its base. The Turks have practically captured Brusa, where a Greek army corps is bottled up.

The Turkish delegation at Paris asserts that the morale of the Greek troops is shattered and that bands of Greek deserters are terrorizing and looting villages.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Greek Consulate has been advised by the Charge d'Affaires for Greece in London that reservists in Canada of the classes of 1913 (b), 1914 and 1915, with the exception of the auxiliaries, have been called to the colors, and must, within seven days, apply to it for transportation home.

SPLIT IN BRITISH LABOR RANKS

A despatch from London says:—The calling of a conference of representatives of the miners from all the coal fields was decided upon by the executive of the Miners' Federation Friday evening. It took this action after hearing the decision of the railwaymen and transport workers to cancel their sympathetic strike.

Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, when questioned regarding this decision, said that it meant that the miners' strike would continue.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons Friday afternoon that the miners had refused to re-open negotiations for a settlement of their strike on the basis that had been suggested.

The Prime Minister read a letter from the Miners' Federation stating that the only conditions on which a temporary settlement could be reached was one which must follow concession of the two principles of a na-

tional wages board and a national pool.

A despatch from Cardiff, South Wales, says:—The miners are astounded at the cancellation of the Triple Alliance strike.

The Cardiff Strike Committee of the Triple Alliance received the news from London by telephone at 4.16 p.m. on Friday, when members were settling the final details of the arrangements for the week-end. The messages have thrown the strike organization into a state of hopeless chaos.

To quote one of the mining officials, some of the transport workers in Cardiff are actually out on strike. About 70 of the men were engaged during the day in unloading a large grain ship, and as their instructions are to strike at night, they left the job unfinished. The miners are especially resentful at the strange course of events. They openly say that it means the break-up of the Triple Alliance.

The University Dynamic.

A time there was when universities were regarded as the preserve of the few but, happily, that time is past and now universities not only welcome all who come but they go out offering their wares to those whom circumstances prevent from coming within the walls. Their wares consist of higher education. In the old days a university was static; now it is dynamic.

Pre-eminent in this most important movement in Canada is the University of Toronto. With its special courses for farmers, for urban workmen and women, for teachers, with its extension lectures, courses of lectures, and tutorial classes, it extends its activity over the whole Province. No man or woman, boy or girl, in Ontario need fail to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Provincial University; this University is, in the most real sense, the "University of the People."

The Report of the Royal Commission says:—"Without educated brain and skilled hands, the fertile soil of the timbered land, water-powers, and mineral deposits must lie idle or be ignorantly squandered. National wealth and industry are directly related to education and must become more and more dependent upon it as civilization advances." To answer this national need is the purpose of the extension work of the University of Toronto; for this it requires the most generous support of the Government of the Province.

Amendment to Oleomargarine Regulations

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canadian Oleomargarine regulations have been amended by adding a provision that "no person shall sell, offer, expose, or have in possession for sale in Canada any oleomargarine bearing on the package or container thereof the trade mark or the name of the manufacturer in which is included any of the words 'butter,' 'creamery,' 'dairy,' or the name of any breed of cattle."



Mary McCallum of Winnipeg, has been appointed as assistant secretary to the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.70 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.64; No. 3 Northern, \$1.60; No. 4 wheat, \$1.49. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49 1/2%; No. 3 CW, 38 1/2%; extra No. 1 feed, 33 1/2%; No. 1 feed, 30%; No. 2 feed, 34 1/2%. Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 78 1/2%; No. 4 CW, 62 1/2%; rejected 49%; feed, 49 1/2%. All of the above in store at Fort William. American corn—68c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.55 to \$1.60 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.45 to \$1.50; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight. Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65. Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside. Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35, nominal, according to freights outside. Manitoba flour—First pat., \$10.70; second pat., \$10.20, bulk, seaboard. Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk, seaboard. Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$83; shorts, per ton, \$86; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag. Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$26. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12 to \$12.50. Cheese—New, large, 30 1/2 to 31c; twins, 31 to 31 1/2c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c. 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 62c. Margarine—28 to 30c. Eggs—New laid, 32 to 33c; new laid, in cartons, 25 to 36c. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/4c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gal., \$2.50; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36c; heavy, 27 to 29c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 49 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 to 17 1/2c; pails, 17 1/2 to 18c; prints, 18 1/2 to 19c; Shortening tierces, 11 1/2 to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12 1/2c; pails, 12 1/2 to 13c; prints, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$6.75 to \$8.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4.50; do, com. and med., \$36 to \$120; choice springers, \$80 to \$130; lamb, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$11 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$9 to \$11; sheep, \$6 to \$10; hogs, fed and weaned, \$13; do, weighed off cars, \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.25; do, country points, \$12.

Montreal. Oats—No. 2 CW, 62 to 68c; No. 3 CW, 58 to 59c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pat., lots, \$10.80. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$3.20. Bran, \$3.25. Shorts, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 30 to 31c. Butter, choicest creamery, 50 1/2 to 51c. Eggs, fresh, 38c.

Butcher steers, med., \$8 to \$9; com., \$7.50 to \$8.50; butcher heifers, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7; butcher cows, med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; cutters, \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, com., \$6 to \$6.50; good veal, \$6 to \$6.50; med., \$5 to \$6; hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$14.50 to \$15; heavies, \$12.50 to \$13; sows, \$10.50 to \$11.

Supreme Council To Meet May 2nd

A despatch from Paris says:—In order to "give the United States the fullest satisfaction in the Yap matter at the earliest possible date," it was revealed on Thursday that the Supreme Council has decided to meet on May 1 or 2. This is a fortnight earlier than usual.

The whole mandate matter will be thrashed out. The Japanese delegate is expected to make a lengthy statement as to Japan's position.

Owing to the certain refusal, it is not believed that any invitation to the meeting will be extended to the United States.

Roumania May Yet Pay Canadian Debts

A despatch from London says:—Roumanian exchange has shown a notable improvement here recently. The Canadian Associated Press representative has been assured that the question of Roumania making interest payments on the credits advanced to her by the Canadian Government had been taken up with a delicacy which promises eventually satisfactory results.

His Majesty Gives Coal to Assist Poor

A despatch from London says:—The King's solicitude for the poorer people of Windsor, who are in difficulties owing to the shortage of coal, was demonstrated on Friday when the Mayor of Windsor received a telegram stating the King had authorized the transfer of 25 tons of coal from the stocks at Windsor Castle to the coal merchants of the town for household use.



J. H. Whitley, M.P. Mr. Lowther's successor as Speaker in the British House of Commons.

Tramps 2,100 Miles to File Claims

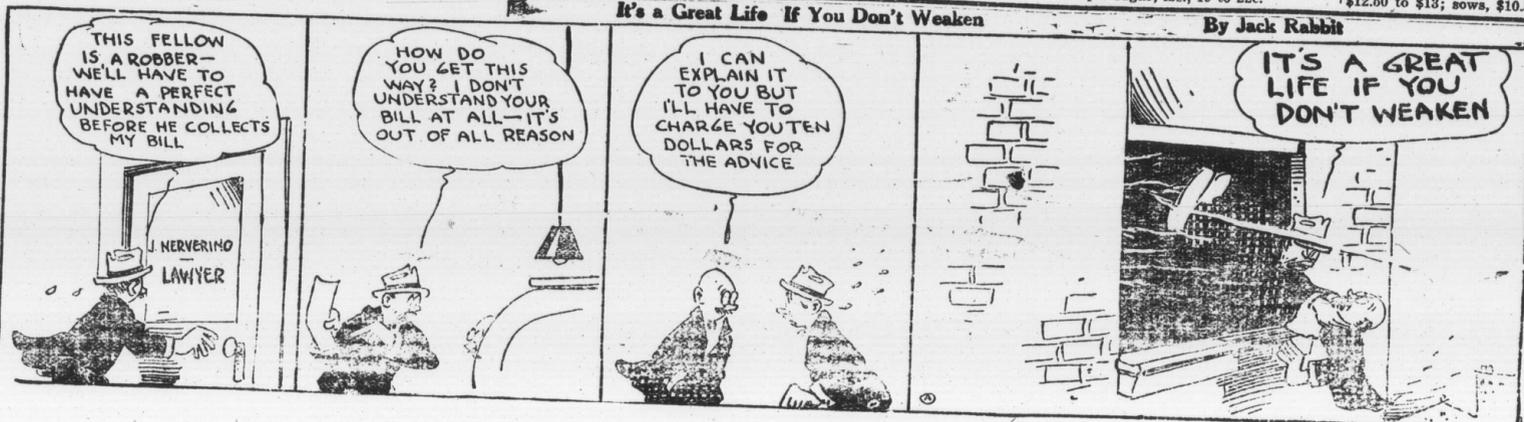
A despatch from Calgary says:—A. S. F. Rankin is here from the Fort Norman oil fields after having covered 2,600 miles of winter trails to file oil claims. He travelled 2,100 miles from Fort McMurray to Fort Norman on foot and the other 500 miles by dog sled.

Japan Sends Ambassador to Constantinople

A despatch from Paris says:—Baron Uchida, formerly Japanese Minister to Sweden, and one of the most astute of Oriental diplomats, has embarked at Marseilles en route to Constantinople where he will be given the title of Japanese ambassador. This will be the first time that Japan has had a minister at Constantinople or even remotely indicated her interest in the solution of Near East problems.

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

By Jack Rabbit



Fun in Grandma's Time

Famous divines of the 'eighties figure in many amusing stories, says an English newspaper.

There was, for instance, the hunting parson, the Rev. Jack Russell, for whom the Bishop sent.

"Mr. Russell," he said, "I hear many things about you of which I don't quite approve." To which Mr. Russell replied, "But, surely, my lord, you don't believe all you hear. I hear many things about your lordship, but I don't believe all. The Devil is not as black as he is painted."

A poor woman in Glasgow asked a minister to visit her husband, who was dangerously ill. The minister, on leaving, asked what church they attended. The woman mentioned the one where the famous Dr. Norman Macleod preached. "Why did you not send for him?" he asked. "Nay, nay, sir; 'deed nay," said the woman, and then she added confidentially, "This is a dangerous case of typhus fever, and we wadna risk him."

Another clergyman asked after a woman's brother, who had been very ill. "He is dead, sir," was the reply. "We sent for the doctor, but he did him no good; he was worse after he saw him. But, bless you, sir, we hears of false doctoring in the Church, so it's no wonder if there is false doctoring out of it."

A Scottish divine, after reading a passage of Scripture, said, "My brethren, this is a very difficult passage to understand. Commentators differ as to its exact meaning. Therefore I say to you, my friends, let us look the difficulty boldly in the face—and pass on to the next passage."

The strange religious ideas of some

people are illustrated by the story of a fashionable woman who was met by a friend as they came out of church.

"What a beautiful sermon we have heard," said the latter.

"Indeed, do you think so, sir?" she replied; "I can't quite agree with you. The preacher said one thing I did not like at all; he said, 'Our Saviour was a Jew.'"

"Of course he did. What else could he say, seeing that our Saviour was a Jew?"

"Not really," said the woman, in astonishment; "I always thought he was a good Christian like myself."

Mrs. Malaprop was outdone by a well-known society woman, who was in the habit of using words she did not understand. "It was terribly rough crossing the Channel and I was desperately ill," she said to a Cabinet Minister. "When at last we reached Dover, I felt inclined to fall down on my knees and thank God that my feet were once more on Terra Cotta."

There is a moral to be drawn from a story told of Mrs. Vaughan, sister of Dean Stanley, who was Royal Chaplain for many years. She prided herself on being a good hostess. Observing a man and woman sitting on a garden seat quite silent, she went up and introduced them to one another.

"As she knew the name of neither she made a confused murmur, and they bowed politely to each other. Having thus done her duty Mrs. Vaughan passed on. Half an hour later, as she was standing near the same couple, she heard the man say, 'My dear, had we better not be going?' And when they said good-bye she found that they were husband and wife!"

The Wonders of Machinery.

A story concerning a conversation between an American and an Englishman, in which the Englishman met the American on his own ground, not without success, was told by Gen. Pershing while he was in London recently.

"My countryman," said the general, "was telling me of yours a tall story about a wonderful sausage-making machine they had in Chicago."

"It's a big affair," he explained, "but quite simple. All you have to do is to drive a pig up a plank, through a hole in the machine, and, five minutes later, out come thousands of sausages."

"What becomes of the hide?" queried the Englishman.

"The hide, sir?" retorted the American. "Oh, that falls out another slot in the machine, and out come portmanteaus, purses, or, if you like, shoes or saddles. It's merely a matter of turning a screw."

"Oh, is that all?" said the Englishman. "We've used that machine in England for the last thirty-five years. What's more, we've improved on it. Sometimes we find the sausages not up to standard. Well, what happened? All we had to do was to put them back in the machine, reverse the engine—"

"Go on," said the American. "What happened?"

"Why, out walks the pig, as fit as a fiddle."

A Pleasant Letter.

It takes a clever man to find a good word to say on every occasion. It is said of Thomas Bailey Aldrich that he once received a letter from his friend, Professor Edward S. Morse, and found the handwriting wholly illegible. Mr. Aldrich was not at a loss for an answer. In due time there came to Mr. Morse the following reply:

"My dear Morse—It was very pleasant to receive a letter from you the other day. Perhaps I should have found it pleasanter if I had been able to decipher it. I don't think I mastered anything beyond the date, which I knew, and the signature, at which I guessed."

"There is a singular and perpetual charm in a letter of yours—it never grows old, and it never loses its novelty. One can say every morning, as one looks at it, 'Here's a letter of Morse's I haven't read yet. I think I shall take another shy at it to-day, and maybe I shall be able in the course of a few years to make out what he means by those 's that look like w's, and those 's that haven't any eyebrows.' Other letters are read and thrown away and forgotten, but yours are kept forever—unread. One of them will date a reasonable man a lifetime."

Literary Centenaries of 1921

Nineteen hundred and twenty-one is particularly rich in literary centenaries, says a correspondent in The Manchester Guardian. Flaubert and Dostoevsky represent France and Russia respectively, in fiction, and Britain has Wilkie Collins, Whyte Melville and, if one may venture to add her name to such an illustrious company, Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, dear to some of us in childhood days as A. L. O. E.

In poetry the great name of Dante is supreme; it will be the 600th anniversary of his death in September. This year also sees the birth centenary of Baudelaire, while we have such a variety of poets as Dora Greenwell, Frederick Locker-Lampson and John Skinner, the last named having been born 200 years ago and called by Burns the writer of the "best Scottish song ever Scotland saw."

Sir Samuel Baker, Heinrich Barth

and Sir Richard Burton make a notable trilogy of travellers, and among painters there are Noel Paton and Ford Madox Brown. Of religious writers, preachers, teachers and church dignitaries there are George Dawson, Archbishop Temple, Dean Bradley who propped the walls of Westminster Abbey for posterity, and Henri Frederic Amiel. And in what other company shall one include Marcus Aurelius, said to have been born in 121 A.D., and Anne Askew, born in 1521, and martyred twenty-five years later.

Journalism is represented by Hepworth Dixon and J. M. F. Ludlow, the latter being the propagandist through the press of Christian Socialism. Golfers will be glad to revive the memory of Tom Morris and educationists that of Edward Thring, while the fighting services are represented by Lord Alcester.

—and the worst is yet to come



NUMBER TEN DOWNING STREET OFFICIAL HOME OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Treaties, Boundaries and Affairs of State Discussed in This Historic Building.

No. 10 Downing Street, London, probably is the most important private residence in the world.

It is the first house in a row of similar three and a half story brick dwellings that face on the dark, narrow blind alley of Downing Street, opening off Whitehall between the Treasury and the Foreign Office. London fog has grimed the whitewashed bricks. There is a little iron railing along the sidewalk and two steps lead up to a plain oak door with a fanlight above. There is a wrought iron knocker, a lion's head, and below it a brass plate.

No. 10 is the official residence of Premier David Lloyd George, and has been the home of the Prime Ministers of England who have preceded him throughout the last two hundred years. Through the small door have passed the rulers of the Empire since the days of Cromwell, and from its rooms the destiny of the nation has been guided in war and peace.

Plain and Unassuming.

But for all its power and authority "No. 10" is a simple and unassuming house. There is no pomp or ritual of officialdom about it. In appearance it resembles thousands of private houses that line the residential streets of London. The entrance to Downing Street is through the high, grey painted wooden fence of the famous "Downing Street barricade," said to have been built against Sinn Fein demonstrations, but really constructed to prevent unemployed parades from massing before the Premier's residence. There is a policeman at the gate in the "barricade," but no one is prevented from entering or questioned as to his mission. Another policeman stands across the street from "No. 10," keeping an eye upon the door, but all who knock are admitted. The residence of the Premier is as accessible as any house in London.

Simplicity marks all the appointments of the house. Simplicity has marked the public lives of the men who have lived there. It is a simplicity that is surprising, so little is it associated in the public mind with the affairs of state. A tall, energetic man, wearing a light raincoat and a bowler hat, walks down the street, rings, and is admitted to No. 10. He is Count Sforza, Italy's delegate to the Supreme Council. A short, stout, jolly man stops before the door. He is Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary. He smiles as the doorman salutes him. A few minutes later both men leave, and the door opens to Lloyd George, short, a little bent, his long white hair flowing from under a bowler hat. With him is Philip Kerr, his secretary. Lloyd George walks rapidly, swinging his cane. The men go through the arch under the Foreign Office and start to cut across the empty park toward St. James's Palace, where the delegates from England, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey meet to attempt to right the tangled boundaries of the Near East.

First Lord of the Treasury.

The history of No. 10 goes back to 1674, when it was built by Sir George Downing, then Secretary of the Treasury. After Downing's death the house passed to the government, and has since been used as an official residence. The government always has been the landlord, owning the property and furniture and supplying the

servants. Sir Christopher Wren remodelled the house, and it was at first used as the residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. Passages still lead from No. 10 to the nearby Treasury Building. Later it became traditional that the Prime Minister should be also First Lord of the Treasury, and nearly all Prime Ministers have concurrently filled the other office.

Among the famous Prime Ministers who occupied the house were Sir Robert Walpole, William Pitt the elder, Will Pitt the younger, George Canning, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, William Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli, the Marquis of Salisbury, Arthur James Balfour, H. H. Asquith and Lloyd George. The house has been associated with all the greatest moments in English history. Here Lord Liverpool received the news of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar and Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. It was here that Lord Palmerston determined England's attitude in the American Civil War and William Gladstone watched the progress of the German armies toward Paris in 1871. From the beginning of the World War it was the directing force of the Allied campaigns against Germany.

Dramatic Scenes.

The Cabinet Room, where all important meetings are held, perhaps has the greatest historic interest. It was here that the English Cabinet held its midnight sitting on August 3, 1914, to decide the question of war with Germany. Belgium had been invaded and the Channel ports were threatened. H. H. Asquith was Prime Minister. Lloyd George, who has said that this midnight session was the most dramatic moment of his life, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Haldane was present as Minister of War, and Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Edward Grey, now Viscount Grey, was Foreign Minister. With Lord Buckmaster and Earl Crewe they met in the Cabinet Room, and in a long session determined on England's entry into war.

The Cabinet Room properly is a library. It is a small room, narrow, but with a high ceiling. At the entrance are four high white Corinthian pillars. Books—records of the House of Commons—line the walls. Against these books hang varicolored maps. A long green-topped directors' table runs down the centre of the room. One picture, a portrait of Sir Francis Bacon, looks down from over the fireplace. Three small paned windows show glimpses of a soot-darkened little garden.

Among the men who have met at conferences here since the war are M. Millerand, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, Premier Nitti, M. Venizelos, M. Leygues, French Premier preceding M. Briand, and Baron Hayashi, of Japan.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A remarkable discovery with regard to the blood has just been made by a physician in London. In making serums the doctor got the needed plasma from the blood of horses. After he had drawn off the plasma, he injected the red corpuscles into the horses again. The result was that the horses immediately formed new blood fluid of normal composition. It will take some time to determine the full possibilities of so strange a discovery, but it is likely to have an important bearing on the practice as well as the theory of medicine.

Nothing that a man does can please him if he knows he is not doing his duty.

The 250th anniversary of the Hudson's Bay Company charter being signed by King Charles II. on May 2, 1670, was celebrated in Western Canada in 1920. It is the oldest joint stock company in Canada.

Animals With Four Horns

It is nothing out of the ordinary to see an animal without horns, so they excite little curiosity in this respect. Likewise, two horns get little more notice, while the single horn of the Indian rhinoceros is well enough known to distinguish that animal from the two-horned African species. But when mention is made of a four or six-horned creature, everybody immediately becomes suspicious and asks what the joke is. Nevertheless, there are such animals found in certain parts of Asia.

Principal among these is the four-horned chouka, a small antelope of India, its name being derived from the native word chouk, meaning a leap. Its front pair of horns are short and placed just above the eyes, while the larger ones are in the usual position higher on the head. The length of the upper horns is about three or four

inches, though the lower ones rarely exceed one inch and no special use for them has ever been discovered by naturalists. The chouka is a beautiful little creature with its bright bay back contrasted with the gray-white of the under part, beneath which are the little legs that enable it to make the high bounds for which it is noted. An adult chouka rarely exceeds twenty inches in height at the shoulders.

In their wild state all sheep were furnished with a pair of horns, but the number never exceeded two until some curious specimens were discovered in several isolated sections of Asia. These species had from four to six horns, the upper set being the largest, the other two being graduated with the smallest ones just above the eyes. Curiously enough, the two lower sets always curve upward, while the large pair curl downward, as do the horns of our domesticated sheep.

The Real Reward.

We are still far from that millennial day when "no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame;" and yet we know the real reward. The only prize in life worth working for and fighting to retain is the "well-done" of one for whose approving word we care; the only possession it is terrible to lose is the pride in us, the trust in us, some act of ours has disappointed.

It is not a mark of strength, but a mark of weakness and of self-indulgence to defy the good opinion of one whose approval is worth winning and holding. It is rank selfishness to throw the reins upon the neck of willfulness and appetite, paying no heed to one who stands by and grieves for it. From what base actions, in all ages, were not men restrained because some one cared? They were about to commit a sin, and a face, though far away, rose up before them. They thought they were alone and might do as they chose; and lo! a compelling presence appeared as in the flesh and held them from it. Or if they defied the vision, they have rued it since.

The honorable name may take years to win; and what the crowd thinks does not seem to matter much; it is what the one thinks.

The long bazaar may praise, but Thou, Heart of my heart, have I done well? And that reward which comes at last may in a little time be forfeited. That is why the vigil must be kept incessantly on all there is in a man's being.

What crushes a man in prison is not the outer wall of stone, but the inner weight of consciousness; the hardest thing to save him from is depression that reflection breeds when he remembers. To Othello it was bitter to realize that he had cast away the richest of pearls by his mad suspicion. He had rejected an implicit and adoring faith—the sort of faith that nerves men to do better than they know, that finds the stuff of heroes in a coward, that redeems a life, makes a career and crowns the purpose of existence.

When you think of proving faithless to all that others find in you (though you have not found it in yourself) it is time to pause and remember that you do not belong to yourself to destroy or to surrender; you belong to them. There is no gain in life to be compared with what they gave you.

The Water Spider.

A correspondent of English Country Life describes a peculiar spider that lives under water the greater part of its life. It builds a dome-like nest of silk among weeds in ponds and ditches, and fills the nest with air. In that strange house it lives and lays its eggs. In autumn it makes another nest at a greater distance below the surface of the water, and, having sealed itself inside, it sleeps until spring. Taken out of the water, the spider looks like any other, but as soon as it is put back, the bubble of air that it collects round its body makes it look like a ball of quicksilver. It is the only spider that has taken to a wholly aquatic life, says the writer.

There is no dearth of kindness in this world of ours; only in our blindness we gather thorns for flowers.—Gerald Massey.

Among the Moors women do not celebrate the anniversaries of their birthdays. A Moorish woman considers it a point of honor to be absolutely ignorant of her age.

Census of the Homeless in London

In accordance with a custom followed in recent years, reports The London Daily Telegraph, a census of homeless persons in London was recently taken at night on behalf of the County Council.

The enumeration was confined to the more central portion of the county and the outlying districts in the north and west. Only ten persons (2 men and 8 women) were found sheltering under arches or on staircases. In the streets 48 men and 8 women were found, as compared with 28 men and 13 women on the night of the census in 1920, and 296 men and 76 women at the census taken in the early part of 1914.

In the free shelters and labor homes not licensed as common lodging houses 747 men, 165 women and 22 children were accommodated, as compared with 86 men, 61 women and 2

children in 1920, 64 men, 139 women, and 7 children in 1917, and 232 men, 234 women and 6 children in 1913. The practice, recently revived, of offering temporary shelter in certain churches to homeless persons has tended to reduce the number of persons in the streets.

In London casual wards on the night in question there were 176 males and 12 females and 263 vacant beds. The number of inmates at the date of the last census was 88 and the vacant beds numbered 308. There was an increase in the number of children accommodated at common lodging houses and shelters, due, so far as the former are concerned, to the Poor Jews' Shelter being accepted by families of transients. At Rowton houses 5,041 men were accommodated, as against 5,054 in 1920, and there were five vacant beds.

A Prayer Poem.

Give me work to do,
Give me health,
Give me joy in simple things,
Give me an eye for beauty,
A tongue for truth,
A heart that loves,
A mind that reasons,
A sympathy that understands,
Give me neither malice nor envy,
But a true kindness
And a noble common sense.
At the close of each day
Give me a book
And a friend with whom
I can be silent.

Hard Eggs.

Making the shells of eggs thick and tough is a trick of the trade that is known to many poultry men. Mix lime and water, as for whitewash, and drain off the liquid. Use the water for several days in the wet mash that you feed to the poultry in the proportion of about a quart of liquid to one hundred hens. Lime is the principal element in the eggshell, and the lime-water supplies it in concentrated form. The eggs will be so hard that you can pour them from a basket and not break them. Of course, at the hatching season shells of only medium thickness are desired.

A High Sense of Honor.

The survival of certain sensitive ideals of personal honor in countries that, like Japan in the East and France in the West, have a strong feudal background is interesting. Not long ago a French chauffeur had the misfortune to wreck a beautiful new motor car near Villers-Cotterets. He walked to the village inn, wrote a letter to his employer saying that he could not survive his dishonor, and drowned himself in the river. Our readers can imagine as well as we how far his course differed from that which a Canadian chauffeur in a similar situation would pursue.

Jock's Portable House.

Angus was on his first visit to London and he set out to find his friend Jock, who had come to town a few years earlier.

No. 1209 Holborn, was the address at which Angus had been told that he would find Jock. He walked down several streets and then caught sight of a tramcar marked "Holborn." Moreover, he noticed its number—1209. "Hoots!" he cried. "Those goes Jock's house now!" and he started to run toward the car. "It's good I saw it before it got moved," he said to himself, "or I might never have found him."

A new mechanical blotter for bookkeepers also copies entries in books for comparison.

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INOCULATION OF SEED

Legume Bacteria for Enrichment of the Soil.

Inoculation of Seed and Soil Described—Clover, Alfalfa, Peas, Etc., Precursors of Good Crops—Some Testimonials Offered.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

It has been known for centuries that the soil of fields in which there has been grown a good clover, pea or other leguminous crop is richer after the crop than it was before. Hence the practice of having a clover or other leguminous crop in the crop rotation. Just why a good leguminous crop was beneficial to the soil was not known until a few years ago. It was then found that certain species of bacteria, which came to be known as the "legume bacteria," entered the roots of the legumes and produced on them little swellings or nodules. Wherever these nodules are present in large numbers on the roots of legumes a good crop is assured. The combination of the legume bacteria with the plant results in the plant tissues, root, stem and leaf, giving a larger and more vigorous plant than is the case where the bacteria are not present.

It has been found that different varieties of legume bacteria are necessary for most of the various legumes. The variety of bacteria good for red and white clover is no good for alfalfa, or sweet clover; the variety good for field peas is no good for field beans, and the variety good for field beans is no good for soy beans, and so on with other legumes.

If any particular legume crop has not been growing satisfactorily in any particular field, it is questionable if the right kind of legume bacteria is present in the soil of that field. So, before a satisfactory crop can be grown the right bacteria have to be introduced. For instance, the cultivation of alfalfa is a new practice in many sections. If sweet clover is common in the district it is probable that the right bacteria are there for alfalfa, as the variety good for sweet clover is good for alfalfa. If it is not present, it is doubtful if a good crop will be grown; hence the difficulty often met with in getting alfalfa established in a new district unless the bacteria are first introduced. There are various ways of introducing the bacteria. One is to take a few loads of soil from a field in which the bacteria are present and scatter this over and work it into the field to be treated. This method was the first adopted. It is not practicable, however, in most cases.

Legume Seed Inoculation.—Another way is to inoculate the seed of the legume crop to be sown with a pure culture of the right variety of bacteria. When this is done, the bacteria are on the surface of the seed when it germinates in the soil and so get into the young roots. These cultures of legume bacteria are prepared in bacteriological laboratories and sold so much per culture. They are known as nitro-cultures or legume bacteria cultures, and various other trade names have been given to them. The Bacteriological Laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College was the first to produce these cultures satisfactorily for distribution on the American continent. They are sold from the laboratory for the nominal sum of 50 cents each, to cover cost of material, container and postage. Each culture is sufficient for one bushel of seed. Thousands are sent out annually to all parts of Canada on application for the same. Letters received from those who have used these cultures speak very highly of this method of inoculation as shown by the following excerpts:

Comox, B.C.: "In the spring of 1914 you sent me some alfalfa culture suitable for this district. After two years, I have to report that the inoculated patches have flourished exceedingly well and are making most luxuriant growth, entirely crowding out the weeds and showing a splendid color. The others which were not inoculated have almost entirely died out and the few plants left were small and very pale. In fact, I have recently ploughed them up."

Edmonton, Alberta: "We made many tests in Ontario which proved to us that even alfalfa screenings would produce a greater growth the first and second year, after being treated with the bacterial culture, than the very best quality of alfalfa seed would without treatment. We have been using the bacteria here, and have had a very good result the first year."

Fort William: "Regarding the cultures which you supplied last spring, they were used on a field of peas of an early variety. The larger portion of the seed was inoculated, but part was planted in the ordinary way as a check plot. The seeding was all done about the 12th of May. In twelve weeks the whole field had reached maturity with the exception of the uninoculated strip which was still green. I was not aware that the use of cultures hastened maturity of this legume, but it appears from this experiment that the crop was not only improved in yield, but growth and maturity were hastened. The part of the crop grown from inoculated seed gave excellent results and in future cultures will be used on all legumes grown on the home farm."

Cultures are distributed from the Bacteriological Laboratory, O. A. C., Guelph, for inoculating seed of alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, crimson clover, alsike clover, vetches, peas, sweet peas, cow peas, field peas, beans and soy beans.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Horses which are well groomed will stand the farm work better than those which are neglected.

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EFFICIENT FARMING

Castrate and Dock Your Lambs.
There is no truer indication of lack of proper shepherding than failure to dock and castrate lambs. No matter how good a feeder and caretaker otherwise a man may be, he is a failure as a shepherd if he neglects these important duties. It is a pitiful sight in the autumn to see ram lambs keeping the females continually on the move, not only losing flesh themselves, but hindering the entire flock from making satisfactory gains. Contentment and quietness are essential in a flock. The buyer goes to the neglected flock only when forced to because properly handled flocks are sold out.

Whether it is rush of work in the spring of year, fear of fatalities, lack of education or just carelessness on the part of the shepherd it is difficult to state, but the fact remains that in a great many flocks castrating and docking are left undone. These combined reasons do not justify neglecting these two important tasks. The sheepman will find very little employment that will compensate him better than docking and castrating. The operations are simple and easy to learn. Carelessness is no excuse and the owner, if pursuing haphazard methods, had better dispose of his flock as it is more than likely a balance will show on the wrong side of his ledger. Stockmen generally condemn those who fail to castrate horses, cattle or hogs and why should not the shepherd likewise be severely criticized? The lamb is the easiest to unsex of the common domestic animals.

The best age to castrate is about two weeks. A sharp knife should be used and with it the lower third of the scrotum cut off. Then sever the outer immediate coverings of each testicle and draw them out with attached cord, using the teeth or fingers. Wash the opening with a weak antiseptic solution. Some operators do not sever the bottom part of the scrotum but this is advisable and allows good drainage. Other successful methods followed are to cut the scrotum and contents off close up to the body, or the emasculators may be used.

It pays the sheep owner to have his lambs castrated. Wether lambs sell at a premium above ram lambs. They make better gains as they are more restful. They do not annoy the ewes, are easier fenced and if there is no sale for them in the fall they may be kept over and sold as shearings, whereas it is next to impossible to do this with any number of ram lambs. If the buck lambs are not castrated the danger exists of having the best ewes bred to poor ram lambs. Docking lambs may be done with a sharp knife or chisel. A good plan is to use a long-handled, red-hot chisel and sear the tail at the same time as it is cut. This is a sanitary method and assists in controlling bleeding. The proper age for this operation is the same as that for castrating, and, while it may appear like severe treatment, both jobs may be done at once. An inch stub for males and two-inch for females looks well. Half-tailed lambs are almost as unsightly as undocked lambs. Docking should not be neglected. The tail tends to collect manure and is frequently the cause of maggots locating on the hips and rumps of lambs. Occasionally the manure cakes and stops the action of the bowels. Docking improves the compact appearance of the lambs and is a sign of good management. Docking conserves the strength of the ram by facilitating the breeding of the ewes.

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You can't afford to neglect fertilizers this year. Here are their advantages:

- Fertilizers:**
- (1) pay your money back with big interest.
 - (2) increase yields.
 - (3) improve quality.
 - (4) hasten ripening.
 - (5) eliminate to a large extent crop failures.
 - (6) help banish weeds.
 - (7) cut down labor costs.

Last summer \$1 invested in fertilizer for potatoes growing near London returned in one case \$2.94 and in another \$4.52.

Figure your needs, and place your orders at once so that you can receive fertilizers in time for seeding.

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
Henry C. Bell, B.S.A., Director, 14 Manning Arcade, Toronto, Ont.

Killing Quack-Grass

Quack-grass produces stems underground as well as above ground. These underground stems have joints in them, with a bud at each joint, just as do the stems above ground. And it is the underground stems that make quack-grass a bad weed. Every bud on such stems can throw up a new plant. Every time one of the underground stems is broken with a plow or cultivator, you have a new plant beginning from the part broken off.

If you dig into a quack-grass sod in early spring, you will find great numbers of underground stems. At the approach of warm weather some of the buds on these stems begin to grow straight up to the surface. There they throw out a ring of real roots and form a crown from which a lot of leaves and stems grow. But at this time of the year all the stems that come out of a crown grow upward; and no new underground stems are formed until the plant begins to blossom.

Then while the plant is in bloom, a new crop of underground stems begins to grow. All these stems come out of the crown, just as the stems that grow upright, and never form any other part of the plant. If the grass is cut for hay at exactly this time, the growth of underground stems is completely stopped for a few weeks. The plant can not produce underground growth without a lot of leaves up in the sunlight; and if the plant has been cut while in bloom, it immediately begins to throw all its energy into the production of new leaves and stems above ground. This fact is very important, as we shall soon see.

It is also of very great importance that, by the time the plant blossoms, the old underground stems have done their lifework, which was to throw up new growth to the surface of the soil. They are through; and will gradually die during the latter part of the summer. You do not need to pay any attention to them. Some farmers make the mistake of trying to kill the underground stems early in the season. This is almost a useless task, for at that time of the year every joint of these underground stems can make a new plant. But after the plants have reached the blooming stage, the old underground stems have finished their work. They do not need killing then, for they are already beginning to die. So don't try to kill the old underground stems of quack-grass. They can't be killed before midsummer, and after that they die anyhow.

In order to tell when quack is in bloom, watch it carefully till you see the blossoms open, and the anthers hanging out of the flowers on slender threads. This will be about two or three weeks after the grass heads out. When the earliest plants begin to bloom, get out the mower and go to work.

Suppose now we let the grass grow undisturbed until it begins to bloom. At that time the old underground stems are done, and need no further attention; and there is no seed on the growing plants. If we cut the grass for hay just at blooming time, we can feed the hay with safety, for it will scatter no seed over the farm. The cutting also stops the formation of new underground stems for two or three weeks. There is thus a period of nearly a month, just after haying time, when quack-grass is not a weed at all. By that I mean that it has no means of reproducing itself except by growth from the crown. It is as helpless as a field of young oats, and can be killed just as easily.

How to Strike.
To eradicate the pest completely, at this time, all we have to do is to kill the growing crowns of the plants. The best way to do this is to skin the sod loose from the underlying soil in as thin a layer as possible—say not over three or three and one-half inches thick. This can be done by plowing with a broad, sharp share that will cut the sod entirely loose from the soil beneath. Deeper plowing will leave too much dirt attached to the roots, and the plants will go right on growing. The idea is to have as little dirt in the turned sod as possible—hence the shallow plowing.

If the weather is dry, the overturned sod will die promptly, and the work of eradicating the quack is finished. But if the season is wet, you will need to run a disk-harrow, with the disks set straight, across the strips of overturned sod. The harrow will cut the sod into small squares. After this, go once over the field about every ten days, using some implement that will move every piece of sod just enough to keep it from getting its roots into the underlying soil again before cold weather. A spring-tooth harrow is excellent for such stirring of the sod; but any tool that will move the sods about will do. If growth is prevented until the end of summer, there will be no quack on the field the next spring.

To Sum Up.
Cut the quack for hay while it is in bloom. Get the hay off as soon as it is possible. Then skin the sod loose from the underlying soil in as thin a layer as possible. If the season is dry, this will kill the grass completely. If the ground is moist, run a disk-harrow, with disks set straight, crosswise of the strips of upturned sod, to cut it into squares. Then to prevent the sod from getting its roots into the underlying soil again, stir the pieces of sod every ten days till frost. A spring-tooth harrow, or any cultivator will do for this. The field will be clean of quack-grass the next spring. Many fields have been cleaned this way.

Horse Sense

When a hard-worked horse stands idle for a day or two, and during that time is well fed on grain rich in protein, or on corn rich in carbohydrates, he is liable to contract what popularly is termed "Monday morning disease." It has earned that name because it often attacks a horse that has been idle on Sunday and is found anchored in his stall when the driver enters the stable on Monday morning. The condition is due to gorging of the lymphatic vessels with the products of nutrition which are not used for the repair of waste tissue, or in generating heat and energy. When the horse is at work these matters are used up, in combustion, and waste or effete matters are got rid of by sweating and normal action of the kidneys and bowels.

The affected horse has high fever, blows hard, has fast, full bounding pulse and sweats with pain. Appetite ceases. One hind leg, usually the left one, is swollen high up in the region of the groin, and when that part is handled, on the inner side of the leg, the horse evinces intense pain, lifts the leg and tries to hop to the side, on the sound leg. The pain is in the lymphatic vessel which is clogged and may have germs caught in the nodes

The Sunday School Lesson

APRIL 24.
Poverty and Wealth. Isaiah 5: 8-10; Amos 8: 4-7; St. Luke 16: 19-25. Golden Text—St. Luke 12: 34.

Connecting Links—Where social and economic conditions are such that men who work hard and long do not earn enough to keep themselves and their families in comfort, to feed and clothe and educate their children, there is evidently something wrong. This is especially true in a land like our own, a land of abundant resources. It is folly, in this country of free people and free democratic institutions, to blame the few who have gathered wealth or to talk revolution. The remedy lies with ourselves, in careful, patient effort to discover the causes of inequality and injustice and poverty, and when discovered to remove them. Is not one of the chief causes of poverty and unemployment the crowding of multitudes of people into the cities, when our fields, our forests, our fisheries, and our mines cannot find enough laborers? Does not the remedy for Canada, in very large part, lie in more and still more production, and, therefore, in the engaging of more and still more workmen in our great productive industries? And it will lie with our government to provide by law that there shall be a fair and an adequate recompense to every honest worker, and restraint or compulsion of some sort for both the idle loafer and the busybody.

Isa. 5: 8-10. Woe unto them, the prophet, living more than seven hundred years before the birth of Christ, sees the injustice of his time and is filled with a passion for reform. Especially is he disturbed by the fact that the land seems to be passing out of the hands of its original owners, the free men of Israel, into the possession of a few great nobles or rich men. Henceforth they who had been their own masters, owners and cultivators of the land, become practically slaves, or leave their poor homes to find a precarious living in the shops and markets of the city.

Isaiah foresees trouble coming upon the rich land-grabbers, whose insatiable lust for more would seem to indicate that they wished to dwell alone in the midst of the earth. A foreign enemy, the Assyrians, will soon invade the country, and their fine houses shall be left desolate, and their vineyards and corn fields waste and unproductive. Then ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, that is only eight or nine gallons, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah that is one-tenth only of what was sown. For an ephah contained about nine gallons by dry measure, and an homer was ten times as much.

Amos 8: 4-7. Hear this, Amos, like Isaiah, denounces the spirit of greed which was so prevalent in his time, the immoderate and unscrupulous seeking of gain, and the prevailing upon the poor. It seemed, indeed, as if they would destroy poor men out of the land, so greedy were the rich landlords and traders for more and more. New Moon and Sabbath were holy days set apart for rest and worship. These traders are impatient of the

bandages may be removed, and the leg bathed three times a day with vinegar and cold water or with a mild astringent lotion prescribed by the veterinarian. One attack subjects the horse to another.

Now is the Time to
Graft trees.
Plant strawberries.
Start an asparagus bed.
Plant trees for a woodlot.
Spray apple and other trees.
Inoculate the soil for clover.
Gather stones from the fields.
Use self-feeders for fattening hogs on pasture.
Screen your home. Start the campaign against flies at once.
Change sheep very gradually from dry roughage to pasture.
Get the oil stove in readiness, and buy or make a fireless cooker.

Planting Strawberries.
Plant strawberries in the spring as soon as the soil is in good condition to work. Procure plants from a reliable party, and if they are a little wilted when you get them, they should be heeled in very thin in the row and shaded from the sun until they freshen. Before heeling in cut off one-third of the roots evenly and leave three or four leaves. Cloudy weather is considered best for planting, although if your plants are in good condition, the forenoon and afternoon of clear weather is safe enough.



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HEALTH EDUCATION

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

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

The need for medical inspection of schools is becoming increasingly evident to people even in the most remote districts of the Province. To their credit be it said that the school trustees are rapidly coming to realize the importance of this branch of preventive medicine, and meetings of these officials have been held recently in various rural districts, with a view to obtaining medical and nursing inspection throughout the schools of their townships.

As educational work is what is needed at the outset, a nurse will first of all spend some time in each district where medical inspection of schools is to be inaugurated. She will get acquainted with the trustees, members of the Women's Institute, local doctors, newspaper proprietor, clergy and prominent citizens generally, and outline the work that is planned. Certainly, the comparative healthiness of the country, with pure air and facilities for enjoying the great out-of-door amid natural surroundings, does not make the need for continual inspection and supervision as pressing as in the city. However, a systematic scheme for medical inspection and nursing of school children is very necessary, even in country districts far removed from any great centre of population. Ailments found among city-bred children are also prevalent to an even greater degree in rural schools, owing to the lack of skilled attention. These ailments include: defective vision, defective hearing, defective teeth, defective nasal breathing, hypertrophied or diseased tonsils, defective nutrition, heart disease, lung troubles, nervous diseases, orthopedic defects, skin and scalp conditions.

Of all these defects taken together, medical and nursing attention has corrected about sixty per cent, and a large per cent of the remainder could have been corrected before they became chronic, had the children before school age been under the supervision of the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare. Think of what an immense blessing such a combined scheme will be when properly organized! Pre-natal clinics instructing the mother how to diet and deal with danger signals even before the birth of the child; clinics to look after both mother and the child at birth, and help the mother with advice and co-operation in bringing up the baby through the critical first years of life; then school inspection followed later by a medical inspection of young boys and girls preparing to enter indus-

trial pursuits; these will constitute the links in a strong chain of medical supervision from the cradle to young manhood and womanhood.

A necessary adjunct to medical inspection of schools is the dental dispensary, the importance of which is becoming increasingly evident. Just how many of the more common ailments of childhood and youth can be directly or indirectly traced to defective teeth it would be difficult as yet to estimate, but investigation along this line is proceeding.

It is certain, however, that nutritional and digestive defects as well as serious secondary disease in other parts of the body, are in a great many cases the result of decayed teeth. Observers state that dental caries (tooth decay) is present in progressive stages in the mouths of ninety-five per cent of our children. Good teeth as a rule bring about good digestion, and this in turn develops good health. But good health is not long maintained if the child is not supplied with nourishing food in adequate amounts. In this connection the Department of Education in some countries like England, provides meals for school children, and recover the cost from the parent, where possible. Where this provision is made at the schools, the teachers often assist in the cooking, and the elder girls are also encouraged to do so; the latter thus receive some of the instruction in simple cooking which is so necessary.

On first thoughts it would seem there would be little need for these measures in a land of plenty such as Canada. But it has been found in the rural districts especially that many of the children coming some distance to school bring cold lunches and eat them under somewhat unhygienic surroundings. To obviate this, the Ontario Department of Education in many districts provides hot lunches at the mid-day recess, and supervises the children while eating. Not only do the youngsters thus get the benefit of hot, well-cooked food during school hours, but they are early taught the advantages of hygienic principles at the table, and these youthful impressions very often remain through life. This combined scheme of medical and dental inspection, systematically conducted, cannot fail to be an immense boon to children of all ages. It will make the next generation stronger and more free from physical defects than any preceding one, and lay the foundations for a race of supermen and superwomen in generations to come.

Poppies.

In my garden is a poppy bed,
Filled with blossoms of a brilliant red;
As in the breeze nods each drowsy head,
They softly sigh.

Bearing a message from a distant land,
Bringing a memory of a noble band
Who died for freedom in a valiant stand,
Where still they lie.

Each little flower seems to tell of one
Who lost his life ere it had quite begun,
And now is sleeping 'neath a faroff sun,
With poppies nigh.

May nothing ever mar their peaceful sleep,
As nodding poppies the long vigil keep,
Great be the harvest of love they shall reap
In the by-and-by.

Brightly-colored walls and other gay hues in factories and workshops are said to lead to increased production.

Ontario has the largest and one of the longest hydro-electric transmission lines in the world, co-operating with 248 municipalities and with lines extending hundreds of miles throughout the province. Its capacity will reach a million horsepower with the completion of the Chippawa-Queens-ton power canal in 1922.

Squirrel as Tree Planter.

A tame squirrel, kept as a house pet and allowed liberty from its cage, will, if supplied with nuts, bury them in the most curious places. It will hide them in people's pockets or even inside their collars.

It is evident that, in a state of nature, squirrels are not able to keep track of many of the nuts they bury in odd spots. Thanks to this fact, they are quite useful in helping to seed burned or logged areas in some parts of the country.

This fact has been particularly noted in the States of Oregon and Washington, where chipmunks are giving important assistance in the business of re-establishing forests of the Douglas fir. They collect the seeds from the fir cones, and many of those they bury and forget produce young trees. Nice do much good work of the same kind.

Should Make Up His Mind.

The newly arrived visitor from the "sticks" stood at the curbstone watching the traffic cop and his semaphore in some bewilderment. "Say, mister," he asked a passerby, "can't that officer make up his mind? First he says 'Stop' and then he says 'Go' on that there contraption of his'n. Can't he decide once and for all?"

Canada leads the world in the production of nickel and asbestos, 85 per cent of each, nickel in Ontario and asbestos in Quebec.

NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED A TONIC

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Enrich the Blood, Thus Increasing Your Nervous Energy.

Nervous people who have not yet developed a disease that can be recognized and treated by the medical profession, often have great trouble in finding relief. Irritation, headache, sleeplessness, nervous indigestion. All these discomforts make life miserable, but are endured rather than run a doctor's bill.

Such sufferers should know the danger of such a condition, which, if allowed to persist, may result in a nervous breakdown. In this condition what is needed is rich, red blood. As a tonic for the blood and nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used with much success. They have a direct action on the blood, and through it carry to the nerves the elements needed to restore their normal function, at the same time improving the general health. The benefits that follow the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the case of Mrs. Norman Seifried, West Montrose, Ont., who says: "It would be hard for me to overstate the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I began taking the pills I was very nervous, weak and run down. I could hardly do my household work, and as there is a great deal of work to do about a home on a farm, I felt very much discouraged. One day while reading a newspaper I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. I could not notice beneficial effects after taking a box of the pills, and by the time I had taken a few boxes, I could again do my work with ease, was no longer weak or nervous, slept well at night, and awoke in the morning feeling well and strong. I am happy to say that the pills so greatly benefited me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Saving Big Trees.

A public-spirited organization calling itself the "Save the Redwoods League," is at the present time making great efforts to secure the preservation of some of the giant trees in California, which are in a way the most interesting of created things.

They are by far the most ancient of living things. Many of these trees were well grown and flourishing during the lifetime of Christ. Some of them were living when King Solomon reigned in Jerusalem, when the pyramids were built, and when Babylon was at the height of its glory and power. Their years can be counted by their rings of annual growth.

Unfortunately, nearly all of the surviving giant redwoods are on land belonging to private owners, most of whom are disposed to log them off, regarding their money value as of more importance than any sentimental considerations attaching to them. The league has undertaken to obtain possession of some of the tracts by purchase.

Many of the giant trees are more than 300 feet tall. "Old Goliath," which was blown down in a storm a few years ago, had a circumference of more than 100 feet at the base, and one of its limbs was eleven feet in diameter. The "Father of the Forest," now lying prone, has had its heart eaten out by fire, so that one can ride erect on horseback through its trunk for a distance of eighty-one feet. When standing it was more than 100 feet in height. The "Mother of the Forest," long ago stripped of its bark, measures (without the bark) forty-three and a half feet in girth seventy feet from the ground. It is estimated to contain 527,000 feet of sound inch lumber.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

The pamphlet entitled "Municipal and Real Estate Finance in Canada," just issued by the Commission of Conservation, touches upon some of Canada's most difficult financial problems. It is a clear and convincing statement by Mr. Thos. Adams, Town Planning Adviser to the Commission, regarding housing, land speculation and high taxation, resulting from municipal waste and mismanagement.

No national problem in Canada is of greater importance than that which has to do with the conservation of human and financial resources in our cities and towns. This publication emphasizes the fact that until we employ saner methods in developing our community life any efforts being made to conserve our natural resources must be nullified as a result of the careless way in which the wealth derived from these resources is dissipated by bad forms of land development.

This pamphlet may be obtained free on application to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

The Hindus have no word meaning "friend."

Of the eighty-three Zeppelins Germany possessed during the war, thirty-four were shot down and destroyed, thirteen caught fire accidentally, and nineteen were destroyed in other ways.

A Mile With Me.

O, who will walk a mile with me,
Along life's merry way?
A comrade blithe and full of glee,
Who dares to laugh out loud and free,
And let his frolic fancy play,
Like a happy child through the
flowers gay.
That fill the field and fringe the way
Where he walks a mile with me.

And who will walk a mile with me,
Along life's weary way?
A friend whose heart has eyes to see
The stars shine out o'er the darkening
sea,
And the quiet rest at the end of the
day—
A friend who knows, and dares to
say,
The brave, sweet words that cheer
the way
Where he walks a mile with me.

With such a comrade, such a friend,
I fain would walk till journey's end,
Through summer sunshine, winter
rain,
And then? Farewell, we shall meet
again!

—Henry VanDyke.

Character.

When we use the word success, we too often mean a fortune. But the better kind of wealth is not the wealth of dollars, houses, lands and vested interests. It is the wealth of a good name and the essential quality in man or woman that makes such a name and stands behind it.

Some who maintain a very respectable character in the community think they are better than others who fell, when the truth is that they were never similarly tempted. They were cushioned on all sides against a shock. They were sheltered from the tempest others had to face.

It takes extremes—either of adversity or of prosperity—to bring out the real character. We find certain men who have inherited preposterously large sums of money going all to pieces morally, "drunk with sight of power," failing to realize their stewardship. Quite as bad as to be prodigal is to be niggardly. In fact, the picture of a dissolute rake flinging his money away is rather more attractive than the view of a mean old miser sitting on top of a pile of money and loving it to death.

Character is not to be simulated. Now and again one encounters the man who thinks he can go to the stores and buy the makings of a gentleman. The swagger outfit of extorted money will not do—it remains obviously an outfit, merely the external raiment, entirely separable from the substance and the spirit of a man.

How amazing is the difference between two that are fashioned originally in God's image and of the same clay! One breathes benignity and the other is malign. One is spiritual, the other is of the earth earthly. One has only commonplace ideas and a torpid imagination, the other abounds in bright and delicate fancies and a quick and humorous sympathy, so that the association is a pleasure all too brief and rare.

To keep a character worthy of one's own respect implies self-control. Nor will the respect of others be won if we have reason to despise ourselves.

One ostrich egg will make an omelet sufficient for thirty people.

The first explorer to cross the Canadian Rockies was Alexander MacKenzie. On a great rock at Tide Water, Kenzie, from Canada by land, July 22, 1793. Lat. 52.21, 48 N." He also discovered the river which bears his name.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she would use nothing else. The Tablets give such results that the mother has nothing but words of praise and thankfulness for them. Among the thousands of mothers throughout Canada who praise the Tablets is Mrs. David A. Anderson, New Glasgow, N.S., who writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and from my experience I would not be without them. I would urge every other mother to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

No More for Him.
"Does your husband ever help you with the dishes?"
"No. He says he did all the kitchen police duty he ever intends to do in the army."

All He Owned.
"I wonder will Smithers always alude to his wife so lovingly as 'my own'?"
"Well, she is his own. Everything else in the house he is paying for on the instalment plan."

Not His Sort.
The other day a little fellow was having a merry romp, regardless of his clothes entirely. During a pause in his play his mother said to him, pointing to two boys in immaculate white suits "Look, dear, wouldn't you like to be nice and clean like those children there?"
"Huh!" replied the youngster scornfully, "they're not children, they're pots."

Laying the Ghost.
A young Irishman went to the priest and told him, with a long face, that he had seen a ghost.
"When and where?" said the pastor.
"Last night," replied the timid man; "I was passing by the church, and up against the wall of it did I behold the spectre."

"In what shape did it appear?" inquired the priest.
"It appeared in the shape of a great ass."

"Go home and hold your tongue about it," rejoined the priest; "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened by your own shadow."

MONEY ORDERS.
The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Oriental Goldfish.
Goldfish, as bred in Japan and China, assume strange shapes; the Celestial has eyes on top of its head, the Telescope has grotesque protruding eyes, while the Tumbler cannot maintain its equilibrium in the water owing to its curious shape.

Every workman in Japan wears on his cap an inscription stating his business and his employer's name.

For years I have never considered my stock of household remedies complete unless a bottle of Minard's Liniment was included. For Burns, bruises, sprains, frostbites or chilblains it is a gem, and I know of no better remedy for a severe cold in the head, or that will give more immediate relief than to inhale from the bottle through the nasal organ.

And as to my supply of veterinary remedies it is essential, as it has in very many instances proven its value. A recent instance in reclaiming what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has again demonstrated its great worth and prompts me to commend it in the highest terms to those who have a herd of cows, large or small. I think I am safe in saying among all the patent medicines there is none that covers an larger field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real truism good for man or beast.

CHAS. K. ROBBINS,
Chebogue Point, N.S.



Warming relief for rheumatic aches.

HE'S just used Sloan's Liniment and the quick comfort had brought a smile of pleasure to his face. Good for aches resulting from weather exposure, sprains, strains, lame back, overworked muscles. Penetrates without rubbing. All druggists have it.

Sloan's Liniment

CUTICURA HEALS INTENSE ITCHING

Burning On Hands. Could Not Put Them In Water. Lost Sleep.

"My hands were very sore and I could not put them in water to wash them. There were some pimples on my hands and the itching and burning were so intense that I scratched and irritated them, and I could not sleep at night."

The trouble lasted two weeks before I tried Cuticura. When I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment for about two weeks I was healed." (Signed) Reginald Daigle, R. F. D. 2, Fort Kent, Maine.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, and dust with Talcum. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without using.

ISSUE No. 17-21.

What's Your Experience?

If coffee keeps you awake nights, change to

INSTANT POSTUM

a delicious meal-time drink, wholesome and satisfying, but containing nothing that will disturb your rest.

Economical — Better for You

"There's a Reason"

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Guidboard Corners.

In the Spring a fuller crimson Comes upon the robins breast. In the spring a livier lres changes on the barnished dove.

Mrs Ettie Eaton of the staff of the Brockville business College, has temporarily resigned her position, to spend the summer with her parents, Mr and Mrs Erastus Livingstone.

Miss Hazel Yates and her friend Mr Everett Reid were recently afternoon visitors of Miss Dorthea Wight.

Mr Wallace Darling is able to walk about with the aid of cane and crutch We will be glad when he is able to cast them aside. He has very patiently suffered for over three months.

Voting day has passed after much being said and done, yet leaving very much more to be said and done before the grand objective of the good Temperance people is reached. Our little hamlet cast its vote according to the light" resulting in a good majority for the "Yes" The polling booth was at the residence of James Sheldon. Mr A. Henderson presided over the ballot-box, assisted by Mr L. Ki borne, and Mr Collins. Mr E Robeson, ably performed the duties of outside guard.

It was a pleasure to all his old neighbors to see Mr Sam Hollings worth among the voters, greeting old friends with his well-remembered easy grace.

Did all the people feast their eyes on the millions of ice-diamonds glittering in the sunlight about the tender green leaf-buds of the trees and shrubberies on Monday morning. The sight was indeed one of old mother Nature's nearest treats.

Frankville

Mr and Mrs Bryan of Lyndhurst, spent last week with there sons Wm. and Edgar and son Don.

Mrs Ada Eaton from Winnipeg are visiting among their many friends.

Mr Jas. Gallagher is in very poor state of health, his daughter Mrs W. Adams and husband of Moosejaw arrived to-day.

Mrs Ennis went to Jasper to day to visit her granddaughter Mrs A. Leacock Mr Mort Brown of Carleton Place was driving through to Brockville and stopped to visit with his cousin Charles Church.

A Local resident was fined \$300.00 for violation of the O. T. A. act.

Ray Kilborn traveller spent the week end with his parents, Mr and Mrs Milton Kilborn.

The ladies turned out in large numbers to vote.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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

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

Morton

Miss Winfred Kenny, Jones Falls is the guest of Miss Peryline York.

G. B. Somerville is preparing to move his family this week to his factory.

Mrs H. G. Dean is on the sick list

Miss Mildred Moulton spent last week with friends in Gananoque.

George Martin and family are moving back to their farm

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of J. C. Watson

HOW TO GROW CABBAGE

Advice on the Culture of This Favorite Vegetable.

Early and Late Varieties Require Different Treatment—Good Counsel as to Storing the Crop—Growing Cauliflower.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Early cabbage seed is generally started from the 1st to the 15th of March in a hotbed or house window. When the second set of leaves is showing, the seedlings are transplanted into flats in rows two inches apart each way, or into the small dirt band. This will give good, sturdy plants ready for the cold frame the last week in April. If these plants are then properly hardened off, they should be ready to transplant into the field by the 8th to 10th of May. The soil for early cabbage should be a warm, sandy loam in a good state of cultivation. The plants are generally set 30 inches between the rows and 18 inches in the row. They are given careful cultivation during the growing season.

The late crop is generally started about the 15th of May in an open seed-bed or cold frame. The rows in the seed-bed are 4-6 inches apart, the seed being scattered quite thickly in the row. Where the cabbage maggot is troublesome it will be necessary to grow the plants under cheese-cloth frames. These plants should be ready to set in the field from June 15th to July 1st. When we are setting plants which have little soil on their roots, as often happens in the late crop, we carry the plants to be set out in a pall which is partly filled with a batter made of cow manure, loam and water. This gives some moisture to the plant and a certain amount of readily available food. The plants are set 24 inches in the row and 30 inches between the row. As this crop does best under cool conditions, it should, if possible, be put in the moister part of the garden. Both crops must have sufficient moisture if they are to grow quickly. Nitrate of soda may be used to advantage around the plants at the rate of 150-200 pounds per acre, or what could be put on a ten-cent piece to each plant. On account of the solubility of nitrate of soda in water, better results are obtained by making two applications of 75-100 pounds, first when the plants are beginning to grow after transplanting, and, secondly, when the head is beginning to form.

Cabbages are generally cut off so as to leave 3 or 4 of the outer leaves to protect the head. This should be done before too severe freezing weather injures the cabbage. They will not keep so well if they have been severely frozen.

Late cabbage may be stored in cellars, pits, or any like place. The temperature should be held at about 34 deg. F. and provision made for air circulation so that no moisture collect on walls or ceilings. Where one is storing in cellars, the cabbages are best placed on slatted shelves made one above the other about 2 feet apart. The cabbage may be laid on these, one or two layers deep. Where there is no good cellar storage, a pit may be made outside in a place which is well drained. The ground is covered with a layer of straw and the cabbage placed on this face down in layers of first five cabbages side by side, four on top of this, then three, then two, and finally one, thus forming an "A" shape. Tuck in the outer leaves of the first layer under the heads. The outer leaves of each layer are allowed to hang over the layer below to form a roof. The pile is then covered with six inches of straw and about six inches of soil. Every 10 or 15 feet a tile should be placed in the pile to come up through the soil and straw, thus forming a ventilator. All plants give off moisture, and unless we had an opening for it to escape the cabbage would soon begin to rot. If severe weather comes, these can be stuffed with straw and opened again when the weather moderates. The covering of the pit should also be increased by using straw manure as the weather becomes more severe. Cabbage can be taken from the pit on warm days. Cabbages which are not quite fully grown may be dug with the roots attached. These can then make a certain amount of growth.

Cauliflower is handled in the same way as cabbage. If cauliflower gets a severe setback in transplanting to the field, it will tend to cause it to go to seed instead of to form a good head. More especially is this so with the early crop in the warm summer weather. In many small gardens it is generally grown as a fall crop. The plants are slower growers than cabbage and will do better if started about two weeks earlier if we wish a maximum number of good heads. When the cauliflower shows a head about two inches in diameter the outer leaves should be drawn together and tied so as to exclude the light, thus giving a pure white head. Cauliflowers that have not fully developed may be dug up, roots and all, and hung in a cool cellar. There they will continue to grow, giving a delicious head after the ordinary season of cauliflower is over. Fully developed heads may be cut off, wrapped in oil paper and stored in a cold room at 32 deg. F. to 34 deg. F. Here they will keep well till Christmas-time.—A. H. MacLennan, Vegetable Specialist, Toronto.

The trees in the apple orchard may be scraped down so as to make more effective the later spraying of the trunk and main branches. Egg masses of the Tussock Moth, conspicuously white against the dark bark, may be removed by means of a wire brush or hook on a pole.

Long-tailed lambs are unsightly, and are apt to become very filthy.

The Lost City

The most thrilling event projected on screen. Thrilling and Educating. Jungle Scenery and is one of the best Serials on the bookings. Don't miss the opening episode on Thursday April 28th: Town Hall Athens. We present first-class famous player pictures.

Charleston

The farmers have started to work on the land, some have grain sown but the growth is rather slow at present.

Mr and Mrs Prichard, Ellisville and Mr and Mrs Kylene, Smith's Falls were recent visitors at E. Websters.

T. Hudson has gone to Taylor to make cheese and W. Latimer to Brier Hill, G. Wing, Brockville, has rented the lower floor of the Charleston Lake inn from R. Foster. Mr Wing who is well known here will conduct a barber shop and ice cream parlor.

Mrs Mulvena and daughter Miss Hattie returned home last week after spending a couple of months away.

The whooping cough patients are all getting better.

Mrs S. Kelsey was taken ill on Friday but is better.

D. Young and D. Covey have each had telephones placed in their homes.

The roads are in a bad condition after the storm since Saturday.

Mr and Mrs R. Foster are nicely settled in their new home, Cedar Park, and have quite a number of guests among them, are R. A. Montgomery, Lambertville, N. J., who has been here for over two weeks, Wm. Harkins New Brunswick, N. J. Drs Lew and Harry Williams, Philadelphia and many others.

Mrs Ford Moulton, Newboro, is spending a few days at her old home here.

George Stevens, Glen Morris, has rented Mrs Slack's house. He will make cheese this season for J. A. Flood.

Mr and Mrs W. Halliday and Mr and Mrs L. Halliday were in Brockville on Tuesday and spent the day with Mr and Mrs Harry Halliday.

Lawrence Botsford was married last week to Miss Brown, Bedford Mills.

One of the practical advantages of co-ordination of Canadian National and Grand Trunk lines of railway, is shown by a recent order which enables the use of mileage books issued by one road on the trains of the other company if desired.

Previously, if a business man were travelling, from Toronto to Ottawa for example, his Canadian National "book" would be valid to that point. But if he wished to continue his journey to Montreal over the Grand Trunk, it would not have been good on the G. T. R. train.

The order just issued wipes out the distinction, in a mileage-book sense, between C. N. R. and G. T. R. Books issued by the Grand Trunk are good over all eastern lines of the Canadian National and, likewise those issued by the G. T. R. One capital outlay takes the place of two which should be a matter of satisfaction to the travelling public.

British Editor's Opinion

The Reporter has just received a booklet entitled "What British Editors Say about Canada," which has just been issued by the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization. It contains brief comments on Canada made by members of the Imperial Press Association who visited this country last summer. The booklet has been issued mainly for circulation in the Old Country, and readers of this paper may have copies forwarded to any friends in the Old Country who are interested in Canada by sending the names and addresses to the Director of Publicity, Department of Immigration and Colonization, of Ottawa. No charge is made for the booklet or for postage on it.

The Child's Aptitude

The average child at the age of seven will learn to play the piano easier than at any future time in its life. This fact has been learned from thousands of cases. The younger the child the more retentive is its mind, the more supple its fingers, hence they will learn while young with far less trouble to themselves and expense to the parent. After the first few lessons are over they start to produce simple harmony—become fascinated with music they are producing and scarcely any case has been recorded where children have reached the point where they are producing but simple melody and then failed to really enjoy playing and practising.

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3.15 p.m.	11.55 a.m.
5.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m.

Sunday Service.
Departures. Arrivals.
7.50 a.m. 8.00 a.m.

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A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 530

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister
10.30 a.m.—
Services—7.30 P. M.
Sunday School—
1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

PARISH OF
Lansdowne Rear
Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector
Fourth Sunday after Easter

Christ Church, Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and confirmation class.
3 p.m.—Evening prayer.

St. Paul's, Delta—
7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer.
8.20 Confirmation Class.
Confirmation on Tuesday May 10.

Baptist Church
R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

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

Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
Evening Service—7.30
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.
Toledo—Afternoon 2 30



Scene from the new Serial, which starts next Thursday April 28th.

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- Or a Joke that will amuse, send it in.
- A story that is true, an incident that's new, Never mind about your style,
- If it's only worth the while, send it in.
- Will it make a paragraph? Send it in.
- If some good your words teach,
- If some distant reader reach,
- If you have a glowing speech, send it in.

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