

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 18

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, May 3, 1916

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All House Furnishings are marked at closest prices.

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We are doing a big silk business, and have a large stock in double width in new Taffeta Chiffon, Pussy Willow Taffeta, Tule Silk, Habitual Crepes, and Georgette Crepes.

Cream Serges, Bedford Cord and Whipcord Suitings, per yd., 75c to \$3.50.

When writing for samples, state color and price you wish to pay.

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Formaldehyde (Formalin)

For Treating Grain for Smut.

Arsenate of Lead

For Spraying Fruit Trees.

We have them.

J. P. LAMB & SON
Athens

Allen's Cough Balsam

The old, reliable remedy for Deep seated Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup. Contains no harmful drugs. 25¢-50¢ and 100 bottles.

Local and District News

Mr. R. D. Judson has bought a Regal car. It was delivered last week by The Earl Construction Co.

Miss F. Burch of Rockport is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ferguson.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Dan R. Conway, East Scobey, Montana, U. S. A., on April 24, a daughter.

A meeting of the Guild of Christ's church will be held Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Duffield.

Mr. Begg of the Dept. of Agriculture, and Mrs. Begg have removed to Chatham.

Mr. Alex Eaton has built a section of crossing in front of his store. It is made of concrete, and greatly improves a much used walk.

The Athens Women's Institute last week shipped 1 1/2 tons magazines, 1 ton newspapers, and 1/2 ton scrap paper.

Miss G. Spry of the Dept. of Agriculture, spent the Easter holidays at her home in Easton's Corners.

Mr. W. G. Parish has a new McLaughlin Buick car. He brought it out from Brockville on Monday.

Robt. Noble of Portland motored through Athens on Sunday. He has a novel means of transit, using a bicycle with a motor wheel attachment.

Mr. F. A. Robinson of Perth succeeds Mr. R. L. Whitman as manager of the Merchant's Bank here. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have left for Acton to which place he has been transferred.

Service will be held at 7.30 on Sunday evening in the Athens Baptist church. The subject of the sermon will be, "Why I am a Church Member."

Athens is having its drainage troubles. On Main street, there has been much pondering and digging. Drainage is a hard question to deal with; even with a good system, which we have not, there is always trouble.

Miss Ruby A. Morris, of Athens, has secured her permanent second-class certificate at the Normal School, Ottawa, and Miss Mary L. Hough, North Augusta, her interim certificate.

Mrs. John Barry who has been visiting friends in this vicinity returned to Toronto to-day accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Glenn Earl, and Master Lawrence Earl.

Athens High School students, who received degrees at the recent convocation at Queen's University, were S. C. Morgan, B. Sc, Elgin, Edna De Wolfe, B. A., Portland and Mina Donnelley, B. A., Athens.

Colonel A. P. Sherwood, Chief of the Dominion Police, has notified various towns that a man dressed in khaki is going about issuing forged cheques on the Department of Militia and Defence and that several merchants of Ottawa and Montreal have been nipped by the forger. He has a good representation of governmental cheques. So far they have been signed with the name Kennedy as paymaster and are issued for \$15 and \$20. His game is to make a purchase of \$1 to \$3 and tender the cheque in payment. He is described as being between 30 and 35 years old five feet six or seven inches in height, 160 or 165 pounds weight, has dark complexion and black hair.

Since the Tissues receive their tone from the nerve centres, lustrous eyes, a clear complexion and symmetrical figure can only be preserved by maintaining full nerve vigor. When the mirror warns, take Asaya-Neural, the new remedy for Nervous Exhaustion.

OIL STOVES

The greatest convenience of summer specialties in the kitchen will be your oil stove. We have a good assortment in stock and will be pleased to demonstrate them to you.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ATHENS, ONT.

Home-seekers' Excursions

Into the very heart of the Canadian West over the old reliable Canadian Pacific every Tuesday by regular trains. Winnipeg and return 38.50 Calgary 46.50 and proportionately low fares to other points. Tickets good for sixty days, and good to stop over. Liberal ticket conditions. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade City Passenger Agent, for tourist reservations and full particulars.

ATHENS PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

The following is the honor roll of Athens Public School. As usual the standard is seventy-five per cent of the total for honors, with a minimum of forty per cent on any subject; for satisfactory standing, sixty per cent of the total with the same minimum. Names are arranged in order of merit:

Room I
Sr. I—Honors—Jim Bright, Howard Burchell, Kathleen Taylor, Beatrice Bulford, Frances Hawkins, Doris Bendal, Bernard Steacy. Satisfactory—Orval Hollingsworth, Steacy Fair.
Jr. I—Honors—Edwin Eyns, Edna Wing, Kenneth Gifford. Satisfactory—Erma Blancher, Ivan Dillabough.

Prim. A—Honors—Stuart Rahmer, Mabel Taylor, Rhea Kavanagh. Satisfactory—Ross Robinson, Sinclair Peat, Howard Putnam.

Prim. B—Honors—Jessie Hawkins, Beatrice Ducolon. Satisfactory—Joey Gainford.

Average attendance—25
Ada L. Fisher Teacher

Room II
Jr. III—Honors—Sydney Burchell, Leonard Johnston, Velma Lee, Francis Wiltse, Irene Gifford, Bevey Purcell, Lyman Judson, Leonard Bulford, Stella Bigalo. Satisfactory—Alvin Judson, Harvey Dillabough, Alice Stevens.

Jr. II—Honors—Dora Mulvenu, Robert Raymer, Ruth Claxton, Vernon Robeson, Irwin Stevens. Satisfactory—Harry Bigalow, Knowlton Hanna, Charlie Miller, Glen Flood, F. Sheldon, Marjorie Gifford, Mary Duffield.

Average attendance—40
Glady's Johnston, Teacher

Room III
IV—Satisfactory—N. Mulvena, L. Pattemore, D. Kendrick, G. Gibson, R. Taylor, L. Cowan, M. Flood, and H. Swayne, G. Claxton, G. Yates, H. Topping.

Sr. III—B. Kelly, M. Gifford, M. Howorth, Z. Topping, R. Layng, B. Ducolon, K. Bulford, H. Smith.

Average attendance—33
S. J. G. Nichols, Principal

Hard Island Honor Roll

IV—Eva Cowles, Bryce Young, Erma Wood, Bertha Besley, Ethel Lawson.

Sr. III—Isaac Alguire, Jack Young, Jr. III—Mary Besley, Beila Darling, Pansy Foley.

II—Lillian Dunham.

Sr. I—Marion Hollingsworth, Irene Darling, George Rosenbarker.

Pr. B—Leir Alguire, Mildred Foley, Marilla Foley, John Mathar.

Pr. A—Irwin Darling, Hubert Wood, Beatrice Mather.

Mrs. Etta Eaton, Teacher.

Matriculation Conditions

1. The University Matriculation Board at a meeting held on Thursday, April 6th, decided to accept for the examinations of 1916 the principle of Regulations recently issued by the Minister of Education in respect to candidates who enlist for overseas or who engage in farm work. See Departmental Circulars 7 and 11A.

2. Accordingly the Board is prepared to consider special applications for pass Junior Matriculation as follows:—

ENLISTMENT

(1) After April 20th, from candidates who have enlisted for overseas service and who have been in regular attendance at school up to that date in preparation for the Matriculation examination in June, 1916.

FARM EMPLOYMENT

(2) At the expiration of at least 3 months employment on a farm, from candidates who were in regular attendance at school up to at least April 20th in preparation for the Matriculation examination in June, 1916, and who accepted employment on a farm not later than May 12.

3 Applications for Honour Matriculation starting or for Matriculation into other colleges, such as the Ontario College of Pharmacy or the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, are not considered by the Matriculation Board under the foregoing.

4 Applications for special Matriculation under the foregoing should be made through the Principals under whom the candidates have been prepared, and on forms which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the University Matriculation Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Imitations Abound, but insist upon getting the genuine "The D. & L." Hazel Menthol Plaster. It has stood the test of years. It cures aches and pains quicker than any plaster. 25c and 1 yard rolls \$1.00.

FRENCH LECTURER SEES EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS

Monsieur Andre Is Interrupted While in Midst of Illustrated Lecture, and Papers Demanded by Intoxicated Soldier

TWO SHOTS FIRED TO EMPHASIZE DEMAND
Wild Scene of Disorder in Town Hall

There was almost a panic in the Athens Town Hall last night when Monsieur G. Marcel Andre, a French war lecturer, was interrupted, while explaining a series of stereopticon views, by Private Allie Thornhill, of the 156th Battalion, who fired two shots with a revolver into the floor of the platform. Thornhill was in an intoxicated condition, and evidently took Andre to be a German. At the sound of the shots, the audience gasped, scrambled to their feet, and rushed frantically for the exit. The panic, however, almost immediately subsided.

Monsieur G. Marcel Andre was lecturing on the subject, "On the Firing Line with the French and British Armies," under the auspices of the Athens Women's Institute. He had completed the first part of his address, and was explaining some views of the war countries, when Thornhill stepped from the wings, and asked: "Where's your papers?" "What papers?" asked Andre. Thornhill repeated his request.

Turning to the audience, Andre asked: "Who is this man; does anyone know him—he seems to be intoxicated."

No one spoke. "I want your papers," insisted Thornhill.

There was a flash and a deafening report.

Bang! A second bullet tore into the floor of the stage. The uproar that followed was tremendous. Andre left the platform and joined the audience. Rows of seats were slammed hither and thither. Women screamed. Men who kept their heads shouted at the people to sit down. Thornhill's voice was heard commanding: "Sit down. Where is that man?"

For some time confusion prevailed. Absence of anyone in authority created a high tension. The village officer was not in the hall. The Athens squad, many of which were in the hall, was without a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, the lieutenant in charge having returned to the base in the afternoon.

Thornhill was dressed in civilian clothes as he had obtained farm leave. He was quite sincere in his belief that Andre was a German spy, and made a short speech from the platform to that effect. The boys of the squad did their best to pacify him and when Mr. Blancher arrived, he left the hall with him.

No arrest was made. He was allowed to depart in peace with his loaded revolver!

Thornhill was taken to Brockville this afternoon to answer charges preferred against him.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Gerald Botsford has enlisted in the 156th Battalion.

Communion service in the Methodist church next Sunday morning.

Sergt. Foxton of Brockville, spent Sunday in Athens.

Mr. Charles Andrews of Smith's Falls, was a guest of Mrs. S. Washburn last week.

Mr. Ed Hawkins has returned from Watertown, where he spent a couple of weeks with friends.

Lieut. H. A. Coon of the 156th Battalion, Brockville, spent the weekend with friends in Athens.

Mr. E. J. Barlow of Delta, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Percival.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Halladay, of Elgin, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. G. Wing.

Mr. Alex Eaton took the services in the Methodist churches at Frankville and Toledo, in the absence of Capt. A. E. Hagar.

Rev. Wm. Usher attended a special meeting of the Brockville Presbytery Monday which sanctioned the call of first church, Brockville, to Rev. R. M. Hamilton, B.A., Toronto.

The last meeting of the W.M.S. for the year will be held tomorrow at 3 p.m. in the vestry of the Methodist church. The election of officers and delegate to the branch meeting will be held.

Mr. W. Lorne Steacy has returned from New York, where he was visiting his sister, Mrs. S. Blackwood, who underwent a critical operation last week. He was accompanied home by his little nephew, Reynolds.

The Athens squad had a march-out Saturday night. It is only when the sound of drum and fife is heard; that the village realize how much they miss a band. The boys have their drill up well, and make a good showing. This week a number of them have exchanged the khaki for civilian clothes and working on the land in order that Canada may raise food for itself and its allies.

Mr. Ernest Leadbeater, of Ellisville, left for Regina last week.

Miss Mary Sheldon, who is attending Commercial College in Ottawa, was a holiday visitor in Athens.

Mrs. Roy Kilborn, Vancouver, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Dunham, Hard Island.

A. Taylor & Son have delivered a Buick automobile to Mr. Roy Hefernan, Charleston.

Miss Angie Willis, of Lyndhurst, was a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Moore during the holidays.

Miss Bessie Johnston has returned to her school at Lyndhurst, after spending the holidays with her mother here.

Leonard Johnston, underwent a successful throat operation in Brockville last week.

Mr. John Olson, of New York, is visiting friends in this district. He will spend a month at Glen Buell doing farm work. Mr. Olson is an old-country boy who at one time was in the employ of Mr. Morgan King.

Mr. Mrs. Fred Rabb and children, of Smith's Falls, were recent visitors in Athens, guests of Mrs. Rabb's mother, Mrs. O. Knapp, who is not enjoying very good health these days.

There will be communion service with sermon Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Paul's Presbyterian church. Preparatory service Friday evening, May 5.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Burchell spent the holidays in New York. Mr. Burchell in speaking of his trip, says the thing that struck him most was the appearance of several ocean liners which had been painted in a streaked manner to make them as nearly as possible invisible to the hunting submarines.

Mr. T. T. Shaw, editor of The Renfrew Journal arrived in Athens on Saturday. Having purchased a house in that town, he will move his household goods in the near future. His son, Arthur accompanied him on his return. "Myrtle" his horse, which was the admiration of all the horsemen of this district, and the little Shetland have been taken to Renfrew.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

May 7, 1916. Lesson VI. The Missionaries of Antioch.—Acts 11: 19-30; 12: 25-13: 12.

Commentary.—I. The Gospel in Antioch (vs. 19-26.) 19. Scattered abroad.—The martyrdom of Stephen occasioned the loss of a noble Christian and an effective gospel minister; and it also resulted in a wide dissemination of the gospel. Christians went out from Jerusalem to remote regions of the then known world to proclaim Christ as the Saviour of men. In this instance it is impressively true that the blood of the martyrs becomes the seed of the church. As far as Phœnicia—“Phœnicia.”—R. V. The region along the Mediterranean in which Tyre and Sidon were situated. Cyprus—An island in the northeastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, about sixty miles from the eastern shore. It is a rich island and its name was given to copper which was found there in large quantities. The inhabitants were noted for their wickedness. Cyprus was the birthplace of Barnabas. Antioch—The capital of Syria and an important commercial centre. It was situated on the Orontes River, sixteen miles from the sea, and three hundred miles north of Jerusalem. Preaching the word—These preachers went forth with a divine message and not with their own theories. They preached the truths the people needed to hear. Unto the Jews only—They had not yet received the instruction that had come to Peter in a vision at Joppa, and did not know that the time had come to proclaim the gospel to the Gentiles. 20. Cyrene—A city in northern Africa in the region which is now Tripoli. Were come to Antioch—The men of Cyprus and Cyrene were on their way homeward from Jerusalem and had reached Antioch when the events before us occurred. Spake unto the Grecians—“Spake unto the Greeks also.”—R. V. The Greeks represented those who had not become Jews. They were Gentiles. These preachers from Cyprus and Cyrene seemed to have received a larger vision of the purpose of the gospel than had the Jewish Christians of Judea. 21. The hand of the Lord was with them—The hand of the Lord stands for his power. These men were fitted to preach the gospel and were empowered for their work. A great number believed—It was because the hand of the Lord was upon the preachers that their hearers were brought to believe the gospel message. Those who truly believed the truth concerning Jesus turned to the Lord. To turn to the Lord meant for them to turn from idolatry and every other known sin. It meant for them to hear the reproach of Christ and to be known as his followers. 22. Tidings of these things came.—Jerusalem—There was communication between Jerusalem, which was recognized as the centre of the Christian church from which the progress of the new faith was watched. They—the church at Jerusalem. Sent forth Barnabas—His fitness for the important duty of looking after the interests of the church in giving needed warning, instruction and encouragement, is readily seen from what is said of him in v. 24. As far as Antioch—To ascertain whether or not the work reported there was genuine. 23. Had seen the grace of God—The effects of divine grace are clearly discernible. Salvation makes a radical change in the appearance and life of those who accept of it. The heart is changed and the new life within is manifest in the conduct. Was glad God's people always rejoice when souls are being saved. Barnabas was so fully in sympathy with the gospel plan and understood it so well, that he rejoiced in the salvation of the Gentiles. Exhorted them—Barnabas understood how much was involved in the steps the people of Antioch had taken and he urged them to be steadfast in their purpose to follow Jesus. Cleave unto the Lord—Keep fast hold upon the Lord by constant obedience and a steady faith. 24. A good man—He had received the grace of God in his heart and was fully devoted to his service. He was in a position to help others. Full of the Holy Ghost—The Holy Spirit had come upon Barnabas as he came upon the disciples at Pentecost. Faith—He believed in God's power, love and faithfulness. Much people was added unto the Lord—It is a mighty gospel that leads men to give up their idolatry and their sinful lives and that changes their natures so that they become humble, pure in heart and godlike. The preaching of the gospel in its purity with the fulness of the Spirit will produce results. 25. Tarsus—Saul's home.—It was about one hundred miles northwest of Antioch. To seek Saul—A new step was to be taken in the work of evangelizing the world. Barnabas believed Saul was the man who should take an important place in carrying the gospel to the Gentiles. The Lord had raised him up for that work. God's calls and the calls of his church are in agreement. 26. A whole year—A year's service in this important place was a fitting preparation for it to become a great centre of missionary effort. Called Christians first in Antioch—The followers of Jesus called themselves Nazarenes, Galileans or Greek-Jews, and it is probable that they called themselves Christians in derision. The name is a most appropriate one when given in ridicule or in sobriety. It acknowledges not only Christ, but also his office and mission. Happy is he who rightly bears the name. II. Relief for the needy (vs. 27-30). A prophet from Jerusalem, named Agabus, predicted that a famine should afflict the inhabited world. This came to pass during the reign of Claudius Caesar. When the famine visited Palestine, there was distress among the Christians there. With true Christian liberality the church at Antioch gave according to their ability and sent relief to them. They sent it to the elders

at Jerusalem by Barnabas and Saul, to be distributed among the needy.

III. Missionaries sent out (12: 25-13: 12). 25. The return of Barnabas and Saul to Antioch meant additional aid in the missionary enterprise soon to be begun, for John Mark came with them. 1. prophets—Those who deliver messages from the Lord. They may declare the truths of religion or they may foretell future events. Teachers—Those who explain the scriptures or give instruction in spiritual matters. Simeon that was called Niger—Simeon is a Jewish name. Niger is a Latin word meaning black, and it may have been applied to him because of his complexion. Lucius of Cyrene—it is probable that he was a Jew of Cyrene in Africa. He may have been related to Paul (Rom. 16: 21). Manaen—A man closely associated with nobility, for he was brought up with Herod Antipas. 2. Ministered to the Lord—From the following verse we conclude that this ministry consisted of prayer and fasting. The Holy Ghost said—The Spirit made clear to the church at Antioch what he would have them do. Separate me Barnabas and Saul—The Spirit inspired the church to set these two apostles apart for the work of extending Christ's kingdom among the Gentiles. He had already called them personally, and he called them also by the church. 3. Fasted and prayed—The church sought divine guidance and fasted that they might be in deeper communion with God and that their prayers might be more effective. Laid their hands on them—By this act the two apostles were given the authority of the church for their work as missionaries to the Gentiles. Sent them away—it is not stated to what field the church sent them or that they sent them in any particular direction. In the next verse we note that the Spirit directed them to Cyprus the home of Barnabas. 4-12. Barnabas and Saul were successful in their mission on the island. The Lord wrought a miracle in causing Elymas to be blind for a time to rebuke him for his sin, and to lead the proconsul, Sergius Paulus, to receive the gospel. Henceforth Saul is called by the Roman name Paul and no longer by his Hebrew name Saul.

Questions—What occurred at the time of Stephen's death? How was the persecution made a blessing? Mention some of the places where the disciples had preached. Where was Phœnicia? Where was Tarsus? Why did Barnabas go to see Saul? How long were they in Antioch? Where, why, by whom, was the name Christian given to the disciples? What did Agabus prophesy? What did the brethren at Antioch do? Why did the church fast and pray? Who chose Barnabas and Saul for the missionary work? At what city did the first land? What took place at Paphos? What caused the deputy to believe?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Church Expansion.

I. The outgrowth of persecution.

II. The origin of foreign missions.

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I. The outgrowth of persecution.



"This typewriting gets on my nerves." "Now I'm well and enjoy my work."

Neurasthenia or Exhaustion of the Nervous System.

It is quite possible for the nervous system to be considerably exhausted before you realize the seriousness of your condition. You do not feel up to the mark, are easily tired out, worry over little things, and get cross and irritable, but do not consider yourself sick.

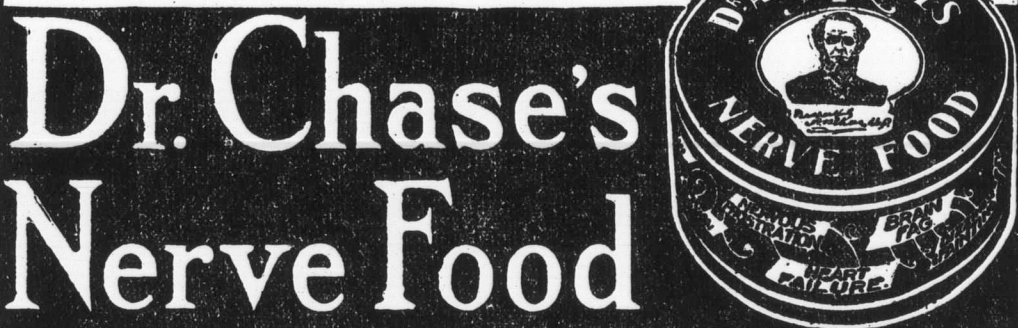
For this reason we shall give an outline of the symptoms so that you may be warned in time and use preventive treatment at a time when it will do the most good.

- 1. General discomfort—excitement and depression alternating.
2. Headache and sometimes dizziness, and deafness.
3. Disturbed, restless, unrefreshing sleep, interrupted by dreams.
4. Weakness of memory, particularly of recent events.
5. Blurring sight, noises and ringing in the ears.
6. Disturbance of sensibility or feeling, as in hands, or, with women, in the breasts.
7. Coldness of parts of body or flushing and sweats.
8. Lack of tone, easily fatigued, dyspepsia.
9. Fear to be alone, or in a crowd, fear of things falling, fear of travelling, etc.

These symptoms indicate that the nerves are being starved for lack of rich, red blood. Certain elements are lacking which can best be supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This cure is easily available and awaits alone your action in applying it. There is no question of the merits of this food cure. Enquiry among your friends will prove to you that many thousands of women, and men, too, are being restored to health and vigor by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

event in each of their lives. They were to be solely self apart for their special work. The Lord did not require the church to cripple itself for the sake of missions. The forces of the church were growing. Saul had been chosen for the work, but the Holy Spirit had finally to give the word of command and direction. He selected his workers, but required the church to make outward and formal recognition of his selection. From Antioch first went forth the preachers of the gospel with the express purpose of disseminating it among the nations of the world. Each of them was the authority of the Spirit and the authority of the Church. They entered upon their work with wisdom. Elymas, the sorcerer, found fault with the gospel. Barnabas and Saul were called upon to clear up the points at issue. The Spirit of Truth was too mighty for the spirit of lies. The overthrow of opposition made the victory of truth the more conspicuous. The blindness of the false prophet opened the eyes of the deputy. The sorcerer was vanquished and the governor converted.



ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

The cultivation of asparagus is becoming more general each year. It is one of the earliest, as well as most delicious and surest products of the garden. Asparagus is unique in its position among other vegetables, in that when planted it lasts a lifetime. The asparagus plant starts producing seed when two years old, but it is not best to use seed from plants under four years old. When fully developed, the asparagus stalks will attain a height of from five to six feet, with numerous branches upon which are produced a profusion of bright scarlet berries, each berry containing from three to six seeds.

The start, however, is usually made with plants. There should be a careful selection of the individual plants to be set out. A crown with four or five strong, well-developed buds is far better than a dozen weak and sickly ones. If possible, only plants with not over six buds should be selected. The roots, too, should be strong and of uniform thickness, succulent and not too fibrous. The best roots are the cheapest.

Asparagus thrives in almost any good, well-drained soil, but does best in deep, rich, loose loams. Satisfactory crops are obtained in good corn land. The plants gratefully respond to liberal manuring and good cultivation. It is possible to give too much manure. The soil should be free from roots,

stones or any material that will interfere with the growth of the spars. Trees of no kind should be allowed in the asparagus bed on account of the shade thus made, and also for the reason that the roots of the trees make heavy drafts upon the soil. Shade must be avoided, not only from trees, but hedges, hills, or buildings. There should also be a protection from cold winds. For commercial purposes, on a large scale, a well-drained, light, deep, sandy loam, with a light clay sub-soil is best. A heavy clay soil, or land with a hard-pan sub-soil, or any soil that is cold and wet, is not suitable for asparagus. The bed must be kept free from weeds.

SETTING OUT PLANTS.

The best time for setting out the plants is in the spring, when the soil can be worked to good advantage. From April to the middle of June is the best season. Transplanting must never be done in the fall. In planting in June however, preparation must be made for watering the plants in case of drought. In planting the work should be done as expeditiously as possible, so as not to expose the roots to the drying influences of sun or wind. The ground must first be plowed and harrowed or spaded and raked over, so as to get it into a mellow condition; then the rows for planting are laid out. Some prefer having the rows run north and south, but more important than that is having the rows run with the slope of the land. Asparagus should never be planted closer than two feet in rows that are three feet apart. Our forefathers planted asparagus in a different manner than is adopted at the present day. They would dig deep trenches by plowing a furrow each way, and if deemed necessary going over the ground a sufficient number of times to make the furrows from eight to ten inches deep. After this the loose soil is thrown out with a shovel so as to leave the trenches to a uniform depth of about a foot, and of the same width at the bottom. Some fertilizing material should be scattered in the trenches before planting. Some growers spread decomposed manure over the bottom of the furrow to a depth of about three inches, covering it with two inches of fine soil. The roots are then placed in the furrow, the crown in the centre, and the roots spread out evenly and horizontally, like the spokes of a wheel, and at once covered with three inches of fine mellow soil which is pressed around them? If at planting time the ground should be dry it should be pressed down quite firmly about the roots, so as to prevent their drying out, and to hasten their growth.

CULTIVATION AND AFTER CARE.

Throughout the first season cultivate carefully, working the soil toward the plants. At the end of the first season the tops will be about three feet high. As soon as dead in the fall remove and cultivate the whole bed, about four inches deep, without regard to the rows. Again, the following spring, begin cultivation as soon as the ground will allow. It is best not to do any cutting of the crop until the spring of the third year. Cultivation the second year should be the same as the first. Cutting should end about the middle of June. At this time the entire bed should be thoroughly cultivated three inches deep, and a good coating of well-rotted barnyard manure added.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

You may be able to argue yourself into believing that shallow plowing and one-crop farming is best, but you can't argue Nature into cooperating. However, land shouldn't be deepened too much at a time. From shallow to deep plowing all at once is bad—and worse in the spring. When applying lime use it on crops that respond most readily to it. Spinach, beets, lettuce, cantaloupes and cabbage like sweet soils. In general, the cow that gives the most milk produces it at the least cost per quart. Cows have certain definite requirements both for the production of milk and for maintaining body energy. The nearer we can come to supplying these certain requirements, the cheaper will we produce milk and keep the cows in good flesh. Cottonseed meal is the cheapest source of protein; corn silage and corn grain are the cheapest sources of fat and energy. Alfalfa and clover hay are worth three times as much as timothy for milk production. Let all the cows eat what roughage they will clean up. Feed one pound of grain for every three or four pounds of milk produced.—The New Jersey Experiment Station gives the following ration: Alfalfa hay, corn silage, cornmeal, each three parts; cottonseed meal, two parts; wheat bran, one part. The preparation of the garden soil is of far more importance than most gardeners realize. The vegetables must have a deep, mellow, friable soil to hold moisture and promote the life and development of soil organisms so important to a fertile soil. The soil should be broken early and vegetation incorporated in time for it to decay. A large per cent. of vegetable matter usually in its final state of decomposition called humus is necessary. It may then be necessary to rebreak, harrow and cross-harrow in order that a deep mulch may be had. Commercial dried pulp is held in high regard by many dairymen as an excellent succulent food for dairy cows. Excepting the loss of sugar, it is nearly equal in feeding value to fresh hay. Dairymen will do well to investigate this new addition to dairy feeds. Using the same ground for a garden year after year, requires that a large amount of barnyard manure be worked into the soil every year. In making provisions for disinfecting the stables, don't overlook sun-

shine and fresh air. It may not be advisable to grow sweet clover on land that will produce good crops of red clover and alfalfa. These crops require rich, well-fertilized soil. It is a poor land crop, and probably its greatest value will be found in its use as a green manuring crop. It will enable the farmer to fill his unproductive soils with humus, and bring the land to a condition that will enable the crop to utilize the fertility it contains.

MARKET REPORTS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'FARMERS' MARKET' and 'MEATS' listing various goods and their prices.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table listing sugar prices for various grades and quantities.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for various types of livestock such as cattle, hogs, and sheep.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Table showing grain market data for Winnipeg, including wheat and oats prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices for Chicago, including cattle and hogs.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Table listing various commodities and their prices in Liverpool.

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Fangs of a Snake.

Examine the finest cambric needle under a high power microscope and its point will look rough and blunt. A snake's fang similarly inspected appears perfectly smooth and sharp. Each fang is a groove which connects by a tube with a sort of bag—the poison gland—just beneath the eye. When the snake strikes a muscular contraction simultaneously forces the venom out of the bag through the tube and along the groove into the flesh of the person attacked. Snake poison, generally speaking, has two distinct effects. It destroys in some mysterious way the fibrin of the blood, thereby causing the latter to behave as if diluted and to filter through the walls of the veins and arteries. In addition, it paralyzes the nerve centres and so affects the heart, sometimes bringing death by suffocation.

The Blotting Pad—Did you make any New Year resolutions this year? The Inkwell—Yes, I determined to get full and stay full.

'TWIXT LOVE AND PRIDE

Charlie Trevanion, at the end of the room, was smiling sweetly into Rachel Young's eyes, while inwardly his blood was boiling at the scandalous manner in which Frances Sylverton was flirting with that "fellow" Harvey just beside the conservatory door. She might at least have had the decency, he thought, to go beyond the remark of the people in the ball-room; but she was careless of public opinion to a fault, and never had any heart, and was of all girls, etc., etc. And all the time Miss Sylverton was as jealous as possible of the smile Charles Trevanion was bestowing on that faded little partner of his, and would not have moved from the prominent position she had taken up—for the double purpose of tormenting herself and embarrassing the man she loved—for anything that could be offered her.

Eddie, however, heart-whole and no matter how—lifted from his shoulders, was enjoying himself to the best free, with the weight of his debts—of his ability—flirting here and there indiscriminately with each new face that presented itself, and accepting the joys of the present hour without thought or fear of the future, as it was his nature to do under all circumstances. He laughed, chatted, and made pretty speeches to pretty partners, even while amusing himself by watching Rachel Young's transparent efforts to ensnare his elder brother.

"No, no, Miss Rachel," he thought; "your trumps ain't high enough." But a few minutes afterward, seeing the damsel alone and looking slightly dejected, he gave up hopes of seeing her again, and went to the music. Miss Young, out of her slouch of Despond, by whirling her round the room to the music of the waltz then playing.

Thoroughly good-natured, and at the same time thoroughly unstable, Eddie was not to be depended on, a good deal of utter worthlessness being mixed up with the brightness of his disposition. However, to-night he had done for Rachel what perhaps worthier men would have refrained from doing, and she was grateful to him for it. It was not the pleasantest sensation in the world to find herself sitting alone in a crowded ball-room under the eyes of a more successful rival, and Miss Young was thankful that Frances Sylverton's dark-gray orbs should not so behold her. Besides, Eddie, if not exactly the rose himself, was near to the rose, in point of blood at all events; so she went home shortly afterward with the King's Abbott party, satisfied on the whole with the results of her evening.

"Good-night, my darling," returned Miss Trevanion, suddenly, kissing her with rapid, unexpected warmth.

After this they separated for the night and got to bed, and dreamed their several dreams of joy or sorrow, as the case might be.

Sir George and his wife, in their room, at about the same time as the foregoing conversation had been held, were having a few words together on the same subject.

"Well, Carry," said Sir George, "you were wrong, I think, my love; I don't believe Denzil Young is as much taken with Mabel as you gave me to understand, eh?"

"No, but he is dreadfully in love with Mildred," his wife said.

"Well, nothing could be better."

"Nothing could be worse, you mean."

"Why?"

"Because she will refuse him."

"In the name of patience, for what?" demanded Sir George, "explosively." "Is it because he is rich, handsome and prosperous?"

"No; but simply because his father has sold cotton."

"Fiddle-de-dee!" exclaimed Sir George, with great exasperation, and he strode up and down the room twice with rapid, hasty footsteps. "Look here, Carry," he then said, "something must be done. My affairs altogether are in a very critical state. Bolton told me so in as many words the other day. He said that I could not weather the storm much longer—that I had not, in fact, a leg to stand on (these were his own words, I assure you)—that money must be got somehow and so on. And where the deuce am I to get ready money, do you suppose? Every method of procuring it that I know of has been used up long ago. I see nothing but absolute ruin staring me in the face. And here is this wifely girl actually throwing away fifty thousand pounds a year—every penny of it, as sure as my name is Trevanion!"

By this time Sir George was greatly excited, and was pacing up the carpet and down again, with his arms crossed under the tails of his dress coat. Lady Caroline had subsided into silent weeping.

"Well, well, there is no use in anticipating evils," continued her husband, presently, who having succeeded in raising the storm was now equally desirous of laying it;—"perhaps—who knows?—affairs may brighten."

"If she would even encourage Lord Lyndon," said poor Lady Caroline, dolefully, still weeping.

"Ay, just so," returned Sir George; "but how she could throw overboard such a heavy substitute as Lyndon passes my comprehension. I declare I should prefer Denzil with all his antecedents than that fellow with all his ancestors. Besides, Lyndon's rent roll is barely twenty thousand a year—not even half the other's."

"Still, I think that would do very nicely," put in Lady Caroline, meekly. "If she could only be induced to look kindly on any one, I should be satisfied."

"So should I, so long as the 'some one' had Denzil's money," observed Sir George, and went back to his dressing-room to finish his preparations for bed-time, and think over the inconsistent conduct of his daughter Mildred.

CHAPTER XI.
The Younges' visit was drawing to a

close. Nearly a month had elapsed since their arrival, and Mrs. Young began to speak seriously of the day that should see them depart. This she mentioned with regret—a regret audibly shared in by most of the young Trevanions, with whom the elder pair and Denzil were immense favorites. Sir George, too, seemed sorry at the prospect of so soon losing his old schoolfellow, while Lady Caroline, glancing at the son-in-law whom she would so gladly have welcomed, sighed a disappointed sigh with all sincerity.

"We must give a ball, or something, before their departure," whispered Sir George to his wife; and, after much arguing, the "something" in the shape of tableaux vivants, with a dance, afterward, had won the day.

It was six o'clock on a dark November evening, and in the inner hall the younger members of the household had assembled. Though large and spacious, the hall was unadorned with light shadows into dark corners far in the distance.

Grouped round the fire that burned brightly save by the wood fire that blazed and crackled and threw all light on the hearthstone—no fire-grate having ever disfigured the quaint old-fashioned appearance of the hall—the Trevanions and their guests, with the red light illuminating their features, formed a group well worthy of a painter's hand. Mildred lay back in a heavy arm-chair, her fair hair contrasting strongly against the velvet covering which gleamed blood-red in the uncertain flame. At her feet sat Mabel, gay and animated, supporting her own opinions vigorously against the united attacks of Eddie and Roy Blount, the latter now an almost daily visitor at King's Abbott. Rachel Young, at the other side, small and innocent-looking, was endeavoring to make what havoc she could with the heart of unsuspecting Charles Trevanion; while Denzil, his beautiful soft blue eyes alive with laughter, came every now and then with overwhelming force to Mabel's assistance.

"I think a tableau taken from each of the 'Idyls' would be charming," said Mabel, decisively, following up her argument.

"So they would," said Eddie—"especially one taken from that part beginning 'Then on his foot she set her own, and climbed'—you remember? I always fancy, when I read that, how graceful Enid must have looked under the circumstances, I have no doubt old Bess would stand quiet during the performance, if mother would not object to her presence in the drawing room. You could be Enid, you know, Mabel, and we could ask old Bates to be your Geraint. As he is a sworn admirer of yours, of course he would consent."

"Nonsense!" cried Mab. "Can't you talk sense? We shall never have anything arranged if you will not give your mind to it. What is your opinion, Mildred? Do you approve of the 'Idyls'?"

"It is as yet by far the best suggestion," answered Mildred, heartily. "Let us take that pretty part where Geraint first sees her at her father's ruined castle."

"Yes," said Mabel, eagerly; "and there we could have the scene from 'Elaine,' where she is in the garden with Sir Lancelot, or on her death-bed, singing, with her father and brothers around her."

"That is where she is shrilling it, is it not?" Eddie asked, innocently.

"Eddie," cried Mabel, desperately, "I declare you would take the romance out of anything; so refrain from talking altogether, if you cannot make suitable suggestions. Now let me see—we have named two really good tableaux; and, talking of gardens, there is that scene in 'Faust' where Marguerite is trying her fortune. Oh, Milly!—turning toward her sister—that is the very thing for you. With your flaxen hair and blue eyes, you will make the loveliest of Marguerites; and we can have Faust in the background, admiring."

"Mephistopheles—who is to personate him?" asked Blount, from the semi-darkness, where he stood leaning against Mildred's chair.

"You shall," answered "the queen," mischievously, turning her face coquettishly in his direction: "it will be the right man in the right place at last. Seeing you now in the fire-light, it seems to me that the Satanic expression that characterizes your face is more remarkable than usual."

"Is that a thing to be wondered at?" said Blount, laughing, "considering the heartless manner in which I have been snubbed and contradicted this entire evening? To appear amiable would be more than human nature could compass."

At this moment there came a thundering knock at the hall door. Mildred, being in dreamland, was rudely brought back to earth.

"Oh, what is that?" she was asked.

"'Tis but a gentle tapping, tapping, at our chamber door," replied Eddie, reassuringly.

"Who can it be?" said Mab, all eager curiosity.

"Sir George, most likely," answered Denzil, smiling at her eagerness. "I know he was out about the yard half an hour ago just before I came in."

"No," said Mab; "he always comes in by the kitchen way, or by his study. I think it's—"

The inner door opened and Frances

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

EW. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Sylverton came forward in full riding costume, her cheeks flushed by the chill evening air, her hair slightly shaken from its usual neatness.

"Enter, Lady Mabel!" cried Mab. "Oh, Frances, I cannot say how glad I am to see you; you are more than welcome, and you must stay to-night and help us out of our difficulties."

"That I cannot," returned Miss Sylverton, with heavy emphasis; "I have ridden over with a message from papa to Sir George, and must deliver it and carry back the answer."

"What is it about? Nothing serious, I hope, Frances?" asked Mildred, anxiously.

"Turnips, I think," said Frances, glancing at the note she carried in her hand.

"Turnips!" repeated Mildred, disdainfully. "As if turnips could keep until to-morrow! Why, I thought it was a matter of life or death! Indeed, we cannot let you go back on such a cold, dark night. Eddie, tell the man Frances will remain."

"No, no, Mildred," began Miss Sylverton.

"But I must be home early to-morrow morning," still protested Frances, though rather faintly this time; "I have particular business to transact, and I know if once I establish myself here, I shall not be able to manage it."

"If that is all," said Charlie, who had not as yet spoken, "I promise faithfully to drive you home myself in the morning as early as ever you please. Will that do?"

"Yes," said Miss Sylverton, turning round on him beautifully, pleased smile; "and so, after all, I surrender. Well, it is an honorable defeat at all events; I did my best. Eddie, run and tell Thomas that he must go back alone, and to give my love to papa, and say that it is all right about the message, and that I shall be home the earliest thing possible in the morning." So it came about that Frances Sylverton stayed on at King's Abbott that night, and was soon as deeply immersed as the rest of the party in the all-important topic of the tableaux.

"I have been thinking of such a charming one," she declared, presently, when Mabel had informed her of the two already decided on; "that picture of the 'Black Brunswicker.' I have set my heart on seeing Mildred in such a tableau. Will you take one of the characters, Milly?"

"It seems to me that you have all set your hearts on giving me the principal parts," said Mildred, hesitatingly; "perhaps somebody else would like to appear in the tableau just proposed."

(To be continued.)

THE OLDEST BOOK.

Playing Cards Are Said to Antedate All Others.

"This is the oldest book in the world," said the wise woman of the party of card players, indicating the pack of cards held in her hands. "Its leaves have been called playing cards since the fourteenth century, but they were known as far back as history reaches, by the Chinese, Persians and Egyptians, not to name the ancients of prehistoric times. A pack of cards said to be a thousand years old is preserved in the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society.

"The women who play bridge all the morning and then all the afternoon, and after that go to bridge parties in the evening," said another of the party, "little think what ancient things they are playing with. But what was the purpose of this book in the time before it became a game?"

"The mystic book," answered the wise woman, "held the hidden wisdom of the ancient world. It was used by the priests in their temples when time was young. Call its origin Egyptian or what you will, it is full of astronomical symbolism, and the wisdom of numbers; such learning as men had of old was carefully concealed from the uninitiated. But to those who could read it the mystic test book was a veritable book of fate.

"The cards, for one thing, are all symbols of the astrological art. Each one is an emblem. It would dire you if I should attempt to go into the subject deeply. I can only glance along the top waves of the deep ocean. But notice a few particulars which lie upon the surface.

"The fifty-two emblems or pages of this book represent the fifty-two weeks in the year. The twelve court emblems are the twelve months, and thirteen cards in each suit represent the sun and the twelve signs of the zodiac; the four suit figures the four seasons.

"Further—but this you can easily see—the heart is the emblem of spring and love, the trefoil or clover leaf—well call it club—of summer and knowledge, the diamond of autumn and wealth, and the acorn or spade, of winter, labor and death.

"The pages of this book are in red and black. White was once used in place of red. These colors in the cards symbolize night and day, astronomically and the lights and shades of life as applied to man.

"Look closely at the court cards and notice the emblems carried. These all survive from the ancient forms. The queens hold the lotus flower, emblem of purity; the king of clubs, emblem of industry, kept through all the long centuries. The king and queen of clubs bear symbols of wisdom, the king still plainly showing the winged globe.

"Each suit has its mystic symbolism, corresponding to the planets, in both suit and spots. Venus and Mercury rule hearts, Mars and the Earth rule clubs, Jupiter and Neptune diamonds, Saturn and Uranus spades. But I am becoming too astrological. I must close this fascinating book."

"No, no," the others protested. And then someone asked, "What about the Joker?"

"Oh, the Joker is a modern invention. He does not count in any serious game of life or of cards. Yet there was in the days of old always a court jester, so this new card is not really out of place among queens and kings."

Faith will move mountains, but for the average man a moving van is more practical.

Gyroscope In Aviation

Most people are able to stand on the ball of one foot and keep their balance. Close your eyes and try to do the same thing, and it is not as simple as it seems. This, however, is exactly the situation in which an aviator finds himself when he flies into a fog bank. But here the result of a mistake is infinitely more serious. There is nothing for his eye to take as a basis from which to form any judgment, and he is forced to rely on the instinctive workings of his muscles.

This is only one of the reasons why some automatic stabilizer has been sought for many years. On the 18th inst., at Bezon, France, Lawrence E. Sperry drove a Curtiss hydroplane equipped with a gyroscopic stabilizer and performed feats that would have been pronounced impossible a few years ago. His father, Elmer A. Sperry, was the inventor.

Standing in his machine with both hands in the air, touching no levers, the young man told his mechanic to climb out on one of the planes. The man did so, yet he had no more desire to die than you or I have. He calmly obeyed orders, stepped out on the wing, as he might have sauntered out on the balcony of a house. Nothing happened. The machine maintained a horizontal attitude while the aeronaut did extra work. Lateral stability had been demonstrated. Next the mechanic climbed aft toward the propeller, some five or six feet. Again the machine was undisturbed. Longitudinal stability was proved.

It is almost needless to add that a stabilizer that will stand such tests as these will stand equally well unfavorable weather conditions.

One of the branches of the National Aerial League of France, was taken up by Sperry later, in a strong, gusty wind that stabilized the automatic stabilizer along the Seine. This remarkable young man, Sperry—he is only 21—thereupon proceeded to get the automatic stabilizer to work on a calm day. It must be remembered that all this time, in which he was in an ordinary machine, he was always covered, the hydroplane was automatically compensating for every blast of wind that struck it, and M. Quinton installed a four small gyroscopes on the longitudinal equilibrium. Each in its own aircraft case, so that the vacuum may be retained. These gyroscopes are making 12,000 revolutions a minute. Pretty high that, but you do not fully realize it until it means 20 turns a second. Now you can see why vacuum is necessary. All friction with the air has to be avoided at that speed.

Moreover, if the power at any moment should give out unexpectedly, these gyroscopes will keep on turning for thirty minutes and still be available as stabilizers, time enough to land from any conceivable height to which a machine would go.

Another feature of the size of an ordinary baseball, and the power required for all four is about half that needed for the ordinary light. They consume about six watts of electric power apiece. No one will suppose that an instrument so small and requiring so little electricity can of itself keep a heavy hydroplane from upsetting; and of course it does not. These four gyroscopes simply set in motion the motors that change the planes, known as servo-motors, and are electrically controlled.

The whole stabilizer is thrown on or off at the will of the operator by a foot pedal which, by the way, is the only foot control on the Curtiss boat. When it is active, the pilot has no other responsibility than to steer his rudder. A strong example of this was given when Sperry took up a machine and operated an aeroplane before and as he had only to steer and was bothered with no other conditions or requirements, he made a most creditable flight. With this stabilizer, it will be seen, the military aviator can lock his rudder, make sketches or take notes, and so have a much more comfortable feeling than under the old conditions of flying.

One of the great difficulties in hand operation of both the elevating planes and side controls is that the machine has to make a very appreciable deviation from any normal flying position before the operator is conscious of it, and he, in turn, makes a corresponding large corrective setting of the planes. So the average flying in any strong wind is a series of dips become smaller. But to some extent they are avoided here.

With the gyroscopic stabilizer the servo-motors are brought into play at the slightest tendency of the machine to tilt or dip, and the deviation is corrected without the airman having any knowledge of its start.

Another feature that makes the alternating current for the gyroscopes can also supply power for wireless messages from the operator to the ground, with his base. Lieutenant B. N. N. Bellinger, in some experiments performed with Lawrence Sperry last summer at Hampton, Va., has already demonstrated the practicability of the invention for military use and several have been ordered by the United States government.

Amazing delicacy of action has been reached. Among other adaptations of the Sperry gyroscope is that of recording the roll and pitch of ships. In tests on board the United States steamship "Warden" pendulous gyros were used to record the roll and pitch of the ship. They were used to maintain the athwartship and fore and aft axes, and these gyros operated pencil arms recording on a paper tape, moved by clockwork. It was found that this mechanism was so sensitive to changes in the angle or roll or pitch of the vessel that it would indicate the roll caused by two men moving from one side of the ship to the other. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

STRANGE GIANTS.

The Jiengs of the Soudan Have Many Peculiar Customs.

Some interesting facts about a strange race of giants in the Soudan are given by the Rev. C. Lea-Wilson, who has been carrying on missionary work in a district of the White Nile, a thousand miles south of Khartoum.

"It was only at the beginning of last year," he tells the London Chronicle, "that a first attempt was made to penetrate to the west of the river into the Bahr-el-Ghazal. We travelled here for about 200 miles, and fixed on a large clearing in the forest for our station. In the neighborhood are about 8,000 people, known as Jieng, who are among the tallest tribes in the world. They are jet black, typical negroes, and do not practice either cannibalism or human sacrifice. They have admirable qualities, and I have never seen among them a case of cruelty to women or children.

"They have many curious habits. For some reason, apparently, unknown even to themselves, all adults have six of their teeth removed. This does not add to their personal

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Lawrence M. Brown, Walton, N. S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and believe there is nothing to equal them for little ones. They instantly banish constipation and teething troubles and unlike any other medicine I have used they are pleasant to take and do not gripe the baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

charm, but they are great dandies. They employ a kind of native toothbrush with which they clean their teeth by means of wood ash. They take great pride and devote much time to the dressing of their hair, powder their faces and wear ostrich feathers. They have a habit, when at rest, of standing on one foot like storks. They believe in a supreme being to whom they sacrifice through their chiefs or witch doctors. Just before I left they made great preparations for a rain sacrifice, but the rain came the same afternoon before the sacrifice was offered."

Mr. Lea-Wilson states that the surrounding country is like a zoological garden. Elephants, giraffes, rhinos, buffaloes, lions and leopards abound.

The Jieng people are remarkably brave and they killed two man-eating lions with spears alone. This means that the first men attacking the animal are killed to a certainty, before their companions are enabled to rush in and despatch the wounded animal. They also hunt elephants in the very primitive and dangerous fashion of dropping weighted spears upon the elephant from the branches of trees. These spears remain fixed, until it is exhausted by the increasing number of spears which are embedded in its hide. The country is full of ivory, large quantities of which are hidden or buried and will probably never be found.

In one little village the people killed 15 hippos in three days, simply by throwing spears at the huge creatures from their canoes. — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

CULTIVATE JUDGMENT.

Its Possession is What Makes a Man Successful in Business.

It was one of the intellectual shocks of my manhood to discover that an analytical chemist could often get only \$50 a month. I had long looked with awe upon the accurate percentages and detailed reports of the analytical chemist. This water contains 2.341 grains of such and such substance per gallon. I wondered at the marvelous man who could get out such fine results, and to learn that he at times gets but \$50 a month was a shock.

The explanation is this. The chemical analysis of ordinary specimens is a technical process of a perfectly definite character. If a work is definite and therefore capable of being reduced to clear-cut instructions, the pay that it commands is not likely to be high even though the work itself is complicated. It requires good memory and painstaking obedience to instructions. Many persons have these qualities. The scarce attribute is judgment that indefinable quality capable of meeting a new situation and handling it with common sense or gumption, to put it in a homely term.

Judgment is indefinite. We cannot lay out instructions in advance to tell the manager how to meet situations. To buy good raw material he must learn to know the raw materials, and many of the tests he applies are too fine for words to reduce to instructions. He must decide for indefinite reasons that now is a good time to enlarge or retrench; that here is a good place to open in business; that now is a good time to buy or to run low on stock; that this man needs to be hired; that this man needs to be fired.

It is in the making of decisions that successful management lies. And most of these decisions are beyond rule. They are indefinite. They are judgment.

LAW OLD AND NEW.

A Cynical View of Past Methods and Those of the Present.

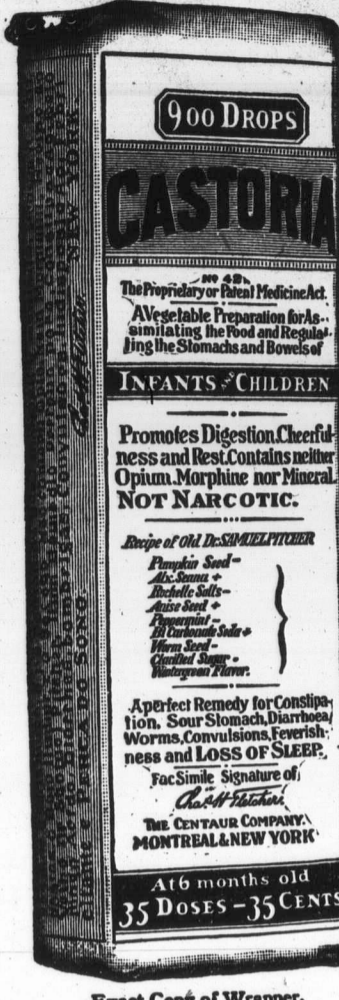
Law, more especially criminal law, has usually been an occult science. It is still the practice in Burma, we believe, to give two disputants candles of the same size, to be lighted at the same time. The one whose candle burns longest gets judgment against the other.

Less than 100 years ago a defendant in an English criminal trial appeared to the ordeal of battle, and the court was more or less surprised to find that the ancient law on which he relied had never been repealed.

Determining a man's guilt or innocence by his ability to walk on hot plowshares or carry a hot iron or drink a poisonous decoction or by throwing him bound into water has been practiced for ages among many peoples. The mediaeval method of letting accused and accuser fight it out with weapons was common over Europe.

Our modest ancestors confessed their inability to find the merits of the case, and so relegated the whole affair to the intervention of supernatural agencies. The main difference is that we are less modest. Instead of the ordeal of battle or the old key and Bible test of the "sieve witch," we have the defendant play a game of trip the court. If he can catch the judge putting down an "I" dot over an "e" he wins and is pronounced innocent.

"Why are you so anxious to sell me this particular brand of face powder?" asked the pretty girl. "When you put it on, it actually tastes as good as it smells," replied the drug store clerk, confidentially.



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35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

HELD SECTION SEVEN DAYS.

Canadian Brigade Put Up Heroic Defence at St. Eloi.
OTTAWA, May 1.—The heroic defence of the St. Eloi positions by one of the Canadian infantry brigades is recorded in the weekly communiqué of the Canadian general representative at the front. The splendid part played by a Nova Scotia battalion, and many individual instances of gallant and conspicuous service are given in the despatch, which follows: Canadian General Headquarters, May 1.—During the week the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centred on our St. Eloi positions. For seven days one of our brigades held this section. It was an eventful experience for the men concerned. On the second night four separate bombing attacks were made by the Germans on advanced posts of a Nova Scotia battalion. In each instance the enemy was repulsed by detachments under Lieuts. W. A. Cameron and L. S. Johnston. On the same night another of our posts, under the command of Lieut. G. C. Farris, was heavily bombarded with grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of its trenches it was greeted with rapid machine gun and rifle fire and retired hurriedly, leaving a number of dead or wounded on the field. On the next three nights further bombing attacks were delivered by the enemy and on each occasion a party of the disused trenches on the front of a New Brunswick battalion. A patrol consisting of Lieut. Mowatt and Ptes. Bamsey, Kennedy, and Chatterton, stumbled on the enemy. Private Bamsey, who was leading as guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same instant the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieut. Mowatt in both feet, while another bomb hit Private Kennedy in the chest, but fortunately failed to explode. Private Chatterton, who alone of the patrol was un wounded, returned to our lines for help. Sergt. Henderson started out at once with reinforcements, when the enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.

What Does a Bevel Gear Cost?

Messrs. W. B. Percival and A. R. Brown in taking the agency for the Ford Motor Car Co. of Canada in this district are calling the attention of prospective buyers to the low cost of repairs for Ford cars in comparison with other makes.
The Ford owner saves \$12 on the bevel gear alone. \$16 is the average cost of the bevel gear of cars priced around \$1000 and less. The cost of the Ford bevel gear is around \$4.00 and the Ford owner is \$12 in pocket.
Other Ford spare parts are just as low priced in proportion—the 26 most called for parts altogether cost only \$8.04. And less than a dollar a year as a total expense for spare parts is not at all an uncommon experience of Ford owners.

Former North Augusta Woman
Dead in Antwerp, N. Y.
(Brockville Recorder)

Mrs. George Bates, a native and former resident of North Augusta, died suddenly, at her home in Antwerp N. Y. About six o'clock in the morning Mr. Bates arose and attended to the fires in the house. Mrs. Bates dressed and came down stairs, complaining that she had not slept well during that night and that she had had pain in her side in the region of her heart. Mr. Bates was naturally alarmed and summoned Dr. Ferrigo, who lives but a short distance away. Upon the doctor's arrival he recognized the case as serious one and promptly administered remedies without avail.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, from her late residence, conducted by Rev. A. J. Felshaw, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. Interment was made in Hillside cemetery, Antwerp.
Mrs. Bates' maiden name was Miss Rachael Melissa Falkner, daughter of Daniel and Rachael Falkner, and was born 18th of April, 1842, North Augusta. She was married Feb. 7, 1860, to George W. Bates, in North Augusta. In 1866 they removed to the town of Antwerp where they have since resided.

To them seven children were born, three sons, William and Joseph of Antwerp, and Asael of Chatham; four daughters, Mrs. William H. McVeigh, of Young, Saskatchewan; Mrs. John Class and Mrs. Herbert Robb, of Antwerp, and Mrs. Harriet Wallis, Boston, all surviving. She is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Asael Wright of North Augusta.
Mrs. Bates was a member of the Methodist church.

REBELLION IS BROKEN.

Authorities Say Work Remains to Be Done in Rural Ireland.
LONDON, May 1.—An official statement issued Sunday night by the Official Press Bureau regarding the situation in Ireland says:
"The general officer commanding-in-chief, the Irish command, has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done, which would take time, but he hoped that the back of the rebellion had been broken.
"Last night messengers were sent out from the rebel leaders in Dublin to the rebel bodies in Galway, Clare, Wexford, Louth, and Dublin Counties, ordering them to surrender, and priests and the Royal Irish Constabulary are doing their utmost to disseminate this information.
"As regards the situation in Dublin, rebels from the areas of Sackville street, the post-office, and the Four Courts are surrendering freely. More incendiary fires took place in Sackville street Saturday night, but the fire brigade is now able to resume work.
"It is further reported that up to the present 797 prisoners have been taken. Included among these is the Countess Markievicz.
"The rebels at Enniscorthy are reported to be still in possession of this place, and a mixed column of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, including 4.7 guns, has been sent from Wexford with a view to engaging the rebels. The latest information from Enniscorthy shows that the rebel leader at this place does not believe the rebel leaders' message from Dublin, and has proceeded to that city in a motor car under escort to verify the information. In the meantime a truce exists.
"A deputation for a similar purpose from the rebels at Ashbourne (County Meath) has also been sent to Dublin. At Galway the rebels are believed to be disbanding, and few arrests have been made.
"At New Ross, Gorey, Wicklow, Baginbstown, and Arklow the situation is reported normal. Carlow and Dungarvin are believed to be quiet."

TURKS REPULSED.

Advance Guard Defeated by Russians at Diarbekr.
LONDON, May 1.—The Russians, in their advance southwards from Bitlis, after dislodging the Turks from a mountain range, have got close to Diarbekr, but they will probably have to fight another engagement with the Turks before they are able to advance south and west upon Nisbin, the present railroad of the Bagdad railway.
The Russian official report, received here from Petrograd Sunday, says that the Russians repulsed near Diarbekr an attack by Turkish advanced guards.
This is taken to indicate that the Turks have brought up fresh forces to oppose the advance of the Russians. It is believed that the grand duke has full knowledge of the Turkish dispositions, and has made the proper moves to check them. The decision will not be known, perhaps, for several days.

Germany Protests to Greece.

ATHENS, May 1, via London.—Replying to the protest from Berlin against the transportation of Serbian soldiers over Greek railways, the Greek Government has informed Germany, says The Journal d'Athens, that the Cabinet recognizes such an act would be a violation of neutrality. This action, the newspaper adds, followed a declaration from Germany that in the event of such transportation German aeroplanes would be obliged to bombard the railways and transport trains.

Censorship is Task of Vast Magnitude

Serious interruption to business and difficulty to citizens chargeable to delay in mails through censor regulations was brought to the attention of parliament by Mr. F. B. Carroll.

Premier Borden made a brief statement. The censorship of letters to and from the United States had been inaugurated as the result of secret documents received from the Imperial Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been acquainted with the correspondence and in view of its character the Canadian government could not reasonably refuse to comply with the suggestion made.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain had made every effort to have censorship carried out in the most effective way. It had proved a task of great magnitude. At the exchange centres of Toronto and Montreal it had been necessary to censor 250,000 letters per day. All letters were censored at exchange centres. None of it was done in small postoffices throughout the country the method adopted being similar to that in vogue in Britain. All Ontario mail was censored in Toronto.

As a result of the enormous amount of mail to be thus handled across and delays had occurred, mistakes had sometimes occurred, violation of the most explicit orders. At the same time, the Premier stated that every effort was made to cause the least delay and inconvenience possible.

The Seal's Sense of Smell.

The sense of smell possessed by the seals is very strong and will invariably wake them out of a sound sleep even if you come upon them ever so quietly to the windward, and you will alarm them in this way much more thoroughly, though you be a half mile distant, than if you came up carelessly from the leeward and even walked in among them, they seeming to feel that you are not different from one of their own species until they smell you. The chief attraction in these animals is their large, handsome eyes, which indicate great intelligence. They are a deep bluish black, with a soft, glistening appearance, and the pupil, like the cat's, is capable of great dilation and contraction.

Wheat and Flour.

It takes about four and a half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, but different wheats vary from this estimate. A hard wheat produces more flour to the bushel than a soft wheat. Generally speaking, a bushel of wheat will yield from 70 to 75 per cent of flour of different grades, distributed about as follows: Patent flour, 55 to 60 per cent; bakers' flour, 8 to 10 per cent; red dog, 5 per cent, making approximately 70 to 75 per cent of flour and leaving 25 to 30 per cent of feedstuff—that is bran, shorts etc.

NOTICE
Spring Civil Service Examinations will be held in Brockville in May.
Spring Term opens April 3rd.
Fall Civil Service Exams in November. Students enrolled at any time.
Demand for capable graduate stenographers, book-keepers very strong.
Send for catalog and boarding-house list.
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Don't sacrifice your comfort on account of prejudice or skepticism. Try the tablets and know. 25c at dealers or by mail prepaid. B. N. Robinson & Co. Reg'd. Coaticook, Quebec.
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From the ordinary in the crowd are the regular products of our work rooms. You get none but fashionable clothes here, because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you, and how well the clothes are made.
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A display of Spring Shirts so handsome and distinctive they'll win your approval the minute you see them. A wide range of style and fabrics, Percalé, Madras, Silk, and Silk Mixtures, soft and laundered cuffs. We want you to see them. Make this your shirt store.
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Jules Falk—A1110—85c.
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Charles D'Almeida—A1712—85c.
White Cockade; Jigs and Reels Medley with Harrigan's Reel (Prince's Orchestra).
Eugene Ysaye—36525—\$1.50
Caprice Viennois, Op. 2 (Kreisler).
Eugene Ysaye—36524—\$1.50
Hungarian Dance in G (No. 5) (Brahms).
Columbia dealers gladly play these and any other of the thousands of Columbia records without thought of obligation. Complete Record List from dealers or mailed by us.
COLUMBIA
Graphophone Company
Canadian Factory & Headquarters
Toronto, Ont.

Convict Caught at Prescott
Frederick Bailey, a convict who escaped from the penitentiary at Auburn N. Y. a week ago, and for the arrest of whom a reward of fifty dollars was offered, was caught by U. S. Immigration Inspector Riley Stevens of Ogdensburg. Bailey boarded the ferry boat to cross to Prescott but the immigration officer recognized him from a picture printed in a police circular and followed him on the boat, had him refused admission on the Canadian side and arrested when the boat returned to Ogdensburg. Bailey admitted his identity. Bailey was serving seven years for shooting Chief of Police Singleton, of Watertown, in the leg with a revolver in 1911.

Spic and Span Week
Marmora Herald: At a public meeting held in the Council Chamber last evening it was decided to make the first week in May Spic and Span week in Marmora. The plan is to have every citizen clean up his yard and premises during this week and also the street in front of his premises. The council will be asked to provide teams to haul away all refuse, such as cans, etc., on Friday, May 5th, if placed on side of street in some receptacle convenient for handling. The council will also assist in cleaning up the streets and making them as attractive as possible. The result will well repay every effort, both by the improved appearance of the village and in preventing disease and sickness. It is hoped that every citizen will help in making this movement a complete success.

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

Odd Fellows Attend Divine Service

Farmersville Lodge and several visiting members of Delta Lodge attended divine service in St. Paul's Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon where Rev. Wm. Usher preached a most instructive sermon full of meaning to the congregation, and especially to the members of the order on the principles of a godly man. Rev. Mr. Usher took as his text Micah VI: 8, "He hath showed thee, O man what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" He emphasized the necessity of justice, mercy, and humility in the daily life of the individual, principles which are the foundation of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

A number of members from Delta motored to Athens, Mr. E. J. Barlow of that place, acting as Marshal.

JUNETOWN

May 1

Mrs. M. G. Herbison visited relatives in Brockville and Yonge Mills last week.

Mrs. Eli Tennant spent last week with friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Ira Tennant and Miss Ella Caintown are guests of Mrs. Sanderson Ferguson one day last week.

Mrs. Norris Ferguson and little daughter Irene spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Fairfield East.

Miss Ella McDonald, Quabbin, was the guest of Miss Kera Warren Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Chas. Baile and Miss Orma Mulvaugh visited relatives in Lansdowne on Saturday.

Misses Gladys and Edith Ferguson, Grahamton, were visiting their cousin Miss Irene Ferguson last week.

Death of Mrs. Barker

Mrs. Samuel Barker, of Tin Cap, a niece of Hon. Dr. R. P. Preston, Carleton place, and of Dr. R. H. Preston, Newboro, died in the General Hospital yesterday after a short illness. Mrs. Barker was in her 26th year and was a daughter of Jno Preston, of the township of Bastard, where she was born. Her husband, an infant son and one brother, John Preston, of Plum Hollow, survive.

The funeral of Mrs. Matthew Dunham took place on Tuesday last at the home of her son Lincoln Dunham, Hard Island. She was an aged resident of that place and was stricken with a stroke last Sunday morning, passing away a few hours later, two children are left to mourn her death, Mrs. Talman, of Toledo and Lincoln, at Hard Island, Mrs. O. Knapp, of Athens, is a sister of deceased.

Miss Alma Stevens has returned home from Brantford where she spent the past month.

Mr. Peter Duconlon is changing his place of residence and taking possession of the Lillie property, Wellington street, recently vacated by Mr. Begg.

Mrs. T. S. Kendrick and children have been spending a few days in Escott with her mother, Mrs. Hutcheson.

Death of Miss Emma Scott

The death occurred in Athens April 22, when Miss Emma Scott passed away at the home of her brother, Mr. Alpheus Scott.

Deceased was about 50 years of age and was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Scott. She had been in her usual health and Friday afternoon enjoyed the Good Friday service of the W. M. S. in the Methodist church, retiring that evening in apparent good health. Not appearing at breakfast, Mrs. Scott went to her room to call her and found life extinct. Three brothers and one sister are left to mourn her loss, namely, Alpheus, of Athens; Joseph, of Calgary; George, of Brockville, and Mrs. Davis, of Glen Buell.

IRISH RISING IS ENDED

"Provisional President" Calls on Rebels to Surrender.

"Irish Republic" Has Passed Into History After an Existence of 120 Hours—Rebel Flag Still Flies Above a Few Houses, but Troops Are Gradually Routing out the Snipers From Their Strongholds.

LONDON, May 1.—With the setting of the dusk of the last Easter-week day upon the city of Dublin the "Irish Republic" passed into history. It had lived a little more than 120 hours. Proudly, triumphantly, it set out on its short-lived career last Monday, defying everything and everybody, making the world sit up and take notice of "ourselves alone." Unconditionally it resigned Saturday night to its predestined fate of failure.

From the tops of a few isolated houses in the Irish capital there still flies the flag of the "Republic" amid the clatter of snipers' rifles holding to the last. But the banners are battered with bullets and reduced to mere rags, and the snipers are at bay. Small fires are still smouldering in various parts of the city. Otherwise Dublin experienced an almost perfectly normal Sunday.

The "army of the republic" has unqualifiedly surrendered; the "seat of the Government," the general post-office on Sackville street, is a heap of ruins, the "commander-in-chief," James Connolly, is dead, and the "president," Peter Pearce, a prisoner in the hands of the Government troops. The republic's newspaper, The Irish War News, has suspended publication—as such at least—its day-dream of "our allies in Europe," the Germans, "conquering England," having failed to become a reality.

A despatch from Kingston, Ireland, dated 8 p.m. Sunday says: The proclamation issued by "Provisional President" Pearce advising the surrender of all the rebels follows:

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the provisional government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms."

(Signed) "Pearce."

The main body of the Sinn Fein rebels in Dublin surrendered during the course of the day.

There was, however, considerable fighting throughout Sunday in Dublin and the suburbs. It was especially severe at Ball's Bridge, outside Dublin.

The rebels in the College of Surgeons surrendered Sunday morning.

Briefly, this is the fate that has befallen the Sinn Feiners' revolt, as far as Dublin is concerned. Officially, the end of their reign of terror is described by the following summarized facts:

Immediately upon their unconditional surrender at the hands of the Government troops, who had practically "burned them out," the leader of the Dublin rebels sent out messengers to revolutionary bodies in the west and south, including the Counties of Clare, Galway, Wexford, and Louth, and those immediately adjacent to the Irish capital, and ordered them to lay down their arms and give up to the Government troops. Priests and constables at once spread this news broadcast to bring about a speedy end of all the outbreaks in Ireland.

When the message from Dublin reached the rebel leader in Ennis-corthy it first fell upon deaf ears. "Impossible!" "Never!" greeted the bringer of the order to surrender. Persuasion on the part of the messenger, however, finally succeeded in prompting the Ennis-corthy "general" to order a truce, and then to betake himself to Dublin in a conveyed motor car to find out the true state of affairs for himself. Similar doubts were expressed by the rebel chief in Ashbourne, whence a deputation is now on the way to the levelled Dublin post-office. In Galway the rebels heeded the order from Dublin and began disbanding.

TROOPSHIPS SAFE.

Two Steamers Carrying Canadians Arrive in England.

OTTAWA, May 1.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the troopships Scandinavian, which sailed from Canada on April 17, and the Missanable, which sailed on April 18, have arrived safely in England.

On board the Scandinavian there were: 69th French-Canadian Battalion, 34 officers and 1,023 of other ranks; Army Service Corps draft, 11 officers and 190 of other ranks; Royal Navy, 1 officer and 6 of other ranks; details, 1 officer and 13 of other ranks, 2 nurses.

On board the Missanable there were: 51st Edmonton Battalion, 37 officers and 1,055 of other ranks; 3rd Divisional Ammunition Sub-park, 3 officers and 163 of other ranks; detachment 224th Lumbermen's Battalion, 16 officers and 378 of other ranks; draft Canadian Dental Corps, 15 officers and 30 of other ranks; details, 16 officers and 3 of other ranks.

German Raider May Have Escaped.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Evening Post says: "That another German raider had slipped through the British sea patrol was reported Sunday in financial circles, and war risk rates, both here and in London, stiffened as a result. "The raider is believed to have escaped during the recent bombardment of British east coast towns by a German battle-cruiser squadron."

LONDON'S BRIDGES.

The First of These Historic Structures Named a Juvenile Game.

Can you remember when you were a little tyke and played "London bridge is falling down" during recess or at children's parties when the girls were not too much dressed up? The game always ended with a vigorous pull of the opposing sides, with the result that usually both forces went down in the dust. Did you know that that childish game was one of the genuine antiquities and that it could trace its origin to a real historic fact? The first bridge over the Thames, at the headwaters of navigation, about half a mile above the Tower, was so old that the story of its construction is lost in a maze of myths. Its fall, however, is a matter of record. It happened on the 16th of November, 1013, and it was the result of the most devastating storm and the most terrific and sudden flood that London had ever seen.

That first bridge was entirely of wood. It was not rebuilt for almost a century, and the second bridge consisted of stone arches, resting on deep piling. It was forty feet wide and almost a thousand feet long. Houses were built along the bridge, also resting on piling, until the bridge looked like a city street. These buildings were swept away by fire in 1066. In the middle of the bridge was a draw, with a tower, on which were exhibited the heads of Englishmen who were executed for treason against the kings of England. The present London bridge was begun in 1824, a little way above, the old one, and it is of such massive construction that there is little danger of its ever "falling down."

TACT AND A SPEECH.

Why Disraeli Changed His Mind About Speaking in French.

In Lord Redesdale's "Memoirs" there are some stories of Lord Beaconsfield. The following is particularly characteristic:

"There was one amusing incident in connection with the Berlin congress. One day it was announced that on the morrow Lord Beaconsfield was to address the assembled statesmen and that he would speak in French. Lord Odo Russell, who was a master of tongues, heard this with no little alarm, for it was well known that Lord Beaconsfield's French was very much of the Stratford-atte-Bowe type. Lord Odo, always clever, went to him and adroitly turned the conversation on to the next day's conference. Lord Beaconsfield announced his intention of speaking.

"In what language do you propose to speak?" asked Lord Odo.

"In French," was the answer.

"I am afraid that will be a very great disappointment to the colleagues," said Lord Odo. "You see, they know that they have here in you the greatest living master of English oratory, and of course they are longing to hear you."

"The great man smiled his pleasure, and the speech was delivered in English. Lord Odo was wont to declare that he never knew whether Lord Beaconsfield took the hint or accepted the compliment."

The ancient judge sat before the scales of worth.

"Bring forth the royal treasure!" he cried, and the hurrying slaves poured into the huge pans sacks of golden metal, caskets of sparkling gems until it seemed as if all the wealth of earth were there. Yet the balance never stirred.

"Let the learning of the ages be added," came the order, and tons upon tons of the wisdom of sages, philosophers, scientists and poets was heaped upon the pile. And still the great arm of the scales remained high in air.

"Add now the men of power and high position," said the judge, "and the scale will fall." But all in vain.

"But what is on the other side that outweighs all these?" asked one.

"It is character," said the judge.—Portal.

Walter Was Puzzled.

This is a true story. Little Walter, whose father is a professor in a middle west university, was scrutinizing his parents closely and said: "Father, you have such heavy eyebrows, and mother has hardly any. What are eyebrows for?" The father replied, impromptu, "Why, eyebrows are—eyebrows are to keep the perspiration from getting into people's eyes when they work hard."

"But, father," protested Walter, "I don't see how that can be, for mother's would need to be many times heavier than yours." And father was lost in thought.

Over the Mark.

"Does he aim at realism in the stories he writes?"

"He may aim at it, but he doesn't hit within a million miles of it."

"How's that?"

"The hero of his last story is a 'spend-thrift Scotchman.'"

Department of Agriculture.

Before 1889 the department of agriculture was simply a bureau. Before the fiftieth congress adjourned it passed a bill making the bureau a department and the commissioner of agriculture a secretary and a member of the cabinet.

Enthusiasts.

"I had a wonderful drive yesterday," said the motor bug.

"What'd you use, the wood or iron?" asked the golf bug.—Exchange.

Choose the life that is most useful and habit will make it the most agreeable.—Bacon.

CHARLESTON

May 1

Roy Heffernan has purchased an automobile.

Mrs. R. Finley is visiting friends in Smith's Falls.

Miss Julia Hudson has returned from Brookville to her home here where she intends to remain.

There are about sixteen guests at Foster's hotel.

The work at Cedar Park is being pushed rapidly and it is expected the house will be opened by the 24th.

Friends of Miss Ruby Morris here are pleased to hear that she has passed her normal exams.

Gerald Botsford has enlisted with the 156th Battalion.

Mr. and Mrs. E. King recently visited friends at Lillies.

The Athens squad of the 156th Battalion marched to Charleston on Thursday.

SOPERTON

May 1

Miss B. Singleton returned to Bath on Saturday after spending the holidays with her parents.

Mr. S. Singleton leaves for Toronto on Tuesday.

Miss Mary Danby spent the holidays at H. Halladay's Philippsville.

Mrs. H. Thomas is ill of blood-poison.

Mr. Maude, mother, and two sisters of Addison made a flying visit at T. J. Frye's recently.

Elmer Gray is at Forter at the home of E. Gray.

Icy Winds make rough hands and skin. Use Dylcia Toilet Cream. 50c. bottle. Send 5c. for sample to Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

FRANKVILLE

April 29

Mr. McCullough of Lansdowne has been visiting his nephew Mr. Gordon Mitchell.

The body of the late Franklin Lehigh of Brockville, was interred in the Lehigh cemetery April 25th.

Stanley and Wilfrid Livingston spent Easter at Kingston.

Mrs. Leacock and son Ennis of Jasper are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ennis.

Mr. Roy Kilbourn is home on a visit at his parents Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn.

Mrs. Enos Soper went out late one night to get a pail of water and stepped off the edge of the high verandah and sprained her ankle very badly.

Mr. H. H. Hillis of Riceville Que., was visiting last week at Mrs. A. M. Dixon's.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

Paid Up Capital	\$7,000,000
Reserve	7,248,134
Total Assets (30th Nov. 1912) over	84,000,000

Your DEPOSITS are SAFE in the MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

MONEY LOANED on favorable terms.

Seven Branches and Agencies in the district. CHEESE FACTORY cheques cashed a par on all local branches, and at BROCKVILLE if desired. Number of branches in Canada 228. Sub-Agencies at Frankville and Addison—open every Wednesday.

ATHENS BRANCH, F. F. ROBINSON, Manager

YOUR SPRING SUIT

It is not conceit that makes us so well satisfied with the line of Spring Suits we are offering; it is the knowledge that the clothes are in every way what our customers expect them to be.

C. H. POST
BROCKVILLE.
The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FERROVIM
The Invigorating Tonic
Makes Rich, Red Blood Gives Strength and Vitality

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

These Buildings are Painted with **MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT**

FARMERS
Consider Purity in Paint in Preference to Price.

You wouldn't pay the regular price for Sugar that analyzed 10% of sand. You wouldn't pay "all wool" prices for cotton-and-wool clothing. Why should you pay your good money for impure Paint, when you can get

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

We guarantee Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint (except a few dark shades that cannot be prepared from pure Lead and Zinc alone) to be 100% pure White Lead, pure Oxide of Zinc, pure Linseed Oil, pure Colors and Turpentine Dryer; and to be entirely free from adulteration or substitution; and sold subject to chemical analysis.

Every experienced Painter knows that the above formula is right. It is the standard of the paint world.

You get absolute purity—extreme fineness—uniform quality—when you insist on "100% Pure" Paint.

SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT
The old reliable.

RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT
For the barn and shed.

MARTIN-SENOUR WAGON and IMPLEMENT PAINT
For wagons, tools, etc.

Write direct to the Martin-Senour Co., Limited, Montreal, for their 1916 Booklet, "Town and Country Homes", showing many new color schemes and giving valuable paint information.

Earl Construction Co. Athens, Ont.

Dr. L. E. Mubson

SHOULD BE TAKEN IF YOU ARE THIN AND RUN DOWN and Losing Weight

50c. and \$1.00 bottles Davis & Lawrence Co., MTL

Spreading Good News Broadcast

WANTS EVERYBODY TO KNOW DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Louis Champagne, After a Long Period of Sickness and Weakness, Says He Found New Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Millerand, Ont., May 1.—(Special.)—Strong and hearty again after a long period of weakness and ill-health, Louis Champagne, a well-known resident of this place, is spreading broadcast the good news that he found new health and strength in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For a long time," Mr. Champagne states in an interview, "I suffered from kidney disease and backache. My appetite was uncertain, and I got up in the morning with a bitter taste in my mouth. There were flashes of light before my eyes, and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. My limbs were heavy and I was always tired. Then I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am glad to be able to say that two boxes made me well. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all those who suffer from feebleness or bad kidneys."

If you have the symptoms mentioned by Mr. Champagne, you may be sure your kidneys need attention. Neglected kidneys are the cause of more than half the ills mankind is heir to. The way to treat sick or worn kidneys is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CURBING THE DRINKERS.

The New Scheme That is Being Tried in Parts of Sweden.

The "Stockholm system" of allowing each citizen only a fixed quantity of spirituous drink, which has inaugurated just after the war started, has now been extended to thirty-one of the hundred districts in Sweden. The system which is now in operation was devised by Dr. Ivan Bratt. It allows every citizen in good standing to buy one liter and no more of spirituous liquor every five days.

To make this plan feasible each person is provided with a small book resembling a commutation railroad ticket, from which a coupon is torn every time the consumer buys his liter of whiskey, brandy, cognac, punch, schnapps or whatever kind of alcoholic beverage he fancies. At the same time his book is stamped with the date of the purchase, so that it is clear to the dealer when he made his last purchase. Without showing his book no citizen of Stockholm has the remotest chance of obtaining a bottle of liquor anywhere in the city.

It is true that in some cases, however, exceptions are made. If one can persuade the authorities that on account of his social position and the demands of constant entertainment one liter every five days is totally inadequate and if the authorities are convinced that such a person can be trusted with more liquor without abusing the privilege conferred upon him he is then given a special license to purchase two, three or more liters, according to the circumstances. On the other hand, if the person is a drunkard, has a police record or has in any other way incurred the displeasure of the authorities he is allowed no liquor at all.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

THE WHOLE TRUTH (Montreal Star)

What the nation will do with all things will be a relentless and limited probing of the whole business. We want to know the truth, and the whole truth; and, if it be shown that the country has been plundered in her hour of supreme agony, no punishment will be too great for the scoundrels who have enriched themselves by robbing the cartridge-belts of our boys to go into action.

Overalls and such heavy articles should be dipped in the tub of water, then laid on the washstand, thoroughly soaped and scrubbed with a scrubbing brush.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic Is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite flake, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. L. R. Whitman, Hermon, N. B., says: "As a tonic and strength builder I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wonderful. My whole system was badly run down, and although I faithfully took a tonic given me by my doctor, I could note no improvement. Then I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was soon restored to my old time health. I can most heartily endorse this medicine."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANTIQUES

Were proofs needed to demonstrate the advantages of a knowledge of the antique in the development of modern artistic industries, one has only to make careful study of the characteristic features of modern products to connect them with the work of ancient craftsmen.

While all artistic industries have benefitted in this way, workers in gold and in silver, in bronze and brass, and copper, in ivory and in wood, perhaps the widest reaching results have accrued from the arts and crafts associated with ceramics, and while Egypt, Greece and Italy all contributed largely, it is safe to say that the Orient belongs by far the greatest share.

Other undisputed facts in this connection, supported by history and tradition, are those which fix the initiation and development of the various branches of ancient ceramic art with the rulers of the several nations practicing them.

The manufacture of fine pottery seems to have been a Royal prerogative. So much so was this the case in Oriental cities that even the color of the ware produced was under absolute control, and any infraction of the standing order was punishable in the most severe forms. Particularly was this the case with the color known to the Celestials as the "Yu-Yao," "the blue of the sky seen between the clouds after rain," which was the exclusive right of the Imperial household for use on its pottery. Blues in great variety have largely influenced the artist in pottery throughout all ages, but to China belong the credit of having originated most of them.

As the "Yu-Yao" is among the very earliest of which we have distinct mention in the history of Chinese porcelain, it may be set down as a pioneer of the many blues introduced and received with more or less favor during later periods, and possessing names of equally poetic derivation, such as "moonlight blue," "liquid dawn," and "the blue of the prune skin," while the names of others, such as "peacock," "periwinkle," "sapphire," "lapis" and "steel" suggest their own origin, and others possessing distinctive features were the "Mazarine" or "powder-blue," and the "Mohammedan" blue.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every SPORT and RECREATION Worn by every member of the family

A RAP FOR PYNE. (Toronto Telegram) Did Ontario ever witness a weaker or more ineffectual imitation of statesmanship than that exhibited by Hon. R. A. Pyne, Acting Premier of this province, in his answer to the protest of the Hydro-Electric deputation yesterday?

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

TRAVEL IN CANADA "POST GRADUATE COURSE" FOR BUSINESS MEN

Journey across Dominion to Prince Rupert and Down the Pacific Coast a Splendid Education, Says Prominent New York Merchant.

"A post-graduate course for the man of business," that is how Mr. Prentice, director of the H. L. Judd Company, one of the large business organizations of the United States, describes the trip over the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert and down the coast to Seattle.

"To take such a journey, improving oneself by observation and coming into contact with great natural wonders, may be considered a part of the education of a man wishing to consider himself among the cultured," writes Mr. Prentice.

"When I reached Winnipeg I put up at the Grand Trunk Pacific's fine hotel at Fort Garry. Fine is really too tame a word, and I think it would be more just to the company to describe it as magnificent. I was charmed with this hotel. Its situation is extremely good and everything in the furnishings and appointments seems to be in such harmony and good taste. The service was excellent, the employees courteous and every attention was given to the comfort of the guests. At the Macdonald, in Edmonton, belonging also to the railway, I found the same class of treatment which had so delighted me at Fort Garry—a beautifully furnished room with an immaculately clean bathroom. Such a fine hotel would have been thought entirely out of keeping with the town a few years ago. Edmonton is destined, I believe, to become a large metropolis.

"I left Edmonton westbound at night, and in the morning found myself in the midst of fine scenery, we having reached the entrance to the Rocky Mountains. I hope some day to be able to spend a long holiday in Jasper Park and in the vicinity of Mount Robson. The glimpses of the scenery which one gets from the train make one wish for closer contact with such wild natural charms. There is fine scenery between Jasper and Prince George, but I think I enjoyed most of all that through which this

Days of Rheumatism Now Over! Wonderful Miracles Worked by "Nerviline"

Its Strange Power is the Marvel of Thousands it Has Cured.

You will welcome the good news that "Nerviline" rapidly relieves the most excruciating pains.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the tissue, and possesses pain-subduing power at least five times greater than anything heretofore discovered. Its curative influence upon rheumatic pains is really wonderful.

Nerviline is offered to the people of this community under a positive guarantee of its reliability.

As a curative agent of severest pain,

train passes as it skirts the bank of the Skeena. Snow-capped mountains are visible all the way, and it is a delightful trip right up to Prince Rupert, which, owing to its ideal situation, will no doubt become a very large city in the course of a few years. I embarked on the steamship "Prince Rupert," and continued on this vessel right through to Seattle. The appointments of the steamer are first-class in every respect, and I cannot too highly praise the urbanity and courtesy of the captain and other officers of the ship, or the excellent service of the dining-room. I have pleasure in anticipating a return to the Pacific by this same route, and if possible taking in the trip northward to Alaska.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific have a fine proposition, and I think they are doing their best to make the trip across the continent pleasant and agreeable to their passengers. The management deserve great praise for their enterprise, the trains being very comfortable, and the service in the dining cars excellent.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Housekeeping Helps. Have them.

The purple sieve. The vegetable press. The stand for spice boxes. And a sharp meat grinder. Fine jars for all cereals. The newest thing in egg beaters. New moulds for desserts, cups for custards.

Pottery pie pans in a nickel holder, in which pies may be baked and brought to the table.

Big skillets, as well as small ones, all of aluminum, rather than iron, because of the weight of the latter sort. Brick-shaped bread pans, which produce a loaf of bread from which dainty individual slices may be cut are far superior to the old-fashioned big sorts.

Dolly's Dress. When Dolly dresses for a dance I gaze at her aghast, My soul with dire forebodings of Disaster overcast. Her skirt is so exceedingly short, Her waist is very low, Extremes to meet would only have A little way to go.

If Fashion should decide the skirt Be shorter, yet, a lack! And evening bodices be cut Still lower in the back, (Which journals of the modes announce Will be the next decree From autocrats sartorial), O where will Dolly be? —Minna Irving in Judge.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

Careless Driving. As motorists multiply in numbers it is evident that increasingly careful driving is called for. The driver, who "hits her up" endangers not only his own safety, but the safety of other drivers is called for. The driver, who fall to slacken speed when they come to cross streets. There are drivers who dash around corners or across a boulevard at a high speed. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the really competent driver always has his car under control; that he always drives on the theory that every other driver may be careless or may lose his head. Caution marks the competent driver. Recklessness belongs only to the jay.—Kansas City Times.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

A man never gets too old to celebrate a birthday, but it seems to be different with a woman.

every rheumatic should test this great remedy.

Rheumatism is the greatest test Nerviline has to meet. It cures pains, big and little, but to rheumatism especially it is a great blessing, just as it is to those who suffer from neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness or enlarged joints.

Remember this: There is nothing harmful in Nerviline. You can use it freely on your children for their aches and pains. It is dependable, reliable, safe. Nothing to equal good old Nerviline as a general family remedy.

Get the large 50 cent family bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Carrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.

COMPLETE SUCCESS. (Kansas City Journal)

"Somebody told Vanessa that if she would walk backward down the stairs she would see her intended." "Did it work?" "Completely. She fell down the stairs and now she is engaged to the doctor they called in."

IF SUBJECT TO COLDS HERE IS GOOD ADVICE

Don't load your stomach with cough syrups. Send healing medication through the nostrils—sent it into the passages that are subject to colds and catarrh. Easy to do this with Carrhazone, which cures a cold in ten minutes. Even to the lungs goes the healing vapor of Carrhazone—all through the bronchial tubes, nostrils and air passages—everywhere a trace of disease remains with Carrhazone follow. You'll not have colds, nor will you suffer from sniffles, bronchitis, or throat trouble if Carrhazone is used. Get it to-day, but beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Carrhazone, large size, two months' treatment, costs you \$1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c.

ONE IMPORTANT FACT. (Ottawa Free Press)

But for one fact, which is important, Sir Sam is quite justified in saying that Allison is as much entitled to make money out of the war orders as any purveyor of "sausages, noods, or breeches." The minister has, however, himself announced on the floor of Parliament that he chose Allison as his "guide and counsellor" in the buying of war supplies, and has held him up to our eyes as a gentleman animated only by the sincerest patriotism without a tinge of commercialism or personal selfishness.

ANTIQUES CHINA POTTERY GLASSWARE ANTIQUE FURNITURE CORRESPONDENCE REQUESTED WITH VIEW TO SALE OR PURCHASE ROBERT JUNOR 62 King St. East HAMILTON, - - - ONT.

TEST "ALL WOOL" BY FIRE.

To Detect Cotton Fibres Burn a Sample of the Cloth.

Until the proper labeling of textiles has been made compulsory there are certain simple tests by means of which one may determine whether an "all wool" fabric is really all wool or not. The old way of telling by feeling and looking is no longer reliable, for cotton can be made both to feel and look like wool. The only sure way is to take samples of the goods home with you and make tests of them there.

If a piece of cotton cloth is ignited it will be found to burn rather rapidly with a bright, steady flame. There is no disagreeable odor, and when the material is completely consumed there will be left only a small amount of light gray, fluffy ash. If a piece of pure wool is ignited it will be found to burn much more slowly and with a less steady flame, emitting a characteristic, mild hissing noise and a strong odor very similar to that of burned horn. There will be much more ash remaining than in the case of cotton, and it will be in the form of a crinkly, black, crisp ball.

In applying this test to a fabric the whole sample should not be burned at once, for if it is a so-called wool piece containing considerable cotton it will be very difficult to determine whether it is burning more like cotton or wool. Threads should be taken from the sample, several each from the warp and the weft, and burned separately. With a very little practice one will be able to detect the cotton threads by a characteristic manner of burning. Sometimes it is well to pick a thread apart with a pin and test the individual fibre with the flame to determine whether the thread is entirely wool or mixed with cotton.

Finger Nails Show Health.

Our finger nails are made of a horny material that is in some ways like the material that makes our skin. But it is more like the material that makes our hair. It is after all different from either of these, and is more like horn than any other part of our bodies. The special cells at the base of the nails form a material for our finger nails, and therefore the health of our finger nails depends on these cells. If you are not in good health, or if you do not take good care of your skin your finger nails will show that they are not healthy. If your blood is out of order, the cells that make the finger nails will not do their work properly and then little white spots will appear on the nails. So you see those little white spots on the finger nails are a sign of bad health.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. (Daily Oshlahoman)

"They have their baby photographed frequently." "So frequently that they could paste the photographs together and have a film."

JAVANESE WEDDINGS.

Marriages Are Celebrated When Principals Reach Age of Ten.

If the history of Romeo and Juliet were to be translated into Malay, the Javanese would be overcome with wonder at the troubles which befell those ill-starred lovers. The method in vogue among European nations of compelling two young people to regulate their own love affairs would excite the commiseration of a mother of Java, for she would regard it as the refinement of cruelty to throw her daughter or her son upon their own resources, with no kindly hand to arrange the details of the most important transaction of one's life.

The gentle, brown subjects of Queen Wilhelmina, who live in the great island group which she reigns from her tulip gardens 6,000 miles away, never have the disagreeable incidents of breach of promise or elopement. No fond heart is ever jolted by jilt, and the unpleasant effects of colds and influenza, as results of exposure to the night air while serenading some damsel, are not among the dangers to be faced by the jeunessce doree of the land of the coffee berry and the betel nut.

In the well organized social scheme of Java, marriages are made as soon as the little strangers open their blinking, slanting bits of black eyes upon the world. As soon as a baby is born, a suitable husband or wife is sought out among the families of the same social set, and the parents of the future wedded pair arrange all the details nicely and comfortably, and much trouble is thus averted from the young people by this simple procedure. The children grow up together, and when they arrive at the ages of 10 or 12, preparations are begun for the celebrations of the marriage ceremony.

Much planning of the wedding gown of the bride is avoided by the simple process of painting her face and the crown of her head with a blue or yellow ocher. The rest of her figure is enveloped in two "sarongs," or square pieces of cloth, the upper one coming under the arm pits and over the chest and the lower one wrapped around the hips and coming down to the feet. The "sarongs" are brilliantly covered with native dyes and the more expensive designs of much beauty and taste.

As the hour of the ceremony draws near, a richly beaded and embroidered crown is placed upon the bride's head. Hanging down on each side from the crown are long strings of tuberoses, threaded on thin strips of bamboo, reaching to below the waist. The oldest women in the village are selected for bridesmaids, and they deck the bride up in her finery and touch up the yellow ocher with paint brushes wherever the pigment shows signs of wear. The bride is rarely over ten years of age at this time.

No Girl Need Have A Blotched Face

Whether it be in capturing the heart of man, or making her way through the world by the toil of her hands, a charming and pretty face gives any girl a big advantage. Poor complexion and rough, sallow skin are caused by blood disorders. The cure is simple. Just use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—a reliable family remedy that has for years been the foremost blood remedy in America. That soft glow will return to the cheeks, the eyes will brighten, appetite will improve, strength and endurance will be established. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day. Sold everywhere.

QUEERLY NAMED INNS.

The names of the inns and public houses in England are always a source of unceasing delight to the American tourist, fond of the picturesque. Some of the quaintest titles have recently been collected into a list that is both historically interesting and whimsically absurd. Among the inns and one signs given in the collection can be found "William Luttrell," "Kate the Queen," "Prince Regent," "Royal Oak," "White Hart," "Beetle and Weevil," "Cat and the Weasel" and "Cat and the Fiddle."

Here are immortalized in "Lord Wellington," "The Bear and Ragged Staff" and "The King" refer first to the well-known family of the "Duke" and secondly to the legend of Saint Polycarpus. Poetry is recognized in "The Shakespear," "The Robert Burns" and "The Canoe Harold." Sir Walter Scott once gave a motto for an inn close to the famous field of Flodden, "Drink, weary pilgrim, drink and pay." Isaac Walton is remembered in the "Complete Angler," which sport in general is represented by plenty of "Cricketers," "A Bat and Ball" and an "Umpire." "The Great White Horse" brings before the eyes the rotund figure of "Dun Cow" recalls Gow, Earl of Warwick. Here are immortalized in "Lord Wolsey," "Nelson," "Napier," "Wellington," "Raglan," "Gordon," "Ran-dolph," "Caraband" and "The Duke" in the American admirer of Captain John Smith, of Minnerant memory, the Indian maiden Pocahontas. Other suggestive signs bear the names of "Highland and the Ozone," "The Final," "The Pillars of Hercules." In fact, the oddity and the number of names given are simply astonishing and form an interesting peep into the middle-class English character.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAID—GENERAL. Family of three. Good wages. State age and experience. Address, P. O. Box 55, Hamilton, Ont.

GIRLS WILLING TO WORK ON British Army Orders, knitted underwear, seamers, plain stitchers and leather. Bright, healthy employment. Good wages. Zimmerman Mfg. Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUFUS RED BELGIAN Hares and Gray Flemish Giants; fully pedigreed. D. C. Waters, 175 Jackson street west, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—PANCY PIGEONS and Flying Homers; prices reasonable. L. J. Holton, 21 Caroline street south, Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO ON THE STAGE—WILL TELL you how. Write for descriptive circular. It's free. Address, M. Fahney, 333 Bathurst street, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION to train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

Sulphur in New Zealand.

Sulphur deposits are found on White Island, in the Bay of Plenty, on the coast of the North Island of New Zealand. This island, which covers about 600 acres, attains a height of 900 feet on one side and opens to the sea on the other, its topography indicates an old crater, and the boiling lake on the island, which is one of the awe-inspiring sights of New Zealand, is a further evidence of volcanism. After the New Zealand Sulphur Company had spent \$100,000 in preparation for mining sulphur in this locality, a volcanic disturbance wrecked the camp and killed ten men.

"APPROACHING" GERMANY.

(Toronto Star) "With an undoubted longing for peace in Germany, it is certain that no reasonable effort to the Government for a settlement would be repelled." —New York Evening Post.

When a neighbor of himself as a burglar and housebreaker, and tries to murder you, and you seize him in a death grapple, you are not likely to ask him for peace until he has been overpowered and put where he belongs.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C. E.

HOW TO KEEP MILK.

Housewives Would Do Well to Follow These Instructions.

Always take the milk into the house as soon as possible, in warm weather put the dish where the sun cannot shine on it. Milk is frequently spoiled because it has been in the sunshine two or three hours.

Except in very cold weather milk cannot be kept properly without ice. Always put it in the refrigerator as soon as it is received, and unless the milk bottle is in actual contact with the ice it will be cooler in the bottom of the refrigerator than in the top, as the cold air settles rapidly.

Do not take milk from the original bottle and fill it when needed. It should never be stored in a bowl or pitcher, says The Mother's Magazine. Always clean the edge of the milk bottle and wash on the top of the cap before removing the cap. Keep the cap snapped in place except when actually pouring the milk from the bottle.

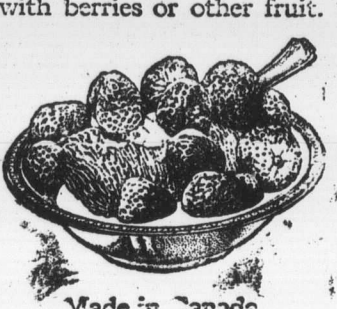
No matter how clean your home may be, milk will deteriorate if exposed to the air. One of the best ways of serving milk on the table, from a sanitary standpoint, is in the original bottle. Always keep in mind the fact milk is easily contaminated in infants' cases intestinal disorder in infants has resulted from flies contaminating the upon which babies were fed. In one experiment 44 flies were examined and were found to carry an average of 1,200,000 bacteria per fly, such as might readily cause intestinal disorders in infants.

Always keep the refrigerator clean and sweet. Inspect it and scald it out every week, wiping up at once any particle of food, liquid or solid, that may be spilled in it. Do your share in keeping the empty bottles clean. Do not wash them with soap or cloth, but first rinse them with cold or slightly warm water, and then scald them. If you scald them before rinsing with cold or warm water, the boiling water will make the milk stick to the glass.

Be fair to your neighbors, just as you would have them be fair to you. If any contagious disease breaks out in your family do not return any of the bottles to the milkman until you have consulted your doctor and he has advised you how to sterilize them.

For the Weary Wife and Mother, after the Winter struggle with poor food and poor service, there is no boon like Shredded Wheat Biscuit.

It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve. The food that supplies all the strength-giving nutriment needed for a half-day's work. For breakfast with milk or cream. Eat it for luncheon with berries or other fruit.



Made in Canada.

PUTS A . . . STOP TO ALL DISTEMPER CURES THE SICK And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. By the bottle or dozen. All good druggists and turf goods houses. Send for free booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure." SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

MUCH FIGHTING GOING ON UPON THE BRITISH FRONT

Engagements Occur at Over Twenty Points ---Our Airmen Best.

Irish Regiments Specially Praised For Their Heroism.

London Cable.—Great activity at various points along the British front is reported in the latest official communication. The Bedfordshire Regiment carried on a successful raid near Carnoy. There has been artillery activity at La Boiselle, Hebuterne, Monchy-au-Bois, Neuville-St. Vaast, Armentieres and Frelinghein. At Frelinghein the Germans entered the British trenches, but were driven out.

Similar attacks on the British trenches on Hill 60 and at St. Eloi were repulsed. The British communication issued last night is the longest ever sent out from British headquarters. To the extent of nearly 500 words, it describes the great increase of activity on the British front, where many observers have been predicting that the Germans were about to launch an attack as determined as that against Verdun.

The new German activity has shown itself at more than a score of points, with the principal fighting apparently around Hulluch and Loos. The Irish regiments get special mention for bravery in a counter-attack, which drove the Germans out of a section of trenches where they had gained a footing with the help of gas and an artillery curtain of fire.

The communication closes with an account of the aeroplane activity, including a description of a fight between a German "two-seater" and a British "one-seater," resulting in the death of both German aviators and the destruction of the machine, which fell from a height of 14,000 feet.

WORK OF IRISH REGIMENTS. Of the work of the Irish regiments on Thursday the communication says: "This morning at 5.10 o'clock the enemy discharged gas from trenches south of Hulluch and at the same time put artillery barrage on our lines north of Loos.

At 7.30 a.m. a second gas cloud was released from about the same place, and after a heavy artillery bombardment the enemy gained a footing in our front and support lines east-north-east of Loos.

A counter-attack by our Irish troops took place within half an hour and the enemy was driven out, leaving many dead in our trenches.

The enemy also advanced from trenches just south of Hulluch, but this attack was repulsed by our machine guns, and many corpses were left in front of our trenches. A few Germans reached our lines, but were driven out.

The communication also says: "Hostile artillery was active during the day against our trenches about Carey, Souchez, Les Ebreids and Foss 2 (De Braquemont).

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY. "Yesterday there was much aerial activity, nineteen combats in the air taking place. The machine reported yesterday as having been brought down in our lines was a two-seater. It was attacked by a single-seater three times at a great height. The enemy pilot was shot through the heart and the observer through the body. The machine crashed to the earth with the engine full on from a height of 14,000 feet. One of our reconnoissances was attacked by eight hostile aeroplanes. All the hostile machines were driven off, and one hostile machine was brought down. Our reconnoissance was completed. Two of our aeroplanes were damaged, but all returned safely.

"Last night the Bedfordshire regiment carried out a very successful raid near Carnoy. The raiding party rushed the trenches, and after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, drove the remaining Germans into the dugouts and bombed them. Our casualties were eight wounded. The German losses were considerable.

"To-day the hostile artillery was active about La Boiselle and Hebuterne. Last night the enemy exploded a mine southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast. "To-day the hostile artillery was active about Monchy-au-Bois and Neuville-St. Vaast. Yesterday evening the enemy carried out a heavy bombardment of our trenches east of Armentieres and about Frelinghein. South of Frelinghein the enemy entered our trenches about 8 p.m. under cover of a bombardment, but was immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

FIGHTING AT ST. ELOI AND HILL 60. "Last night after a heavy bombardment, followed by the explosion of a mine, the enemy attacked our trenches on Hill 60, but was repulsed. At the same time the enemy gained a footing in one of our sap-heads north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombers. "Our trenches west of Zillebeke and northeast of Hill 60 and the battery positions in the rear were heavily shelled from 6 p.m. to midnight. An attack at St. Eloi was repulsed.

"To-day the hostile artillery was active against our trenches southwest of St. Eloi. "Last night the enemy gained a footing in one of our craters in the Hohenzollern section, but was driven out at once.

"During the night the enemy sprang mines southeast of Souchez, northeast of the Double Crassier, northeast of Vermelles and west of Hulluch. We sprang a mine in the Hulluch sector."

clear to the world what true amount of support was behind the movement. At the rising of the House the Home Secretary, Herbert Samuel, was able to announce the receipt of information that over "considerable districts" of Ireland calm prevailed, and to repeat the Prime Minister's promise that, consistent with the military exigencies, all the news available would be published and the necessary facilities granted to newspapermen.

Premier Asquith's promise in behalf of the Government of a searching investigation into the origin of the movement, and his acceptance of full responsibility, together with the speeches of the Irish Nationalist and Unionist leaders, expressing their desire to do everything in their power to assist the Government, went far to allay the rising passions of the House, which had been shown in demands for the resignation of Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Baron Wimborne, the Lord-Lieutenant, and other officials alleged to be responsible in disregarding warnings as to what was likely to happen from the Sinn Fein agitation. Sir Edward Carson offered to place his Ulster volunteers at the disposition of the Government to help in suppressing the rebellion.

That a confident feeling prevailed in Parliament was seen in the fact that no opposition was raised to the adjournment of the House to Tuesday, after the Ministers had promised that this would not interfere with the issuance of any available news.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF. Dublin is further from London today than Pekin is from New York so far as communication for the general public is concerned. No Irish newspapers have reached here since the rising, and passenger traffic has been for the most part suspended. The only information comes through official channels.

The casualties thus far do not exceed what might have occurred in civil riots, but more severe fighting is likely to follow before quiet is restored in Dublin.

The extent of the seditious movement is for the present a Government secret, except that it has spread to the west and south. It was on the west coast of Ireland that Sir Roger Casement's expedition, consisting of a submarine and a steamer, was intending to land munitions when the steamer was captured by a patrol boat.

In the north of Ireland, so far as is known, there has been no disturbance, a direct despatch from Londonderry reporting complete order. Home Secretary Samuel, replying to questions, announced that arrangements had been made for newspaper correspondents to go to Ireland and watch the course of events. Only such information as might be of disadvantage to the allied cause would be censored, he said.

QUIET AT LONDONDERRY. Londonderry, Cable.—During the past three days the behavior of all classes of the community in Londonderry has been absolutely orderly. Business is proceeding normally.

ALSO AT DROGHEDA. Drogheda, Ireland, Cable.—The disturbances in Dublin are being quelled effectually. Only in isolated places is there any disorder. All is quiet here and in the surrounding districts. No Dublin newspapers have arrived here since Monday.

SERVICE BILL IS WITHDRAWN

Compulsion for All Bachelors Strongly Opposed.

British Commons Feeling for General Conscription.

London Cable.—A bill providing for extension of military service was introduced in the House of Commons to-day. Walter Hume Long, President of the local Government Board, placed it before the House, saying that it was the intention of the Government to enlist every unmarried man between the ages of 18 and 45. He said that one month would be allowed before the bill, if passed, went into effect.

It was announced later that the Government had withdrawn the bill, owing to the strong opposition in the House. It is understood that the bill, embodying certain aspects of the proposals outlined in the report of the select committee, which was taken up, had been approved by the Ministry and Army Council. The withdrawal of Mr. Long's bill, which provided for bringing into service every unmarried man between 18 and 45, and prolonging for the duration of the war the service of all time-expired men and territorials, left the question of unattested married men to be dealt with later.

The discussion that followed the introduction of the bill showed that the measure was opposed by all parties as unfair several members urging that nothing by all-round compulsion would prove satisfactory. Particular objection was raised to the extension of the service period of time expired men.

Being pressed to state what course the Government proposed to adopt, Premier Asquith said he could not be expected to reply on the spur of the moment, but would consult his colleagues and announce the decision next week. It is understood that two alternatives are before the Government, either to introduce a bill bringing into operation the proposals concerning unattested married men given in the Premier's statement at the secret session of the House of Commons on Tuesday, or proceed at once to the adoption of universal service. Stephen Walsh, Labor member, caused the House to break out in cheers by demanding immediate introduction of a measure for general compulsion if the military situation demanded it.

HELD GERMANS ABOUT VERDUN

French Shells Nailed Them to Their Trenches

While Ally Airmen Were Doing Good Work.

Paris Cable.—A resumption of German activity, but not on a large scale, on the Verdun front is reported to-day. Last night the Germans made an attack in small numbers on the French positions north of the fort of Vaux, but were stopped immediately by the French barrage fire. To-day the German guns bombarded violently the sectors between the Haudramont farm, Thiaucourt, and between the village of Douaumont and Vaux, while the infantry prepared for an attack. The French fire curtain prevented the Germans from leaving their trenches.

At the same time there were heavy artillery actions on the west bank of the Meuse, in the region of Avocourt, Esnes and Cumierres. French dirigibles and aeroplanes bombarded railway stations and German positions at various points behind the front last night. Three dirigibles were used in bombarding the railway stations at Ittain and Benzergue and the railway station at Arnaville. Aeroplanes dropped bombs on the railway stations and camps in the valleys of the Aire and the Orne, and the station at Thionville and Conflans.

A German reconnoitring party was dispersed last night east of Les Mesnil-les-Hurlus between Souain and Villers-Tourbe, in Champagne.

TO TIGHTEN BLOCKADE. London, Cable.—The report that Great Britain intends to tighten the commercial blockade is reiterated in a despatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who says there are persistent rumors to that effect in circulation there. It is stated, he adds, that Great Britain desires all Danish merchants to pay in advance through London for goods purchased in America, with the object of gaining thorough control over the commercial connections of neutrals.

BELGIAN COAST AGAIN SHELLED

British Squadron Damaged German Warships.

Enemy Fears a Great Attack is Coming.

A Cable from London says.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says: "A British squadron resumed the bombardment of the Belgian coast at 4 o'clock this morning. Mine-sweepers have cleared the coast waters of mines, and nets have been laid to guard against submarines. The Germans anticipate a severe attack.

"In yesterday's bombardment the British force consisted of three battleships, 18 destroyers and between 30 and 40 mine-sweepers and mine-layers. Two of the battleships bombarded the coast between Zeebrugge and Knocke, including Heyst and Blankenburg. The fire was answered by the German batteries. The third battleship concentrated its fire on three German torpedo boats which left the harbor immediately after the attack began. One of these was hit several times, and returned to the harbor seriously damaged, supported by consorts.

"Thorough preparations were made by the British before the bombardment, Dutch territorial waters being marked by colored buoys." The same correspondent, telegraphing under Wednesday's date, says: "Three German destroyers, which, in addition to two or three submarines and several mine-layers from the enemy's naval strength at Zeebrugge, tried during the bombardment to lure the British ships into a mine-field, but took care not to venture within range of the cruisers' guns. British destroyers and submarines sought to cut enemy craft, but the German commanders were too wary.

"An eye-witness at Kadzand (northeast of Knocke) says that the British fired ten shots at the German boats, which manoeuvred at great speed, and eventually the enemy destroyers returned to the harbor, leaving the British mine-sweepers at work unmolested, their operations being covered by the guns of monitors. "Various towns in Zealand report hearing a big explosion at 2 o'clock this morning."

HOT WORK WITH ENEMY RAIDERS

Eyewitness of Lowestoft Fight Tells Thrilling Tale.

Little British Ships Showed Lion's Spirit.

London Cable.—The Lowestoft correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under date of April 25, says: "The crews of shells and their detonation as they burst inland was the first intimation the people of Lowestoft had that for the second time German dreadnaughts were off their shores. The people sprang from their beds, peering towards the sea, where, looming through the mist, could be seen great grey shapes, here and there, picked out with flashes of flame as another shell came ashore. "The inhabitants scrambled into their clothes, and, catching hold of their little ones, hurried out, not in panic, but out of curiosity, to the shore to watch and count the German shells.

"The enemy did not have his own way for long. The watchers saw German seaplanes, which a few minutes before had left the vessels come hurrying back. The reason was soon apparent. From the south came little clouds of smoke, drawing nearer every moment. A rousing cheer was given as it was seen that the smoke was coming from British cruisers and destroyers.

"The big German ships loosed off a stream of shells at the approaching ships and then swung to the east, but the German Admiral again changed his course when he found that the British force was not nearly equal to his five great cruisers and many destroyers.

GERMAN SHIP HIT. "Every moment we expected to see our ships blown out of the water," said one of the watchers, "our comparatively small vessels were seeking to get a close quarters to the German giants and a perfect storm of shells screamed across the water toward them, but whoever commanded our ships had great courage. The German shells were falling all around our craft, but they did not reply until well within range. Then time and time again they hit the German monsters. Once we saw a volume of flame leap from a funnel of one of the great warships. Another suddenly staggered, but in a second righted itself though we could see steam and smoke coming from unusual places.

"Our ships were hit—they could hardly escape, so thickly did the Germans plaster the water with shells. The sea was so churned by the fast-moving ships and the exploding shells that it looked foam. Suddenly we saw a seaplane coming from the north at a terrific rate. Whatever message it brought the Germans turned tail and made off at high speed to the northeast. As they fled one of the giants seemed in trouble. Our destroyers shot after them and worried them as they disappeared, the sound of the firing growing fainter and fainter."

MINE VICTIMS.

Three Ships Sunk in Brutal Hun Warfare.

London Cable.—The blowing up of three ships, two Dutch and one Norwegian, was reported to-day in despatches to Lloyd's Marine Agency. The Dutch ships were the Dubbe, 3,223 tons, and the Maashaven, 2,609 tons. The Norwegian victim was the Strømnaes. It is believed that all struck mines.

The Government Press Bureau says: "The captain of the Clan McLeod, who was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on December 1, reports that twelve members of the crew were killed and himself and three others wounded by shell fire after surrendering, and while getting into lifeboats to leave the ship. The submarine flew a German flag."

FOR INVASION OF DOMINION

Prisoner at New York Tells an Amazing Story

Of Gigantic Plan of Teutons in the States.

New York Report.—Max Lynar, who includes the name of Count Loudon among his aliases, and whose activities have included desertion from the United States army, told a long and melodramatic story to Assistant District Attorney Minton to-day about the collapse of the German plot to invade and seize Canada with an army of 120,000 German reservists financed by a \$14,000,000 contribution from German sympathizers.

Lynar has just been sentenced to not less than six months or more than three years in the penitentiary for bigamy when he sent for Mr. Minton and volunteered an amazing tale. He insisted that the facts were known to any reputable persons, and that he himself had placed in the hands of ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison the perfected plans to seize Canada.

Through German-American interests the plans were made in 1914, he said, and a fund of \$14,000,000 was subscribed to carry out the details. Secret meetings were held in New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Detroit and Milwaukee and other large cities, 150,000 men, mostly German reservists, it was agreed that a force of 150,000 men, mostly German reservists, was available to seize and hold the Welland Canal, strategic points, munition centres and so on. Of this number 120,000 were to be sent into Canada to garrison these points for the Kaiser.

"We had it arranged," said Lynar, with apparent seriousness, "to send our men from large cities following announcements of feasts and conventions, and I think we could have gotten near enough to carry out our plans had it not been for my arrest on the charge of bigamy. The troops were to have been divided into four divisions, with six sections. The first two divisions were to have assembled at Silver Creek, Mich. The first was to have seized the Welland Canal, the second was to have taken Windmill Point. The third was to have gone from Wilson, N. Y., to Port Hope, Canada. The fourth was to have proceeded from Watertown, N. Y., to Kingston, Canada. The fifth was to have assembled near Detroit and land near Windsor. The sixth section was to have been used to leave Cornwall and take possession of Ottawa.

It had been planned to buy or charter 84 excursion and small boats to use in getting into Canada. All of the equipment was to have been put aboard the boats and when quarters for 120,000 men had been found it would have been easy to continue the expedition. The German Government was cognizant of the plan, and maps, etc., were to have been furnished by the German Government.

ONTARIO SECOND

In Awards for Workmen's Compensation.

Columbus, Ohio, Report.—At this afternoon's session of the International Convention of Workmen's Compensation Boards, which is being held here this week in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, Commissioner Geo. A. Kingston, of the Ontario Compensation Board, presented a paper showing by way of comparison the treatment of permanent partial disability cases under the various jurisdictions where workmen's compensation laws are in force.

Mr. Kingston's paper was made especially interesting owing to his use of a number of lantern slides to illustrate the subject matter under discussion. A number of typical injuries were taken for purposes of illustration, such as the loss of an eye, a leg, an arm, a thumb, an index finger and a great toe. Comparison of the awards which would be made in the thirty-two jurisdictions in the cases above cited show New York State at the head of the list. Ontario is a good second, with Oregon, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Nevada, Illinois, Washington, New Jersey, Minnesota and Indiana following in the order named, the amounts varying from an aggregate of \$8,100 in New York State to an aggregate of \$4,600 in the State of Indiana.

The compensation rate in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts is 66 2/3 per cent. of the average weekly earning; in California and Wisconsin, 65 per cent.; Texas, 60 per cent.; Indiana and Ontario, 55 per cent., and in practically all the other jurisdictions 50 per cent. Arizona, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ontario and Wyoming are the only jurisdictions which make no provision for medical attention to injured workmen.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Greece Gives Way to Allies, Prohibits Armed Bands of Albanians in Epirus.

PORT SAID BOMBED

Sinn Fein Gun Runners Found Drowned at Kilterglin, Ireland.

Spelling reform was urged at the Ontario Educational Association convention.

Edward Farrer, one of the best-known journalists in Canada, died at Ottawa, in his 66th year.

The sum of \$57,450 has so far been collected in Toronto for the Y. M. C. A. work at the front and in training camps.

Stricken during the night with heart disease, Francis Bourdeau, 69, a well-known citizen, died at his home at Windsor.

Several noted Anglicans were honored at the Trinity College in connection with the commencement exercises of the divinity students.

Senator Choquette, in the Senate, protested that he had not criticized Canadian soldiers, and that his speech had been misrepresented.

A landmark in the country adjacent to Guelph was wiped out when fire consumed the house and store of Mr. Alexander Ireland, at Gourko.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued, the Lieutenant-Governor voting Ontario's determination to carry the war to a victorious conclusion.

An alleged plot to keep Americans from immigrating to Canada was brought to the notice of the Comptroller by Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver.

Turkish aeroplanes bombarded Port Said (British city at the junction of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean), but no damage was done nor were there any casualties.

News was received at Goderich of the death of Harold Thompson, eldest son of William Thompson, chief of the fire department. He was injured between two railway cars.

War risk insurance has been advanced one-half of one per cent. on all vessels to and from the west coast of the United Kingdom. The rate between Liverpool and New York is now three per cent.

The Greek Government has acceded to the demands of the Allies, and has prohibited the formation of armed bands of Albanians in Epirus, which, it is suspected, are inclined to aid the Austrians.

Mr. Lewis McCall, Governor of Kenora Jail, died at his residence, after a lingering illness of several months. Mr. McCall, who was in his 66th year, was a brother of Hon. Senator McCall, of Simcoe, Ont.

The bodies of two men, armed and wearing the Sinn Fein badge, were found at Ballywissane quay, Kilterglin, Ireland, on April 22. The driver of an automobile says that he brought three men, whose identity was unknown to him, from Limerick, and that the car jumped the bridge. The three were drowned, he said, but he escaped. The incident is supposed to be connected with gun-running.

CASEMENT.

C.P.R. Man Who Knew Him Tells of Irish Traitor.

Montreal Report.—Captain J. T. Walsh, assistant manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, knew Sir Roger Casement very well. He met him first twenty years ago, while Sir Roger was a purser on the steamer Mateo, of which Captain Walsh was commander.

"When I first met Sir Roger Casement," said Captain Walsh, "he was a capital fellow, of charming personality, and life and soul of a social circle, and certainly as likeable a man as you can find anywhere. When I read of this madcap affair, I recalled an impression which his speeches had made upon me—an impression of an ill-balanced mind. Remember, that he had lived long in the tropics, and that he was a single man, and one may read between the lines. When he was in Nigeria he would disappear for a week at a time. Where would he go? To the top of the mountains of Fernando Po, where lives the 'boobies', the lowest of human races. There he would remain, consorting with the savages, and then return to civilization. Better for him if he had gone down with the German vessel."

"WAR TREASON."

Belgians Condemned to Death On Such a Charge.

Amsterdam, Report.—According to a Brussels despatch to the Handelsblad a German court-martial, sitting on April 11 and 12, condemned the following persons to death on the charge of "war treason": Oskar Hernalsteens, of Brussels; Franz van Aerde, of Antwerp; Julius Mohr, of Walewyn, and Emile Gressler, of Saint Amand. Hernalsteens, Mohr and Gressler, the despatch adds, have already been executed. Van Aerde has been committed to life imprisonment at hard labor. A number of others have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

LITTLE NEWS FROM IRELAND AS TO REBELS

Dublin Practically Completely Cut Off From Rest of Empire.

COMMONS SATISFIED Believed Trouble Will be Quelled—Press Not to be Shut Out.

London Cable.—Martial law has been declared throughout Ireland, and Major-General Sir John Maxwell, who until recently commanded the troops in Egypt, has been ordered to take charge, the Irish executive officials having placed themselves under his instructions. He has been given full disciplinary powers for the extension of the operations and the suppression of the rebellion.

The revolt, which broke out in Dublin Monday, has spread to other parts of Ireland, chiefly to the west and south.

Premier Asquith, who yesterday had given reassuring news respecting the situation in Ireland, caused something of a flutter of anxiety by his statement to-day in the House of Commons when he announced a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, the retention by the revolutionary forces of certain parts of Dublin, and the fact that fighting was still going on in the streets.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, strong opponents on the Home Rule question, expressed their detestation of the rising, and, as a consequence, Premier Asquith said he did not think it necessary to hold a session of the House Monday, as had been suggested by one of the members, to make

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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper - A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Winnipeg has advanced the clocks one hour to save daylight.
The British steamer Parisiana was sunk, but all the crew were landed safely.
Paul Fellion, Spruce street, Toronto, was killed by a train in the Don valley.

The Ontario Library Association opened its annual convention in Toronto yesterday.
Six lives were lost and a million dollars' damage was caused by floods on the Vermilion River, due to heavy rains.

Fifteen hundred teachers have arrived in Toronto to attend the annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association.

The Dutch steamer Berkelstroom, bound from Amsterdam with a general cargo, was sunk Sunday by two German submarines.
Hon. Col. J. Wesley Allison arrived in Ottawa to testify before the Davidson and Meredith-Duff Commissions and the Public Accounts Committee.

The Turkish garrison revolted and slew all its German officers before the Russians captured Trebizond, says The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent.

The Red Cross announces that Prof. Nedigajal and a woman physician, Dr. Borrouva, who are working on the west front, have discovered the bacillus of exanthematic typhus.

Despatches indicate that unsettled conditions prevail in certain parts of Ireland and that Cardinal Logue has conferred at Drogheda with the Irish clergy on subjects of national importance.

WEDNESDAY.

"Anzac Day" was celebrated by a parade and by special services in London.

Sixty-one veterinarians graduated from the Ontario College yesterday in Toronto.

Chief Murray of Windsor Fire Department has resigned over a question of salary.

Hydro power was turned on at Petrolia yesterday for street lighting and domestic uses.

There have been forty-three convictions in the French fraudulent army exemption certificate cases.

The Allan liner Pretorian reached St. John with eighty-four Canadian officers and men and three nursing sisters.

A large German powder factory at Dedeagatch has blown up, says a despatch from Salonica. The explosion killed a large number of persons.

Perkins Bull has presented the Canadian medical service with a convalescent home for officers at Putney. The accommodation will be thirty-five.

A tragic accident occurred as the 83rd Battalion was leaving Riverdale Barracks, when Dora Gent, aged sixteen, was shot by her stepfather, a private in the battalion.

The British light cruisers and destroyers which took part in the Lowestoft battle have returned safely. Two cruisers were scarred and one had a few wounded aboard.

Frank Morningstar of Sarnia is one of the heirs to the estate of the late John Baker of Philadelphia. His share of the fortune is estimated at between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

Lorne Cryderman of Noxham, Ont., while working at Sudbury, fell across an electric wire carrying 44,000 volts, being burned to the bone in several places, but is expected to recover.

THURSDAY.

Fire did slight damage to sheds at the militia stores at Ottawa.

Four Swedish officers were arrested in Persia by the Russians.

Two American soldiers were killed during a battle with Villistas.

Two hundred bombs were dropped by the Zeppelins in their last raid on England and one horse was killed.

Premier Borden stated yesterday that there are now 57,494 Canadian soldiers at Shorncliffe and adjacent camps.

Rev. Amos Campbell, one of the best known ministers in Canadian Methodism, died at Belleville, aged 84 years.

Principal Maurice Hutton of University College, Toronto, was elected President of the Ontario Educational Association.

George Moberly, ex-Mayor of Collingwood, and prominent as a lawyer, and also in shipping and other interests, died at the age of 86.

Captain Hendrie, son of the Lieutenant-Governor, who returned from the front a few days ago, has been appointed to command a battery.

Mrs. Ida S. Rogers, charged with having killed her two children with poison, was acquitted in New York. The verdict was reached after two hours' deliberation.

The American Academy of Design yesterday admitted to its membership a certain inmate of an insane asylum - Ralph Albert Blakelock, the greatest and the most unfortunate of American landscape painters.

Ex-Mayor J. F. Wills, K.C., a leading Belleville lawyer, has been appointed Junior County Judge for Hastings, in succession to Judge E. B. Fralick, retired on pension after thirty-five years on the Bench.

FRIDAY.

The territory around Quatia in Eastern Egypt is now almost clear of the enemy.

A Norse steamer was sunk by gunfire from a German submarine off the west coast of Ireland.

Edward Farrer, one of the best-known journalists of Canada, died at Ottawa in his 86th year.

Spelling reform was urged at the

Ontario Educational Association convention in Toronto yesterday.
Pte. Ivan Bolke, 93rd Battalion, a Russian, aged 21, was drowned in the River Otonabee, at Peterboro Wednesday evening.

Senator Choquette, in the Senate, protested that he had not criticized Canadian soldiers, and that his speech had been misrepresented.

Mr. Lewis McCall, Governor of Kenora Jail, died yesterday after a lingering illness of several months. He was a brother of Senator McCall.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued, the Lieutenant-Governor voicing Ontario's determination to carry the war to a victorious conclusion.

An alleged plot to keep Americans from immigrating to Canada was brought to the notice of the Commons by Mr. H. H. Stevens of Vancouver.

The destruction of a German submarine by a British trawler off the north coast of Scotland is described by Dutch newspapers received in London.

Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the international bridge at Vancboro, Me., on February 2, 1915, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite.

SATURDAY.

A German submarine was sunk by the British and her crew captured.

A British aviator made a new altitude record, flying 24,408 feet high. British prisoners were reported to be badly treated by the Bulgarians.

Mrs. Chas. Oppertshauer of Hanover was drowned in the Saugeen River while fishing.

The New Brunswick prohibition bill has been reported for third reading by a vote of 30 to 2.

The British battleship Russell was sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean, but 702 of her crew were rescued.

Judge T. C. Knowles of St. John, N.B., died of pneumonia after a brief illness, having been Judge only a few months.

Four British naval officers have arrived in Ottawa to secure recruits for the British coast motorboat patrol service.

The last day for Federal disallowance of regulation 17, Ontario's famous bilingual rule, passed, with no action taken.

John Langdon, a superannuated school teacher and an inmate of the House of Refuge at Whitby for two weeks, committed suicide.

The bars and liquor stores of Winnipeg district, within thirty miles of the city, are out of bounds to the troops till the opening of Camp Hughes about June 1.

Hop. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines, announces that he hopes to have the New Ontario development scheme in operation early this summer.

Mrs. James E. Gillard of Montreal is said to have heard her husband, Private Gillard, call her distinctly three times the night on which he died.

The \$25,000,000 mining corporation, which will embrace the Hollinger, Acme, and Millerton gold mines, and a partially developed claim of the Canadian Mining & Finance Co., at Timmins, has been formed.

Hollinger stockholders will receive four shares in the new company for each share now held.

MONDAY.

Walkerville in two days raised \$52,000 for the Patriotic Fund.

Austrian troops were defeated with heavy losses by the Italians.

The unarmed British steamer Teal was sunk by a German submarine.

A German aviator was winged by French aviators and its officers captured.

Prof. J. C. McLennan was elected President of the Royal Canadian Institute.

The Dominion Government will aid Canadian aviators to the extent of \$100 each.

The Duke of Connaught reviewed four thousand troops at Hamilton on Saturday morning.

Petrolia goes dry to-day, four bar licenses and one shop license being cut off by local option.

British cavalry boarded a train in Macedonia and took off a German Consul charged with espionage.

Lieut. J. E. Dohoney of Toronto and Cobourg died yesterday in Toronto of wounds received at the front.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, says the acreage in crop in Alberta this year will not be much less than last year.

Nearly five hundred Berlin (Ont.) women marched in parade with the 118th Battalion, inaugurating a whirlwind recruiting campaign.

Mr. Allan McLennan, Police Magistrate for some years at Kenora, has been appointed Judge for the District of Rainy River and Local Judge for the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Fire destroyed the mills and elevator of the Rice Milling Company of Canada, at St. Boniface, Man., with 300,000 bushels of grain, total loss \$300,000; and the sawmill at Collingwood belonging to the J. T. Charlton estate, valued, with machinery, at several thousand dollars.

TROUBLE FOR U. S.

Mexican Officers Declare That Open Warfare is Brewing.

EL PASO, May 1.—It is a 20 to 1 shot, as a sporting proposition, and almost 100 to 1, that the United States army will be ordered out of Mexico within a week. It will either retire from Mexico or fight Mexico.

Whether the defacto Government would declare open war on the American troops is not known, but if the Mexican officers are to be believed, and in this their declarations are confirmed by reports of American army officials now in Mexico, the temper of the Mexican people is such that open clashes between the Americans and the Mexicans cannot be staved off very much longer if the Americans remain in Mexico. The American officials representing the President of the United States are fully aware of the situation.

Death of John Wilson

The death took place at the home of his niece, Mrs. W. J. Dillon, Ellisville, of John Wilson, a highly respected resident of that village, aged 71 years. The deceased, who was of a very kindly disposition, was born at Ellisville, where he made many friends.

Two sister, Mrs. John Willis and Mrs. Anson Brown, of Athens survive. The funeral took place Monday afternoon, to the St John's church Leeds Rev. H. Smith, officiating.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Pownall, C. O. Connor, G. Bracken Wm. Leadbeater, J. McMillan, and C. Pritchard.

Among the mourners from a distance were Wm. Pierce, Woodburn, Mr. Mrs. Davis, Addison; A. Brown and Benjamin Brown of Athens.

Take a Davis Liver Pill at night if your bowels haven't moved during the day, and avoid Constipation. Sick Headache, etc. 40 pills, 25c. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

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CONSULT A QUALIFIED OPTICIAN

It is not so long ago that people were content to choose glasses in much the same way that they would buy boots at the "bargain counter," or some new "cure-all" from the touring quack.

But eyesight is too precious to experiment with—and to-day most people realize it. If you have any eye-trouble, consult us. We are qualified to give you expert examination and precisely the help you need.

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SUMMER TOURS TO PACIFIC COAST

NELSON, VANCOUVER,) Return
VICTORIA, SEATTLE,) \$102.30
SPOKANE, PORTLAND, Ore.)

SAN FRANCISCO) Return
LOS ANGELES) \$107.00
SAN DIEGO)

Now on sale daily
Return limit, Oct. 31, 1916

Stop-over anywhere en route

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street.

GEO. E. McGLADE,
City Pass. Agent

Yonge Mills Has Serious Fire

Wednesday night April 26, shortly after nine o'clock, fire was discovered in the residence of Thomas Hollingsworth at Yonge Mills. The blaze had made great headway before being discovered. Nothing could be done to save the house or contents and every thing was destroyed. The house which was owned by Wm. Elliot of Lyn, was insured and insurance was also carried on the contents. How the fire originated is a mystery. The Hollingsworth family are having their own share of trouble, last fall the father died, two week ago one of the sons fell and broke his arm, and now the family home has been destroyed.

LUMBER

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher
ATHENS

CLOTHING the BOY

WE'RE CLOTHES SPECIALISTS

Bring the boy here for his next outfit and see what "Boys' Clothes Specialists" are able to for him. Suits that are the pride of our store and the comfort of parents.

WE'RE "IT" ON BOYS' CLOTHES

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

The Store of Quality
BROCKVILLE

Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE