

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 16

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, April 18, 1917

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ATHENS PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

The following is the Athens Public School Honor Roll and Promotions for March. The standard for honors and satisfactory standing is as usual. Names follow in order of merit.

Room I

I Sr.—(honors) Kenneth Gifford, Edna Wing, Edwin Evans, Rhea Kavanagh, Erma Blancher, (satisfactory) Ivan Dillabough, Annie Goodfellow, Stuart Rahmer.

I Jr.—(honors) Howard Putnam, Sinclair Peat, (satisfactory) Jessie Hawkins, Ivey Gainford, Howard Stevens.

Prim. Sr.—(honors) Elva Gifford, Beatrice Duclon, Helen Gordon, Dorothy Vickery, Doris Connerty.

Prim. Jr.—(honors) Phelma Gifford, Goldie Parish, Gertrude Wilson, Freddie Fenlong.

Promotions

I Jr. to I Sr.—Howard Putnam, Sinclair Peat.

Prim. Sr. to I Jr.—Elva Gifford, Beatrice Duclon, Dorothy Vickery, Doris Connerty.

Prim. Jr. to Prim. Sr.—Phelma Gifford, Goldie Parish, Gertrude Wilson, Freddie Fenlong.

Average attendance—28.

Ada L. Fisher, Teacher

Room II

III Jr.—(honors) Dora Mulvena, Ruth Claxton, Robert Rahmer, Gerald Wilson, Mary Duffield, (satisfactory) Marjorie Gifford, Asa Topping, Marion Robeson, Knowlton Hanna, James Morris.

II Jr.—(honors) James Bright, Orval Hollingsworth, Margaret Goodfellow, Beatrice Bulford, Irene Gordon, (satisfactory) Doris Bendall, Kathleen Taylor, Coral Purcell.

Average attendance—34.

Gladys M. Johnston, Teacher

Room III

III Sr.—(honors) S. Burchell, L. Bulford, (satisfactory) V. Lee, F. Wiltse, L. Johnston, A. Stevens, M. Morris.

IV—(honors) G. Yates, (satisfactory) L. Taylor, C. Vickery, G. Knowlton, V. Topping, G. Purcell, R. Taylor, Z. Topping, M. Howorth, J. Moulton, E. Hawkins.

Average attendance—37.

S. J. G. Nichols, Principal

VILLAGE COUNCIL

A meeting of the council of the Village of Athens was held on the evening of April 6. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. The following motions were passed:

That this Council approve of the action of the property committee in cancelling the insurance policy held by the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co. of \$2,000 on the Town Hall, and also the effecting of a further insurance thereon of \$1,000 in the Merchants Fire Insurance Co. and \$1,000 in the Dominion Fire Insurance Co. at 2½ per cent for 3 years, term to expire March 24, 1920.

That the following premiums for insurance and permits for using moving picture machine in Town Hall on March 24, 1917, be paid:

E. J. Purcell, for permit, \$2.

E. J. Purcell, for permit, \$2.

W. B. Percival, premium on new policy, \$25.

W. B. Percival, for permit, \$2.40.

That the following accounts be paid:

T. R. Beale, Treasurer's bonds, \$10.

Wm. Hillis, cartage, 50c.

Walter Allingham, shovelling snow \$1.

R. H. Smart, hardware, \$2.69.

Irwin Wiltse, auditing, \$7.

James Dillabough, auditing, \$7.

Geo. Robinson, police services on Poultry Fair day and Halloween, \$3.

That the statement of the Merchants Bank showing a debit balance of \$283.84 on March 31, 1917, be received by this Council and entered in the minutes.

That the Council accept the auditor's report as submitted.

A. M. LEE, Clerk

The Junior High School Entrance Examination for 1917 will be held on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of June. The Junior Public School Graduation Examination for 1917 will be held on June 15th to 22nd.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Landon, of Lansdowne, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Burt Aiguire.

Mr. Lloyd Willson, of Kingston, was an Easter visitor in Athens.

Horse trading is the order of the day on Hard Island.

Mr. L. Bruce Moore is on the sick list.

Miss Edna Whaley, Brockville, spent the week-end at her home.

Miss Mabel Jacob spent Easter week at Plum Hollow.

Rev. H. B. Patton, M.A., rector of Prescott, has been appointed canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Nichols spent Sunday at Elvida, guests of Mr. Geo. Lee.

Rev. George Code, of North Augusta, has been appointed Rural Dean of Grenville.

Miss Mary Howorth visited her friend, Miss Ina Wood last Wednesday.

Mr. Edward Parish has gone to Burnham, Sask., to take possession of a farm there which he has leased.

Mr. George Smith, of Brantford, was a guest of his brother, Mr. W. C. Smith.

The annual church service of the I.O.O.F. will be held on Sunday, the 29th in the Methodist church.

Miss Stella Johnson, of Oak Leaf, spent the week-end at Elbe with Mrs. Alf. Tackaberry.

Mrs. David Johnson, of Oak Leaf, spent the week-end in Athens, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scovil.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Day, of Gananoque, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sheffield.

Mr. D. L. Johnston and son, Leonard, were in Kingston last week for a day or so.

Miss Carrie Hill, of Delta, is spending a few weeks in the village at the home of Mrs. C. L. Lamb.

Miss Irene Morris has returned to Belleville Ladies' College, after spending the holidays with her parents.

Mr. W. H. Smith, B.S.A., has purchased the necessary implements, and will this year work his property, the Hayes farm.

A fire alarm on Monday brought out many citizens to a chimney blaze at the residence of Mr. Harry Stevens, Isaac street. No damage was done.

Rev. Canon Forneri, of Kingston, will take the services in the parish of Athens and Lansdowne Rear, in the absence of Rural Dean Swayne, who will be at Lansdowne for several days.

The choir of Christ's church will hold a sugar social Thursday evening of this week in the basement. A literary and musical program will be given. The proceeds are in aid of the choir. Admission 25 cents. Everyone welcome.

Application will be made to the legislature to extend the Truancy Act of Ontario so that children of six and over will come under the compulsory education scheme. Heretofore, it has applied only to children between the ages of 8 and 14.

DEATH OF MRS. A. W. JUDSON

There passed away at Athens on Friday afternoon a well-known and highly respected resident in the person of Mrs. A. W. Judson, aged 71 years. The deceased was taken ill some weeks ago, and in the early part of the year entered St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, where she underwent an operation; but from the first, it was known her case was hopeless, and four weeks ago she returned to Athens and was taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Earl, where she was carefully attended and everything done to alleviate her sufferings.

Over fifty years ago, the deceased was married to Mr. Alvin Judson, who predeceased her fifteen months ago. To mourn her loss are two sons and one daughter, James W., of Brockville, Fred, and Mrs. W. F. Earl, Athens. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon from the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Earl, Mill street, service being conducted by her pastor, Rev. T. J. Vickery.

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ATHENS BRANCH,

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

LOCAL ITEMS

Born, on March 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leach, at Smith's Falls, a daughter.

Mr. Walker, of The Perth Courier, was in town this week.

Mr. Fred Yates, of Maitland, was a week-end guest of his mother here.

Miss Florence Willson, student at Queen's, has returned home for the long vacation.

Mr. Lucas Tackaberry has purchased a fine team of Clydesdales, and will work his farm this year.

Mr. E. C. Barber and daughter, of Nyack, N.Y., was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Thompson.

Mr. H. R. Knowlton spent the Eastertide in Toronto with his son, Clarence.

Miss Georgie Spry spent the holidays at her old home at Easton's Corners.

Miss Leita Arnold, B.A., of Newcastle, spent the Easter vacation in Athens, a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold.

Mrs. F. Hutton, of Guelph, spent Eastertide in the village, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cross.

Mrs. Purvis, Reid St., is a patient in the Brockville Hospital, undergoing medical treatment and an operation.

Mrs. J. Cowan and daughters, Misses Laura and Ethel Cowan, are at Chantry for a week or two, guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Cowan.

Mrs. M. Niblock, of Frankville, and Mrs. W. M. Johnston, of Seely's Bay, spent last week with Miss Margaret Kelly.

Sergeant William Greenham has laid aside the khaki and is spending a few days at his home here. He will return to Kingston for further medical treatment.

Master Charlie Robeson of Gananoque, spent a few days last week among relatives at Hard Island where he rendered assistance in both producing and consuming the maple product.

Major Jarvis L. Newman, who was commanding officer of the 156th Battalion reinforcing company, has been appointed to the command of the 41st Regiment Canadian Defence Corps. The other officers have not yet been announced.

Mr. Clarence Gifford, of The Reporter staff, has resumed his duties after a period of enforced idleness due to an accident three weeks ago that incapacitated him for the exacting work of printing.

The Toronto News says that Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission, has about concluded an arrangement with the Cedar Rapids Power Company to supply 10,000 horse power for the Brockville-Cornwall district.

Several local autoists have had their cars painted other colors than black. Grey is becoming popular because it does not show the dust, and looks racy as well. Easter fashions in auto colors are a possibility. Will you have Alice blue or Copenhagen snuff?

The Smiths Falls News last week celebrated its 42nd anniversary. Recently it moved into a magnificent new home on Main street specially planned and built for it. The News has shown great enterprise, and is one of the brightest of Ontario weeklies.

Britain has commandeered the seal output of Newfoundland.

Navigation opened on the St. Lawrence Monday.

Mr. Bert Wilson, of the Civil Service, Ottawa, was an Easter guest of his parents.

Mr. A. E. Donovan, M.P.P., of Toronto, was a week-end visitor in Athens.

Mrs. N. K. Benedict, of Plum Hollow, is in the village visiting her nieces, Mrs. G. W. Beach and Mrs. C. C. Slack.

Miss Eliza Stevens went to Montreal last week to spend a couple of months in the city with her nephews and nieces residing there.

Six Queen's University professors have made application to take positions on farms during the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. H. Smith, Kingston, were recently in Athens, guests at the home of his brother, Mr. N. E. Smith.

Mr. George Purcell, who returned from Toronto last week to take charge of the C.N.R. express brought with him a large express wagon and a well set up fox colored horse.

Mr. Joseph Thompson has installed a large cash register in his store. At the end of the day a complete record is taken from it, of all sales by individual salesmen and the total amount of business done.

The Lawson Garage is now in full swing. Several cars have been repaired, including a Studebaker returned last week to the owner, and a big Reo is now undergoing a rehauling.

Mrs. C. Heffernan and children, who spent the winter in Athens with her brother, Mr. George Stevens, have returned to Chelsea, Ont., her father, S. J. Stevens, accompanying her home.

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Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. April 22, 1917. Jesus Anointed at Bethany.—John 12: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Mary's expression of devotion (vs. 1-3). 1. Six days before the Passover—it is probable that Jesus and his disciples reached Bethany on Friday evening. The Passover commemorated the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, the place of their enslavement, and the nation was commanded to observe the feast of the Passover year by year. All the males of Israel were expected to be present at Jerusalem on this occasion, and many women came of choice to the feast, hence great crowds of visitors were present in the city at the time of the feast. Bethany—This village was situated on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, about two miles east of Jerusalem. Where Lazarus was—The account of the raising of Lazarus from the dead is given in John 11: 1-46. It had been one or two months since Jesus performed this miracle when he came to the place again. 2. There they made him a supper.—From Matt. 26: 6 and Mark 14: 3 we learn that the feast was given in the home of "Simon the leper." It is reasonable to suppose that Jesus had healed him of his leprosy; however, the name still clung to him. Attempts have been made to trace some sort of kinship between Lazarus and his sisters and Simon, but there is no definite basis for the opinions that have been expressed. The fact that "Martha served" shows a friendly relation between the two families. Jesus had often been in the home of Martha, Mary and Lazarus. Lazarus is mentioned because of the great interest centering in him on account of his having been raised from the dead. "Sat at the table"—The manner of sitting at the table at meals there was very different from our customs. There were low couches upon which persons reclined with their heads toward the table. 3. Mary.—The sister of Lazarus. Her devotion to Jesus was great (Luke 10: 39, 42. A pound—an amount equal to about twelve ounces. Ointment of spikenard—This was a fragrant and costly perfume procured from the spikenard plant that grows in India. Very costly.—In Mark 14: 5 and in v. 5 its value is given. It is about one-third as costly as the oil of roses. Anointed the feet of Jesus.—Matthew and Mark speak of Mary's anointing of Jesus's head, but do not mention the anointing of his feet. She anointed both his head and his feet, thus showing the highest devotion to him. This rare devotion was emphasized by her wiping his feet with her hair. The Oriental custom of reclining at meals with the head toward the table gave free access to the feet, which were bare, as the sandals were left outside the house. House was filled with the odor.—The ointment was contained in a vessel made of alabaster, a semi-transparent stone, found in abundance in parts of Egypt. She broke the box, and as the ointment was poured forth its fragrance filled the place where the feast was held. The fragrance of that act of devotion was not confined to that house in Bethany, it has gone for beyond those walls and it still being wafted through the preaching of the gospel, to all the world.

II. Her act criticized (vs. 4-6). 4. One of his disciples—Judas Iscariot was the spokesman, and was, in reality, the one most responsible for the criticism, yet some of the disciples (Mark 14: 4) "had indignation" (Matt. 26: 8) "which should betray him."—Directly after this feast Judas began to bargain with the chief priests with regard to betraying Jesus. 5. Wry—Judas could see no virtue, or merit in Mary's act of devotion. His spiritual vision was clouded with avarice. He represents a great multitude to-day who can see only loss and folly in making sacrifice of time and money to carry the gospel to the degraded in every land. They examine every act from the spiritual values. In Judas' estimation Mary's use of the costly ointment was merely wasteful. Three hundred pence—Three hundred denarii would buy the ordinary wages for three hundred days' work, almost a year. The denarius was a Roman silver coin equivalent to about fifteen cents. In purchasing power the three hundred pence would be equal to that of three hundred dollars at the present time. Given to the poor—To give to the poor is a worthy act, but Judas was trying to mask his greed with a suggestion of benevolence. He would have been glad of the privilege of handling the value of the ointment. 6. Not that he cared for the poor—Judas knew how Jesus regarded the poor and would relieve them, and hypocritically expressed his interest in them, but this verse tears off the mask and shows him in his selfishness. He was a thief.—We may suppose that it was because of his business turn of mind that Judas was appointed to have charge of the money of this devoted company. His greed got the better of him, and John does not hesitate to brand him as a thief. Had the bag—He was the treasurer. The margin of the Revised Version has "box" instead of "bag." Bare what was put therein.—"Took away what was put therein." R. V. It is remarkable that two such characters as Mary and Judas should be connected with the anointing of Jesus for his burial. Mary's devotion to the Master led her to believe that no sacrifice was too great for her to make for him. The avarice of Judas led him to think that nothing was too sacred for him to violate, if only he could get personal gain. His course was a prophesy of his act of betraying Christ for money. Only a basely selfish and wicked person could look upon Mary's sacrifice with disfavour. Judas may have fancied that it was his superior financial insight that called her sacrifice a mere waste, but it was his greed that prompted his criticism.

was close at hand. He did not act as an anointing for burial. Some think she had an impression that this was her last opportunity to show her devotion for him. 3. For the poor always ye have with you—Here was no waste at all, no waste as regards the poor, for there were abundant opportunities to help them; no waste as regards the disciples, for they could help the poor at any time; no waste as regards the woman, for this deed would be told as a memorial of her; no waste as regards the Lord, for he was pleased to regard it as a burial gift." The poor will form a greater or less part of the world until the end of time. Jesus did not in this remark discourage in any sense charity toward the needy. The Lord has special regard for the poor and places the duty of helping them upon those who are able. Mary's act was not always—his death was but a few days off, and within forty-eight days he was to ascend to his Father. Mary had improved her opportunity, and there was no ground for Judas' complaint. Matthew's words are expressive, "She hath done a good work upon me" (26: 10), and Mark's are wonderful, "She hath done what she could" (14: 8). This is a remarkable tribute to be paid by any one. There are too many who content themselves with doing practically nothing for the Lord. They think they can do little, and do not put forth an effort to do their best.

IV. Interest in Lazarus (vs. 9-11). 9. Much people.—"The common people."—R. V. They came.—The works wrought by Jesus had made a profound impression upon the common people, and many were ready to believe in him. They came to him because of their high regard for him, and not wholly out of curiosity. But that they might see Lazarus also—An additional reason why they came was to see the man whom Jesus had raised from the dead a few months before this. 10. The chief priests.—While the common people were eager to see Jesus and Lazarus, the high officials of the Jews desired to put them both to death. They would accomplish the death of Jesus to save the Jewish system from crumbling to pieces, for they reasoned that if this new leader should be slain, his teachings would find no followers. They wished to put Lazarus to death to prevent the people from believing in him who had raised him from the dead. 11. By reason of him.—Lazarus, alive from the dead, was a powerful testimony to the Messiahship of Jesus, and this testimony could not be ignored or refuted.

Questions.—Name some of the parables spoken by our Lord after Lazarus was raised from the dead. What did the feast of the Passover commemorate? Where is Bethany? What took place at the feast in Simon's house? On what ground was Mary's act criticized? How did Jesus regard her act? Why did many Jews come to the place where Jesus was? What did the chief priests consult to do? Why were they disposed to put Lazarus to death?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Love Vindicated.

I. By an everlasting memorial.

II. By an exposure of hypocrisy.

1. By an everlasting memorial. The miracle of Bethany has stirred Jerusalem. The restoration to life of Lazarus was Christ's immediate and undeniable work. He was a living monument of a most benevolent and divine power, the power of Jesus of Nazareth. Attention was fixed upon him because of what Jesus had done for him. In connection with Jesus, Lazarus had become intolerable. The determination to murder Jesus led to the determination to murder Lazarus. The chief priests would rather consent to murder than confess themselves in the wrong or endure the loss of position or power. The miracle which led many to believe in Jesus led the authorities to hate and oppose him. They revealed the power of the human heart to become utterly blinded to truth. While hostility and bitter opposition from the leaders of the nation increased daily, the devotion of Jesus' friends was more manifest. The feast of Bethany was their answer to the edict of the authorities at Jerusalem concerning Jesus. Mary was determined that Jesus should taste the sweets or humiliations of man's kindness, and as if inspired with the thought that it might be her last opportunity, with a noble impulse she poured out her choicest gift at his feet. Because her whole soul was in the deed, money value had nothing to do with it. To Jesus she was indebted for many precious lessons in spiritual knowledge and for a brother restored to life. Her act was an expression of profound gratitude and personal esteem for the life and character of Jesus. Her offering was too excellent in quality, too costly in value, too great in quantity to satisfy the loving impulse of Mary's heart. It was not in vain that she had sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his words of wisdom, comfort and guidance. She knew that he was the Christ, the Saviour of the world, Jesus rejoiced over a love which had antedated its purpose, and given to the living Lord what had been intended for his burial.

II. By an exposure of hypocrisy. While the house was filled with the odor of the ointment, a murmur of dissatisfaction arose. It came from the lips of Judas, the traitor. His self-seeking heart turned a joyous feast into an hour of temptation, and the purest love-offering into an offence. He was blind to the moral loveliness of Mary's action. He had a false estimate of values. He was hypocritical in philanthropy. He ventured a heartless intrusion upon the devotions of a pious soul. His avarice, his jealousy, and, worse than all, his mask so readily assumed, of zeal for the cause of the poor, proved him ready for Satan's last temptation to confer with the chief priests for the betrayal of his Master. Judas would have had Mary entrust the value of her offering to his keeping. Its value in the market gave to the spikenard its only worth in his eyes. His protest was dictated in no degree by a genuine regard for the poor. It was most selfish and insincere, yet he ventured to make it with a confidence of being justified in the eyes of the Master. There was in him an utter incapacity to appreciate the grandeur of true piety. A false

MORAD CIGARETTES

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Use Seed from High Yielding Varieties

Importance of Using Only Clean, Bright Seed from High Yielding Varieties—Varieties Recommended for the Ontario Farmer.

One of the fundamental principles in profitable crop production is to grow a variety that is a heavy yielder and suited to the locality where it is to be grown. Yet far too many farmers in Canada grow varieties that are not heavy yielders or if they are they are not suited to the locality. From a survey made during the summer of 1916 in one county in Ontario it was found that practically every farmer grows oats, but only 53 per cent. knew the name of the variety used. Among those knowing the name of the variety fourteen distinct varieties were found.

There is no good reason why this should be. Although the climate of Ontario varies, of course, as we go north or south, it does not vary sufficiently to warrant the growing of as many as fourteen different varieties of oats. In almost every case the number of varieties grown could with advantage be reduced to three or four varieties for each different crop.

At the Ontario Agricultural College over a period of years the highest yielding variety of barley gave 59.1 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 32.8 bushels per acre; the highest yielding variety of wheat gave 93.21 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 48.0 bushels per acre; the highest yielding variety of fall wheat gave 51.1 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 41.5 bushels per acre. These results show clearly that selecting the variety of seed that is to be sown is a paying proposition.

Many men have the idea that it is necessary to change the seed every few years. From experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College and elsewhere it has been proven that this is a fallacy. As a matter of fact it has been found that instead of the yield diminishing the yield has in many cases been increased by using the same seed year after year.

It is very important to use seed that has been carefully selected and properly cleaned by passing it through the fanning mill several times. Thus in experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College it was found that in the case of oats large seed yielded 62 bushels per acre as compared with 46.6 bushels per acre from the untreated seed. 40.4 bushels from small plump seed, 39.1 bushels from shrunken seed, and 9.3 bushels per acre from split seed.

eties of seed have been proved to be good yielders at the College, seed from these varieties is distributed through the province and experiments are carried on by members of the Experimental Union on their own farms.

In practically all cases it has been found that the results obtained by the experimenters throughout the province agree with those obtained at the College.

As a guide to Ontario farmers in selecting their seed for the coming season a short summary is given below of the results obtained with different varieties at the Ontario Agricultural College.

BEST VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

At the College it was found that of the various spring sown crops barley gave the greatest yield of grain in bushels per acre. The following gives the crops in order of yield: barley, emmer, oats, hullless barley, spring wheat, field peas and spring rye. In statistics gathered by the Bureau of Industries over a period of 33 years, it was found that in the province as a whole fall wheat yielded somewhat less than barley but a little more than oats. A mixture of grain will produce more feed than one kind of grain crop sown alone. One bushel per acre of O. A. C. No. 21 barley and O. A. C. No. 3 oats is recommended for this purpose.

For green fodder or hay a mixture composed of two bushels of oats, such as the Siberian or the Banner varieties, and one bushel of peas such as the Prussian Blue or the Golden Vine varieties should give best results.

The six-rowed varieties of barley have given best results at the College. They are as a rule heavier yielders and mature earlier than the two-rowed varieties, although they do not mature as early as the hullless varieties. The varieties giving the highest yields at the College during the last five years were the O. A. C. No. 21 and the Mandshour.

In selecting a variety of oats it is important to choose one that is not only a heavy yielder but one that contains a low percentage of hull. The O. A. C. No. 72 is the best late variety and the O.A.C. No. 3 is the best early variety.

Fall wheat at the College has given higher yields than spring wheat as would be expected, but there are some sections where fall wheat does not do very well. The highest yielding variety of fall wheat was Dawson's Golden Chaff, and Imperial Amber came next. Of the spring wheats, Saxonia and Climax gave best results.

Rye is a crop that does well on the poorer types of soil. During the last seven years the acreage sown to rye in Ontario has more than doubled. As with fall wheat the fall varieties of rye have been the highest yielders, the best of these varieties being the Mammoth White and Washington. Of the spring varieties the Petkus has given best results.

Buckwheat is grown chiefly as a cover or catch crop. The Rye Buckwheat has proved to be the highest yielder at the College.

There has been a great falling off in the area devoted to peas. In the year 1897 896,755 acres were used for peas, but during the last few years the acreage has dropped to less than 200,000 acres. The Early Britain has proved the highest yielder as a result of five years' experience, yielding 55.73

bushels per acre as against 25.25 given by the Multipliers variety.

With prevailing high prices many farmers are getting interested in beans. Pearce's Improved Tree is an average of fifteen years' experiments at the College has given the highest yield.

In the case of corn for silage one variety cannot be recommended for the whole province as in the northern part of the province an early maturing variety would give better results than a late maturing variety. At the College, Eureka and Salzer's North Dakota proved the heaviest yielders over a period of five years.

There are far too many varieties of potatoes grown in Ontario. Of the early varieties at the College the Extra Early Eureka has proved the best yielder. Burpee's Extra Early and the Rose of the North were the best medium ripening varieties, while of the late varieties the Davies Warrior, the Empire State, and the Rural New Yorker No. 2 head the list.

In Mangels, Sutton's Mammoth Long Red and the Ideal have been the best yielders. Fall turnips yield more than swede turnips, but they do not keep so well and are not therefore as extensively grown. Silage is largely replacing roots in the stock dietary, but for sheep and pigs a few acres of roots should always be grown. In fall turnips Red Top White Globe and Sutton's Purple Top Mammoth have yielded best, while in swede turnips Garton's Model and Garton's Keepwell have proven the heaviest yielders. Carrots have a limited space in the stock menu. Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White heads the list of the varieties tried out at the College.

Cow cabbage and Kale is grown quite extensively in England and should be grown more extensively in Ontario than at the present. The biggest yielding varieties at the College have been Sutton's Earliest Drumhead Cabbage and the Thousand-headed Kale. Their yield per acre compares favorably with that of mangels and turnips, which have much the same feeding value.

Pasture is a very important crop in Ontario. Unfortunately many farmers do not give the thought and care to selecting the grasses that they use in their pasture mixtures they should. For seeding down for two or three years Dr. Zavitz recommends the following mixture: red clover, 6 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; and timothy, 3 lbs., making a total of 18 lbs. per acre.

As a permanent pasture mixture the following has given excellent results: Alfalfa, 5 lbs.; alsike clover, 2 lbs.; white or Dutch clover, 2 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs.; and timothy, 2 lbs., making a total of 24 lbs. per acre.

Alfalfa is becoming an important crop in Canada. Many farmers unfortunately have not had success with this crop, very largely because they have used varieties of seed that were too delicate to stand our rigorous winter. The Ontario Variegated Grimm's and the Sand varieties are the only varieties that have proven at all satisfactory up to the present time.

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	80 42	80 45
Eggs, new-laid, do.	1 40	1 45
Cheese, lb.	0 90	0 95
Do, fancy, lb.	0 90	0 95
Do, fancy, lb.	0 90	0 95
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 33	0 35
Fowls, lb.	0 25	0 27
Ducklings, lb.	0 28	0 30
Chickens, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 00	6 00
Do, Spies, bbl.	3 50	5 00
Do, Greenings, bbl.	3 00	4 00
Do, Red bbl.	3 00	4 00
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	0 50	0 75
Vegetables—		
Beans, per bag	0 00	0 50
Do, per peck	0 50	0 60
Carrots, per bag	2 25	2 50
Celery, per bunch	0 50	0 15
Cauliflower, each	0 20	0 25
Cabbages, each	0 10	0 40
Horseradish, lb.	0 00	0 10
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 25
Lettuce, doz. heads, small	0 25	0 30
Do, doz. heads, small	0 05	0 10
Onions, bunch	0 00	0 30
Do, 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	0 30
Do, bag	0 00	0 30
Potatoes, per bag	0 00	0 30
Do, Irish cobbler, per bag	0 00	0 30
Do, per peck	0 00	0 30
Turnips, per bag	0 00	0 30
Do, per peck	0 00	0 30
Radishes, per bunch	0 00	0 10
Sage, bunch	0 00	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, bag	0 00	0 30
Do, per peck	0 00	0 30

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$14 00	\$15 00
Do, hindquarters	17 00	18 00
Caracas, choice	16 00	17 00
Do, medium	15 00	16 00
Do, common	14 00	15 00
Do, medium	13 00	14 00
Do, common	12 00	13 00
Heavy hogs	14 50	15 50
Shop hogs	13 00	14 00
Abattoirs	12 00	13 00
Mutton, heavy	10 00	11 00
Do, light	15 00	16 00
Lamb, lb.	0 21	0 22
Do, spring	0 00	0 10

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Prices of cattle and small stock continued steady, and hogs strong, making a substantial gain.

Export cattle, choice	10 75	12 00
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	11 75
Do, do, medium	9 75	10 00
Do, do, common	9 00	9 50
Butcher cows, choice	7 00	7 50
Do, do, medium	6 25	6 75
Do, do, common	5 50	6 00
Feeding steers	5 50	6 25
Stockers, choice	4 50	5 25
Do, high	4 00	4 75
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	45 00
Springers	40 00	45 00
Sheep, ewes	10 50	11 50
Bucks and culms	8 50	9 50
Lambs	10 50	11 50
Hogs, red and watered	16 00	17 00
Calves	10 50	11 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	22 06	2 08 1/2	2 04 1/2	2 3 1/2
July	2 04 1/2	2 06 1/2	2 02 1/2	2 05 1/2
Oct.	1 73 1/2	1 75 1/2	1 68 1/2	1 71 1/2
Oats—				
May	0 67	0 68 1/2	0 65 1/2	0 67 1/2
July	0 65 1/2	0 66 1/2	0 63 1/2	0 65 1/2
Oct.	0 59	0 60 1/2	0 58 1/2	0 59 1/2
Flax—				
May	2 82	2 83 1/2	2 81	2 81 1/2
July	2 80 1/2	2 81 1/2	2 78 1/2	2 81 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$2.06 3/4 to \$2.07 1/4; July, \$2.02; cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.20 1/4 to \$2.21 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$2.14 1/4 to \$2.15 1/4; No. 2, do., \$2.01 1/4 to \$2.02 1/4; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.26 1/4 to \$1.27 1/4; Oats—No. 3 white, \$1.22 1/4 to \$1.23 1/4; Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$3 to \$3.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.15; No. 1 Northern, \$2.10 to \$2.14; No. 2, do., \$2.08 to \$2.09; May, \$2.06; July, \$2.01 1/4 to \$2.02 1/4; Oct., \$1.87 1/2 to \$1.89 1/2; May, \$1.87 1/2; July, \$1.87 1/2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, April 9.—Cattle, receipts 100; steady.

Do, receipts 200; active; \$5 to \$5 1/2.

Hogs, receipts 1,600; active and strong; heavy and mixed \$16.70 to \$16.75; porkers \$16.50 to \$16.70; light \$16.50 to \$16.70; pigs \$14.75 to \$15; roughs \$14.50 to \$14.75; stags \$12 to \$13.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; active and strong; lambs \$12 to \$13; ewes \$11 to \$12; mixed sheep \$12.50 to \$12.75; clipped lambs \$10 to \$11.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 21,000.

Market weak.

Native beef cattle	9 30	12 20
Stockers and feeders	7 80	10 00
Hogs and heifers	7 75	11 00
Cows	9 00	11 50

Hogs, receipts 25,000.

Market slow.

Light	15 50	16 20
Mixed	13 25	15 30
Heavy	12 50	14 75
Revised	12 50	14 75
Pigs	11 75	14 70
Bulk of sales	16 00	16 30

Market weak.

Wethers	10 70	12 10
Lambs, native	12 00	15 00

STUCK IN THE MUD.

Then He Discovered the Magic Power of the Water Jet.

The water jet has been used for so many years in putting down and pulling piling that its discovery has long since been lost sight of. It was used during the civil war and for many years previous by government engineers.

Tradition has it that the discoverer of the advantages of the water jet was a government engineer and that his discovery was made in the following manner: It seems that along in the forties this engineer was building a wharf and was having unusual difficulty in putting down his piling one day in wading around his boat he came stuck in a tremendous mud, and found it impossible to pull the boat out. One of the men employed by the officer, the idea being that he would wash the mud away from his boat, the water was turned on, and the officer applied a stream to his feet.

To his surprise he sank deeper. He tried it again and went down still farther. In his mind he was sure he was in up to his waist and still going down.

He tried to apply the water to his chest, but he might be going down yet had not his men come to the rescue and pulled him out by means of a small hand derrick.

Once on shore he began to think the matter out. If a stream of water applied to a man's feet would cause him to sink deeper in the mud, why wouldn't it have the same effect if applied to the base of a pile? He tried it, and the pile which had been so obstinately refused to go down before so many efforts to place, and in that way, he runs the story, was discovered the use of the water jet for putting down piling.

TREAT FOR SMUT.

Every year smut takes a heavy toll from our crops, yet but a very small percentage of farmers treat their seed regularly to prevent the disease. Various methods are used for treating the seed. As a result of five years' experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College it was found that treating the seed by immersing it for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one-half pint of formalin to twenty-one gallons of water gave the best results. In the case of oats the untreated seed yielded 69.7 bushels per acre, while the seed treated by the immersion method yielded 68.3 bushels per acre. The untreated wheat yielded only 29.0 bushels, while the treated wheat yielded 43.3 bushels per acre.

The Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, under the direction of Dr. Zavitz, has for a great many years been carrying on experiments to determine just what are the best varieties of seed of the different crops for the Ontario farmer to grow. After certain vari-

eties of seed have been proved to be good yielders at the College, seed from these varieties is distributed through the province and experiments are carried on by members of the Experimental Union on their own farms.

In practically all cases it has been found that the results obtained by the experimenters throughout the province agree with those obtained at the College.

As a guide to Ontario farmers in selecting their seed for the coming season a short summary is given below of the results obtained with different varieties at the Ontario Agricultural College.

BEST VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

At the College it was found that of the various spring sown crops barley gave the greatest yield of grain in bushels per acre. The following gives the crops in order of yield: barley, emmer, oats, hullless barley, spring wheat, field peas and spring rye. In statistics gathered by the Bureau of Industries over a period of 33 years, it was found that in the province as a whole fall wheat yielded somewhat less than barley but a little more than oats. A mixture of grain will produce more feed than one kind of grain crop sown alone. One bushel per acre of O. A. C. No. 21 barley and O. A. C. No. 3 oats is recommended for this purpose.

For green fodder or hay a mixture composed of two bushels of oats, such as the Siberian or the Banner varieties, and one bushel of peas such as the Prussian Blue or the Golden Vine varieties should give best results.

The six-rowed varieties of barley have given best results at the College. They are as a rule heavier yielders and mature earlier than the two-rowed varieties, although they do not mature as early as the hullless varieties. The varieties giving the highest yields at the College during the last five years were the O. A. C. No. 21 and the Mandshour.

In selecting a variety of oats it is important to choose one that is not only a heavy yielder but one that contains a low percentage of hull. The O. A. C. No. 72 is the best late variety and the O.A.C. No. 3 is the best early variety.

Fall wheat at the College has given higher yields than spring wheat as would be expected, but there are some sections where fall wheat does not do very well. The highest yielding variety of fall wheat was Dawson's Golden Chaff, and Imperial Amber came next. Of the spring wheats, Saxonia and Climax gave best results.

Rye is a crop that does well on the poorer types of soil. During the last seven years the acreage sown to rye in Ontario has more than doubled. As with fall wheat the fall varieties of rye have been the highest yielders, the best of these varieties being the Mammoth White and Washington. Of the spring varieties the Petkus has given best results.

Buckwheat is grown chiefly as a cover or catch crop. The Rye Buckwheat has proved to be the highest yielder at the College.

There has been a great falling off in the area devoted to peas. In the year 1897 896,755 acres were used for peas, but during the last few years the acreage has dropped to less than 200,000 acres. The Early Britain has proved the highest yielder as a result of five years' experience, yielding 55.73

motive prompted his remorseance. Mary's act of love ripened and revealed his character. Instead of directly rebuking Judas, Jesus vindicated Mary. He distinguished at once between love and avarice, between worldly wisdom and genuine devotion, between generous, spontaneous, open conduct and pretended charity. Jesus not only vindicated Mary's devotion, but explained its meaning. Mary had provided for the honor of the dead. Judas made himself the instrument to bring about his death. Mary's act was acceptable to Christ as revealing a love over which death had no power. He recognized it as a noble act, a virtual consecration of himself to a divine work in loving death, a befitting preparation for his burial. It was with a contrite and renewed heart that Mary poured her precious ointment on the feet of her Lord, in love's ingenious and original way, while Judas evidenced his unchangeable nature, regardless of companionship with Jesus and the unsuspecting disciples. Mary was sustained by divine love. Judas became the companion of murderers. Her record inspires to worship, while the record of Judas provides warning. T.R.A.

First Suburbanite—There's going to be an earlier morning train out next week. Second Suburbanite—What do we want with an earlier train? Gee! The cooks will be able to leave before breakfast, then.

MARK TWAIN'S HOME.

Its Charm and Hospitality and the Motto It Lived Up To.

Many frequenters have tried to express the charm of Mark Twain's household. Few have succeeded, for it lay not in the house itself nor in its furnishings, beautiful as these things were, but in the personality of its occupants, the daily round of their lives, the atmosphere which they unconsciously created. From its wide entrance hall and tiny jewel-like conservatory below to the billiard room at the top of the house it seemed perfectly appointed, serenely ordered and full of welcome.

The home of one of the most unusual and unaccountable personalities in the world was filled with gentleness and peace. It was Mrs. Clemens who was chiefly responsible. She was no longer the half timid, inexperienced girl he had married. Association, study and travel had brought her knowledge and confidence. When the great ones of the world came to visit America's most picturesque literary figure, she gave welcome to them and filled her place at his side with such sweet grace that those who came to pay their duties to him often returned to pay still greater devotion to his companion.

William Dean Howells, so often a visitor there, once said to the writer: "Words cannot express Mrs. Clemens—her fineness, her delicate, wonderful tact." And again, "She was not only a beautiful soul, but a woman of singular intellectual power."

There were always visitors in the Clemens home. Above the mantel in the library was written, "The ornament of a house is the friends that frequent it," and the Clemens home never lacked of these ornaments, and they were of the world's best. No distinguished person came to America that did not pay a visit to Hartford and Mark Twain. Generally it was not merely a call, but a stay of days. The welcome was always genuine, the entertainment unstinted.—Albert Bigelow Paine in St. Nicholas.

Temperament.

Technically, temperament means "the special type of mental constitution due to natural characteristics of the bodily organism." Broadly speaking, temperament is character—the mental make-up of a person, the way he is inclined to think and feel about things in general.—New York American.

It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.—Abraham Lincoln.



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"Well, come now, dear, I am sure they are all at sixes and sevens." "Come, then," he says; and with a last embrace he draws her arm within his, and crossing the hall, enters the ballroom. As he does so, and as if in accordance with a preconcerted signal, the band breaks out into the opening waltz. Couples are immediately formed, and whispering, "Remember, darling, the first dance is mine," he leads her straight toward the velvet-covered seats upon which Lady Rookwell and some other dowagers, and the Duchess and Laura Derwent are seated, awaiting the starting of the ball. "Yes, yes," says Signa, hurriedly. "But they are all waiting, Hector."

known stranger whom she had dubbed opera-singer and adventurer was the great earl—her husband's patron. As for the rector, he cannot find words to express his dismay, and stands open-mouthed and crimson, and Delamere considerably leaves him to recover himself. But Lady Rookwell cannot be passed by. "Well," he says, with a most pleasant light in his eyes, as he stands looking down at her, with Signa on his arm, "I suppose it is useless to expect your forgiveness, Lady Rookwell. I have one consolation, that my little disguise never deceived you for a moment," and he laughs.

"Would to heaven it were!" exclaims Laura Derwent, fanning herself furiously, and staring into vacancy. "No! It is Lord Delamere. I should know him from a thousand. I recognized him in a moment! And to think—to think—that I have been ordering him about all these weeks! That, not content with begging a man's house I have been treating him like a superior kind of clerk of the works or steward. Oh! if I could sink into the earth!" "He, he!" grins Lady Rookwell, with intense enjoyment. "You met your match, dear Laura, that day at Casa-Casalina!" "Aunt, I'll never forgive you!" she exclaims with tears in her eyes. "It's too cruel. But it serves me right."

"That's the truest word you ever spoke, my dear; but, take your punishment like a man, as you ought to have been, and enjoy yourself. After all, you have succeeded; you have got your great fish here, and you will get yourself talked about! Society papers! Why, it will be in all the papers. My dear, you will make another sensation out of this little affair." "It is too cruel of him," repeats poor Laura. "I won't have that!" exclaims Lady Bumbleby. "I don't believe he meant it that way at all. I liked him from the first; I quite fell in love with him that evening at your place, my dear. He was so very amusing and pleasant. I never laughed so much in my life!" "He is amusing enough now," retorts Lady Rookwell, sarcastically. "But you don't many of you laugh!" "And that dear girl, Miss Grenville, I am delighted at her good fortune," adds Lady Bumbleby.

loving world, Signa!" and there is a world of tender reproach in his sad voice. Her heart beats with a wild hope, and her lips quiver. "It—it was not true, then?" she murmurs. "True! Look at me, Signa!" She raises her eyes slowly and fixes them upon him; then, with a low cry of exquisite delight and joy, she leans toward him, and he folds her in his arms. "Oh, Hector, forgive—forgive me!" she pants, faintly. "Ah, how I have wronged you! I, who ought to have held your name stainless, though all looked as black as night against you! Forgive me, Hector!" "Not that word from you, my pure, stainless angel!" he murmurs, huskily. "Ah, Signa, you have much to forgive, I nothing. Signa, let the past be buried between us. Enough that I am not guilty of the crimes"—and a smile crosses his face—"that dear old Lady Rookwell, half in jest, laid to my charge."

"Yes, yes, in jest—it was only in jest," says Signa, hurriedly. "I might have known that if—if I had known that you were the Lord Delamere of whom she spoke. But I did not; I never guessed it, though now it seems strange, stupidly strange that I did not." "It is strange," he says, with a smile; "to me the disguise seemed so transparent as to be incapable of deceiving even the dullest. I suppose I don't look much like an old earl"—with a laugh—"or you got accustomed, all of you, to imagining a monster, and as I was not quite that, you accepted me for an honest man!" Signa smiles; the color is coming back to her face, the happiness to her heart, and in her violet eyes shines the old, quiet joy in the passionate love which pours into them from his. "And you are not sorry—you do not repent!" he says, with a smile, but still a little anxiously. "No," she answers. "But—" "Well?" "But—ah, Hector, that cottage in the air was very nice."

CHAPTER XXIII. "Lord Delamere!" The title runs through the room like a signal. Those who have begun to dance, stop, as if by mutual consent, and stare in the direction of the group round the raised seats. There is a dead, an almost painful silence. The duchess, a pleasant but not too intellectual old lady, puts on her eye-glasses and eyes Hector Warren—the Right Honorable Doctor Evidyn Hector Delamere Earl of Delamere and Marchant, Knight of the Garter and member of half a dozen other mighty orders—with eyes of amazement; Aunt Podswell clasps her hands and turns pale; the rector's face drops and his hands fall to his side like those of a mechanical figure. Modification, enchain, absolute fear are expressed in his countenance and attitude. Even Laura Derwent, quick-witted as she is, is thoroughly overwhelmed and thrown off her mental balance. Lady Rookwell alone seems unmoved; with a sarcastic grin she looks on Lord Delamere to the others with the keenest enjoyment. And Signa? Half-dazed, half incredulous, she turns her violet eyes from one to the other, and with a pale face and slow, heavy breath, waits for the next development of the mystery.

His face grows grave. "You misunderstand and wrong me," he says in a low voice; "I did not desire to mystify anyone. I had, at starting, no reason but to avoid fuss, but later—no matter, I will explain everything, even to your satisfaction." "You will be cleverer than I think you if you can," she retorts, significantly; "but if you think this little dramatic surprise has lasted long enough, it would be better to set these two hundred people a-dancing, my lord," with a grin at the title. He nods and smiles. "You are quite right," he says. "Come, Signa."

"Of course!" retorts Lady Rookwell, conceitedly. "He, he! What some of the mothers with marriageable daughters will say of her, when they quite realize the big fish has escaped them after I beg your pardon, my dear," to the duchess, who has six daughters somewhere about the room. "Oh, don't apologize to me; my girls are all engaged, or in the nursery," says her grace, graciously. "And that young lady, Miss—Miss Grenville, is engaged to Lord Delamere. Indeed! Yes, she is a fortunate girl!" "The 'fortunate girl' meanwhile is still dancing with the greatest man in the county. The man who until a few moments ago she thought plain Hector Warren, and whom she cannot yet realize as a mighty earl. Her brain seems whirling, her heart throbs and palpitates; the magnificent room spins round, but yet he holds her in a firmly-gentle grasp, knowing that all eyes are watching her, and determined that they shall not see the dismay and bewilderment that he knows are dominant in her mind. But presently, as some couples drop out of the circle of the dance, he stops, and gently taking her arm, leads her into one of the ante-rooms, and closing the door, screened by a curtain, draws her to him, and looking down into her troubled eyes, murmurs: "Speak to me, Signa. My darling, tell me you have forgiven me."

"I met you on the beach. I fell in love with you at that moment. I don't know why; does any one ever know why? But that I loved you from that moment, I will always swear." "Hector?" (To be continued.)

Lord Delamere, quite motionless and silent, looks as if nothing had occurred, and waits for Laura Derwent's response to his greeting as if she had not passed to pick up her handkerchief. She is the first to recover from the stupor which seems to have fallen upon them all—all save Lady Rookwell. With a laugh and a flush, the beauty holds out her hand. "How do you do, Lord Delamere?" she says, "you have been good enough to come, then? And this little surprise we ought to be grateful for! It is just the finishing touch to a marvelous and extraordinary piece of business!" He bows and goes up to the duchess. "I fear you do not remember me, your grace," he says. "I was a little boy in a velvet tunic when I saw you last. Permit me to introduce Miss Grenville."

One-half the room is still in doubt as to what has actually happened. Some know that the gentleman whom they have not taken the slightest notice of, and have treated with the utmost neglect since he came here amongst them, is the great Earl of Delamere, but the rest are simply curious as to the evident excitement his advent has created; and soon the inviting strains of one of the best London bands make them oblivious, at least for a few minutes to the momentary sensation when Lord Delamere and Signa move away, the tongues of the group he has left loosen themselves. With a groan the rector wipes the perspiration from his face and creeps near to his wretched Amelia. "Great heavens!" he whispers, huskily. "Who—who would have thought it possible! There is not any mistake, I suppose. No—no, it is evidently true. But to think of it—to think of—the way we treated him! Somebody, my flesh creeps, Amelia! Of course, that living is gone! If I could but have guessed it! Oh, dear—oh, dear! It—it is really too bad! And Signa—" "I know it all the time, no doubt!" whispers Aunt Amelia, shakily. "Joseph, I always said there was something—uncommon—and distinguished about him!" "Did you? I don't remember it!" retorts the rector, his desperation giving him courage. "If I had followed your advice I should have treated him like a tramp! There! don't make an exhibition of yourself before all these people!" for Aunt Amelia begins to sniff and whimper hysterically.

"I see!" he murmurs; "you believe it all—the idle gossip of a scandal-loving world, Signa!" and there is a world of tender reproach in his sad voice. Her heart beats with a wild hope, and her lips quiver. "It—it was not true, then?" she murmurs. "True! Look at me, Signa!" She raises her eyes slowly and fixes them upon him; then, with a low cry of exquisite delight and joy, she leans toward him, and he folds her in his arms. "Oh, Hector, forgive—forgive me!" she pants, faintly. "Ah, how I have wronged you! I, who ought to have held your name stainless, though all looked as black as night against you! Forgive me, Hector!" "Not that word from you, my pure, stainless angel!" he murmurs, huskily. "Ah, Signa, you have much to forgive, I nothing. Signa, let the past be buried between us. Enough that I am not guilty of the crimes"—and a smile crosses his face—"that dear old Lady Rookwell, half in jest, laid to my charge."

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Tells Just What They Did For Her

WELL-KNOWN LADY MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Had Numerous Troubles, All of Which Came From Diseased Kidneys, and Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Ayre's Cliff, Que., April 19.—(Special).—Mrs. W. Coules, Macdonald, of The Park, a member of one of the oldest families living in this neighborhood has consented to give the public the benefit of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills. "My trouble started from overwork," Mrs. Coules states, "and I suffered for two years. I was treated by a doctor, but the results were not satisfactory. My joints were stiff, I had cramps in my muscles, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I had bad headaches, my appetite was fitful and I was always tired and nervous. I was depressed and low-spirited, I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the mornings and I was often dizzy. I perspired with the least exertion and I often had sharp pressure or pain on the top of the head. Then rheumatism was added to my troubles. I have taken just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have done me good, not only in one way, but in many. Even my rheumatism is much better." Mrs. Coules's symptoms all showed that her kidneys were wrong. If you have similar symptoms try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MAN IS SHORTER. When Adam and Eve Lived They Were as Tall as Trees.

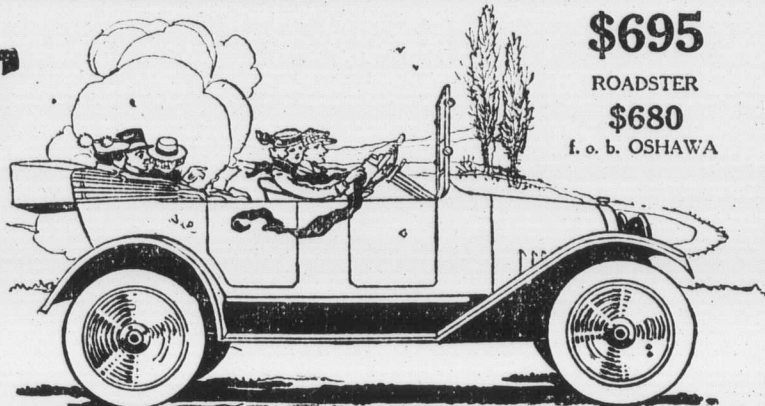
It was a French savant named Heronion, who 200 years ago gave to the world authoritative statements as to the height of Adam and Eve. He said that the father of the race was 123 feet 9 inches high and Eve 115 feet 9 inches. He noted that from the creation of these enlarged editions of humanity degeneration had been rapid; that Noah was only twenty-seven, Abraham only twenty and Moses but thirteen feet in height. According to this French authority, if the Christian dispensation is not arrested this decrease may be this time—200 years ago—would have been a mere microscopic object, and we may conclude that by our time he would not have been an atom. Heronion did not give any explanation as to how he arrived at his estimate of the height of these ancients. Perhaps the most gigantic story on record is that concerning an immense skeleton, said to have been in Sicily, which measured 300 feet in length. This story, however, carries its own refutation, as it is said that found beside this giant was his walking stick, which was thirty feet long and thick as a telegraph pole. A clever calculator made the estimate that a walking stick only thirty feet in length for a man who measured 300 feet would be as ridiculous as one of seven inches for a man of ordinary stature. The head and the heart generally work in unison. About one man in a million can lose his heart without losing his head.

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 flabby, 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 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. Mrs. Maude Beggs, Limberg, Sask., says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the Pills, and a few boxes fully restored my health." 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.

The New Series CHEVROLET

The Chevrolet has the famous valve-in-head motor which means fuel economy and power. This alone would justify your choosing the Chevrolet in preference to any car selling for less than \$1000, yet there are many other exclusive features to augment your decision. See the Chevrolet before you buy your car.



\$695 ROADSTER \$680 f. o. b. OSHAWA

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED OSHAWA, CANADA WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH REGINA, SASK.

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models.

THE ATHENS REPORTER
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To Canadian points—\$1.50 per year in advance. \$1.75 if not so paid.
To United States—\$2.00 per year in advance.

Business notices inserted in local columns at 5 cents per line every insertion.
Small adv. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$1.00.

Condensed advertisements 25 cents each insertion for 4 insertions; subsequent insertions, 10 cents each.
Cards of thanks, 10 lines or less, 35c.
Obituary poetry 5c a line for 50 lines or less; 6c a line for more than 50 lines.

Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrearages are paid.

Legal, municipal and government advertising, 10c a line first insertion, and 5c line for subsequent insertions.
No advertisement published for less than 5 cents.
Display advertising rates on application.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

ON THINGS PERVERSE

Last week the Reporter came out Friday morning. No, we are not bragging about it. In spite of everything, the forms are always ready to go to press Wednesday afternoon; and so it was last week. But without paper, there could be no Reporter. As is the case with a very great many eight page rural weeklies, half of the newspaper is printed in the city by a firm specializing in what is called "ready print." The Reporter, half-printed, left Hamilton Monday afternoon in the care of an express company, and wandered for days like a way freight in war time. Telegraphic tracers unearthed it in some spot known only to unknown officials, and the Friday morning train from Brockville dumped it off at Athens where the staff of the Reporter waited in sad wonderment of the frailties of express companies.

The delay was, of course, regretted successively by the ready print company, the express company, the newspaper publisher, the frantic post office, and the provoked subscriber. The moral of the episode is that war time exacts inconveniences. The transportation companies are almost demoralized by lack of men. We trust that the delay may not occur again; but if it should, we respectfully ask our subscribers to refrain from wrath, for we should probably be more exasperated than they.

MAY BE SPEAKER

(Brockville Times)
The Ontario Legislature after a strenuous week, at which all members were kept close to their duties, concluded its business about four o'clock on Friday morning, and now stands adjourned for prorogation. Altogether it has been a hard session on the members, and at different times gave a good indication of the material that composed the Government's support. Mr. A. E. Donovan, member for Brockville, has been one of the most prominent among the private members during the session. As chairman of the committee of the whole, Mr. Donovan has been able to expedite the work of the House in a manner that considerably helped toward the Easter adjournment. On many occasions he has been selected by the prime minister to take a leading part in a discussion, perhaps at a time when a prearranged program had gone astray. In the committees Mr. Donovan has also been a useful member. He is a member of the Committee on Standing Orders, which has to pass upon all private legislation before it is introduced into the House, also the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Printing and Fish and Game.

It is not improbable that the next Legislature if the present Government is returned, that Mr. Donovan will be asked by the Prime Minister to be Speaker of the House, a selection that will undoubtedly be popular among the members, and a recognition of the conspicuous work he has done throughout the province in the cause of recruiting.

POULTRY BREEDERS ORGANIZE

An association of pure-bred poultry breeders with branches at Athens, Lansdowne, etc., have been organized. This movement inaugurated by the Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, is being supported by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the South Leeds Board of Agriculture. It is intended by means of the association to demonstrate the value of quality in poultry products, and system in breeding. Collection and finishing are to be carried on under the direction of the association to be supplied with eggs for hatching; and pure-bred flocks will be approved and selected by an expert poultryman. The cost of such eggs is not to exceed 10 cents over and above the market price of ordinary eggs. Members will be guaranteed an increased price for eggs from flocks of these breeds of at least one cent

and an increase of one cent for chickens, in addition to advanced prices resulting from co-operative methods. A fee of 75 cents will be required of those not already members of the egg circle, which fee will include membership in the Association, in the egg circle, and in the Leeds Board of Agriculture. The names of owners of pure-bred flocks are now being enrolled from which to supply hatching eggs, and any order received for such eggs can be attended to promptly.

GARDENING IN APRIL

April is the month to do the planting in the open. The gardener and his work go outdoors. Just when to begin planting, however, must be left to a great extent to the gardener's own judgment. If he is experienced, he will not be misled by April's smiles or discouraged by her frowns. A safe plan to follow is to plant the seed of the hardiest flowers and vegetables just as soon as the ground is in condition to be worked. In the vegetable garden, for instance, when the soil is spaded, plant at once onions, both seeds and sets, the smooth varieties of peas, turnips, radish, early beets and spinach. In the flower garden, plant sweet peas, poppies and centaureas. When peach or pear trees are in bloom, some of the less hardy flower and vegetable seed should be planted, such as parsnips, salsify, summer spinach, wrinkled peas and cabbage; plants grown indoors should be set out. When the apples come into blossom, plant the tender things, such as corn, cucumbers, gourds, melons and pumpkins. But the indoor grown plants of peppers, tomatoes, melons, egg plant, okra and similar vegetables should not be transplanted to the open ground until danger of late frosts is practically at an end. Should a late frost, however, make its appearance—as it frequently does—when the gardener has estimated that spring has advanced beyond that point, it is well to remember that most plants will survive if afforded only slight protection. Have at hand, ready for use, old newspapers and pins of wire or of wood. Cover the plants on the approach of a sudden drop in temperature with the newspapers and fasten them in place by means of the pins. This covering, light as it is, is, will oftentimes bring plants safely through even a protracted season of frosty weather.—W.

TASTE AND MANNERS.

Sometimes They Are Linked and Are Also Both Bad.

What is the difference between taste and manners?

It may be bad manners to knock a man down, but it is not necessarily bad taste.

A rich man in Philadelphia gave a reception and issued invitation cards upon which were engraved his picture. This was not bad manners. It was certainly bad taste.

A large, handsome woman once broke into a meeting of President Lincoln's cabinet, interrupting the proceedings. The homely Lincoln arose and, addressing her, said:

"Madam, what do you wish?"
She replied:
"I came in here to take a look at you."
Lincoln smiled.

"Well, madam," he replied, "in the matter of looking I have a distinct advantage of you."

That was both bad taste and bad manners on her part, and on the part of Lincoln it was good manners and good taste to refrain from throwing her out of the window, as in strict justice he should have done.

Good taste is largely a matter of experience united to natural abilities.

To go up to your father-in-law at your wedding breakfast with a bottle of champagne in your hand and slapping him on the back, calling him "old sport," is not only bad taste and bad manners, but wretched sense, especially if the old gentleman is worth a million.

To be told that your friend is too busy to see you in his office and then to call him up over the nearest telephone is not necessarily bad taste, but bad manners. The two may go together, but this is not an invariable rule.—Life.

A Biting Sentiment.

You have to be careful even about paying compliments. Bill Mixer, who used to write ads. for a tobacco house, got himself in bad when he started writing copy for a butter concern and wrote "Guaranteed not to bite the tongue."

A Real Autocrat.

"Here's the photograph of a famous matre d'hotel. He has a stern and haughty look."

"Hasn't he, though? I dare say that fellow wouldn't unbend for any tip less than a \$100 bill."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Car on the Brain.

"Do you know how to handle an emergency?"
"Is that going to be one of the new makes?"—Baltimore American.

The feeble howl with the wolves, bray with the asses and bleat with the sheep.—Roland.

BUILDING A BOOK.

Case Where the Ending Was Written Before the Beginning.

There has been more than one instance in the history of literature of a book being written upside down—that is, its end becoming its beginning or its beginning becoming its end.

Probably the most outstanding instance of the topsy turvydom is "The Idylls of the King," Tennyson's great masterpiece. As every poetry lover knows, this great series of poems ends with "The Passing of Arthur," and there can be no doubt that this is the proper and inevitable close of the wonderful pageant of the king's life. But Tennyson wrote that closing passage when he was a youth of twenty, and it was not until forty years later, the whole series was finished and published in one book that the old poem of his boyhood was found to fit into its place as naturally as the broken arm or foot of a classical statue fits the place from which it has been removed. Thus the first became last.

A case of double change is presented by the novel "David Harum." The first part of that book to be written by the author constitutes now chapters 19 to 24—that is, almost the last chapters in the book. Then, when the author had practically finished his book, he found that two of his main characters were not introduced to the reader at all, until he was halfway through the work. He therefore wrote last of all the two opening chapters for the express purpose of introducing these two essential personages to the reader. This is probably a record case of topsy turvy authorship.—Pearson's Weekly.

MAKE QUICK DECISIONS.

Wrong to Waste Valuable Time Over Trifling Problems.

There are some folks in this world who never appear to be able to come to a decision on any issue, either big or little. They are constantly harassed by doubt and the fear that they will make the mistake of picking up something by the wrong handle. They spend their lives sitting astride the fence because they lack the courage to get down on either side of it. They strive to propitiate everybody and please nobody.

What more pathetic spectacle than to see a strapping big man chasing back and forth between the hat counter and the mirror on the wall in the agony of doubt and despair over the momentous question as to whether he ought to purchase a straw lid with a red band on it or blue!

Sympathy goes out to the woman who for weeks perplexes her pretty head over the problems as to whether she will have her new gown cut obliquely or on the bias. In the end she has it cut scalloped, and every time she wears it her regret is that she didn't have it made severely plain.

If your processes of decision are going to halt and buck and stall over the color of a hatband or the cut of a gown how can you hope to decide the really serious problems of life? Blessed is he who can marshal his wits in calm judgment, then decide whether he will stay on this side or cross over and burn the bridge behind him.

Rather than dilly-dally and shilly-shally through life, you had better, in the interests of strengthening your moral fiber, make a mistake by a quick decision now and then. Focus the best judgment of which you are capable on the question at issue, then take your stand and hold your ground.

Odd Coronation Ceremony.

In the old time ceremony of coronation in Abyssinia there was one most picturesque incident. Noble maids held a crimson cord in front of the church door, and the king, approaching on horseback, cried successively: "I am your king, the king of Ethiopia!" "I am your king, the king of Israel!" But the girls repudiated him. Then he cried, "I am your king, the king of Zion!" and cut the string with his sword, while the damsels cried, "It is a truth; you are our king!" and acclaimed him with hallelujahs.—London Chronicle.

Such People!

"The Jibways want to borrow our car tonight."
"I admire their nerve."
"You haven't heard the worst."
"Well?"
"They also want to know if we'd object to their pasting a label over our monogram."

Busy Enough.

First Playwright—If that manager had only had more time he would have shown me all the rare objects in his studio. Second Playwright—Was he very busy? First Playwright—Just had time to show me the door and nothing else.

His Selfish State.

"I live in a state where there are absolutely no divorces."
"Indeed! What state is that?"
"The state of single blessedness."—Boston Transcript.

Departed Warmth.

"What have you there?"
"A package of old love letters."
"Going to burn them?"
"Yes. When I wrote these missives they were so fervent I had an idea they might be ignited by spontaneous combustion, but I guess I'll have to use a match after all."—Spokane Review.

That Held Him.

He—I shall not marry a woman unless she is my exact opposite. She—You will never find so perfect a being as that.—Life.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER

The local newspaper is the best friend that a retailer can hope to have. It is the means by which he is enabled to carry his business messages right into the very heart of the homes where they will be read and listened to by every member of the household.

The local newspaper stands by the local merchant through thick and thin. Like the trade-paper, it works when it gets paid and when it does not. The merchant who does not use his local paper liberally is paying for it just the same. He may not think so, but he is. The local paper is the backbone of good government. It is the most potent force in moulding public opinion, and to the credit of local editors, be it said, that as a class the local newspaper is the most incorruptible institution of the present day.

If there is a single retailer anywhere in the country who does not use his local paper liberally and intelligently, he is making the greatest mistake of his business career, for the local newspaper will furnish the demand which will sell his goods.

Using the local newspaper does not consist in running standing advertisements, but it does consist in supplying the editor with the best copy that can be procured, in liberal quantity and a change of copy for every issue. The man who does not change his copy hurts himself and hurts the paper. His trade wants a new message, and the man who puts up a new message in the most attractive manner is the man who gets the business.—Wesley A. Stanger.

Grafonolas \$21 up



Records 85c up (Fit any machine)

Columbia Grafonolas and Records
"To-day Columbia Leads"

For Sale By
W. B. PERCIVAL
Athens, Ontario

The District Representative's Office is now a Farm Labour Bureau

TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH Date.....

Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux
APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP

(To be carefully filled in, clipped out and mailed to your District Representative as per address below.)

SIGNATURE OF FARMER	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
What is your nearest railway station?	Acres in farm	What kind of farming practiced? Mixed..... Fruit..... Dairy.....
Mark (X) after help required		
SINGLE MEN (two to six months)		SHORT PERIOD MEN (three to six weeks)
Experienced (Plough, Milk, etc.).....	Partly experienced (handle Horses) ..	Experienced.....
High School boys.....	Wages—including Board, Lodging and Washing. \$.....	Partly experienced.....
		Inexperienced.....
		High School boys.....
		Wages—including Board, Lodging and Washing. \$.....
Age Limit.....	Length of time help is required..... months, from.....	

All engagements subject to two weeks' trial with wages, and railway fare—if advanced.

Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux. Form 41A.

This Coupon is for Every Farmer who is willing to use Help

The Empire must be Fed or we lose this War

Where is the Labour coming from? Everywhere.

As the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture I have orders to do my utmost, amongst other duties, to encourage production of Farm Products and particularly to assist in securing a supply of farm labour.

By a system, I report on both the available supply of labour and the local demand. If the demand exceeds the local supply I have the whole Province to draw on, through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux which I represent in this District, and I will do my utmost to see that my District is supplied.

I am satisfied that if the farmers in my District who are anxious to fill a patriotic duty and take advantage of the strong demand there is and will be for every pound of food stuff that can be produced—want or will use the available labour, they can get good help by filling in, clipping out and mailing the above Coupon. But you should do it today.

The Motherland sorely needs food.

District Representative
Department of Agriculture

W. H. SMITH, B. S. A.
Athens, Ont.

We are taking great care to impress on them that this means work—not a holiday—and they will all understand this thoroughly. In most cases the workers will be actuated by fine patriotic motives, ready to work and work hard.

This is a sincere endeavor to co-operate with the farmers to increase food production. We know you Farmers will do your part.

Our boys at the Front must not go hungry.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Statement for the village of Athens, for 1916, of Receipts and Disbursements as per Treasurer's books:

Receipts	
Cash on hand	\$ 1192.74
Arrears of Taxes for 1915	1317.22
Resident Taxes for 1916	6300.00
Government Grant	58.00
Fines	29.75
Rents from Hall	195.00
Dog Tax	29.00
Refund Insurance from Mr. Cumming	38.00
Title sold	3.30
Fees for Hay Scales	16.65
Railway Distribution Taxes 1914-1915-1916	182.48
County Treasurer for raising stone	319.00
Total Receipts	\$9731.14
Expenditures	
Paid salaries	\$ 672.26
Printing, postage, and advertising	118.25
Interest	23.15
Law costs	11.20
Roads and bridges	1994.80
Charity	76.98
For High and Public School purposes	2701.00
Town Hall Deb. No. 14	441.50
Public School Deb. No. 11	220.75
Town Hall Deb. No. 12	367.90
L.I. Deb. No. 3, series A	87.49
L.I. Deb. No. 3, series B	87.49
L.I. Deb. No. 3, series C	87.49
L.I. Deb. No. 3, series G	87.49
High School Deb. No. 3	368.35
Fire protection	35.31
County levy	1074.89
Street lighting	233.43
Town Hall	376.29
Refund S. Coon, license	50.00
Municipal World	5.00
Rent of bldg. for mobilizing purposes	7.00
Treasurer's bonds	10.00
Interest on Coon's license	1.50
Peter Douclon, work at hall	2.00
John Bigalow, work at hall	9.75
John Livingston, hauling refuse, etc.	12.50
Matthew Ritter, labor	1.00
F. Blancher, paying extra policeman	4.00
John Shea, labor	6.00
Chas. Willson, meat for soldiers	28.98
N. D. McVeigh, care of horses for soldiers	10.00
Wm. Hillis, labor	2.85
E. J. Purcell, hardware	.46
N. G. Scott, bread for soldiers	3.72
F. Blancher, fumigating	10.00
C. C. Slack, erecting auto signs and painting	10.00
A. A. Ferguson, bread for soldiers	3.00
A. Taylor & Son, wood for soldiers	2.00
A. E. McLean, for police services	1.50
Joseph Thompson, supplies for soldiers	38.71
Grant to Red Cross	100.00
Tags for Red Cross day	3.11
Earl Construction Co.	2.00
Geo. Holmes, tending weigh scales	2.70
J. P. Lamb, for fire protection and fumigating	47.80
Cash on hand	289.54
Total Expenditures	\$9731.14
Assets	
Jan. 1, 1917	
To cash on hand	\$ 289.54
Uncollected taxes	2619.88
Town hall & furnishings	14000.00
Fire equipment	600.00
Road making appliances	100.00
Village share of public school	6150.00
Village share of high school	7000.00
Total Assets	\$30759.42
Liabilities	
Town hall Deb. (\$6000)	2314.20
Town hall Deb. (\$5000)	2476.93
Public school Deb. (\$3000)	1641.26
Local Improvement (\$8575)	6463.77
High school Deb. (\$6000)	5691.47
Local Improvement Deb. (\$8722.40)	7890.72
Balance due H. S. Maintenance account	370.00
Total Liabilities	\$26848.35
HIGH SCHOOL	
Statement of High school Treasurer for 1916	
Receipts	
Cash on hand	\$ 4050.65
Interest allowed by bank	56.40
Cash for book lost from library	.40
Government grant 1916	701.52
H. S. district levy	1600.00
Fees from county pupils	395.00
Fees from non-resident pupils	18.00
County grant	3255.07
Total Receipts	\$10067.04
Expenditures	
Mr. J. E. Burchell, salary	\$ 1180.00
Mr. E. D. Hendry	660.00
Miss L. M. Allen	940.00
Miss L. E. Ney	266.50
Miss Arthur	225.00
Miss M. B. Mackie	660.00
Mr. D. M. Halpenny	440.00
Miss L. M. Stilwell	320.00
Miss M. Hubbs	360.00
Mr. H. H. Arnold, sec-treas	150.00
Mr. Geo. Robinson, janitor	470.00
Printing	8.22
Fuel	197.84
Telegraph	1.04
Supplies	420.65
Repairs	12.91
Postage, etc.	7.30
Express, freight, cartage	5.35
Dept. exams	582.90
Entrance exams	81.20
Refund on exams	2.00
Insurance	102.00
Stuffed birds	54.50
Sidewalk tax	14.31
Cash on hand	3470.32
Total Expenditures	\$10632.04
HIGH SCHOOL PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT OR BLDG. FUND	
As per Treasurer of Athens High School for year 1916	
Receipts	
Cash on hand	8.76
Feb. 5 Cash from H. S. Commencement fund	80.00
Dec. 20 Cash from Village of Athens	74.00
Dec. 20 Cash from Rear Yonge & Escott	126.00
Total Receipts	\$288.76
Expenditures	
1916	
Feb. 3 Chairs for assembly room	95.00
May 10 Flag	6.14
May 10 Flag pole	2.00
Cash on hand	185.62
Total Expenditures	\$288.76
A.H.S. CADET CORPS	
As per Treasurer Athens High School for the year 1916	
Receipts	
1916	
Jan. 1 Cash on hand	\$ 8.35
Gov. grant with interest	50.00
Total Receipts	\$58.35
Expenditures	
Balances as per High School Treasurer's books as follows:	
General or maintenance fund	\$ 3470.32
or Bldg. fund	185.62
Cadet Corps	58.35
Total Expenditures	\$3714.29
PUBLIC SCHOOL	
Statement of Public School Treasurer for the year 1916	
Receipts	
Cash on hand from 1915	\$ 2182.56
1916	
Sept. 14 Special grant	54.60
Dec. 16 Village Treas. gov't grant	58.00
Dec. 27 Cheque from Village Treas.	2001.00
Dec. 27 Cheque from Tp. Treas.	299.00
Total Receipts	\$4595.16
Expenditures	
Mr. S. G. Nichols, salary	\$ 750.00
Mrs. Ada Fisher	550.00
Miss G. Johnston	550.00
Miss Alma Stevens	33.00
Mr. Clayton Wiltse, janitor	150.00
Fuel	112.35
Supplies	30.58
Sidewalk taxes 1915 and 1916	31.10
Repairs	16.54
Treas. Bonds	10.00
Labor	4.75
Cash on hand	2356.84
Total Expenditures	\$4595.16

To the Council of the Village of Athens:
We, the undersigned auditors, have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Treasurers of the Village of Athens, the Athens High School, the Public School No. 6 Rear Yonge and Escott, High School Building or Permanent Improvement Account, and Cadet Corps Account, and have found them correct, we beg to tender the detailed statement appended.

Athens, Ont., Feb. 9th, 1917.
Auditors
IRWIN WILTSE
S. J. DILLABOUGH

DUTTON-McDONALD
Monday afternoon at one o'clock, Rev. E. Lloyd Morrow, minister of St. John's Presbyterian church, in Brockville, united in marriage at the manse, Mr. Walter Daniel Dutton and Miss Mary Jane McDonald, both of Frankville.

PHILIPPSVILLE
April 10
Owing to the great depth of snow many of the farmers did not top their bushes this spring, and those that did tap, made up their minds last week that they would not have very much for their labor. But the storm of last week and the hard frost Saturday night will give them another run of sap.
Some of the farmers near Elgin were fitting up their land last week for seeding. The heavy snowstorm Thursday night put a stop to their work, and it left the roads in a bad shape, mud and more mud.
Mrs. Julia Davison has had a lot of improvements put on the inside of her residence.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lawson were week-end visitors at the home of Mr. Lawson's father in Plum Hollow.
Miss Verna Davison, nurse, Brockville, was the guest of her grandfather on Sunday. She also paid her uncle, Mr. R. J. Davison, Forfar, a visit.

Fred Acheson shipped a car of stock to Montreal on Saturday.
Our cheese box makers will purchase most of their belts this season.
Our cheese factory took in a large lot of milk last week.
Owing to the depth of snow, Mr. W. Chase did not get out much wood last winter. He will not rush his brick and tile making this summer.
Charles Charland, our assessor in ward No. 2, is making his rounds this week.
The Misses Anna and Helen Nolan, teachers, have arrived home, and will spend their Easter vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nolan.
Our teacher, Miss Johnson, will spend her vacation at her home in Forfar.
Mr. Peter Nolan spent last week at Kingston Dairy School, and Mrs. Nolan was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, in Brockville during the week. They arrived home Saturday evening.

FRANKVILLE
Mrs. Connor and her daughter Ina, of Brockville, are visiting her son, Webster Connor.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tackaberry, of Addison, spent Easter Sunday with friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pattinore, of Smith's Falls, are visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. Morley Holmes at Lehigh's Corners.
Mrs. Wilfred Hewitt is laid up with a sprained ankle.
Wedding bells will soon ring at Frankville.
Mr. and Mrs. Herb Hewitt, of Addison, spent Sunday at the home of her father, Mr. Wm. Hewitt.
Mr. Cliff Barber and daughter, of Nyack, N.Y., and Mrs. Bert Barber and son, Arthur, of Plum Hollow, spent Sunday at R. P. Richard's.
Miss Edna Burns spent last week visiting Miss Gertie Bellamy at Toledo.

REAL TRAVEL COMFORT
Spring is here, and patrons of the Canadian Northern Railway will find renewed pleasure in the Compartment-Library-Observation cars on all its Transcontinental trains which not only allow the passenger to gain the full benefit of the wonderful scenery along the route, but also to take advantage of the many new comfort features which have created so much favorable comment among cross country travelers.
A magazine and library bureau which contains the latest and most popular literature; writing desks with attractive stationery; a "traveler's shop" with a stock of articles the traveler is likely to forget or overlook in packing for the trip such as collar buttons, shoe laces, etc., are a few instances, while tasty teas and light refreshments may be obtained at very small cost.
There will be an eight-day Holiness Movement Convention in the Holiness church, Smith's Falls, beginning on Sunday, the 22nd. Bishop Horner will be in charge and will be assisted by a number of preachers and workers.

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

Furniture
When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.
A Good Selection to Choose From

Undertaking
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON
ATHENS, ONT.
Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

SPRING OVERCOATS
The new Spring Styles are now here, just when they are needed. We've nice conservative styles in Black and Oxford grey Vicunas, and the very latest models in fancy tweed for young fellows.

Raincoats
Our raincoats are cut from pure worsted cravenette, plain shades and fancy tweed effects that have stood the test and found to be thoroughly waterproof, suitable for spring overcoats and as a raincoat. Our prices are very moderate.

Globe Clothing House
Brockville, Ontario

LARGE SHIPMENT OF
Women's and Misses' Spring Coats

Just come to hand, a very large showing of all that's new in all the new shades, such as Brass, Apple Green, Sand, Putty, Ashes of Roses, Claret, etc., etc.

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

Haberdashey That Merits the Consideration of Men of Good Taste

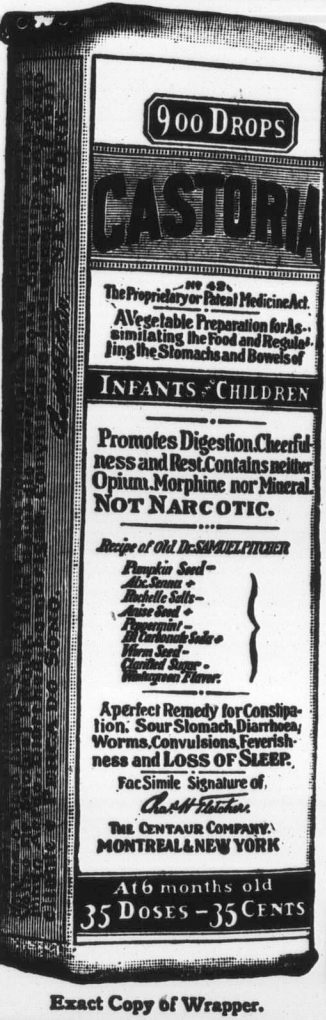
You can with confidence put your good dress reputation in our hands, and we will prove faithful to the trust. Each day finds something new and authentic arriving in men's dress accessories for spring.

Shirts, beautiful creations in silk crepe, twill, English zephyr, Scotch madras, and French percale, priced from \$1.00 up.

Cravats, from Canada's best makers 50c and better. Spring Caps in hundreds of new and exclusive patterns, priced from 75c to \$2.00.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.
Brockville, Ont.

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



Exact Copy of Wrapper. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

LEEDS FARMERS
TREAT YOUR GRAIN FOR SMUT AND SAVE 100 PER CENT OF THE CROP.

The usual procedure is as follows: Mix one pint of formalin with 40 gallons of water or 2 table-spoonsful to 1 pail of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain; then shovel. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution; then cover the pile with sacking and leave 4 hours. At the end of this time spread the grain thinly to dry; shoveling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle thirty or forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion.
Immersing sacks of grain in a barrel of the above solution is a very effective and practicable method of treatment.

Detailed information will gladly be furnished by
Sir William Hearst, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario
Walter H. Smith, District Representative, Athens, Ontario

ZAM-BUK
Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.
50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

New Kingdom of Arabia

The announcement of the formation of the new kingdom of Arabia a few days ago failed to elicit in America the interest which the vast extent of territory involved would seem to warrant, according to a war geography bulletin issued by the United States National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Athma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Stomach, Nerve, and Bladder Diseases.
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

being the great Nafud or Red Desert, the Syrian Desert and the Dahna Desert. And in addition to this wholly hopeless area there is a vast extent of territory where the supply of water is so sparse that the land cannot support a single population.

While the same despatches from Mecca to the capital of the newly formed kingdom, were silent on the subject, it is probable that the Grand Sherif, Hussein Ibn Ali, is building his hope of empire chiefly on the three provinces of Hejaz, Asir and Yemen, which extend from the Sinai peninsula along the northern shore of the Red Sea to the British protectorate of Aden.

HAIR GOODS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Madame I. Mintz)

tending along the coast, its area being about 9,000 square miles, and the independent state of Oman, with a coast line of nearly 1,000 miles, along the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, and embracing an area of 82,000 square miles.

The provinces of Hejaz and Yemen have a combined area about equal to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, but with a population scarcely exceeding a million, whereas the equivalent American area supports more than 24,000,000 inhabitants.

In this restricted sections of Arabia, near the mountains, where the torrents bring down a sufficient supply of water, the soil yields abundant crops of wheat, barley, tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton and coffee, while the date palm and the banana flourish luxuriantly. The flocks of sheep and goats, and the famous Arabian horses are the chief resources of the country, while from Oman comes the highly

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.
Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV,
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

prized Oman dromedaries, noted for their speed and strength. The mineral wealth of the new kingdom is somewhat doubtful, although iron, copper, basalt, lead and asphaltum are known to exist, while the precious stones include emeralds, onyx, carnelian and agate. The pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf are among the richest in the world, and these waters also yield quantities of sponges.

Moral of this fish story is: the value of anything depends on how it is used. A safety match used to light a beacon lamp and another match used to set fire to a city have widely separated ranks in the realm of utility. On the same principle of values the sawfish belongs near the bottom rank in the ocean kingdom.

His saw, the presence of which you may have guessed already, consists of a long, beaklike mouth decorated with many sharp, firm spines. It varies in length with the size of the fish, some monsters twenty feet long carrying saws six feet long and a foot wide. A saw, like a match, varies in value according to the way it is used. That's where the sawfish makes a fizzle of life. Think how much good he could accomplish by using his saw on harbors choked up with weeds, channels blocked with logs and lagoons crowded with trees and undergrowth.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY
When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion, colds, simple fevers or any others of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets an excellent remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood.

Constanza, Roumanian Seaport, of Old-new Character.

Constanza, the important Roumanian seaport and fortress on the Black Sea, which has figured so prominently in the news of late, is one of those new-old towns that are so characteristic of the Balkans. The Balkans are, of course, replete with towns once famous. In ancient history that are, today, either little more than villages or have taken on a wonderful new development and are expanding, once more, into great and prosperous cities.

GILLETT'S LYE
HAS NO EQUAL
It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Constanza, the Kustendji of the Turkish days. With a commendable energy she set about making the best of her new possessions. Constanza was taken in hand with a will. Very large sums of money were freely expended on the harbor and docks; whilst the town itself was laid out with broad streets and adorned with beautiful buildings. It is a city of mosques and churches, for, in a population of some 27,000, which is more than double what it was some sixteen years ago, all manner of religions are represented.

It is, indeed, a curiously polyglot city, and Turk and Greek, Roumanian and Bulgar, the Jew and the Armenian, rub shoulders in the streets or on the quays; or, at any rate, so they did before the war.

Old Dutch
quickly removes stains and spots from such things as oil-cloth table tops



and Constantinople was conducted by state-owned steamers, which included the fast mail and passenger boats in connection with the Ostend and Orient expresses.

Constanza occupies a site close to the ancient Tomi, at one time the chief city of the Euxine. It lies at the seaward end of the Great Wall of Trajan, and research goes to show that it was in ancient times a fortified town, and a place of no little importance. There are considerable remains of ancient masonry, walls, pillars and so on; whilst a number of inscriptions, found in the town itself and in the neighborhood, show that it was at Tomi that the poet Ovid spent those eight years of exile about which he complains so bitterly throughout the five books of the "Tristia."

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES
A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).
10c Black-White-Tan 10c
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

of a famous meeting between King Carol of Roumanian and the Czar of Russia.—Exchange.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house
LATEST FASHION TIPS.

Ornaments of leaves, wreaths of fruit or flowers, quills, feathers, bows, embroidery, tinsel trimming and applique are the touches that Paris milliners have added to the spring hats. With grace of line that defies description, the artistic combinations of color and the beautiful turns of the brims, a general effect is obtained that is well epitomized in the word "chic."

How Did He Know.
They had been spouting a bit, and when she raised her face from his shoulder and they both observed the white streak on his coat, he patted her affectionately, and said: "Never mind, dearie; it will all brush off."

New Separate Coats.
For spring, of course. Lengths half or three quarters. Loose, easy-fitting lines favored. Mostly high-waisted models, mostly belted. Usually normal or large armholes, but rackets occasionally. Sport checks, but plain and solid rather than striped or checked. Materials favored are lightweight tullelins and velours de laine.

Spring Chic.
—Redingote effects.
—Shoulder cape coats.
—Vested suit jackets.
—Black satin afternoon frocks.
—Foulards combined with woolsens.
—Serges embroidered Oriental-wise.

A WOMAN WHO DARED.

Boston Will Honor Memory of Anne Hutchinson.
Rome, which in the sixteenth century burned Giordano Bruno at the stake in the Campo di Fiori for heresy, in the nineteenth century reared a statue in his honor on the very spot where it had put him to death, and the space at the base of this statue is a place of frequent assembly, a sort of popular forum, for the Romans of to-day.

public statue here of Ann Hutchinson a woman whom Boston banished in 1638 for heresy and for that strange form of addition which consisted of an attempt to undermine the influence of the ministry.

There is every reason to believe that the subscription will be a success, and a spirited model of the proposed statue is already in existence. An interesting circumstance, surely, for there is no woman in Boston a statue of whom, although there are several which were made by women.

ANTIQUES
Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.
ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

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Novel Spring Salads.
SCULLION SALAD.
Cook two or three bunches of small scullions till tender. Chill and serve on lettuce leaves, putting two or three of them through a ring of uncooked onion, cover with mayonnaise.

MAKES HARNESS PLIABLE
EUREKA HARNESS OIL
softens harness, makes it tougher, stronger.
Penetrates into the leather, closing the pores to water-leather's greatest enemy.
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

have "trained," the majority of the ministers. Her banishment followed as a matter of course; but we may accept it as an evidence of her personal power that she was condemned to no more dreadful fate than to go and live in Rhode Island. It was there, on the island of Aquidneck, that Anne Hutchinson did the greatest thing that she ever did, in founding a community where it was agreed that no one should ever be "accounted a delinquent for doctrine."

ISSUE NO. 16 1917

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL, HELP—Carders, spinners and weavers. Clean, steady work, and highest wages paid. We pay apprentice weavers wages while learning. Family help given special consideration. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

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

MONEY ORDERS.
PAY YOURSELF—OF-TOWNS—Accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

AGENTS WANTED.
NEW MONEY-MAKING—MARVEL—strange scientific discovery. Kalamite revolutionizes clothes washing ideas; positively abolishes rubbing, washboards and washing machines; \$1.00 guarantee; absolutely harmless; women astonished; territory protection. The Arma Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Montreal, Que.

FARMS FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—CHEAP UNDER MORTGAGE, 100 acre improved farm with buildings, in Township of Arden, near Elberton; only \$20 down, \$10 in six months, and balance \$50 a year at 7 per cent. Can pay cash at any time. London Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT AT the village of Kew—34 acres, fenced, well-tilled, choice sand loam, two good wells, buildings all up-to-date, James No. 1. Full particulars, apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

Republican Advantages.
For three weeks he had borne all the horrors of the actual cleaning without a murmur. Then his patience gave way.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!
Don't think children can be cured of bad habits by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot be helped, it will need a FREE mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with many difficulties by day or night Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Gallieni's Epigrams.
The late General Gallieni was a master of epigrammatic expressions. "Don't criticize until you can remedy," is one. "If you've got brains, use them; if not, plant cabbages," was another of the general's sayings. "Set things going, and keep them going," and "Say what you want done, but don't say more than a man can remember," were two other counsels.—Westminster Gazette.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!
Don't think children can be cured of bad habits by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot be helped, it will need a FREE mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with many difficulties by day or night Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

An Optimist's Essay.
If the pessimists of the past had been right men would still be living in caves and trying to get their meals with clubs and flint arrows. And evidently they did not put publicly confessed their mistakes, for their pessimistic children continue to prophesy absurdly that everything that is surely going to be cannot possibly come to pass. They seem to be born with the habit and cannot get over it.

Sweep out the poisons!
The large intestine is the seat of many distressing ailments, the prolific producer of poisons that impair all functions of the body. Keep it clean and healthy by eating the right kind of foods. Cut out the drug laxatives. No need of pills, oils or bran cakes when you can eat Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a food that contains all the material needed for building healthy tissue and at the same time supplies enough bran to gently stimulate peristalsis, thus keeping the bowels healthy and active. Try it for breakfast with hot milk, stewed prunes, or sliced bananas. Made in Canada.

BRITISH STILL DRIVE ON, DESPITE AWFUL WEATHER

Smash Foe Counter-Attacks, Straighten Line and Forge Ahead.

Fliers Again in 40-Mile Gale, Do Great Work Against Huns.

London Cable.—Thursday's night's War Office report reads:

"In spite of the exceedingly bad weather for aerial work, our aeroplanes were active again. They seized every opportunity to harass the hostile troops with machine-gun fire. During one of the short fine periods one of our naval squadrons, while escorting British bombing machines, was heavily attacked by a number of hostile aeroplanes, and did exceptionally well. Without suffering any loss itself it destroyed three attacking machines and drove down three others in a damaged condition.

"Altogether four German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday and five others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines failed to return; three others were brought down."

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—The amazing April storm, which began almost at the exact hour set for the British attack against the Germans Monday morning, continues and the fighting conditions have been made extremely difficult. The storm is accompanied by snow, rain and sleet and a gale which has seldom fallen below a velocity of forty miles an hour. There have been occasional bits of sunshine, but these lasted less than half an hour. The night temperatures are well below freezing.

Despite these circumstances the British attack widened to-day by a blow north of Vimy Ridge, the latter having been firmly held and consolidated by the Canadians against a bitter German fire. The troops which struck north of Vimy to-day penetrated to a point a few hundred yards northwest of Givenchy, having carried out their dawn attack with the same precision as has characterized their other operations.

"POCKETS" ANNIHILATED.

On the remainder of the front, the work consisted largely of straightening certain elements in the line by annihilating several "pockets" where the Germans had held out. The British also smashed to bits a strong German counter-attack against Monchy-lez-Preaux, the German losses being among the heaviest they have suffered during the new offensive. The fighting about Monchy has been very heavy since Tuesday, the Germans having been ordered to prevent the British advance reaching that high point at all hazards. It was not until large numbers of British field batteries had been brought into play that the Germans were definitely beaten off.

The British attack and the German defence converged at Monchy, and it was a wonderful sight to watch this fighting from a nearby hill yesterday and realize that for the moment this was the focal point of the entire world war. The artillery duel over the pretty little town was a study in black and white, the British shells breaking white on the German positions just east of the town, while the German shells exploded over the town with smoke that resembled great balls of lamp-black wool. Occasionally a German shell striking a brick building would send up a sweeping cloud of pinkish dust.

AEROPLANES AT WORK.

During the fighting British aeroplanes hovered above Monchy, seeming to be absolutely stationary astride the howling gale. One was thus "riding on the wind" when out of an overhanging cloud swooped three German machines. The Germans dived for the tail of the British machine, firing as they came. The pilot did not flinch, despite this unexpected attack from ambush, splendidly outmaneuvered his foe. He deliberately sidestepped out of control, which generally means turning sideways if a landing machine fall vertically perpendicular.

There was not much height for a long fall in this manner, so after thus escaping the first burst of fire from the Germans, the Britisher flattened out and started for his own lines, to bring the pursuers within range of the anti-aircraft guns, for there is no time to turn and face a foe once he is on your tail. The plan, succeeded, and the Germans had suddenly to turn and climb for their lives, as shrapnel shells immediately leaped for them through the whirling wind.

LIVE GUNS CAPTURED.

In the fighting of to-day the British captured a number of additional guns. Eleven were taken in one sector. Two Captains have made a great haul in guns in their attack on the Vimy ridge. They have brought in four 8-inch howitzers, nine of the famous German 105's and twenty-three field pieces. In many of the captured gun positions the British found tier upon tier of ammunition. Prisoners from the German artillery said there was a great shortage of artillery horses in the army, and that when the British struck suddenly they had no chance to save their pieces, even far back of the old front line.

SHELLS OF PRUSSIC ACID.

One interesting bit of information the advance is disclosed is that the Germans are planning to shell Arras with two of their 42-centimetre "Big Berthas," which first won fame about Liege and Antwerp. These guns had reached Douai, and it was planned to place them near Pampou, which now is in British hands. According to German reports, prussic acid shells were to be used.

LAUGH AT U.S.

Morant and German Press On Their Army.

Amsterdam, via London Cable.—The American army is held up to ridicule by Major Morant, writing in "the Deutsche Tages Zeitung," who jeers at the idea that the United States can give any effective military aid to the Allies. Major Morant says:

"The American army is no danger to Germany. The Civil War cost half a million lives because neither side had a trained army. Now Wilson, forgetful of history, is trying the same thing, but it will be shown once more that the bragadoocio of his countrymen is in inverse ratio to their fighting value." Major Morant concludes with a sneer at "shoddy American war material," concerning which he says the Russians could tell a tale.

The Voerwaerts says ironically that it is now considered good form to join the anti-German world league. The Socialist organ declares that Brazil, Peru and Chile, professing to be preparing to fight for humanity and civilization, are really instigated by their material dependence on New York, London and Paris, and the ease with which rich German trans-Atlantic communities can be attacked. It urges, however, that "as the fruits of many decades of pioneer work are at stake, the menace should not be minimized."

"The world league is becoming grotesque in size," it concludes, "Goliath versus David."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "Thirteen hundred millions of the world's inhabitants are fighting seventy million Germans. Let the rest of the earth come as well; we will beat them all!"

GOOD GROUNDS FOR A BREAK

Brazil Explains Reasons for Severing Relations.

Argentina Reported to Be About to Call Troops.

Rio, Janeiro Cable.—The breakly of diplomatic relations with Germany is officially announced by the Brazilian Government in a communication to the press. A combination of reasons is given for this action, the official explanation reading: "Considering that the inquiry and the conclusions of the Legation at Paris on the subject of the torpedoing of the steamer Parana established the fact that the Parana was illuminated under reduced speed, was illuminated outside and inside, including the shield with the name 'Brazil,' and considering that the steamer received no warning to stop, according to the usual deposition of the crew, and, further, that the steamer was torpedoed and shelled five times, and that the submarine made no attempt to save life, then, in the presence of such aggravating circumstances and in accord with the note of Feb. 9 and the telegram of Feb. 12, sent by the Brazilian Government to the Legation at Berlin, the Brazilian Government severs relations with Germany."

ARGENTINA'S COURSE.

Buenos Ayres, April 12.—The Government will make no official pronouncement of Argentina's neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany, as it considers its note of yesterday sufficient. This note embodied a declaration that Argentina supported the position of the United States with reference to Germany.

President Irigoyen had a two hours' conference with the Minister of War to-day. It is reported that the class of 1885 will be recalled.

GERMAN OPTIMISTS.

Press Calls Arras Fight of Little Importance.

Copenhagen, via London Cable.—The Battle of Arras, in the opinion of the German press, is an event of only local importance. It is, they say, already brought to a standstill, and not affecting in any degree the strategic situation. It is interpreted by general consent as part of the plan of the Anglo-French command, indeed in its intentions are evident. The German press, on the other hand, is not so optimistic. The reading public generally accepts the German version, and that confidence in Field Marshal Hindenburg is unshaken. An interview between the field marshal and a Spanish correspondent is given prominence by the German press, and shares headline honors with the Battle of Arras. In this interview von Hindenburg avows his confidence in the firmness of the German fronts on the west and east, and expresses a conviction that the submarine campaign will not fail. It has had an effect on public opinion, where the field marshal still bulks large as a confidence-inspiring figure. The interview was evidently launched to counteract any feeling of discouragement at the growing dimensions of what the Vorwaerts terms "a world league for the destruction of Germany."

FOR MORE PRODUCE.

Editors of U. S. Farm Journals in Conference.

St. Louis, Report.—Means of inducing farmers by a campaign of publicity to increase their acreage of grain, and to produce a normal crop of cotton and similar staples by intensified farming, in order to meet the demand that probably would be made in the United States while a state of war exists with Germany, will be discussed by editors and publishers of farm journals, who meet here to-day.

LLOYD GEORGE GREETED THE LATEST ALLY

British Premier's Great Speech to Americans Resident in London.

REAL PEACE COMING

Prussia Described as an Army—U. S. Warned to Take Lesson.

London Cable.—As the first British Prime Minister to salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms David Lloyd George, England's great Democratic leader, speaking before a notable assembly, brought together by the American Luncheon Club to-day, aroused intense enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation of Prussia and his warm welcome of America as an ally in the war.

"The advent of the United States into the war," he said, "gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world."

TEXT OF LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "I am in the position, in the happy position, of being, I think, the first Prime Minister of the Crown who, speaking on behalf of the people of this country, could salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms. I am glad not only because of the stupendous resources which this great nation will bring to the aid of the allies, but I rejoice as a democrat that the advent of the United States into this war gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world."

KAISER IS RIGHT IN THIS.

"They naturally did not know at first what we had endured in Europe for years from this military caste. It had never reached as far as the United States of America. Prussia is not a democracy. The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right. But Prussia not merely is not a democracy; Prussia was not a state; Prussia was an army. It had its great institutions, it had its great universities, it had developed its science. All these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army to enslave the world. The army was the spearpoint of Prussia; the rest was the gilded haft."

"That is what we had to deal with in this old world country. It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all of conquest, and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, on the parade ground of Prussia, had gone to the Prussian head, The Kaiser, when he witnessed it on a grand scale at his reviews, got drunk with the sound of it. He delivered the law to the world as a new pastor on the thunder clouds. He made no mistake. Europe, Europe was quaking, Europe was apprehensive. It knew the whole time what it meant. What we did not know, of course, was the moment when it would come. This is the menace, this is the oppression from which Europe has suffered for fifty years. It sapped the benefits and the equities of all states which ought to have been devoted to the progress of the world-being of their peoples. They had to take into account this menace, which was their constant preoccupation, as a cloud ready to burst over the land."

"France—no one knew except Frenchmen what they endured from this tyranny patiently, gallantly, with dignity, prepared till the hour of death. The best energies of the French people were devoted to preparing against the impending terror, the brave things France was capable of, and that great home of the imaginative, fertile mind, which would otherwise have been devoted to progress, was paralyzed. This is the state of things we have to encounter."

HINDENBURG LINE DESCRIBED.

"The most characteristic of all Prussian institutions is the Hindenburg line. What is a Hindenburg line? A Hindenburg line is a line drawn on territories of other people, warning them that the inhabitants of those territories shall not cross it at peril of their lives. That line has been thrown across Europe for fifty years, in many lands. You recollect what happened some years ago to France, when a French Foreign Minister was practically driven out of office by Prussian interference. Why? What had he done? He had done nothing but what a Minister of an independent state had the most absolute right to do. He had crossed the imaginary line drawn within French territory by Prussian despotism."

"But Europe, after enduring this for generations, made up its mind at last that the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontiers of Germany."

"This has been an undoubted fight for the emancipation of Europe and the emancipation of the world. It was at first hard for the people of America who tried to appreciate that Germany had never interfered in a single step with their freedom. But at last they have daily to endure the same experience. Americans were told they were not to be allowed to cross and cross the Atlantic except at their peril. American ships were sunk without warning. American subjects were treated without apology, as a matter of German right."

"At first America could not believe it. They could not think it possible that such a thing could be done in the world. Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it—anything but live for it.—Cotton."

the Hindenburg line was drawn along the shores of America and Americans were told they must not cross it, and America said, 'What is this?' America said, 'The place for that line is not the Atlantic, but on the Rhine, and we mean to roll it up.' And they have started.

"There are two great facts which clinch the argument that this is a great struggle for freedom. The first is the fact that America has come in. She would not have come in otherwise. The second is the Russian revolution."

"When France in the 18th century sent her soldiers to America to fight for freedom and independence of that land—France was an autocracy in those days—the Frenchmen in America, once they were there, found that their aim was freedom, their atmosphere was freedom, their inspiration was freedom. They conquered at first others' freedom and they took it home, and France became free."

THE STORY OF RUSSIA.

"This is the story of Russia. Russia engaged in this great war for the freedom of Serbia, of Montenegro, of Bulgaria. The Russians fought for the freedom of Europe, and they wanted to make their own country free, and they have done it. The Russian revolution is not merely an outcome of this struggle for freedom; it is a proof of its character. And if the Russian people realize as there is every evidence they will realize it, that national discipline is not incompatible with national freedom, nay, that national discipline is essential to the security of national freedom, they will indeed become a free people."

"I have been asking myself the question, Why did Germany deliberately in the third year of the war, provoke America to this declaration and to this action? Deliberately? Recklessly? It has been suggested that the reason was there were certain elements in American life which they were under the impression would make it impossible for the United States to declare war. That I can hardly believe. But the answer has been afforded by Gen. von Hindenburg himself in a very remarkable interview which appeared in the press."

ATTACKED WITH THE DAWN.

"It is written of these gallant men that won that victory on Monday, from Canada, from Australia, and from this old country—it has proved that in spite of its age it is not decrepit—it is written of those gallant men that they attacked at dawn. Pitting work for the dawn—to drive out of forty miles of French soil these miscreants who had defiled her freedom. They attacked with the dawn. It is a significant phrase."

"With it there came the breaking up of the despotism of Turkey, who has for centuries acted as a cloud to the sunniest lands in the world. It has freed all Rur from an oppression which has covered it like a shroud so long. And there is the great declaration of President Wilson. The great nations represented in the struggle for freedom—they are the heralds of the dawn. They attacked with the dawn, and those men are marching forward in the full radiance of that dawn, and soon Frenchmen and Americans, British and Russians, aye, Serbians and Belgians, Montenegrins and Romanians, will emerge into the full light of a perfect day."

WE HAVE MADE MANY BLUNDERS.

"We have made, as we generally do, every blunder. In consequence we have got through every blunder. Now we are right on the course. May I respectfully suggest that it is worth a good deal to study our blunders so as to begin where we are now, not where we were three years ago. In war, time is everything, time has a tragic significance. The step which we are taking to-day may lead to a sure victory; taking it to-morrow may avert disaster. All of the allies have discovered that it was a new country, that it was trackless and unexplored, but we found the way and I am glad that you are sending your great naval and military experts here just to interchange experience with men who have been all through the dreary anxious course of the last three years."

"I am the last man in the world to say that the success which is given us by the conference table when the terms of peace are discussed. That conference will settle the destiny of nations and the course of human life for God knows how many ages. It would have been a tragedy, a tragedy for mankind, if America had not been there and there with all her influence and her power."

TO MAKE EARTH WORTH LIVING IN.

Ambassador Page, in welcoming Premier Lloyd George, said these were great days for the Republic, adding: "We have set out on an enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in."

The Ambassador said he believed many consequences would flow from American participation in the war. First, he trusted in an earlier victory, and then a better understanding of America and of the free nations of Europe by America. He recalled that the luncheon club had had many distinguished guests, but to-day for the first time, he said, it was welcoming a Premier.

There was a legend, Mr. Page said, that all really great Englishmen went to America when they died, and he then added: "All great makers of English literature become ours; all great mariners, discoverers, and sailors—they seem to be ours; all great friends of human freedom—they belong to us. Now the energetic spirit of Lloyd George has outrun the process of nature, and it has gone to us before he has died."

GREAT FIRES AT ST. QUENTIN

Extensive Conflagrations Show Terror of Huns.

French Patrols Continue to Make Advances.

With the French Armies in France, Cable.—Blinding flames from close beside St. Quentin cathedral brightened the snow-clouded sky at the Associated Press correspondent watched the progress of a level artillery duel from a neighboring hill to-day. For hours belching white smoke was driven before a strong wind across the city, giving evidence of extensive fires. Upon the roads along the lines occupied respectively by the Germans and French fell heavy salvos of shells.

Scattered about the fields many trenches marked the progress of the French pursuit of the retreating Germans towards positions which they now hold near the town. The wind was too violent to-day for all except the most daring aviators to attempt observations or the regulation of gun fire. But meantime the French patrols continued to advance farther.

The undulating country is dotted everywhere with ruined villages, either burned or blown up by the Germans before their retreat. At Bray St. Christophe even the graveyard has been laid waste, the monuments and little chapel torn down, the graves opened and searched, their contents sometimes scattered about.

The correspondent, who traversed the whole reconquered territory, found everywhere traces of the destruction of villages and homes, as well as implements, and this has only served to animate the French soldiers with a stronger desire to get to grips with the Germans.

At nearly every one of these places the Stars and Stripes can now be seen entwined with the flags of the allies. American Red Cross wagons are met at nearly every turn, and the men attached to them are greeted with general enthusiasm.

The official communication issued by the War Office Thursday night reads:

"There is nothing to report during the course of the day, except some activity by both artilleries, especially south of the Oise and in the region north of the Aisne. There have been rain and snowstorms along the greater part of the front."

"At various points on the Belgian front a feeble cannonade was in progress."

U. S. WARSHIPS TAKE PATROL

Transfer of Guarding of Atlantic Coast Effectuated.

"In War With Both Feet," Says Daniels.

Washington Report.—"We are in this war with both feet. We are not preparing for a short war. We are preparing for a long war, in which we will use all our resources to defeat the German Government, and we intend to fight to a finish."

Perhaps Secretary Daniels did not use those exact words, but that is the language attributed to him when the story was told this evening of conferences yesterday and to-day between Mr. Daniels and high-ranking officers of the British and French navies.

The officers with whom Secretary Daniels consulted were Vice-Admiral Montague B. Reynolds of the British navy and Rear-Admiral Graesse of the French navy, who are in command of the naval forces of their Governments in the South Atlantic. Their assignments are supposed to be at an Atlantic port.

Another conference was held at the Navy Department to-day, at which Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, was the principal representative of the United States navy.

As a result of the conference the United States navy will take over most, perhaps all, of the patrol work done in the waters of the western hemisphere by British and French cruisers, thus relieving the British and French vessels of this work and permitting their use elsewhere. Warships of the United States navy will use British and French ports in the West Indies as bases of supplies and operations.

The understanding reached lays the foundation for a complete entente cordiale between the United States and the British and French Governments, which will be consummated upon the arrival here of the British and French Commissions, headed, respectively, by Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani.

Among other things taken up by the Navy Department in connection with the new relationship established between the American, French and British navies is the protection of the fuel oil supply from the Tampico fields in Mexico. It was learned to-day that American war vessels were already engaged in this work, and it is understood that it will be extended considerably. The United States Government, it became known to-day, will not permit the Carranza Government to prevent the shipment of Tampico oil to Europe. This oil is essential to the British fleet, nearly every vessel of which uses mineral oil for fuel.

GUILTY OF SEDITION.

Guelp, Report.—A sedition case came up this afternoon at the Spring sittings of the Supreme Court of Ontario for Wellington County, before Chief Justice Sir Guilford Falconbridge. A charge was heard against Alexander Stewart, a Minotown farmer, of publicly making derogatory remarks about recruiting. The case was quickly disposed of, the accused pleading guilty. His Lordship pronounced sentence on this, the only criminal case to be tried to-morrow.

A Proposal Under Difficulties

The Girl Did Not Help Him Any
By F. A. MITCHEL

Lucile Warren, being an independent American girl, went abroad alone to travel and to study art. Most Americans who go to Europe for that purpose seek Italy, but there is a good deal to be learned in Paris, and Miss Warren preferred Paris because she had friends there. She was an orphan, with an income sufficient to live comfortably, and her Parisian friends introduced her to others. This led to an acquaintance with a number of French residents of Paris. Besides these, she met artists everywhere, and she was not a girl to decline an acquaintance for want of the conventional forms of introduction.

At that time American girls led their sex among all nations for having broken away from the cramped position of women. Frenchmen were perhaps growing tired of their women being hedged about by all manner of precautions and consequently resembling so many dolls. At any rate, there was something so novel to them in Miss Warren that they were captivated by her.

Among those who fell in love with her was Gaston de Touche, a bachelor of thirty, whose parents lived on the family estates in the south of France. The father and mother were old persons and had never been out of the province in which they were born. Their son was of an age to be independent and lived in Paris. In America men not engaged in some regular occupation have always been like fish out of water. In Europe there are men of fortune who have found plenty to do to keep them from stagnation. Gaston de Touche was an art critic, litterateur and at times legislator, besides taking care of his estate, which he was always increasing. But he was a Frenchman of the old school, and conventional forms were as natural to him as the air he breathed.

M. de Touche became acquainted with Miss Warren, having been called upon to criticise one of her pictures. He rated the picture very low, but rated the painter very high. Perhaps had he known at the time he made the criticism that she was the artist who painted it he might have been tempted to speak more favorably of it. She learned his views of its merits, or, rather, demerits, and when later she became acquainted with him felt a certain antagonism to him on this account. This she knew was wrong, but confessed she could not help it. It did not at all interfere with her appreciation of the critic's worthiness.

When Gaston de Touche made up his mind that Lucile Warren was necessary to his happiness, indeed that without her the bottom would drop out of his universe, he resolved to propose for her hand. And here he met the problem of his life.

The only method he knew of making such a proposal was the French method, which he had been brought up to consider the only one existent. It would be proper for his father to propose to Miss Warren's father for her hand. If the proposition was accepted the two fathers would agree upon the settlements, the parties to the contract would be betrothed and then married. Neither would have anything to say about whether they were pleased or displeased with the other. If they happened to fall in love with each other, which was not likely, well and good; if not, it made no difference so far as their marriage was concerned.

But Gaston's father was too old and infirm to come to Paris, and had he been equal to the task Lucile had no father to receive his proposition. Therefore this plan was impossible. Gaston saw that he must make the proposition himself, but there must be some member of her family of whom he should ask her hand. He inquired about her relatives and found to his dismay that she had no relative nearer than a third cousin whom she had never seen.

"Mon Dieu!" he exclaimed. "What shall I do?" There was nothing for him to do but "face the music" and make his application direct. Could he have done so in his native tongue one source of his dismay would have been eliminated, but Miss Warren had no aptitude for languages and had not sufficiently mastered the French that he could be sure she should understand what he was talking about. The proposal must be made by French idioms expressed in English terms.

"Mademoiselle," he began, "I have great concern that your father does not live."

"I mourn my father, monsieur," was the reply, "though he died when I was a little girl."

"My father lives in the country and is troubled with ze rheumatism."

"Too bad!" replied the lady sympathetically.

"Very bad, for I have especial need for him to come to Paris."

"I, too, often have need for a father. However, I have been obliged to get on without one."

"This is impossible in my case."

"What! Impossible? Cannot you, a man, do what I, a woman, have doubtless often done?"

"You do not understand me, monsieur. I have no father; I have no one to whom I can speak of a matter of love to you."

Miss Warren's eyes expressed amazement. There was no other reply for a few moments, when she said:

"I fear, monsieur, that if your father wishes to make love to my father he will have to go to paradise to do so."

"Mon Dieu, that is not what I meant! I wish my father to speak of affairs to your father. The love has to do with others."

By this time Lucile began to get an inkling of what he was driving at. Was it a natural feminine inclination to throw off a man who was bent on a proposal, or had the opportunity to get even with one who had made an adverse criticism on her painting something to do with it? At any rate, she was bent on assisting her proposer in entangling himself.

"What in the world have two old men, one of whom is dead, to do with a love that exists in some one else?" she asked.

"It makes for a great much. If a man loves—"

"It isn't his father that loves a man in heaven, is it?"

"My father—not! He loves a woman."

"Who loves a woman, the live man or the dead one?"

"Why you not understand? The father of the man who loves, he visits the father of the woman he loves—"

"What has he to do with it?"

"Everything. He says, 'I desire that you honor my son by giving him your daughter for a wife.'"

"What's the son doing all this time, playing marbles or mumble-the-peg or hopscotch?"

It was now M. de Touche's turn to look astonished. He had never heard of such games as mumble-the-peg and hopscotch. But with his astonishment there was distress.

"I see what you mean," said Lucile sympathetically. "This friend of yours is in love with a girl whose father is dead. He wants to ask the father for the daughter, but can't get at him."

"Not my friend. No, no; not my friend, but—"

"Is he your enemy?"

"He is myself!" shouted Gaston in desperation.

"Oh, it is you who are in love? Well, why do you need a father to tell the lady's father who is in heaven that you love his daughter? He can't be expected to take an interest in affairs on this little globe, whereas if you have a proposition to make to a girl quite likely she would be very glad to hear it."

"And she would not think ze gentleman—how you call it—too fresh?"

"If he were a Frenchman she would think all the more of him for cutting the stupid red tape that the French people have used for centuries."

"What have ze red tape to do with a matter of love?"

"You're paying me off in my own coin, aren't you?" replied Lucile.

"It is ze coin—ze funds—ze settlements that I want for my father. I wish for him to arrange all that. Then I tell you that I love you, Mees Warren, and my life, if I do not have you, is one ver' big wilderness."

Miss Warren, though disposed to smile at the only two real American words "ver' big" in the declaration, was touched by the man's offer of his love and ceased to torment him by pretending not to understand him. She encouraged him to discard the conventional and take up sentiment by placing her hand in his.

"If you will not be my wife," he said, encouraged by this, "I will throw myself in the Seine."

Unfortunately there came at this moment to Miss Warren a remembrance that the proposer had turned down her picture with the single expressive word "execrable."

"How can you expect one whose work which cost her months of toil, you called execrable, to marry you?"

"Work? In English you have a saying, 'All work and no play'— If you had been making a great picture it would have been the opposite, 'All play and no work.'"

Lucile laughed. "You are right," she said. "I struggled over that picture. Genius, according to my interpretation of genius, doesn't struggle. What it does seems very easy."

Then she became serious and told the man who had proposed to her that in America usually, if a man loved a woman he told her so, and if she wished to marry him she referred him to her parent or brother, but this was in most cases meaningless—a dead letter that had been inherited from European ancestors. She took his proposition under consideration, but he did not get an affirmative answer for many months and after many repetitions of his proposal. Then she said to him:

"Monsieur, I dreamed last night that I died and went to heaven, where I saw my father. He told me that your father had also died and on joining him had asked him for my hand for his son. My father told me that he had said to your father that he had no objection to my marrying you; for, being in heaven while I was on earth, my mundane career did not interest him. Papa said that your father spoke of the settlements; but, since Americans who marry become one, he didn't think settlements were necessary. Then I woke up."

"Ah, mademoiselle, you make me ver' happy. I, too, go to heaven since I have won you."

Such were the proposal and acceptance of Lucile Warren. It is impossible to imagine an English or a French girl playing such a part. But there is no part of which an American girl is incapable if she is inclined to play it.

APRIL ROD AND GUN
Rod and Gun for April is on the news-stands, and its table of contents reveals much of interest to the devotees of rod and gun. Bonnycastle Dale writes in this issue of "Laddie the Boy Trapper"; A. H. Haines contributes a story "The Big Buck of Bald Knolls," descriptive of a deer hunt under unusual circumstances in B.C.; and there are other tales of hunting, fishing and canoeing equally interesting to the lover of the out of doors. Fishing notes edited by Robert Page Lincoln, is replete with up-to-date articles for the disciple of the immortal Izaak while such well-known writers as Lieut. Townsend Whelan and Chas. Askins contribute splendid articles to the Guns and Ammunition department of this issue. W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., is the publisher.

PURVIS STREET

April 16.—Miss Beatrice Dickey spent Sunday at her home at Caintown.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chick went to Brockville on Saturday.

The farmers are very busy just now in their sugar bushes. There was a very good run the last of the week.

Mrs. Wellington Earl and Miss Percival spent a day, guests at Mr. Richard Ferguson's, Ballycane.

Miss Nellie Pottinger spent a day last week at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Graham and Miss Velma spent Sunday visiting friends at Temperance Lake.

Messrs. Taylor and Everett Franklin, Junetown, were guests on Friday last of Miss Velma Graham.

JUNIOR FARMERS' DANCE

The Junior Farmers' Association held a patriotic assembly in the Athens Town Hall Friday night that surpassed any previous gathering of the kind held here in many years. It was attended by young people from various outside points in the county in spite of disagreeably cold weather. Music rendered by the Hulme family orchestra, of Prescott, contributed largely to the success of the evening.

Real Estate

I have some good houses and lots in the village of Athens, and some farms in the surrounding district which may be sold with or without stock and implements.

Anyone wishing to dispose of property will do well to consult me as I have some good prospective purchasers.

Also, on the list, I have a good cheese factory with up-to-date equipment, including butter plant, which is making a large amount of cheese. House and barn in connection. Situated on good main road, near school. All conveniences. Owner has other interests.

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Notices of future events of any kind and for any purpose, at which an admission fee is charged, collection taken at the door or revenue derived in any other way, are classed as advertising, and will be charged at the regular rates of this newspaper.

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Old newspapers may be obtained at the Reporter Office at 1c a pound. We have some in 25 pound bundles.

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"The plow is our hope," declared Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The tremendous significance of these words in the face of a world shortage of food must be a matter of concern to all. It points out the path of duty to men and boys unable to enlist in the army but capable of helping to increase production.

Help the farmer increase production

At this supreme hour when ample food production is one of the indispensable means of victory, the country faces a serious shortage of men and boys on the farms. The Department of Agriculture emphasizes the urgency of every man and boy taking to heart this splendid opportunity for patriotic service.

Boys Decide now to help in the war. If you are between the ages of 14 and 18, and have good term record, you can secure promotion at school by enlisting for farm service any time between April 20th and May 20th.

Men Parents are urged to encourage their boys to enlist for farm service. The physical and moral welfare of your boy will be advanced by a summer spent close to Nature; an interest will be awakened in an important industry of the country that will be a help to him in his whole future.

The Department appeals to retired farmers, to men following no occupation (retired), to business men who can spare at least a portion of their time, to all men who can arrange their affairs so as to help some farmer. Every man is invited to enlist for farm service.

Confer with your District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write or visit Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

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