

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION - BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Third Meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held in the Methodist church, Athens, on Monday and Tuesday, December 10 and 11.

Monday, 2 p.m. - Why are there more women than men in the church? - Rev. H. W. Bennett, B.D.

Why are there not more conversions in these days? - Rev. D. Earl, B.A. How to deal with discord and inconsistency among church members. - Rev. A. G. Robertson.

The pastor's relation to the Sunday school. - Rev. F. G. Sproule, B.A.

Monday, 7.30 p.m. - Divine Worship. - Sermon by Rev. J. E. Mavety, President of Conference. Subject, "The Stewardship of Money."

Tuesday, 9 a.m. - The minister's use of his time. Rev. H. Krupp. Church membership, conditions and registration. Rev. Jas. Lawson. Critical Bible study in relation to preaching. Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. - Needs of the church in the twentieth century. Rev. C. D. Baldwin. The Trinity. Rev. Wm. Philip, B.A., B.D.

How to promote a missionary spirit in the congregation. Rev. L. Conley. Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. - Divine worship. Sermon by Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D. Subject, "Entire Sanctification."

N.B. Each paper is limited to 20 minutes, and to be followed by open discussion. Lay members are invited to all sessions.

The Brockville Presbytery will meet at Prescott on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, at 2 p.m.

On Sabbath next, in the Athens Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Williams, senior pastor of St. James' Methodist church, Montreal, will conduct the services, morning and evening.

The scale contest on Friday night last in connection with the O.O.C.C., was a decided success. There were eleven contestants - Miss Gertrude Gallagher of Frankville took first place in class (a), while Miss Edith Young took first in class (b). Mrs. Beach and Miss Green acted as judges.

Petitions are being circulated in Athens and Escott with a view to obtaining the submission of the question of local option at the approaching municipal elections. Under this law, no intoxicating liquor can be sold for beverage purposes. The township council meet to consider the matter on Friday next.

Rev. G. E. Hartwell and family of Chento, China, are at the home of Mrs. Hartwell's father, Mr. J. R. Leake, Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell have been visiting friends in this section for a few days and on Sunday last Mr. Hartwell conducted the morning and evening services in the Methodist church. Nine years have passed since, on the eve of their departure for China, Rev. Hartwell and Kilborn unfurled their missionary banners in Athens, at a farewell gathering in the church, and spoke hopefully and with confidence of their future work. From time to time, the Reporter has published accounts from their mission field, showing that their faithful labors were bearing fruit and that the way was being opened up for a rapid extension of the work. On two occasions, in common with other missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell have been forced to seek safety in flight because of anti-foreign up-risings. It is expected that a period of tranquillity and consequent active missionary effort will follow the suppression of the present Boxer movement, and Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell expect to return to Chento, in about a year.

The hurtful custom, says Professor Butz, writing in the American Agriculturist, handed down to our fathers, of accumulating heaps of manure in the barn yard, to be hauled out once a year, is such an enormous mistake that the folly of it should be reiterated, until every farmer is convinced that he must adopt the modern method of dealing with this material. There is, he says, never more plant feed in manure than at the time it is made. Therefore the sooner it reaches the fields the better, so that the soil may directly absorb what the rains dissolve from it.

Some of our contemporaries are suggesting that everybody make an effort to begin the new century free of debt. It is a good suggestion, but the movement must begin from the consumer. The little grocery bill, the dry goods account and the editor's subscription must be paid. The money will be passed on by them to the other tradesmen and employees, and from them it will go back into the pockets of the producers, who are likewise consumers. The money paid by you to-day will come back to you to-morrow from those who owe you but cannot pay you till you pay your own debts. A few hundred dollars put in circulation in this way will pay thousands of dollars of debts and lighten the burden of innumerable human beings who are scarcely able to keep their heads above the waves of adversity.

FRONT OF YONGE.

MONDAY, Dec. 4. - The Rev. Wm. Connolly, son of Mr. M. J. Connolly, is preaching on a circuit at Williamsburgh, Ont.

Turkey in Canada will soon be invaded by Christmas epicures. No quarter will be shown. Would some of the reporters in the vicinity of Delta inform your correspondents of the whereabouts of one Henry Whaler, who formerly lived near Whithorn's Corners? He was a platerer by trade and was a jovial fellow.

Mr. Leonard Cain had an exciting experience one day last week. While driving a cow to market, the animal became mad and threw down the driver, leaving him in a nearly denuded state.

Great preparations are being made in Caintown for the Christmas tree in connection with the Sabbath school. Mr. Dunkin, Caintown, who has been ill for some time, and who has been under the care of Dr. Beaman, is up and able to be around the farm yard.

Mr. Ormond Gibson of Cold Springs and sister visited their mother on last Sabbath, near Yonge Mills.

MORTON. MONDAY, Dec. 3. - Mr. Henry Germain of Gananoque is engaged as teacher for our school for 1901.

Miss Addie Edgers is recovering rapidly from the operation performed by Drs. McGhie, Elliott and Cresnan. Mr. S. Tabor, jr., has put in a fine new furnace. He is now putting up a tasty wire fence.

Rev. Geo. Hartwell and family are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leake. Mrs. W. H. Metcalfe is visiting friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Lawrence, who has been for several months a guest at the home of Mr. Judd, returned to her home in Toronto on Saturday.

Preparations for the Christmas trees in the Presbyterian church are in progress. Our teacher, Miss McLean, has for the past five years practiced the children and taken the care and responsibility of this entertainment upon herself, and it is with feelings of deepest regret that the people realize that this will be the last program she will arrange for us.

Toledo Public School. Following is the report of the Toledo public school for month of Nov.:

Fifth Class - Ellery Tallman, Ella McGuire, Joe Mervin, Bert Wickwire. Sr. IV. - Mamie Briggshaw, Aggie Smith, Johnnie Foster, Myrtle Sitter, Gordon Stewart.

Jr. IV. - Annie McGuire, Grace Tallman, Edna Dunham, Lela Livingston, Sr. III. - Roland Eaton.

Jr. DEPARTMENT. Jr. III. - Lucy Foster, Violet Briggshaw, Elsie Seymour, Lena Dunham, Florence Stewart, Ivy Dunham, Sr. II. - Radley Johnson.

Jr. - Bertha Saddler, Roland Gray, Sr. I. - Ambrose Foster, Joe Fowler, Gerald Singleton.

H. H. HILLIS } Teachers. ANNIE RAPÉ }

Hacking

There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. It tears the tender membrane of the throat and lungs, and the wounds thus made attract the germs of consumption. Stop your cough by using the family remedy that has been curing coughs and colds of every kind for over sixty years. You can't afford to be without it.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; and the cough drops away. Three sizes: the one dollar size is the cheapest to keep on hand; the 50c. size for coughs you have had for some time; the 25c. size for an ordinary cold.

For 15 years I had a very bad cough. The doctors and everybody else thought I had a true case of consumption. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it only took a bottle and a half to cure me. F. MASTON MILLER, Camden, N.Y. Oct. 28, 1898. Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice, write the Doctor freely. DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CONCERNING ULCERS.

The Cause and the Treatment of These Disagreeable Sores. An ulcer is a sore on the skin or mucous membrane, in which the healing process is very slow or wholly at a standstill. It may be due to a number of causes, some constitutional, others local, but even when a local cause seems most evident there is almost always some constitutional taint present as well. This may be consumption, diabetes, gout and so forth or merely a little impurity of the blood resulting from constipation or indigestion. Ulcers in the mouth, on the tongue or at the union of the cheeks and gums are very common and exceedingly annoying. They should be treated by frequent rinsing of the mouth with a solution of boric acid or borax and can usually be prevented in great measure by reducing the sweets and starchy food, such as bread, that enter into the diet.

A common seat of ulcers is the shin. Sores occur here especially in the aged or those past middle life and are commonly due to the varicose veins. These are caused by pressure from tight garters, by congestive disorders of the liver and other abdominal organs and by any occupation which requires standing for many hours a day.

Ulcers of this kind are found more frequently on the left leg than on the right. They sometimes give little trouble, but they may be excruciatingly painful and are often most stubborn to treatment, which must be both local and constitutional in character.

All disorders of digestion must be corrected as far as possible by the diet regulated. The food should be nourishing, but not stimulating, and all forms of alcoholic beverages are to be foregone. The patient should keep perfectly quiet, either in bed or with the leg supported on a chair.

The local treatment must be varied according to the necessities of each case. The sore must be kept clean by pouring over it twice a day a stream of boiled (not boiling) water and in the intervals of washing it should be protected from the air. The leg must be kept snugly bandaged or incased in an elastic stocking, so as to prevent stagnation of the blood and distension of the veins.

A piece of silver foil smoothly applied over the surface of the ulcer and for a little distance beyond its edges and kept in place by a bandage often does good. Sometimes when the extent of necrotic surface is very large skin grafting is necessary in order to start the healing process. - Youth's Companion.

DO YOU OWN AN UMBRELLA?

If You Do, Get Posted on the Law Regarding It. "What are you looking after?" "Oh, I've lost my umbrella, and I thought possibly I might see some one carrying it off," replied the young man who stood in front of one of the large office buildings, looking closely at each passerby.

"What would you do if you saw some fellow carrying it away?" "Stop him and demand its return." "But what if he simply pushed you aside and walked away?" "Follow him and find out his name and have him arrested for carrying away the umbrella." "Do you think you would get the umbrella back?" "Why not? Anybody who has it possesses stolen property."

"The judge never heard of the decision of Lord Coleridge, the famous English jurist, in an umbrella suit that was brought before him?" "I can't say that I have. An umbrella is the same as any other property, isn't it? Couldn't I have a man arrested for stealing my watch?" "Yes. But wait till I read you the decision of Lord Coleridge."

The speaker took from his pocketbook a newspaper clipping and read: "Umbrellas, properly considered, are a part of the atmospheric or meteorological condition, and as such there can be no individual property right in them. In Sampson versus Thompson, a defendant charged with standing on plaintiff's front steps during a storm and thereby soaking up a large quantity of rain to which plaintiff was entitled. But the court held that the rain was any man's rain, no matter where it fell. It follows, therefore, that the umbrella is any man's umbrella. In all ages rain and umbrellas have gone together, and there is no reason why they should be separated in law. An umbrella may, under certain conditions, be the chief of which is possession - take on the attributes of personal property, just as if a man set a tub and catch a quantity of rain water, that rain water will be considered as his personal property while it is in his tub. But if the sun evaporate the water, and it is rained down again, or if the tub be upset and the water is spilled, then the attribute of personal ownership instantly disappears. So if a man holds his umbrella in his hand it may be considered a personal belonging, but the moment it leaves his hand it returns to the great, general, indivisible common stock of umbrellas, whether the law will not attempt to pursue it!"

Kitchener's Common Sense. Let this story be told to Lord Kitchener's credit, though it may surprise many: A certain yeomanry commander while on parade rated his men in unmeasured terms. Nothing was right in his judgment that the troopers did. They sat their horses wrong, they moved unlike machinery, etc., and were "no better than a rabble," "a lot of gutter snipes," etc.

"That," said Lord Kitchener, who came up, "is the way to address men. They are a rabble, but soldiers and to be spoken to as such. No troops can be trained in that fashion, and the commander who does not respect his men is unable to lead them."

The whole force heard the observation, and the men were as decorously obedient as the yeomanry officer was obviously crestfallen. - London Telegraph.

Longing For Fraile. How strangely men act! They will not praise those who are living at the same time and living with themselves. But to be themselves praised by posterity by those whom they have never seen nor ever will see, this they set much value on. This is very much the same as if thou shouldst be grieved because those who have lived before thee did not praise thee.

If a thing is difficult to be accomplished by thyself, do not think that it is impossible for man. But if anything is possible for man and conformable to his nature, think that this can be attained by thyself too. - Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

HUNTING THE CHINCHILLA.

South American Indians Use Dynamite to Secure Perfect Skins. Killing chinchilla with the aid of dynamite is one of the lucrative pastimes of the South American Indians which enrich the commerce of the world very considerably.

High in the mountains the nimble footed chinchilla are caught and killed by half savage Indians. Tact and skill are needed to lure the cautious little animal from its hole in the earth. Originally the Indians used to use cactus prongs, which are long and sharp, to capture them in their holes by impaling them on the end of this natural spear. This punctured the skin and impaired its value. The trappers tried to smoke the chinchilla out by making great fires near the entrance of the burrows, but the smoke, it was found, caused the skin to turn yellow, which seriously depreciated its value. Now the more progressive Indians use dynamite.

After locating the chinchilla they form a network of grass and hardy plants, which is placed around the hill on the side of which the animal digs its holes. A dynamite cartridge with time fuse attached is then discharged in the center of the net, which frightens the chinchilla so that they leave their holes and scamper wildly to and fro about the space inside the net. The Indians then rush in with the arena with clubs and kill them by striking them over the head. This is considered the easiest and best method of killing them, as it does not in any way damage the skins, which vary in value from \$3 to \$15 each. When it is considered that as many as 100 animals are killed in one sortie of this character, the value of the skins to the Indians, who are shrewd commercial traders, may be imagined.

Some of the ferrets, which they use to good advantage. They pay as much as \$5 for one. The ferrets are taken to the mountain tops and sent through the furrows, chasing the chinchilla out into the open, where they are clubbed to death with celerity by the waiting Indians. The skins are removed immediately and placed on shrubs to dry. The evening men of the trappers often consist of the bodies of the slain rodents, the meat of which is white and tender. The hearts of the latter are given to the ferrets.

A great part of the trapping is done at night, the chinchilla seldom being visible in the daytime. The nights are cool and clear, and, there being but little vegetation at the height where the chinchilla are caught, the mountains are for a long period each month illuminated by the rays of the moon, enabling the Indians to move about with great agility for their prey. The chinchilla lives principally on herbs and often when it comes out to feed is trapped by the Indians.

For times a year the tribes descend into the semi-civilized villages at the base of the mountains with their skins. There they are met by the various agents of the European fur houses. One American house has its representative there too. The occasion of the Indians' arrival is usually made a religious festival.

OUR SENSITIVE SKIN.

Except For Cutting It, Operations Would Be Practically Painless. In human beings the sensitiveness of the internal organs is very small as compared with that of the skin. Examples of this are familiar to every one. While in health no one knows anything of his "inside." He has no sensations from it. Even disease of a very serious kind can and often does go on for years in the internal organs without causing any sensation. The nerves of the internal organs are much more concerned with regulating functions and controlling the size of the blood vessels than with the conveyance of sensory impressions to the brain. Life would, in fact, be unbearable if the functions of animal life in a normal condition caused sensation, and they would cease if the organs were richly supplied with sensory nerves.

Every surgeon knows, for example, that the human intestine is, when its muscular coat is at rest, almost as insensitive as the hair or nails. In the operation of opening the intestine, often required in the presence of malignant disease, the cut in the skin and the business of fixing the gut to the skin would be very painful, and deep anesthesia is required. Two days later, when the gut in its position has to be opened, the patient is told to shut his eyes, and he feels nothing - he does not even wince - while a wound nearly two inches long is made in the intestinal wall with either chisel or knife. This has been proved by many hundreds of cases, and certainly it is not to be explained as due to stoicism on the part of the patient. Other important operations have been done without anesthesia except for the skin cut and without giving rise to suffering of at all a severe kind. - Edinburgh Review.

The Dead Walked. In a Liverpool theater some time ago a melodrama was performed which had a peculiar grim ending, for no less than six of the characters at the close of the first act lay dead upon the stage. Then it was the curtain's turn. It ought to have come down, but it stuck badly. The "dead" became restless. They peeped at each other, wondering if they would ever be released from their awkward position. Then the audience began to titter. It tittered more. Then it laughed outright.

The situation had become intolerable, when one of the "dead" arose, solemnly faced the audience and, raising his hand beseechingly, said, "Friends, respect the dead!"

Then he went back and lay with his friends, and the laughter broke out afresh. There was nothing for it but that the "dead" should solemnly walk off one after the other. - Liverpool Post.

Hops Grow Wild In England. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the hop, although only cultivated in a few districts in a few English counties, yet grows freely in a wild condition in very many places. It is a perennial, flowering in July and August and to be found in hedges and thickets. The plant is only cultivated, for instance, in the northeastern portions of Hampshire and about Petersfield, and even there it does not cover 3,000 acres in all. It grows and flourishes, however, in a wild state all over the country, including the Isle of Wight. - London Express.

THE BOERS.

The Boers appear to be beaten, but they are not yet conquered and may not be for many a day. - Ridgewood (N. J.) News.

Not much is heard from the poor old Boers. Their land and their wealth are gone. But there is some consolation in the thought that history will class them among the most intrepid champions for freedom that the world has seen. - Albany Times-Union.

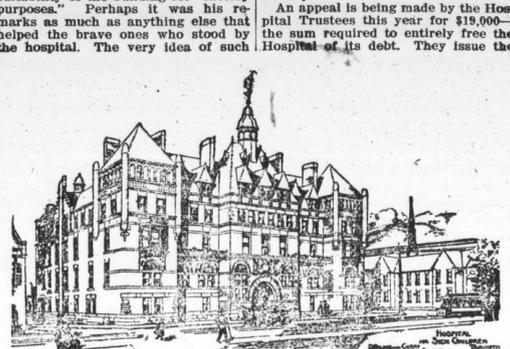
BUILT BY LOVING HEARTS AND MAINTAINED BY CHARITY.

After a Brave Struggle with an Overwhelming Debt the Hospital for Sick Children is Within Sight of Freedom - Only \$19,000 Required to Free It.

Eight years ago the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, was in a most precarious financial position. Only a few sanguine friends believed that the huge debt of over \$105,000 would ever be lifted from it. A prominent Montreal financier, when asked to loan money and hold as security on mortgage the hospital, enquired as to the suitability of the building for "factory purposes." Perhaps it was his remarks as much as anything else that helped the brave ones who stood by the hospital. The very idea of such

Hospital in a generous manner. Many splendid gifts are received from friends outside Toronto. It costs over \$30,000 each year to maintain the Hospital. About \$100 a day is needed to buy food, medicine, surgical appliances and nursing for this army of little ones - 146 patients being in the cots at the end of this fiscal year.

An appeal is being made by the Hospital Trustees this year for \$19,000 - the sum required to entirely free the Hospital of its debt. They issue the



AN IMPERISHABLE MONUMENT OF LOVE.

a possibility stirred the hearts and spurred the efforts of those to whom the Hospital work had become dear. Taking the responsibility of the loan upon their own shoulders the trustees of the Sick Children's Hospital appealed to the generous hearts of a rich province - Ontario.

Here is a Hospital - they told it through the newspapers - which throws open its doors in answer to the cry of any sick child, a Hospital that has nursed and cured thousands of helpless and crippled children; a Hospital equipped as is no other institution of its kind in the world. Shall a charity so sweet and deserving be forced to close its doors by a mortgagee who thinks it might do for a mill?

That was eight years ago. Not before nor since has a single sick child been refused admission to the Hospital. A staff of doctors and a corps of trained nurses are there during the day and the long watches of the night - tenderly and skilfully caring for the little ones given into their care by fond, anxious parents. Little children are brought to the Hospital from the farthest points of the province. Every town and township has been represented during the past quarter century. The fame of its great healing power has been told in many a humble home - for during twenty-five years 40,000 sick children have been taken care of. Some of the little ones treated in those early days are strong, healthy men and women to-day.

Last year the Hospital roll numbered 5,776 patients. Some spent days and weeks in the cots at the Hospital. Others came for a few days, while many were brought to the doors of the Hospital in the arms of their mothers and received such medicine and advice as to speedily effect a cure in their own homes.

More than one-third of the little children admitted to the Hospital wards came from places outside the city. The people in the province have helped the

appeal to their friends throughout the province. In a letter to the editor of this paper Mr. J. Ross Robertson says that the Hospital has many well-wishers among our readers who have given practical voice to their sympathy in past years. He believes that they will respond cheerily and generously this year to the call for help. They want to end the century free of debt - that on the morning of the first day of the Twentieth Century there shall stand free, a monument to man's generosity to countless sick children - an imperishable gift of love from the men and women of the Nineteenth Century to

THE GIRL PATIENTS. (From a Photo.) Little ones specially confided to our care.

More than 10,000 donors contributed to the maintenance and reduction of the Hospital debt last year. Nearly half of these donations were single dollars. Mr. Robertson says the trustees like to have the greater number of individual friends - that they would prefer ten five-dollar bills to one fifty dollar gift.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, chairman of the Hospital Trust, Toronto, publishes a list of the donations received during the Christmas month in his paper, The Evening Telegram, and copies of the paper are sent to all donors. Donations may be sent to Mr. Robertson, or to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

BALLYCANOE

Our cheese factory closed on the 30th, after a very satisfactory season's work. The make of cheese has been the largest of any season in the factory's history, and, by indications at the present time, will be much larger another year.

Our Christmas entertainment will take place on Thursday evening, 20th Dec., and judging from the interest the young people are taking, they are bound to make it a success.

Miss Cawley has been engaged to teach our school the coming term, as Miss Stevens, our present teacher, has decided to transfer her services to the Purvis settlement.

We are glad to learn that Andrew Leeder, who has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is fast recovering.

James Williams had the misfortune to lose his valuable mare last week. Ambrose Laid met with a sad accident last week. He had the misfortune to fall and break two of his ribs. He is under the doctor's care.

One Short Puff Clears the Head. - Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective. 50c. - 57

A valuable cow is a good money-maker. The Renfrew Mercury of last week said: A Holstein cow was bought last March for \$55.00 by R. Earl, of Algonquin, and sold a few days ago to Mr. Casselman for \$80.00. Mr. Earl was to keep the cow until Dec. 1st, by which time it was expected that she would have made \$90.00 in the factory.

"Necessity Knows No Law."

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and it is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints. Erysipelas - Had a severe attack of erysipelas, suffering from dizziness and nervousness so that I could not rest at night. Tried Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results, and now recommend it to others." M. CHALMERS, Toronto, Ont.

Tired Feeling - "Was all run down and had no appetite. Was tired all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla was suggested, and a trial benefited me so much that now I would not be without the medicine." MRS. G. D. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-drugging and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and liniments are dangerous. Price, 1.00 per box; No. 10, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 10c. mailed on receipt of price and two-cent stamp. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. 277 Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Athens by J. P. Lamb & Son.