

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 32

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Aug 8, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

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The hot weather brings demands for summer clothing that we are fortunately able to meet.

Light-weight clothing of every kind at prices as low as is consistent with the quality of the goods.

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Call and See Sample of Retreading and Vulcanizing
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If Your Engine Knocks, Let Me See It.
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The Best Ladder.

The best ladder is an extension ladder. They are made in various sizes, and can be handled by one man. Just the thing for painting, reaching the roof of your house, picking apples, etc. Get prices from Fred Judson, Athens.

Bringing Up Father.

Tom Marks Company played the Comedy, "Bringing up Father" in the Athens Town Hall Wednesday night to a small house, but in spite of the poor welcome, the entertainers were not dismayed and gave the audience some real cause for laughter. The show was very good taken from almost any standpoint, and it is to be regretted that it suffered from a counter attraction. The company put on some first class vaudeville, including Scotch specialties.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

Made Manager.

Mr. John Bellamy, a former Leeds County boy has recently been made merchandise manager of the F. & R. Lazarus Co. of Columbus, Ohio. Athenians will be glad to hear of his success for his first experience in the dry goods business was obtained during his three years with Mr. H. H. Arnold. After leaving Athens he held a position with a firm in New Orleans for seventeen years. He is the son of Mrs. J. B. Bellamy and brother of Mrs. G. F. Donnelly.

Barn Rafters Collapsed.

W. J. Latimer lies at his home in Kemptville in a precarious condition as the result of an accident at the government farm a few days ago. He, with others, had been engaged in drawing in hay, and it was while the last load was being put in that the accident occurred. The rafters of the barn, to which pulleys had been attached to operate the hay fork, gave way under the strain. Mr. Latimer, being struck on the head, was rendered unconscious. He was conveyed to his home and has since been under the doctor's care. His condition is critical.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMS FOR ENTRANCE

The results of the middle school examinations for entrance into the Normal schools are given below for Leeds and Grenville.

H. D. Anderson, B. M. Aldrich, M. J. Allen, C. Beach, E. L. Burchell, D. S. Bishop, G. R. Booth, L. A. Bristol (with L. S. art), L. M. Byers, (Honors, E. S. Bird, M. Bell, M. Burchill, R. P. Barrigan, M. B. Boyd, T. S. Craig, T. H. Currie, J. B. Donnelly (Honors), F. A. Dickey, B. J. Ferguson, H. E. Gardiner, R. A. Gossline, G. M. Horton, I. J. Halliday, R. Henry, O. Jackson, D. B. Johnston, M. H. Joynt, R. V. Kendrick (Honors), L. Keane, E. M. Leacock, M. Leacock, V. M. Lough (with L. S. arith.), R. M. Lake (Honors), B. B. Lane, G. B. Leonard, M. E. McKim (with L. D. spell), M. L. Murphy, C. E. McMahon (with L.S. geog.), M. A. Purcell, M. G. Reed (with L.S. hist.), M. A. Runnings (Honors), M. A. Robinson, E. M. Singleton (with L.S. arith.), L. M. Silter (Honors), A. B. Smart, E. J. Stagg (Honors), P. T. Service (Honors), H. H. Smith, L. B. Smith, L. B. Scott, H. Shaver, A. Webster.

Out of the 32 candidates of the A.H.S., only four failed to get the entrance to Normal.

Death of Mrs. Clarke Wiltse

Although in failing health for a long time, the passing of Mrs. Arvin Clarke Wiltse this morning at 6 o'clock came somewhat unexpectedly. She was in her 80th year, and her loss will be keenly felt by her husband especially, who is blind, and by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Deceased, who was a daughter of the late Uri Parish, married Mr. Wiltse 57 years ago, and lived her entire life in or near Athens. Besides her husband, she is survived by one brother, Joel Parish, Athens; and one sister, Mrs. Luther Bissell, of Edmonton.

The funeral will leave the residence on Wiltse street for the Methodist church at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Service will be conducted by the Rev. T. J. Vickery, and interment will be made in the Athens cemetery.

SHEFFIELD—HANNA

At George street Methodist Parsonage, Brockville, Friday, Rev. W. A. Hamilton united in marriage Morley Albert Sheffield, of Athens, son of Mrs. Albert Sheffield, and Eva May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanna, Athens. The young couple will reside on the groom's farm near Athens. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Albert Corr.

Returning Soldiers

Among the party of seventy returned soldiers who arrived in Kingston were: Corp. Charles F. Kelly, Pte. William Shotter, Pte. S. Scott, Sergt. Alex. Anderson, Pte. C. Duckland and Pte. S. Knapp, all of Brockville, and Ptes. E. Casey, of Prescott, R. Christie, Lansdowne; D. Kinnard, Merrickville; C. Stockdale, Lyndhurst; and S. Anthony, Kemptville.

Buy Cars

Mr. G. Wing has purchased a Chevrolet and Mr. Roy Richards, Addison, a Ford.

Lost and Recovered \$40

To lose and recover the sum of \$40 within the space of a few hours was the experience of Mr. William McLean on Saturday. He dropped his purse on Elgin street, and had an anxious hunt until Mr. Benjamin Culbert restored it, he having picked it up and immediately notified The Reporter.

Delta Women's Institute.

The Delta Women's Institute will hold a meeting on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 9th, on the lawn at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Morris.

Monthly Fire Record

According to the Public Service Bulletin, there were in the month of June 15 fires in Leeds and Grenville, with a loss of \$5,657. The loss not covered by insurance was \$2,250.

Auto Overturned

While conveying his family to the lake, where he was about to go into camp, Rev. T. J. Vickery had an automobile accident, the car turning over in the ditch on the other side of the Charleston Road Bridge. Beyond a few scratches, the occupants were not hurt; but a rear wheel of the car and the windshield were demolished.

Purely Personal

Miss Leita Gorman, Chantry, is visiting friends in Athens.

Mrs. H. H. Arnold has returned from Boston.

Mr. Bert Wilson, Ottawa, is home on two weeks vacation.

Mrs. Alex. Eaton is a guest of Mrs. Sheldon Brown, at Addison.

Miss Lulu McLean returned to Kingston last week.

Miss Ethel Brown is camping at Iva Lea.

Mr. Chancey Blanchard has returned from a visit to Winchester and Chesterville.

Mr. Clarence Knowlton, Toronto, arrived home Monday. He will spend a couple of weeks at Butternut Bay.

Mrs. J. H. Davies, of Montreal, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Knowlton.

Mrs. J. W. Hitchcock, of Smith's Falls, is spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. Philip Robeson.

Prof. and Mrs. Nichol, of Kingston, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Almeron Wilson on Tuesday.

Mrs. S. Clow and her mother have returned from a visit to Chantry and Smith's Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Berney and son, of Brockville, are guests of Mrs. T. Berney.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cook, of Montreal, spent Friday in Athens, the guests of Mr. W. H. Wiltse.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Stevens, Montreal, were guests of Athens relatives for several days.

Mrs. W. B. Connerty and daughter Doris have gone to Montreal, where her sister, Mrs. J. W. O'Shea is ill.

Among those now under canvas at the lake are: Rev. T. J. Vickery and family, J. E. Burchell and family, Lieutenant J. H. Redmond.

Mr. Ernest Broom, Queens medical undergraduate, was a guest of Mrs. G. F. Donnelly at the lake for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Webster, Easton's Corners, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wing, having accompanied them home on a motor trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ferguson and son, of Junetown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hagerman, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bulman, Ottawa, and Miss Florence Pritchard, Ellersville, are guests at the home of Mr. T. Pritchard.

Mrs. E. Fair and son Steacy have returned from a pleasant outing at Dr. W. Steacy's camp, Manhattan Island, Charleston Lake.

The (postponed) annual S. S. Picnic of Christ Church Athens will (D. V.) be held Thursday at Cedar Park Hotel, Charleston. In the event of rain the picnic will be on Friday.

Mr. Everett Latimer has resigned his position in the Brockville post office and is now on survey work. He spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hickey, after a pleasant holiday here and at Charleston, have returned to Owen Sound but Mr. Hickey will not resume his duties in the civil service until next month.

Westport Mirror: Mr. A.A. Ayers, of Plum Hollow, was in town Tuesday. Mr. Ayers was presiding examiner for many years on exams held in our school here. * * * Mr. Hilyard Lockwood, who has been attending Dental College, is home for the holidays. * * * Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Myers, of Brockville, spent the week-end in town.

—Buying live poultry every Tuesday. Must be fasted. C. H. Willson. 31

To Stave Off Starvation.

"We look to the resources of Canada, and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation", says Baron Rhonda, Food Controller of Great Britain in a message to Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada.

Canadian Bankers' Competition

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—HANDSOME CASH PRIZES

In this competition, the Canadian Bankers' Association, acting in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, offers cash prizes to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs at their local fair, and who comply with all the rules governing the competition. See prize list for Frankville Fair for entry forms or apply to F. A. Robertson, Manager Merchants' Bank, at Athens, or W. H. Montgomery, Sec. Frankville Fair, for further particulars.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Mr. George Rooney, of Lyndhurst, left a few days ago for Winnipeg.

Mr. Stearns Coon, Toronto, was a week-end guest of his parents here.

Miss Jean Karley, Brockville, was in Athens on Monday.

Miss Blanche McLean is in Kingston taking the summer course at Queen's University.

Miss Anna Hickey has resumed her duties in Mr. Kendrick's store, after several days' illness.

Miss Hattie Rockwood, of Brockville, enjoyed a few days with friends here and at Charleston Lake.

Miss Doris Stilwell, of Smith's Falls, was a visitor at the Methodist parsonage last week, a guest of her uncle, Rev. T. J. Vickery.

Mrs. K. McClary and little daughter, of Moose Jaw, are visitors in Athens, guests of the former's cousin Mrs. A. M. Lee.

Mr. A. E. Donovan M.P.P. Toronto, spent Wednesday evening in Athens coming down from the city to attend the social at Addison.

Mr. Albert Richards and son, of Almonte, were recent visitors in Athens, guests of the former's sister, Mrs. E. Duffield.

75 advertisements appearing in last Saturday's issue of the Montreal Star for stenographers, book-keepers and office workers indicate the present demand. For training for these positions, the Brockville Business College announces its Fall Term from Sept. 4th.

Economy and Comfort in the Kitchen

Oil Stoves

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ATHENS, ONT.

Efficiency in Optical Service

That is what we claim for our optical department. With proper room suitably lighted, and equipped with the most modern instruments, we offer you a service equalled in very few places in Ontario.

Give us the opportunity to add "you" to our list of satisfied customers.

H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

Ladies' Wool Coat Sweaters

You will want one of these nice warm wool sweaters that we have just received in colors: Rose, Saxe, Paddy and Coral, all sizes, special price \$8.50.

These coat sweaters will be sold very quickly as they are very special quality and style.

R. DAVIS & SONS
Brockville

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson vii. August 12, 1917. Josiah's Good Reign.—2 Chronicles 34: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. A godly king (vs. 1, 2). I. Josiah.—The name means "Jehovah supports." We know that a wicked man, but we may infer from the name given to the boy that Jehoiakim, his mother, was devoted to the true God. Eight years old—During the early years of his reign he must have been under the guidance of others, and these, no doubt, were loyal to Jehovah. We may reasonably suppose that his mother exerted a salutary influence over him. 2. Did...right—"He did that which was right," not because the tendency of the nation was in that direction, for it was not, but in spite of the prevailing idolatry. Although he had the disadvantage of the evil influence of a wicked father and had to face deplorable conditions in his kingdom, he ranks as one of the most excellent kings in the history of the nation. He was the last good king of Judah. In the sight of the Lord—His goodness was not simply external; it passed the scrutiny of him who sees motives as well as acts. Josiah was right at heart. In the ways of David—David was looked upon as the model king of Israel.

II. Idolatry destroyed (vs. 3-7). 3. Eighth year—Josiah was then sixteen years old. Yet young—He was still young although youths mature at an earlier age in the East than in the western world. At the age of fourteen to sixteen choices are generally made that determine moral and spiritual character. Began to seek after the God of David—Beginning early he would devote an unwasting life and unimpaired powers to the service of God. This date marks his entrance upon the divine life, a life that was to be abundantly fruitful in the moral reformation of the nation. In the twelfth year—Another of the important dates in Josiah's reign. Began to purge Judah—His own righteous heart and life would not admit of his stopping short of the reformation which was greatly needed. He saw that it was necessary to tear down the structure of heathenism that had been raised up, before he could successfully re-establish the worship of Jehovah. He began the work of reform at the capital of his realm. High places—Shrines were placed by idolatrous nations upon hills and mountains, and the Jews had adopted their religious practices. Groves—Asherim, symbols of degrading heathen worship. 4. Altars of Baalim—Baalim is the plural of Baal, who was worshipped in a variety of forms. In his presence—In the presence of Josiah, so that he might see that the work was proceeding in a thorough manner. Images—"Sun-images."—R. V.

5. Burning the bones of the priests—The burning of human bones upon the altars would forever render them polluted. "Idolatry was so widespread and deep-seated that it must be violently torn from the life of the people." The prophecy of which this is the fulfillment is found in 1 Kings 13: 1, 2, 6. Manasseh, and Ephraim, etc.—The northern kingdom had been taken into captivity by the Assyrians nearly a century before this, yet there were few of the people of Israel in the land. Josiah probably purposed to carry his reforms to these tribes, as far as to Naphtali on the north and to Simeon on the south, to rid them of idolatry and to incorporate them in his kingdom. Assyria was in conflict with the Medes and was tottering to her fall, and hence was paying little attention to conditions in Israel. With their maces—"In their maces."—R. V. He returned to Jerusalem—Josiah was satisfied that the work which he had undertaken had been thoroughly accomplished.

III. The temple repaired (vs. 8-13). 8. Eighteenth year—Josiah was now in the twenty-sixth year of his life. Ten years before this he had sought the Lord. He had been for years engaged in his great task of destroying idolatry from the land, and this he had accomplished. Had purged—the house.—The years of idolatry had left the temple neglected and polluted. Josiah followed the illustrious example of Hezekiah in cleansing the house of the Lord. It was not enough to destroy idolatry; the service and worship of the true God must be restored. Shaphan—He was the scribe, an officer of high rank. To repair the house of the Lord—The three men to whom the money was entrusted this work were among the principal men of the city and nation. It may be readily seen that the temple would need repairs, as it had been more than two hundred years since it was repaired under Josiah, who also was a boy king. 9. Hilkiah—The son of Shallum, and grandson of Zadok (1 Chron. 5: 12, 13). Delivered the money—Josiah followed the example of Josiah in collecting money to repair the temple. The money had come not only from Judah, but also from the remnants of the other tribes of Israel. Levites—The descendants of Levi. They performed secular duties pertaining to the temple. They returned to Jerusalem—"Of the inhabitants of Jerusalem."—R. V. 10. Workmen—Two classes of the overseers who had charge of the repairs, and the workmen who did the work as carpenters and masons. 11. Timber for cupboards—It may be seen how greatly the temple was in need of repairs that timber for the framework must be bought, as well as stone and other material. It had been three hundred and fifty years since the building was erected. To floor—"To make beams for."—R. V. Houses—These were either the chambers which were built about the temple or battlements connected with it. Which the kings of Judah had destroyed—Manasseh and Amon are probably meant. The kings had neglected the house of the Lord and allowed it to fall into decay, if they had not actually defaced it. 12. Did the work faithfully—The men had their hearts in the work, as the work, as was the case when the temple was repaired during the reign of Josiah. Where there is genuine love for God's house and its service, earnest efforts will be made to keep it

in good repair. Could skill of instruments of music.—"Were skillful with instruments of music."—R. V. 13. Scribes, and officers and porters—The scribes were clerks, copyists and translators, the officers were magistrates and the porters were those who kept the temple doors. These were of the tribe of Levi.

Questions.—What did Manasseh do after he was restored to his kingdom? Who was Amon? What was his character and the length of his reign? How did he die? How did Josiah when he began to reign? What was the character of his reign? What did he do in the twelfth year of his reign? How was it possible for Josiah to carry his reforms into the land of Israel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Reformation in Judah.

I. Idolatry overthrown.

II. True worship resumed.

I. Idolatry overthrown. The history of Josiah furnishes one of the most remarkable instances contained in scripture of real goodness springing up and attaining high development under extraordinarily unfavorable circumstances. His father, Amon, "did evil in the sight of the Lord" to an extent scarcely equaled by any other king of Judah. Manasseh may be counted worse because he set at naught all the restraints of good training, the example of a godly father and the instructions of the prophet Isaiah. He was worse because of his introduction of many of the most corrupting forms of idolatry. In the midst of that period of decline Josiah came to the throne to redeem for a time the history of his nation, and for a time to save it from impending doom. Regardless of all God's merciful dealings, of all the judgments and warnings which he had sent or of the influence and example of good kings or prophets, the people of Judah had continued to grow worse and worse. Vice had taken deep root among the people and national faults had become stereotyped in the Jewish character. A century previous the northern kingdom of the ten tribes was carried into captivity. For its great idolatry the destruction of the kingdom of Judah was close at hand. In Josiah was reproduced the piety of the best sovereigns who had preceded him. His career was singularly straight-forward and consistent. His early piety may have been due in part to the quiet but powerful influence of a good mother. Other influences which surrounded him seemed unfavorable to the growth of true religion and the fear of God. Unusual godlessness and corruption had sunk the nation in the depths of degradation. At such a time as this Josiah began to seek the Lord. He determined that he would worship God only. When Josiah was six years old he began to repair the house of the Lord which had been long unused and neglected. God gave him strength and crowned his efforts with blessing and success. He boldly denounced and destroyed idolatry. As soon as Josiah was free from the trammels which confined a Jewish prince during his minority, when he could show what his inclinations were, he courageously set himself to undo the evil that his father and grandfather had done. The reformation was earnest, thorough and comprehensive.

II. True worship resumed. Josiah was a man whose activity was inspired by true religious feeling. The disadvantages of his extreme youth, the degeneracy of the times and the bad effects of his father's reign were overcome because he fixed his faith upon God. The recorded actions of Josiah which marked his imitation to King David were his attachment to God's house, his devotion to his service, his love for God's law, and his reverence for Godly men. It was becoming in Josiah to do everything that was required for the strength and beauty of the temple. In that sacred edifice centered the religious life of the nation. There God manifested himself as he did in no other place. The work of the destruction of idols was well done before the work of construction began. In the work of repairing the temple Josiah honored the people by encouraging them to cooperate with him in the noble work. They were weary of the policy and extreme doings of paganism. They were ready to rally to the support of the young king. Previous to the eighteenth year of his reign, Josiah's work was mostly the result of his individual action. At that period the movement entered on a new plane and reached national dimensions. The immediate occasion of that change was the finding of the law in the temple, and that was owing to the repairs which the king had ordered to be made on the sacred edifice. Josiah's methods were observed in the collecting of the money, in the placing of the workmen and in the trust reposed in the overseers. There was liberality on the part of the people.

T. R. A.

Emergent Treatment for Burns.

The pain is bad. But keep your head. Burns are of two kinds. One is from dry and the other moist heat. First thing to do in cases which admit of home treatment is to exclude air. If blisters form, pick with sterilized needle and apply solution of water and baking soda. Wash with white of egg after the soda—an alkali burn should be drenched with water and vinegar before applying oil. Learn what to do before you have a burn in the family. Keep absorbent cotton, olive oil and a bottle of linseed oil and lime water, equal parts, for emergencies. Better cut the clothes from the body in case of serious burn. Apply olive oil to the flesh and cover with cotton batting until physician arrives.

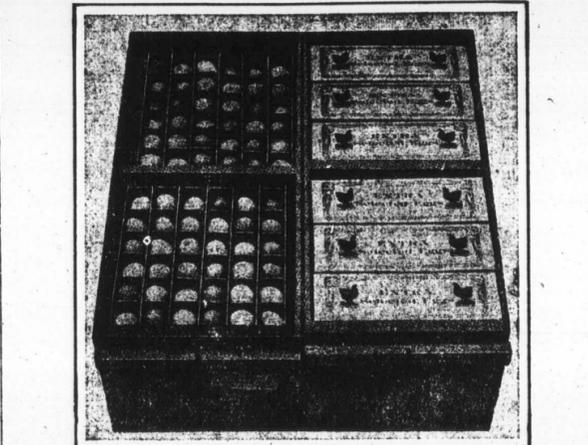
"Waist Wear."

Japanese obi bows. Turkish hip sashes. English leather belts. Ecclesiastical cinchures. Crush girdles of Chinese brocade. Constitutional government is, par excellence, a government of law.—Woodrow Wilson.

SELLING EGGS BY THE POUND

Weight Instead of Number the Most Economic Method

(By Lawrence Inwell.) Until eggs are sold by weight, neither the poultry keeper nor the consumer will receive what he or she is entitled to. The latter, as matters now stand, pays a different price every time eggs are bought, because eggs vary greatly in size and weight. The consumer has the advantage to-day and loses to-morrow. When the price of eggs is based on weight, the buyer will always know what to expect. The poultry raiser is, in reality, more interested in selling his eggs by weight than the consumer is in buying them in that manner, for it takes more food to produce large eggs than small ones, consequently large eggs cost the producer more than small ones. The existing plan of selling eggs by the dozen leads to sending them to market without regard to uniformity and bantam eggs assist in



The question of selling eggs by weight instead of by number is a contentious one, but worthy of serious consideration. There cannot be any doubt that the consumer would benefit.

making up a dozen. When eggs are sold by weight, the large ones will be selected, all eggs will be sorted, and as quotations will be given for large, medium and small eggs, by the pound, all eggs will be sent to market in a more attractive condition than they now are. Oranges are always sold by the dozen, it is true, but they are sorted, and big oranges are never sold at the same price as little ones. To sell eggs by the dozen is an injustice to hens. Some hens produce eggs and weigh eight to the pound, other hens lay lighter eggs, consequently ten are required to make a pound. On an average, a hen's egg weighs about two ounces, or eight to the pound, a dozen eggs weighing one and a half pounds.

AIDS COST OF PRODUCTION.

A hen that lays ten eggs to the pound is sure to be regarded as an excellent layer on account of the number of eggs which she produces, and she will be selected as a producer in preference to the hen that lays only eight eggs to the pound, because the latter lays fewer eggs. Nevertheless, the hen laying the smaller number of eggs may have produced a heavier weight of eggs than the apparently more prolific hen. But she gets no credit for it because eggs are sold by the dozen, and not by weight. Black and white Leghorns, Houdans, Light Brahmas and Minorcas are excellent layers of large eggs, and they would probably be greatly in demand if eggs were sold on a rational plan—by weight. Indeed, when this plan is adopted, something approaching a revolution in the raising of hens for eggs production will occur. Eggs have been exhibited which were so heavy that six weighed a pound. When a hen produces such eggs as these, she does much more work than the average hen. If eggs are sold by weight, hens that produce light eggs would be killed, thus gradually increasing the size of eggs, and bringing them to a greater degree of uniformity. There may be some hens in a flock which lay more eggs than others, and without trap nests the difficulty of distinguishing such hens may be considerable, but as a general rule large and vigorous hens lay large eggs.

Sunlight Treatment of Wounds, Gas Gangrene

One of the most vivid medical documents of the war is the report of Dr. Vidal, in charge of the sunlight treatment of wounds, and especially of gas gangrene, at the military hospitals of Nice. Though described with a physician's use of scientific terms, it is a popular study, very clear and very practical. It begins with a criticism of previous methods of heliotherapy, as the sunlight treatment is called. It is not new, except in its scientific aspects, but these were not understood until the war taught men its lessons. It is certainly curious that the old sun worshippers were right, at least in one article of their creed, and physicians who came later made a just forecast of the part to be played hereafter by the sun's rays in medicine. Before the publication of the effects of sunlight on wounds and gas gangrene, the power of this agent has been crudely grasped by physicians of to-day, who prematurely and not very wisely focused the heat on the wound, believing that the heat of the sun had both healing and anti-septic properties. Dr. Vidal says this is a mistake. The curative effect lies in rays of light whose characteristic quality is to affect the photographic plate. These are the actinic rays, which every photographer knows. They do their work in summer and winter, at the top of the highest mountain as well as in the lowest valley, and in the high light of the north pole; so that heat is not the secret of their power. So important did this question appear to the French authorities that a special congress met at Cannes, where the most eminent chemists and men of science, D'Arsonval, Berthelot and Vallot, read a report that these rays were in reality ultra-violet rays, and that the quantity of them in sunlight

few weeks the scars of healing are completely formed, which under ordinary methods of treatment would have required long months." One of the most striking things in the cure is the aid it gives to other processes. The initial healing set up by the Carrel-Dakin irrigation is carried on to completion. Likewise heliotherapy has proven a vigorous prop of the serums in use among French surgeons.

Another study of sunlight cures has just appeared from the pen of Dr. G. Leo of the military hospitals of Algiers. His report, which is remarkable for its completeness and the ocular proofs given by a series of excellent photographs, containing some features that are not found in the Nice account. Thus a frequent complication of wounds of the chest and legs in modern warfare is tuberculosis. The disease may attack the lungs and glands and skin after a shell wound. Consumption sometimes follows, with ulcers and sloughing. Tuberculosis of wounds does not seem to be very fatal, but it heals slowly owing to the bodily inertia of the victims; and here the effects of sunlight are brilliant and lasting. The insolation revives the tissues and galvanizes a wasted limb into a real semblance of life, which is just what is needed to restore vital tissues and end in cure. The pictures of the horrors by the result of nothing is more convincing than these cases, for it is possible to see the wound in all its natural stages and follow the daily progress of the sunlight cure. At Algiers it is carried out in the open air or in the pavilions of the hospitals. The ultra-violet rays of the sun are shown to be the curative element. They are allowed to fall on the wound unchecked or weakened by bandage or screen. The Algerian sun is hotter than that of Nice, but fortunately it is found that the higher temperature of the rays, if not artificially increased by glass or lenses, is not a drawback.

Owing to the comparatively blunted sensation in gas gangrene and tuberculosis, the heat of the sun is scarcely noticed by the men. If it becomes oppressive they are moved into the coolness of shade. The usual effect of heliotherapy on the tuberculous flesh is to make it sore quickly; it is said that it becomes brown, and over this the healthy skin begins to grow until it covers the whole surface of the wound. In the cases of gangrene there is something especially arresting about heliotherapy. The sunlight virtually expels the gas and thus reduces the swelling. The editor of the official French military organ La Caducee, says that these results should have wider publicity. They are usually definite, clear and practical. York Sun.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for FARMERS' MARKET and MEATS-WHOLESALE, listing various commodities and their prices.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table listing cattle market prices for various types of cattle and their weights.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Table listing grain exchange prices for wheat and other grains.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for Minneapolis.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Table listing cheese market prices for various types of cheese.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock market prices for Buffalo.

DELAWARE GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for Delaware.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A MIND CONTENT.

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content; The quiet mind is richer than a crown; Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent; The poor estate scorns fortune's angry frown. Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss, Beggars enjoy, when princes oft do miss. The homely house that harbors quiet rest; The cottage that affords no pride nor care; The mien that greets with country music beat; The sweet content of mirth and modest fare; Obscured life sets down a type of bliss; A mind content both crown and kingdom is. —Robert Greene.

I AM WITH THEE TO SAVE THEE.

Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or the lawful captive delivered? But thus saith the Lord. Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee. And all flesh shall know that I the Lord am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer, the mighty One of Jacob.—Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness.

THE TWO ADAMS.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.) We were travelling in the West of Ireland, in view of the Conemara mountains. Said a woman: "There, yer honor, is the same unchangeable beauty since Adam was a boy." My dear woman, Adam never was a boy, he was made a full grown man. The first Adam became a living soul, the second Adam never was an infant. There is no infancy in spirit, no immaturity, there is no milk in the breast for the spirit. No swaddling bands for the soul. No possibility for the spirit to lose his tail. Did you ever read in history of a spirit weaned from its mother? Is there a mother spirit? Take care neither marry nor are given in marriage, but one as the angels of God; it is temporary, expensive and sometimes disastrous. Who shall draw and set forth in fullness the wreck chart of the race? They say that God makes saints out of sinners, and this is very poor material to work upon; but they forget that while Adam came fresh from the hand of God in Paradise, the second man is the Lord from heaven (1 Cor. 1-4), and that both are complete men, and no baby about it. Here are no parts, but a whole, (holy) and a whole at the beginning, not at the finishing. Before the ship is launched she must be seaworthy, water tight; she will receive masts and sails and cargo and commander and crew—but she is able to float before she is put into the water. Away, then, with the fiction that it takes half a lifetime to get fully equipped for service. Remember, you start as men, can you have a higher type than the Lord from heaven coming into the human heart and making all things new; turning out the devil and the darkness and the dread, and bringing light and healing and strength and joy? God appeals to us as men, not half men or three-quarters—but men without subtraction or addition. We are speaking of the personality, Nelson lost an eye in one battle, his right arm in another, but he was Nelson, all the same. The soul of man is entire, the whole man walks on two feet—expressed itself through two eyes. "Go," said God to the prophet, "search the streets of Jerusalem, and see if you can find a man." I must have a man with a conscience, and a memory, and a heart. I must have a little dignity, ambition, and imagination, and more, if I can get it, before I can see the marks of the Lord from heaven.

Romanian Superstitions.

It is considered lucky to arrive in Romania accompanied by rain. It means abundance, fertility, the hope of a fine harvest—wealth. Sometimes the peasant women put large wooden buckets of water before their threshold; a full vessel is a sign of good luck. They will even sprinkle water before one's feet, because water means abundance. "I have seen," says the queen of Rumania in an article about the people of her country, "tall, handsome girls' step out to meet me with overflowing water jars on their heads; on my approach they stood quite still, the drops splashing over their faces so as to prove that their pitchers were full. It is lucky to meet a cart full of corn straw coming toward one, but an empty cart is a sure sign of bad luck."

Diplomatic Excuse.

Twin boys who were great fighters moved into the neighborhood. A little boy living next to me had been attacked several times and always came out second best. One day he was walking with me, and he suddenly stopped across the street from where the twins lived. Letting go my hand he said: "I won't take you any farther, because those twins are scared of me."—Chicago Tribune.

Give the hustler half a chance,

and he will take all of it.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

"Late, of course; it always is when you particularly want it to be punctual," says the beauty, catching him and arranging his coat and collar for the hundredth time.

"Perhaps I'd better go and tell them to put the horses to the carriage, hadn't I?" he says, eagerly. "You know, I'm going to ride on the box with the coachman, so I shall see them before you do, Miss Derwent. Oh, I am so glad—so glad my Signa is coming back! And, I say, mamma says that I am to call her—Signa, you know—my lady,—but I shan't, you know—would you?"

"Certainly not," assents Laura, promptly.

"That's the way you inculcate obedience to parents, is it?" says Lady Rookwell, coming out after them on the pretense of looking at the sky, but in reality to peer toward the station, and at the tall clock. "Where's that boy gone now? He will break his neck running up and down those stairs, Laura!"

"I'm going to see that the flag rope is all right!" shouts Archie. "I've left one of the girls to pull up the flag on the tower directly Hector and Signa come inside the house!"

And he disappears from view.

"Who is that riding up the drive?" asks her ladyship, as a horseman gallops toward the house.

"It is Sir Frederic," says Laura. "What a good fellow he is! How well he has discharged the trust Lord Delamere committed to him! The earl will not find a thing wrong, and the steward himself says that Sir Frederic has worked harder than any paid steward would have done."

"Yes," assents Lady Rookwell, "we shall have to call him Sir Frederic the Good, instead of the Great. He certainly is wonderfully changed! It was a sharp lesson, but it has effected a marvelous cure. From a selfish, self-opinionated country squire, the man has grown into a humble-minded, unselfish gentleman."

"Good-morning!" calls Laura, stepping on to the terrace.

Sir Frederic looks up, with a quiet smile, and lifts his hat; then dismounts, comes slowly up the steps. As he does so, the change that has taken place in him can be detected in his face and manner. The old stiff shyness and self-consciousness have gone, reserved gravity and self-respect that have nothing of vanity or conceit in them. He is as quiet as of old, not given to many words; and there is a certain vague sadness in his eyes and in the lines about his mouth, as if the events of the last twelve months had left their mark upon him.

"Well, Sir Frederic, the time approaches," says Lady Rookwell, giving him her hand; and it is noticeable that she does not address him in the tone of half-sarcasm, half- satire, which used to come into her voice in the old time; there is more of respect in her manner, but not less of liking.

"Yes," he says, quietly, taking out his watch, "they will be here very soon now. I think everything is ready; I have just ridden through the street, and seen the arch; the ringers are in their places. Perhaps it would be as well to send the carriage to the station; better early than late. I am glad it is such a magnificent day. The old place looks well."

And his eyes wander over the noble front.

"Yes, thanks in a great measure to you," says Lady Rookwell. "I am sure Delamere will be very grateful to you for all you have done. If he had been here himself the estate could not have been better managed, or so well; you do understand how to run an estate, Sir Frederic—I'll say that for you."

"Thanks," he says, and he does not blush as he would have done a few months ago. "I have done my best, as I promised; I am sorry the task was not a harder one."

"Well, you have done all that was to be done, even to the last moment. But come in now and wait for them. I don't ask you to sit still, for none of us can do that—we must keep moving about—but come and be restless."

He hesitates a moment, then he looks at her steadily.

"Thanks; but I am going away now."

"Going away! Where?" demands her ladyship, sharply.

"To London," he says. "My train starts a few minutes before their arrival."

"Oh, Sir Frederic!" murmurs Laura, who fully understands his motives,

and the feeling that prompts him to shrink from meeting Signa and Hector, and Signa especially.

"Oh Sir Frederic, nonsense!" exclaims Lady Rookwell, mocking her irritably. "What do you mean by going away? You want to avoid them?"

"No," he says, quietly, in a low voice.

"You don't? Then why do you run away at the moment of their arrival, as if they had the plague?"

"Shall I tell you?" he says, sadly, but firmly. "Because I do not wish to be the death-head at the feast. They are coming back happy, and to fresh and greater happiness, please Heaven! Do you think it would be well of me to remind them by my presence of all she—they have undergone?"

"Now—!"

"Down in the village, here in the house, are joyous faces and hearty voices to welcome them, and tempt them to forget the past. Why should I stay to recall it to them? No!"—and he stifles a sigh—"I will take my un- welcome presence out of their sight."

"I see!" says Lady Rookwell, sharply. "You alone of all the crowd are not glad to have them back, eh?"

"You wrong me," he says, simply. "Sincerely, heartily, I welcome them. There is no one, not even you, who this day will wish them happiness with greater earnestness and truth than I shall!"

"I believe it. That is to say that you are a generous-hearted fellow, who through much suffering have cast away hatred and envy, and have learnt to rejoice in their joy?"

"I can say that, yes," he says, gravely.

"Sir Frederic, I have never flattered any man in my life—"

"Nor any woman," says Laura, partly in an undertone.

"And when I say that you are a good fellow, I mean it."

He inclines his head.

"That I value your friendship and esteem, you know," he says, simply.

"But I say also that you make a great mistake if you think other people, Delamere especially, cannot be unselfish and forgiving as yourself."

He turns pale.

"Do I not think so?" he says, with sudden warmth. "Do I not know that he is one of the noblest men the world holds?"

"Oh, then it is Signa!" says the old lady, mercilessly.

He looks her steadily in the face.

"How do you think that I can persuade myself that my presence can be anything but intolerable to her?" he says, in a low voice.

"Oh, are you in love with her still, sir?"

"Oh, aunt—!" murmurs Laura, crimsoning.

"Leave me alone, my dear!" exclaims the terrible old lady, turning on her sharply. "Let him answer my question."

"Yes, I will answer it!" he says, and his face is very pale. "I am still in love with her, Lady Rookwell. No man who has ever loved her—these are Delamere's own words—can ever forget her. But—and his voice is earnest with truth and dignity—"my love is that of a brother for a sister, and he who deems it otherwise wrongs me even more than I deserve."

"Oh, aunt, I will go in!" murmurs Laura, the tears dimming her eyes.

"You are cruel!"

"I am cruel only to be kind!" retorts the old lady, grimly. "Yes, Sir Frederic, I am answered, and I am satisfied. And now I will satisfy you that your place is here amongst the rest of us, and that it is no part of your duty to run away either from Hector or his wife. Listen to me, sir. This morning I had a letter from Signa, and there is this line in it: 'Tell Sir Frederic that we shall hope and expect to see him at the Grange when we arrive, and that his presence will be considered indispensable to Hector's complete happiness and mine!' Now, sir!" she concludes triumphantly.

Sir Frederic turns his head aside, and is silent for a moment; then, without raising his head, he says huskily: "It is like her—like her! Yes, I will remain. Her word is law to me, and she knows it! If you will go in, I will follow you," and he waves his hand.

"Aunt!" exclaims Laura, indignantly. "you have tortured him! It is a shame!" and her face crimsoned with

indignation, while tears of sympathy for him glitter in her eyes.

Lady Rookwell grins.

"Holy toity!" she says, fixing her piercing gaze on the beautiful face, "Sir Frederic has found a pretty champion! He! he!" and she laughs. "Did I wound his tender heart? Well, then, you shall stop and comfort him, and utterly regardless of the beauty's indignation she goes off."

Sir Frederic takes his horse to the stables; the carriage, now all ready, stands in the yard waiting to start, and Archie runs down the steps and climbs eagerly on to the box.

"Off with you!" says Sir Frederic, with a smile. "Lucky young dog, you will see them first!"

As he turns to enter the house, the rector and his wife appear. The rector, sleek and smiling, shakes hands with Sir Frederic.

"Ah—happy day this, Sir Frederic! What a touching sight it is to see a contented peasantry gathered together to—ahem!—welcome their lord and master from—ahem!—his sojourn in distant countries. I trust to see my dear niece, the countess, in possession of perfect health. It has been a trying time for my dear friend, the earl."

"Ah, we have been so anxious," murmurs Mrs. Podswell. "The dear countess—she always speaks of Signa as the countess, and generally manages to bring the title in twice as many times as there is occasion for in the course of her allusions to her—"

"The dear countess wrote us a beautiful letter. What she must have suffered! We don't quite understand yet what really occurred," she adds, with sharp curiosity, but Sir Frederic does not rise to the bait.

"I dare say she'll tell you," he says. "Your friends, Lady Rookwell and Miss Derwent are inside," and Aunt Amelia, with a sniff, passed on, balked and disappointed.

And now the time is getting short indeed. The crowds at the railway station and the arch grow thicker, and scouts posted along the line to give notice of the approaching train—the railway signal is mistrusted by the simple village folk—pass the word along that the special train has left the last station.

A hum and murmur of expectant excitement runs through the throng, and the station-master, with a great white rose in the button-hole of his best coat, donned for the occasion, comes out and shouts:

"It's a coomin'!"

In the saloon carriage of the approaching train, Delamere and his wife look out upon the familiar scenery. With her hand fast clasped in his, Hector points out the white towers of the Grange as they glide into sight.

"Near home, my darling," he says quietly.

She rises and leans over him.

"Dear old Northwell! How glad, oh how glad I am to see you again! Look at the sea, Hector. Look! There is St. Clare, and Whitfield's boathouse. And there is the little bay where first—where first we met, you and I. Oh, the past is all a dream, and this is reality. Oh, how glad I am to be back amongst it all, Hector!"

"Well?" he says, watching her and delighting in her delight.

"I was going to say that we would never leave this spot. And, after all, why should we?"

"But what is to become of the other places—the castle in Scotland and the house in town?" he says with a smile.

"Let them all go," she says, fervently. "Here, in this beautiful place, I knew more of happiness than in all the world beside. Ah! if you were a woman—"

"Well, if I were a woman?" he asks, smiling at her enthusiasm.

"You would love the place you were the happiest in."

"Then I shall love, and I do love this," he says. "But sit down, darling; the air is cold for all the sunlight. Let me put these furs round you. So," and he draws the soft sables round her white throat. For times have changed, and he has resumed his old duty of looking after her. Not that she seems to require much looking after, for, although the face is somewhat pale, there is health in it, and in the bright eyes that shine like violets with the dew upon them.

"I hope Archie will come to the station to meet us," she says, nestling close to him in her costly furs. "I wonder whether he has grown? I shall be quite jealous of Laura; all his letters are full of her. Are you tired, dear?" and her eyes grow anxious in a moment.

He laughs, and puts his arm round her.

"Tired! I wonder how long it will be before you lose the idea that I am an invalid," he says. "Why, you require a great deal more nursing than I do! You nearly killed yourself in nursing me, and you still keep it up, though the sharpest pangs I feel now are the pangs of hunger. My dear, you will find me riding to hounds before the week is out if this weather lasts. By the way, that reminds me; I must see after the hunt; we must do our duty, you know."

"Our duty, yes!" assents Signa, eagerly. "Hector, dear!"

"Well?"



"I want you to settle at Northwell, and be quite—quite—what shall I say?—quite lord of the manor, you know. I want you to keep the hounds; is that the right way of putting it?"

"That is near enough. Well?" and he draws her nearer to him and gives her a lover's kiss; "and go in for feeding cattle like the Duke of Deerford, who thinks of nothing else?"

"No, not like the Duke of Deerford," she says, with a smile. "Dear old duke, I shall always like him, because—"

"Because you fooled him to the top of his bent and talked short-horns, you that don't know one bull from another!" he says, laughingly.

"All the same, I like him, and I hope you will go in for short-horns and farming, and all that, and that we shall settle down at Northwell all our days—"

"With a spell of London and Scotland for a change," he says, with a smile. Then he starts. "Here we are! and—good Heaven!—they have decorated the station!"

"No! But—not—for us?" falters Signa.

The train stops, and the station-master and all the porters hasten to the carriage, and stand as if they were a deputation sent to receive royalty.

"I hope your lordship and ladyship are well?" says the station-master, removing his cap.

"Quite well, thank you, Saunders," says Hector, who never forgets a man's name. "Is the carriage here?"

Before he can answer, a voice in childish treble shrieks his name.

"Hector—Signa!" and Archie is in the carriage in her embrace.

"Archie—Archie!" she pants. "Oh, my dear, how glad I am to see you!"

"Yes, and so am I," he returns.

"But, oh, Signa, dear, how thin you have grown! But you are still very beautiful, Signa! And aren't you very, very tired?"

"What a lovely carriage, and Hector—I beg your pardon—I ought to call you 'my lord'!"

"Hector will more than satisfy me, my dear Archie," says my Lord of Delamere, taking the boy up in his arms and kissing him. "And how are papa and mamma?"

"Oh, you'll see 'em at the Grange," says Archie. "Come along. They are all waiting. What a time you have been! We expected you an hour ago."

My Lord Delamere, taking his wife upon his arm, and holding Archie's hand, descends the step, and the crowd collected at the bottom burst out into a hearty cheer.

It is so unexpected that she covers her face, but some one in the middle of the crowd shouts, "three cheers for her ladyship!" and as the cheers rise, she, with true instinct raises her veil and bows her head in acknowledgment, while her arm trembles within Hector's.

The crowd follows them respectfully but eagerly to the carriage, and when the horses, rather startled by the noise, plunges forward, the crowd run after it.

Archie jumps on Signa's lap, and nestles amongst the costly sables, with his arms round her neck.

"What a long, long time you have been away!" he says, excitedly. "I thought you were never coming back—and I have missed you so! And is Hector really better?" turning to look at him and snatch at his hand.

"I wanted to come out to you, wherever it was, but there was no one to take me! I shouldn't have been afraid to go alone, and I told 'em so. And it's such a beautiful—but I wasn't to tell you! You'll see it directly—there!" and he flings himself at the window and claps his hands, as the triumphal arch appears in view.

"Hector!" exclaims Signa, with child-like delight, and a little breathless pant; "Hector! Oh, how good and thoughtful of them! It is beautiful, Archie, dear!"

"Isn't it?" he assents, joyously. "and they've been at work such a time on it, and Sir Frederic helped: he

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ailments that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood, which reaches every nerve and every part of the body, bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and note the daily gain in new health and abounding vitality.

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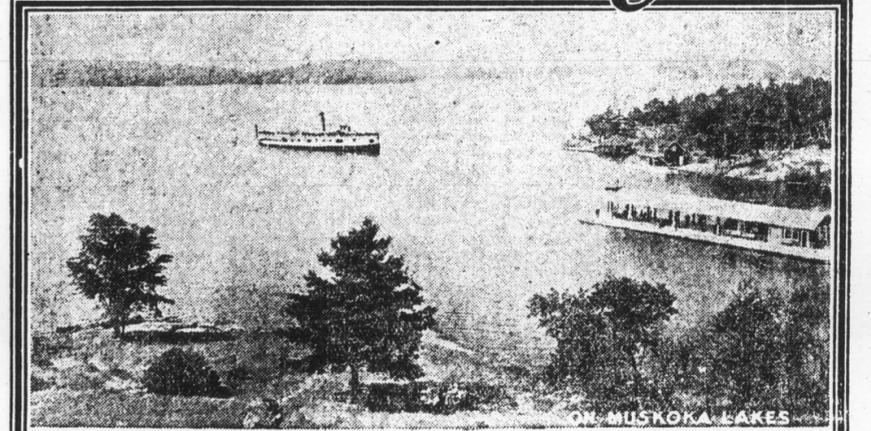
Is Breakfast Ready?

The answer is easy in the home where Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the regular every day breakfast cereal. Being ready-cooked and ready-to-eat, Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the joy of the housekeeper in Summer. Served with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruit, they make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of a few cents.



Made in Canada.

Hunting Ground of Hurons Now Favored Holiday Haunt



The regions pictured here are in the Highlands of Ontario, and were the hunting grounds of the Hurons before the ships of Spain turned to the westward from Palos. The Hurons selected in these Highlands of Ontario some of the loveliest districts in Canada. The scenic beauties, the health giving atmosphere and the excellent fishing are now attracting a steadily growing army of visitors. One day's journey from most of the large centres places the traveller in Muskoka, Lake of Bays or Algonquin Park, and the Grand Trunk lines thread the territory in such a manner that every point is made easy of access. From the train you may visit the outlying stores and then launch out into the deep woods by canoe. Whole families now spend their vacations camping in Algonquin Park. Fleets of steamers give service over the Muskoka Lakes and the Lake of Bays. While these districts have lost none of their primitive loveliness every form of recreation has been provided, including golf links for the devotees of the royal and ancient game. There are modern hotels for the lover of social life and quiet spots for those who wish to be near the heart of nature, while in Algonquin Park log cabin camps have been constructed back from the beaten paths of travel, which combine primitive surroundings with the comforts found in hotels in large cities.



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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SCHOOLDAY MEMORIES

The North Battleford News, of which Mr. C. R. McIntosh, a former principal of the Athens Model School is now editor, contains the following:
Last week, we received from Mr. Austin Tribute, one of our old pupils, a copy of the Athens Reporter published at Athens, Ont. Austin is editor-in-chief and sole proprietor, and from all indications is responsible for getting out weekly a clean, newsy and neatly gotten up paper. In scanning its pages for news items relative to days gone by, we noticed and read a poem entitled "The Legend of Echo Rock," composed by L. Glenn Earl, another old student with a mind sparkling with love of the beautiful. We are putting the Reporter on our exchange list, and hope to have it in our sanctum regularly from now on.

C.N.R. SHUFFLE

(Kingston Whig)

The Canadian Northern Railway will hand over \$60,000,000 of its common stock to the government, and it will run the road through a board of directors of whom it will approve. Will that be a profitable proposition? Hardly.

BE A PRINTER.

Standing high in the industrial world is the trade of printing. Not a boy who has entered a printing office with the sincere intention of learning the trade has failed to land a position with good wages. Apprenticeship in the days of handset type, of course, had many drawbacks, but to-day, printing is a trade with the drudgery eliminated. It calls for methodical efficiency day in and day out, and in the larger centers the scale of wages shows that this capability on the part of the printer is recognized.
The new printer's scale which has been adopted in Toronto, gives journeymen employed on morning papers \$28.50 a week for the first two years with an increase to \$29.50 for the next three years, the agreement on scale being for five years. For evening papers, the scale is \$26.50 and \$27.50.

The Athens Reporter has turned out a large number of first-class printers who are to-day filling responsible positions. At the present time, there is a vacancy for a boy who wishes to be taught the trade and who has some thought for the future. An opportunity will be given of learning the linotype. A fair education is necessary. Apply at once to the editor.

The Hawaiian Language.

The language of Hawaii is very simple. To one who hears it for the first time comes the conviction that the aborigines expressed their sentiments in primitive vowel sounds, to which some consonants have been added. Each vowel is sounded as in Latin, and the words are easily pronounced by one who is patient and wishes to speak distinctly. The pronunciation will be all the better if the speaker will draw out, almost drawl, the vowel sounds, for which reason the language is well suited to the doleful Hawaiian wail. Say Hoo-noo-luu-luu and let the word sing itself.

Jam For Breakfast.

People who like to eat pastry or other irregular dishes for breakfast should be consoled to learn that no less a man than Herbert Spencer ate strawberry jam at his morning meal. He did it to avoid monotony, believing that digestion was best served by keeping the stomach entertained with variety. He is said to have told of a man who went into a decline from a too steady diet of mutton chops.

Russia's Resources.

Russia is a country of vast resources, many of them undeveloped. They raise great quantities of wheat, rye and oats, and hemp and flax are extensively cultivated. They raise a great amount of live stock, while the Obdorski and Ural mountains contain very great mineral riches, and Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world. There is an inexhaustible amount of coal in Russia.

GOOD ROADS ARE COSTLY.

But Bad Roads Are More Expensive in the Long Run.

Highway engineering has become a highly developed art, and good road making materials are plentiful. Consequently there is absolutely no excuse for a modern road to "go wrong" within its first four or five seasons of use unless petty graft and local politics can be considered as sufficient excuses.

It is not enough that the surface of the road be composed of the proper materials. These materials must rest on a firm foundation which extends to a sufficient depth below the surface to withstand the effect of the frozen ground on either side. Furthermore, the surface must be waterproof in order to prevent the entrance of rain or melted snow, which when frozen will separate and disintegrate the best laid foundation. Also the road surface and gutters must be so constructed that the highway will automatically drain itself of all water. This serves the purpose of automatic flushing and accounts for the continuous clean swept appearance of the well designed and properly constructed roadway.

A properly constructed highway is expensive, but it is an asset too obvious for argument. Too often, however, the first cost represents the deciding factor in the selection of a certain type of construction, and the upkeep cost is overlooked. It is this attitude on the part of the town or county taxpayers or road commissioners, coupled with graft and politics on the part of the contractor, which accounts for a large part of the improved roads which need to be reconstructed each year.—H. W. Slauson in Leslie's.

War Films.

War films, says the Boston Transcript, have proved to be very useful in modern warfare. Used only as an experiment at first, they have been of such practical value that the return of the cinematograph operator from his aerial reconnaissance is always impatiently awaited at headquarters.

The moving picture man who volunteers for this work undertakes a very difficult and daring feat. He must be a master of his profession, have nerves of steel and be willing to take great risks. More often than not he is obliged to fly at a low altitude, for otherwise his pictures would be without value. Many men who have gone out on those perilous expeditions have never returned.

The war films show the experienced observer a great deal that is going on behind the enemy's lines. The trenches are clearly visible. It is even possible to discern the men digging trenches or placing big guns in position. The cinematograph men have often brought back excellent pictures taken from waterplanes that show the movement of ships and the track of enemy periscopes.

He Couldn't Stand Prosperity.

Thomas A. Edison once said of a man in his employ:
"His executive ability was greater than that of any other man I have yet seen. His memory was prodigious, conversation laconic and movements rapid. He disappeared one day, and although I sent men everywhere it was likely he could be found, he was not discovered. After two weeks he came into the factory in a terrible condition as to clothing and face. He sat down and, turning to me, said: 'Edison, it's no use; this is the third time. I can't stand prosperity. Put my salary back and give me a job.' I was very sorry to learn it was whisky that had spoiled such a promising career. I gave him an inferior job and kept him for a long time."—Collier's Weekly.

How to Please Your Employer.

To please your employer show that you have a little spirit. Make it clear to him that you do not wish to be imposed upon. He will admire that in you. If he asks you to work most of the time you're at the office or to do a little something extra you say, "What do you think I am?" Tell him he knows what he can do with the job if he doesn't like the way you handle it. He will admire your spunk. If he sneaks in and catches you loafing tell him you're only human. Maybe he will then give you a raise. Then again he may only give you a boot.

One Man Overcomes a Nation.

Jean Angot, who died in 1551, was a French merchant in the African and East Indian trade. When some of his ships had been taken by the Portuguese he fitted out an armed fleet that kept Lisbon blockaded until the government of Portugal indemnified him for his losses. At one time he was immensely wealthy, but he lost in speculations and in money lent to the king of France, and the closing years of his life were passed in destitution.

Sells Only the Best.

"I tried to explain to my grocer what I meant by calories in food."
"Yes?"
"But he cut me short by becoming indignant and saying that he had made it a life long practice never to sell anything that was not in perfect condition."

A Strategic Retreat.

"John, what is a proletariat?"
"Mary, my dear, I am astonished you should ask me such a question, and before the children too!"

Each to His Task.

"You women can't drive nails."
"What are you crowing about? You men can't manure 'em."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wise men change their minds if they grow wiser.—Life.

GASOLINE HAZARDS

The Safety and the Danger of This Widely Used Liquid.

DEADLY PERIL IN ITS VAPOR

When It Accumulates in a Closed Room Its Explosive Power is Tremendous, but It Takes a Naked Flame or an Electric Spark to Ignite It.

Gasoline is a wonderfully safe liquid if handled properly, says William H. Stewart, Jr., the automobile expert. The real danger comes from the fact that some people do not realize how dangerous it is and others do not realize how safe it is and so give way to panic if any of it catches fire. A few suggestions for handling it will go far toward reducing the danger attendant on its use.

Gasoline is a mixture of several liquids obtained from crude petroleum by distillation. It is water white in color—that is, colorless except in large masses, when it has a bluish tinge. It boils at a temperature of 115 to 150 degrees F., giving off a heavy vapor, which is quite colorless, although possessing a characteristic odor. As this vapor may readily accumulate on the floor of a closed room, it constitutes one of the real dangers of gasoline. All it needs is a flame to cause it to spread destruction on all sides.

For the present note how safe gasoline really is. It cannot be set on fire by the glowing end of a cigarette or cigar, although if the cigarette paper catches fire the gasoline will take fire from that. This matter of safety may easily be proved by pouring a small quantity of gasoline into a tumbler and putting the lighted end of a cigarette into the vapor while puffing it vigorously. Having satisfied yourself that it will not ignite, dip the glowing end into the gasoline, and it will be instantly extinguished. Evidently the vapor needs the intense heat of a naked flame or the electric spark in order to ignite.

A popular error is to the effect that gasoline is highly explosive, some imagining that it is only necessary to touch a match to it in order to have it explode like gunpowder. Nothing could be further from the truth. Pour a dram or two on the kitchen table and set fire to it. It burns quietly with a characteristic yellow flame and black smoke. Even if heated in a closed tank it will not explode if a vent is provided. Of course water will explode if heated too much in a tank without a vent, and so will gasoline. The bursting of the tank is due to vapor pressure and not to an explosion such as is produced in an engine. But the most unreasoning fear comes from the idea of setting fire to a tank at the filler opening. Most people in imagination see the tank torn to pieces and the experimenter blown high in the air. Nothing of the sort happens. The vapor takes fire at the surface and burns quietly without any demonstration of any kind. This is only true, however, in case the tank has been filled several hours. A tank just emptied of gasoline or one freshly filled will give as good an explosion as one could wish.

To see why a full tank does not explode pour a few ounces of gasoline into a preserve jar. Shake it up and set fire to the vapor at the top. No explosion takes place because gasoline vapor is not explosive except when mixed with air in the right proportions. Probably the greatest danger from gasoline comes from the fact that the vapor is very heavy and colorless. Since it cannot be seen there is little indication of its presence. It may accumulate at the bottom of a closed room or on the floor of a garage until some one drops a lighted match and sets fire to it. When allowed to accumulate in this manner its explosive power is tremendous. I have seen the wall of a brick building blown out as the result of an accumulation of gasoline vapor in the cellar. A lighted match caused the trouble.

It is evident, then, that care must be taken to avoid such accumulation. Keep the premises ventilated so that the vapor will be dissipated as fast as it is formed. Do not spill gasoline, being especially careful while filling tanks.—New York World.

Flies and Filth.

The fly is born in, lives and thrives upon filth. If no filth is allowed to accumulate in a house or its neighborhood it will not be troubled by flies, for they do not ordinarily stray far from their breeding places and their sources of food. In a thoroughly clean neighborhood they cannot live in the face of screens preventing their access to food and to the absence of manure heaps and other receptacles for filth in which to deposit their eggs.

A Matter of Change.

"What a change a woman can make in a man's life!" sighed the very young man.
"Right you are, my boy," sighed the scanty haired man who had been up against the matrimonial game for many years, "and what a lot of change she requires while doing it!"

Puffed Up.

Post—Thinks he's the whole thing, doesn't he? Parker—Well, I'd hardly go as far as that, but he certainly considers himself a quorum.—Smart Set.

Ropes Made of Human Hair.

In building the Nishi Hongwanji temple of Japan the heavy beams of the roof were hoisted into place with ropes made of human hair.

No one can have peace longer than his neighbor pleases.—Dutch Proverb.

THEY LIVE ON VEGETABLES.

A Food Expert Says That is Why the Koreans Are Indolent.

Dr. Ugen Ishizuka, a well known dietitian, who recently made a trip of observation in Korea, Manchuria and other parts of China, ascribes the docility and indolence of the Koreans to their predominantly vegetarian diet. To make them more alert and active, he urges, it is necessary to encourage the use of much more animal food among them.

The radish is the article of food most relished by Koreans, who call it the wild ginseng and eat it raw. But the most remarkable thing about their love of vegetable food is the tremendous amount of cayenne pepper that they take. About one-fifth of the vegetables on sale at markets is red pepper.

Instead of soy sauce, the Koreans use the juice of salted fish. For pickles they use a mixture of salted radish, Chinese rape, onions, romabole and cayenne pepper. This preparation has an excellent flavor and is eaten at every meal. An average family keeps enough of this preparation to last a year.

An alarming number of Koreans are suffering from parasites, chiefly due, in Dr. Ishizuka's opinion, to the crabs they eat in great quantity.

Changing All the Time.

Often the change in the use or manner of use of some household item makes a widespread change in the sale of a lot of hardware items. For some years rugs have been taking the place of carpets. This means the sale of fewer carpet tacks, tack hammers and carpet stretchers, but more carpet beaters. Again the introduction of vacuum cleaners cut down the sale of carpet beaters.

So in like manner the present fashion of hanging pictures from moldings has about put picture nails out of business, but largely increased the sale of molding or picture hooks.

In somewhat similar fashion not many foot scrapers are in use because concrete sidewalks are so universal. The growing use of food choppers has materially decreased the sales of mincing knives and wood bowls.

Value of Skimmilk.

The department of agriculture has discovered that about 17,000,000,000 gallons of skimmilk are annually wasted in this country.

Every farmer knows that skimmilk will fatten hogs. That proves that it has a nutritional value. The food value of milk is not entirely destroyed by the removal of the cream and butter fat. There is a lot of protein in the residue, and this protein is good for the human system. Some people cannot drink whole milk; it disagrees with them. These same people thrive on milk from which the cream has been removed. The department of agriculture is right in calling attention to the fact that 17,000,000,000 gallons of excellent food have been overlooked in these days of high cost of living.—

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Friends Tell Friends ZUTOO Stops Headache

Five years ago ZUTOO was practically unknown in Canada. To-day, thousands and thousands of men and women depend on these little harmless tablets for quick relief from headaches. Their fame has gone from friend to friend—from town to town—from coast to coast. Wherever there are headaches, there should be ZUTOO Tablets—they cure in 20 minutes. 25c a box—at all dealers or by mail postpaid, B. N. Robinson & Co., Regd., Coaticook, Que.

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

WORNOUT FLAGS.

Naval Rules Require That They Be Destroyed by Fire.

What should be done with an American flag, old, worn out, soiled or tattered, that is no longer serviceable as the national emblem? Should it be destroyed? How should it be destroyed without desecration?

There appears to be no law to point the way. But there is practice. And the best practice seems to point but one way. Burn the unserviceable flag. Perhaps make a rite and ceremony of this destruction by fire.

Total destruction seems the proper measure, and that is to be accomplished conveniently and quickly only by fire. To bury the flag has been suggested, but it is stated, on the other hand, that remains may be brought to light, and the method is not considered good practice.

To throw the discarded flag into the waste might be considered a desecration or at least an unpatriotic disregard of its sacredness. Fire appears the only sure way of satisfactory destruction.

To apply the flag to any further purpose after its usefulness as a flag has ended would be considered desecration, even if not punishable by law as a public offense. It should never become a dust rag or a part of patchwork or serve any other use thereafter, in the general opinion of those who would pay it proper honor.

None of the flags whipped to ribbons in the breeze from the staffs over the treasury building ever has been destroyed. They have been carefully folded and put into storage under the regime of Chief Clerk Wilmett. Reluctant to destroy them, the necessity may some day confront him as custodian of the building, and he will destroy them by fire.

In the navy and the coast guard regulations require that useless flags be destroyed by fire. This regulation is strictly enforced.—Washington Star.

Lubrication Saves.

You may ask why it is if the lubricant is supposed to prevent contact the surfaces should ever wear out. If run without a lubricant your motor would be ruined in five minutes. If properly lubricated it should run five years. If no gritty matter became mixed with the oil it might reasonably be expected to last more than twice as long. The lubricating system should therefore continuously replace the film of oil on every bearing or sliding surface as fast as it is worn out.—Professor Richard A. Leavill in American Farming.

Junetown

August 6.—Miss Viva McCrea, Lansdowne, was the guest of Miss Fern Warren last week.
Miss Edna Green, Kilkenny Street, is visiting Miss Orma Fortune.
Mrs. Eliza McCrimmon, of Alexandria, arrived on Saturday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Will Purvis.

Miss Tena Guild, Kingston, is here visiting at Mr. Eli Tennant's.
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Herbison entertained about twenty young people Friday evening in honor of their friends, Miss Ethel Neil and Miss Ethel Heney, of Ottawa.

A large number from here attended the ice cream social at the Caintown Presbyterian church on Thursday evening and all report a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. J. MacDonald and little daughter, Jean, of Kingston, have returned home after spending the past week here with Mrs. Will Purvis.

Miss Arley Purvis spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. C. N. Purvis, Purvis street.

Miss Mary Scott has been visiting relatives in Escott.
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Earl and family of Warburton, motored here on Friday and spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Purvis.

Miss Gracie McDonald, Quabbin, spent Saturday and Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. J. D. Bigford.

Dr. Jas. Hazelwood, of Toronto, Mrs. G. F. Purvis, Miss Evelyn Purvis, Mrs. Shane, and Mrs. Everson, of Purvis Street, motored here on Monday and were calling at W. W. and J. S. Purvis.

Miss Arvilla Avery and Miss Susan Williams are visiting at Mr. James Williams, Caintown.

Mrs. George Taylor and daughter Beth are spending a few days with relatives in Brockville.

Mr. Eli Tennant, Mrs. Franklyn, and Mrs. Taylor motored to Brockville on Sunday and spent the day with relatives.

Mr. Thos. Franklin, who has been a patient in Brockville General Hospital for the past two weeks remains in about the same condition.

Miss Susan Williams and Miss Arvilla Avery spent Monday with friends in Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Summers were recent visitors at Mr. J. A. Herbison's.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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NOTICE

To Entrance Candidates and to 1st year, 2nd year, and 3rd year High School Pupils:

You can take your place in the army of office workers at a salary of from \$25 to \$75 per month with less than a school year's preparation.

Book-keepers, Stenographers, Typists and Office Assistants always in demand, but increasingly so just now.

Fall term opens September 4th.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

FULFORD BUILDING

Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

COAXING THE SALMON.

Try Trout Fishing Tactics When You Go After This Game Fish.

When you are going to make a try for salmon remember your trout fishing. Keep low in the grass and bushes, cast delicately over the entire pool, beginning at the tail, where the fish are most apt to be in ordinary weather, and working up to the very head, where they are often found after a rise of water, propel the fly with the variety of motion known to every trout fisher, and particularly try it at various depths.

I have often found that the only way to start a salmon was to sink the fly at least two feet and rely upon a tiny spasmodic twitch now and then (as of a drowning insect) to do the trick. This is often effective after a fish has come up once and refuses to repeat the experiment.

When a rise comes it will probably be a slow one. Do not move the fly at all after the first sign. Strike lightly, but firmly, on the first impact if the line is short, and when you have counted two or three after the rise if the line is long. Advice not to strike, if applicable at all, pertains only to swift water when fishing downstream. Under any other conditions failure to strike is often suicidal.—Outing.

What You Eat in Apples.

Do you know what you are eating when you eat an apple? You are eating malic acid, the property that makes buttermilk so healthful. You are eating gallic acid, one of the most necessary elements in human economy. You are eating sugar in the most assimilable form, combined carbon, hydrogen and oxygen caught and imprisoned from the sunshine. You are eating albumen in its most available state. You are eating a gum allied to the "fragrant medicinal gums of Araby." You are eating phosphorus in the only form in which it is available as a source of all brain and nerve energy. In addition to all these, you are drinking the purest water and eating the most healthful and desirable fiber for the required "roughness" in food elements.

Johnson and Seven.

President Johnson had seven letters in his name. When he was fourteen, twice seven, he became a tailor's apprentice, which he remained for seven years. When he was twenty-one, three times seven, he gave up tailoring. When he was twenty-eight, four times seven, he became an alderman. At thirty-five, five times seven, he entered the legislature. In 1842, six times seven, he was a member of congress. At forty-nine, seven times seven, he was a senator. On the 7th of March, 1862, he was military governor of Tennessee. At fifty-six, eight times seven, he became vice president.

Mapping the United States.

Beginning nearly forty years ago to construct accurate topographic and geologic maps of both the known and the unexplored regions of the United States, the United States geological survey has speedily progressed with this part of its work until topographic maps of 40 per cent of the country are now published, besides maps for large areas in Alaska and Hawaii. Extensive areas have also been covered by geologic maps, and all the work from the beginning of the field survey to the printing of the finished map is done by this government bureau. Other activities of the survey are the classification of public lands, the annual collection of mineral statistics of the United States and investigations of the nation's water resources, all involving the publication of scientific and technical reports containing over 20,000 pages annually.

During the last thirty years over \$15,000,000 has been spent by the geological survey in geologic and topographic surveys in the United States.

Seeing Distances.

About 200 miles in every direction is the distance a man can see when standing on a clear day on the peak of the highest mountain—say at a height of 28,683 feet, or a little over five miles above the level of the sea. An observer must be at a height of 6,667 feet above sea level to see objects at a distance of a hundred miles. The distance in miles at which an object upon the surface of the earth is visible is equal to the square root of one and one-half times the height of the observer in feet above sea level. Some allowance has to be made for the effect of atmospheric refraction, but as the refraction varies at different heights and is affected by the various states of the weather no precisely accurate figures for general purposes can be given. Probably from one-fourteenth to one-tenth of the distance given by the formula would have to be deducted owing to the refraction of the atmosphere.

The Purist.

The Manager (at amateur rehearsal, to the leading lady)—"Ere, Miss Mortimer, you mustn't talk like that to the duke. You mustn't say, 'Wot are you a-join?' You've got to speak king's English. You must say, 'Wot are you a-join' of?"—London Sketch.

Bunker Hill Monument.

Bunker Hill monument is 221 feet 2 inches high, 30 feet square at the base and 15 feet 4 inches square where the pyramidal apex begins; 8,700 tons of granite were used in building it.

Epitaphy.

Epitaph for a miserly man: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

At the Department Store.

The Shopper—"I'd like to look at some puffs. The Usher—Powder, hair or cream?"

CHINESE FARMS SMALL.

Hardly More Than Gardens, and the Cultivation is Intensive.

It is incorrect to speak of the Chinese as farmers in the strict sense of the word, for they are gardeners rather than farmers. A so-called Chinese farm is no larger than what in America would be called a good sized garden, and the methods of cultivation are of the most intensive sort.

Generally speaking, it seems that the greater the prosperity of the agricultural family the larger the number of children; hence in turn the greater the number of mouths to feed. In addition prosperous conditions always bring with them greater expenses incident to family festivities, such as weddings, which stand out as all important considerations in the lives of the Chinese. In Manchuria the conditions are somewhat different, for there are vast stretches of land open to cultivation on a much larger scale than in China proper. These tracts are generally worked by hired farmers, who come in hundreds of thousands from the more densely populated sections of China to spend the short farming season in northern portions, returning again when the cold weather makes further labor in the fields impossible.—United States Consular Report.

A Turkish Love Story.

A Turk knocked at his beloved's door, and a voice answered from within, "Who is there?" Then he answered, "It is I." Then the voice said, "This house will not hold thee and me." And the door was not opened. Then went the lover into the desert, where there is nothing but Allah, and fasted and prayed in solitude. And after a year he returned and knocked again at the door. And again the voice asked, "Who is there?" And he said, "It is thyself." And the door was opened to him.

Dickens and a Face Ache.

Dickens wanted to be an actor before he was an author. He would have been but for a face ache. When he was a lad and a lawyer's clerk he had attained a trial of his power of reproducing "character and oddity" before Mathews and Charles Kemble. But a face ache kept him at home, and soon after he "made a great splash" as a newspaper reporter. Thereafter he reproduced "character and oddity" on paper instead of the stage.

The Optimist.

"You're looking blue, doc. What's the matter?" "Well, I'll tell you. A patient I began to treat died this morning." "Ah, cheer up. He might have died even if you hadn't been called."—Toledo Blade.

KEEP THE TOWN CLEAN.

Make It a Campaign to Last as Long as There's Work to Do.

Don't call it a cleanup day or a cleanup week when you start out to really do something to make your town or community a cleaner, safer, healthier place in which to live, suggests a state board of health bulletin. Or, rather, don't let it be the prevailing idea that one day or one week is sufficient in which to clean up and get rid of all nuisances and health dangers. And, what is still more important, don't think that when you have cleaned off a few vacant lots and alleys, set out a few trees and carted off the trash and papers from a few back yards that you have had a successful cleanup campaign. As a matter of fact, you haven't touched the dirty dirt or removed any of the real dangers to health and safety.

It is true that trash and rubbish are unsightly and should be removed, but in comparison to flies and the feeding and breeding places of flies rubbish is not the filthy filth that we think it is. To some people flies may not look as bad as trash, but it is only to those who don't know where they breed, what they eat and the number and kind of disease germs they carry on their feet. It is this kind of filth that a cleanup campaign should go after and clean up.

A cleanup campaign should not stop at a week, at a month or a season unless the town or community has in reality reached the point where it can clean up and keep clean. No spasmodic effort at cleanliness gets results. It does not only fail to get a clean and attractive town, but it is worse than nothing as a means of safeguarding health. The cleanup campaign that is worth while is that which induces the people to clean up and keep clean all the year round and which goes after the dangerous filth—flies, surface closets that admit flies and breeding places for flies. Breeding places for mosquitoes might well be added to the list.

Music.

There is something marvelous in music. I might almost say that music is in itself a marvel. Its position is somewhere between the region of thought and that of phenomena, a glimmering medium between mind and matter, related to both and yet differing from either, spiritual and yet requiring rhythm, material and yet independent of space.—Heinrich Heine.

Papier Mache.

Papier mache is made chiefly from old paper by boiling to a pulp with water, pressing, mixed with glue or starch paste and then forcing in a mold previously oiled. After drying the articles made with this compound are soaked with linseed oil and then dried at a higher temperature.

And Now He's Fired. "What do you mean by whistling that in this office?" demanded the chaf. "Well, sir, I thought I'd like you to know that I'm bearing up cheerfully in spite of my miserable salary," answered the clerk.

Hoped For More. Mrs. Chestnut—Who was that man I saw you with yesterday? Mrs. Walnut—That was my husband. "Oh, your last husband?" "Don't say the last. It sounds as if you were trying to discourage me."

Modern Plows. The modern plow was a Dutch invention. Englishmen and Americans have made many improvements in this implement, but for many years the Dutch plow led the world.

Weeping over lost opportunities is a mistake; the tears may prevent you from seeing others that are coming.

The Problem. She (delightedly)—Father says if we want to get married he will pay half the expenses of furnishing a house for us. He (despondently)—But who will pay the other half?—Chicago Herald.

Speaking of "Turns." What goes around the corner without moving? A curbstone. What turns without moving? Milk.—Boys' Life.

Musical Criticism. The Musician—Hang it, Bill, don't you realize that one of your shoes squeaks in B flat and the other in G major?—Life.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—Milton.

HELP!
LABORERS WANTED
FOR THE
Western Harvest
\$12.00 to Winnipeg
Plus Half a Cent per mile beyond
Return, Half a Cent per Mile to Winnipeg plus \$18.00
SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS
THE BEST OF EQUIPMENT AND
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All Particulars from C.N.R. Agents or General Passenger Departments, Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont.

Popular **Columbia Records** Up-to-date
Reliable **W. B. PERCIVAL** Durable
FOR SALE BY



THE PATHEPHONE
Five of these large cabinet phonographs, each with twelve records, given as first prizes in District Contests. Value, \$150.00. Size 20 in. x 20 in. x 41 in. high.

Enter the Bread Making Contests
at Rural School Fairs in Ontario
The Campbell Flour Mills Company's great offer of the big One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Dollar Pathe phonographs (Five of them!) and other valuable prizes, for the best loaves of bread baked with Cream of the West flour, is stirring up tremendous interest all over Ontario. Many girls are already busy as bees practising with Cream of the West flour. Last year many girls declared, "Oh, if I had only practised, I'm sure I could have won!" Don't wait another day. Decide right now! Practise, Practise, Practise with **Cream of the West Flour** the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread. Every time you bake with it you find out new qualities in this flour that makes such splendid big loaves of delicious light bread. Practise!
In five districts, each comprising several counties, we will give away free to the winner of the first district prize a large cabinet phonograph. At each fair there will be given a fine list of local prizes.

Prizes Worth Trying Hard For

- 1st Local Prize.**—"Girls' Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.
2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria, and others.
3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.
4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.
Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

Read Carefully Conditions of Contest

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into two loaves, so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judgment will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breading and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.
The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:
1. Appearance of Loaf 15 marks
(a) Color 5 marks
(b) Texture of crust 5 marks
(c) Shape of loaf 5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb 40 marks
(a) Evenness 15 marks
(b) Siftiness 20 marks
(c) Color 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread 45 marks
(a) Taste 25 marks
(b) Odor 20 marks
Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.
Which District is Yours?—This list shows you which counties you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes:
District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leslie, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lunenburg.
District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.
District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Westmorland, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo (with a few farms in Wellington and Perth).
District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex (with a few farms in Huron and Lincoln).
District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Manitowish.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.
DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY. Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.
NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW:
The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Dept. of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Dept. of Agriculture in the Counties of Sudbury, Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these counties by the Dept. of Agriculture. There are, however, a few fairs held by local schools in Wellington, Perth, Huron and Lincoln, and these are included in the competition.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited
(West) Toronto Peterboro Pickering 129
Cream of the West Flour is sold by the following dealers: W. G. Parish, Athens; Leeds Farmers Ltd., Athens; H. Brown & Son, Brockville; Peter Botting, Forfar; McClellan & Shaneman, Gananoque; Lansdowne Co-operative Society, Lansdowne; S. E. Blair, Westport.

OUR GREAT Clearing Sale IS NOW ON
Mens and Boy's summer shirts, pants, underwear, suits, bathing suits, jerseys, socks, straw hats, panamas, silk caps, and all summer goods must be sold regardless of cost.
Globe Clothing House
Brockville, Ontario

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Farm Laborers
TO
\$12.00 WINNIPEG
Plus 1/2 c per mile beyond
EXCURSIONS AUGUST 16 AND 28, 1917
From all stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ont.—Brockville, Smith's Falls, North Bay and East. Fare Returning—1/2 c per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THE C. P. R.
For information apply to nearest Can. Pac. Agent or to
GEO. E. McGLADE, BROCKVILLE

Suffered Three Weeks With Chapped Hands. Sore and Unsightly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Miss Gladys Hambleton, Roxton Falls, Que., Nov. 29, 1916.

How much better to prevent such suffering by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes, the Soap to cleanse and purify the pores, with touches of Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of eczemas, rashes, dandruff and pimples. You will use no other once you try these super-creamy emollients.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

GUIDE YOUR BOY NOW.

Keep Him On Road That Leads to Highest Citizenship.

This is a good time to think of your boy. If you do not look after him in the right way some one will do it in the wrong way. Begin now.

Teach your boy to follow in the foot steps of his father, to respect the law, to obey his parents, to regard the rights of all men, to honor virtue, to respect womanhood and to depend upon no one but himself for his advancement.

Teach him that the golden rule of life will be found in the Ten Commandments. They are short. They have survived the ages. They stand to-day unchanged and unchallenged.

They comprise the first great written law by God to man. Before these few commandments all man made laws fade into insignificance. Teach them to your boy. There is danger ahead if you do not.

The universal drift of mankind is toward decadence. Heredity pays its premium and also exacts its discount.

The boys of to-day are to be the men of to-morrow. The destinies of the American people are to be in the hands of their sons.

Teach your boy to rule, but first to rule himself.—John A. Sleicher in Leslie's Weekly.

TOKIO IS YOUNG.

Only in '60's That It Assumed Place in Life of Japan.

In a way almost unique, Tokio represents an epoch in the history of the country of which it is the capital. When, in the middle '60's, the Japanese made their momentous decision definitely to throw in their lot with the West in the matter of civilization, they set about achieving their purpose with all that thoroughness so characteristic of them as possible.

The ordinary English law no clergyman can be arrested within the walls of his church, or while he is going to or from his duty.

In the United States there are no fewer than 21,000 motion picture theatres, representing a total investment of over \$2,000,000,000.

The ordinary Chinese printing office uses about 6,000 characters, while a fairly complete Chinese dictionary contains as many as 50,000.

Under the English law no clergyman can be arrested within the walls of his church, or while he is going to or from his duty.

Jack London was a "hobo" sailor, fisherman, longshoreman and seal hunter.



And so, on November 23, emperor arrived at Yedo, and his residence at the famous...

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"SALADA!"

Every Leaf is of Virgin Quality Sealed Packets Only. Never in Bulk. Black, Mixed or Green.

The Two Mountains "Ours is Royal, But Only Yours is Crowned"

A MONTREALER ON HIS VISIT TO THE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM.

"We are proud of our Mount Royal," a Montrealer writes, after a visit to Hamilton, "but yours has one royal distinction that ours has not achieved—a crown."

"What I noticed up there first, after the charming scenery and magnificent air, was the spirit of cheerfulness and hope among the patients."

"Of course, it is well known that tuberculosis often has a deceiving effect on its victims, making them feel better than they really are. And that is a great danger."

"Take the soldiers, particularly. They naturally want to get back to their families, and to work, as soon as possible. So they are tempted to quit the sanatorium before they ought, and to undertake more strenuous work than is safe for them."

"The Military Hospitals Commission evidently realizes this, and does all it possibly can to see that every one of the tuberculous soldiers under its care takes the full treatment required by his particular case, and also to fortify him by knowledge against the very grave, though unseen, dangers that will surround him on his return to civil life."

"Just as the soldiers after enlistment not only have their bodies trained by exercise for the hardships of a campaign, but also have their minds instructed in the arts of modern war—so these men attacked by the 'white plague' not only have their bodies freed from its fatal grip, but their minds instructed and fore-armed, with all the knowledge requisite to prevent another attack, as well as to avoid the possible infection of others by their unconscious acts."

"And the cheerfulness evident in your Mountain Sanatorium is based on solid grounds of hope, not on any delusion."

"One of the most hopeful signs I notice is that the men have got something to do. Rest is essential, but it must be rest of mind as well as of body. In fact, except in cases of extreme weakness, lying still in bed for long periods without any occupation creates unrest of mind, and largely destroys the good effect of rest of body."

"We smile at the idea of embroidery as an occupation for men—as we smile at the idea of plowing as an occupation for women. But the war has cleared our mental vision and upset many of our old ideas. I have just seen a moving picture of English women engaged in a plowing competition—with walking plows, too. Women who have exchanged the needle for the plow are all the better for it; and these men in your Mountain Sanatorium, forced to give up the plow and other weighty implements, are all the better for taking to the needle."

"More than 800 men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in a total of 7,000 invalids now being cared for by the Military Hospitals Commission, are being treated for tuberculosis. This doubtless got a first lodgment in them during childhood. It has been stimulated to activity by the unaccustomed conditions of military life; but it would very likely have become active in any case, sooner or later, in civilian life. In such a case it would have had less chance of prompt discovery, and certainly much less chance of thorough and successful treatment."

"With this effective organization of treatment for military consumptives before our eyes, it will be absolutely inexcusable if the country fails to organize an equally efficient campaign against the 'white plague' among our people as a whole."

"The gain in health and wealth to the country would be simply enormous," as Lord Shaughnessy was quoted as saying a few weeks ago. "As many Canadians have been killed at home by tuberculosis since the war began as have been killed by the war itself. Yet it is an entirely preventable disease. If we stop its ravages, we shall more than make up for the ravages of the war."

Hall Gaine was educated as an architect, but deserted that profession to enter journalism as leading writer on the Liverpool Mercury.

Anatole France, the son of a bookseller, was a librarian in the French Senate, and a Paris journalist.

William Allen White got his literary start as a writer on the Emporia Gazette, of which he is still editor.

Like Scene From Middle Ages. The oldest and largest university in the world is El-Azhar at Cairo. Founded in 975, it has been from the start a national institution, the khedive being the rector.

RELIEF AT LAST I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without any of your assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Windsor, Ont. AN ADVENTURE IN SPELLING. I once went a-riding, although my friends told me not to do so; As a matter of course I fell off my horse, Who left me in tatters and woe.

A man passing by in a sleigh Saw my sorrowful plight as I leigh. And said, "You're a muffer! But it is rather tuff, So I'll just lift you out of the weigh."

He fitted me into a seat— I was brushed from my head to my feet; I had ruined my clothes, I had broken my nothes, And truly the cushions were sweat!

Then he hustled me over the snow As fast as his horses could row, And drove me up straight To a doctor's front gaight. "Hi, Doc! Here's a vision of woe!"

The doctor was drinking his tea, But he came and considered of me; "He can't use his tongue, And he's spoiled his right lungue, And his ribs were not where they should bea."

"This unusual puffiness here, And his shoulder-blades seem out of here, This ear's coming off, And that singular cough Is rather less pleasant than queer."

But he settled my various aches, And he splinted by numerous breaches; And the lesson I learned When my powers returned, Prevents any future mistakes. —Christian Endeavor World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc. A Story of Longfellow. In Longfellow's journal, in which he chronicled daily things that came under his observation, he notes that upon a certain occasion he attended a church where the minister took as his subject "Progress." He was very flattered when the latter quoted about half of the "Psalm of Life." After repeating the verses the minister said, "I could never read that poem without feeling the inspiration with which it was written."

Using the Scrub Palmetto. Only a prolific and troublesome waste product throughout Florida, the scrub palmetto is now being developed into an asset of great possibilities. Not only has it been discovered that paper of good quality can be made from it, but the manufacture of carpets, matings, twines, rope and burlap from the plant is already an industry of high standing in the state. Only the green leaf or fan, is used. Claim is made that the palmetto leaves when shredded and spun are very much tougher than the grass now used for matings. The green leaves are fed just as they are out into the shredding and spinning machines, and in three minutes they come out in twine. This avoids the discolorations and losses occasioned in drying, storing and handling grasses commonly used for matting. Palmetto can be cut every day in the year and immediately made into twine. The skeins of twine when hung up dry rapidly and uniformly. The twine is used as soon afterward as necessary.—Argonaut.

ISSUE NO. 32, 1917

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

MONEY ORDERS. REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS money order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

ALGERIA A NEW FRANCE. Result of a Century of Work Against African Savagery. After a vast expenditure in lives and treasure France is beginning to reap its reward from the conquest of Algeria.

In 1827 the French took up the white man's burden in Algeria and after a struggle of thirty years subdued the country. Under the monarchy and the second empire the government of Algeria was based solely on force, but the republic with the allegiance of the Algerians by withdrawing the military government from all the settled portions of the country, which have since been treated very much as if they were a part of France, each department sending one senator and two deputies to the French chambers.

Don't Be Afraid of Work. Charles M. Schwab, the well-known master of Bethlehem steel works, has no more patience with the man who works with the time clock than has Adam Bede with his fellow workmen who dropped their tools at the sound of the whistle. In his book "Succeeding With What You Have," he writes: "I have yet to hear of one instance where misfortune hit a man because he worked overtime. Not long ago a man was promoted in our works. 'How did you happen to advance this fellow?' I asked his boss. 'Well,' he explained, 'I noticed that when the day shift went off duty this man stayed on the job until he had talked over the day's problems with his successor. That's why.' The man who fails to five fair service during the hours for which he is paid is dishonest. The man who is not willing to give more than this is foolish."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Briefest Mention. Pendulum clocks were first used about 1650. The so-called briar of which pipes are made is laurel root. There are 800 varieties of pears grown in America and 100 kinds of grapes. The income of electric traction service as a whole in 1916 can be safely put at \$750,000,000. The agricultural produce of the United States is valued for 1916 at not quite \$6,800,000,444, which puts it easily next to railroads. Copper production in the United States in 1916 is estimated at 1,941,900-586 pounds. Zinc output is put at 672,300 net tons; nickel at 61,875,438 pounds, and lead at 583,498 net tons.

Thrif Maxims. Nothing waste, nothing want. Thrift is an antidote against anxiety for the future. Thrift deals with the present day and plans for the future days. Thrift acquaints itself with true values and keeps tab on expenditures. Neither minute gains nor even small losses are underrated by the thrifty. To postpone to afternoon what should be done in the morning is thriftiness of management.

Squabs. A squab grows enormously the first twelve hours and still more rapidly after the third day. Squabs are at first sparsely covered with long filaments of down, the root of each filament implicating the point from which each future feather is to start. The down for awhile still hangs on to the tips of some of the feathers during their growth and it is thought by some to be finally absorbed into the shaft of the growing feather.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. "I see you have a new man making up the classified-ad page," said the visitor to the composing-room. "Yes," answered the foreman. "What became of Jones, who had the job?" asked the visitor. "Oh," replied the foreman, "we had to let him go. Jones was a good man, but he got rattled in the rush the other night and put the ad of an undertaker under 'Amusements'."

DRS. SOPER & WHITE. SPECIALISTS. Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished by mail from 10 to 25¢ per box. 25¢ and 50¢ per box. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE. 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. Please Mention This Paper.

Advertisement for Lantic Sugar featuring 'The Three FREE' and 'The Lantic Library of "goody secrets" sent free if you mail us a Red Ball Trademark, cut from carton or sack of Lantic Pure Cane Sugar.' Includes images of Lantic Sugar products and a coupon for a free library.

HUGE BRITISH PREPARATIONS WERE UNSEEN BY THE HUNS

Haig Poured In Enormous Forces of Men and Guns For His Drive, With Foe In Dark.

Welsh Regiment Administers Crushing Defeat to Kaiser's Pet Battalion.

British Front in France and Belgium, Cable.—(By the Associated Press)—Welsh troops yesterday added a new star to their crown, for it fell to one of their regiments to administer a crushing defeat, in General Haig's great offensive, on the Third Battalion of Infantry Guards, which was Emperor William's crack body of troops. The terrain in this new battle zone presented tremendous difficulty for the attacking armies. Between Dixmude and the point where the Ypres-Comines canal crosses the lines on the lower part of the Ypres salient, two great forces had been imbedded for three years, and this portion of the line has come to be looked upon as impregnable for either side.

The present battlefield, between Dixmude and Lizerne, was "no man's land," within whose borders lay marshes and morasses, which in winter months are impassable. This formidable natural barrier was rendered still stronger by the inundation of large areas by the release of waters from the canals. The Germans and Allies alike, seeking bits of dry land for a footing, swung so far apart in some places that the distance between the lines was nearly three miles.

Below this section, opposing lines followed either bank of the Yser canal, and then went on the Ypres salient, face to face, but with the Germans holding the dominating high land about the salient. The Dixmude-Lizerne section of the front is a wilderness of partly inundated and deserted farms, dotted with pools of brackish water, and cut into strange shapes by drainage ditches. There are but few remaining civilian habitations in this "no man's land," crumbling cottage walls and an occasional roofless church rose above the flats.

Neither side feared a surprise attack or a trench raid. Since Duke Albrecht's Wurtemberg troops were swallowed up in the flood left loose by opening up the sluice gates in October, 1914, the enemy had not tried to cross the marshes, nor had they tried to get over the Yser since the Belgians, in the spring of 1915, after sanguinary fighting, flung them back across the bridgehead, at Lizerne.

THE YPRES SALIENT.
The Ypres salient itself furnished as nasty a problem as could be presented by an attacking party. The country here is a water-shed, and the Germans had held the lip to this answer. All the lower lying land within this dish had thus been dominated by the enemy, who could pour a steam of shell and machine gun fire into the

troops and supply columns advancing across the salient.

The situation was rendered still more difficult by the presence within the saucer of a large number of waterways, that must be crossed by means of bridges which might at any moment be destroyed by gunfire. This difficulty, however, was overcome by a brilliant feat of the British engineers, who threw seventeen bridges across the waterways for the advancing troops in the face of terrific gunfire. Similar and equally remarkable work was done by the French engineers, who were forced to bridge the Yser for the attack.

The Germans little feared, apparently, that the battle would turn in the direction of their right wing. It was early in June that rumors of the impending attack began to find their way to German ears, and were voiced in Berlin. Gradually the rumors assumed certainty, and the Germans began feverishly to strengthen their lines, pouring large numbers of fresh troops into Flanders and bringing up all available guns. The surrounding country was evacuated by civilians and stripped of the conflict.

The Germans knew they faced an offensive. They were unable with all their cunning to gather more than a fragmentary idea of the story of these preparations, which is in itself a marvellous one. Day after day the building of new armies continued under cover of a unique concealment in plans.

HUNS SAW NOTHING.
Enormous numbers of great guns made their way to selected positions, and were mounted on concrete foundations laid long before. Millions of shells, which are no-day turning the German front into an inferno of death and destruction were brought up and stored, while the enemy watched with unseeing eye. Long lines of dreaded tanks took the road, and the living monsters crawled clumsily but persistently northward, to take their place in the Allied battle formation.

Clearing stations were established at vantage points, and everything possible was done to care for the stream of wounded which was sure to result. All this and much more went on for weeks before the offensive was launched. The Germans were like a man who waits with tense muscles in the dark for the attack of an unseen foe knowing the onslaught must come, ignorant of the moment or nature of it.

Thoroughness of preparation is one of the striking characteristics of the British methods, and it is safe to say that there is no one man but had rehearsed the part he was to play in the opening stage of the great conflict.

FRENCH PREMIER GIVES LIE TO CHARGE OF GERMAN CHANCELLOR

France Has No Plot to Seize Territory On Left Bank of the Rhine.

Paris Cable.—Premier Ribot replied in the Chamber yesterday to the declaration made Saturday by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, that there was a secret treaty between France and Russia having in view plans of conquest. Premier Ribot said:

"I wish to reply to the singular speech which Dr. Michaelis thought fit to invite the Berlin journalists to hear. The German Chancellor publicly commanded the French Government to declare whether, in a secret treaty, had not made known to the Chamber of Deputies the terms of a secret treaty, made before the Russian revolution, whereby the Emperor bound himself to support French pretensions to German territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

"The Chancellor's version contains gross inaccuracies and absolute lies, notably regarding the role he attributes to the President of the Republic in giving an order to sign a treaty unknown to Premier Briand. The Chambers know how things passed. M. Doumergue (ex-Premier and Foreign Minister), after a conversation with the Emperor, demanded and obtained M. Briand's authorization to take note of the Emperor's promise to support our claim to Alsace-Lorraine, and to leave us free to seek guarantees against fresh aggression, not by annexing territories on the left bank of the Rhine, but by making an autonomous state of these territories, which would protect us, and also Belgium, against invasion.

"We have never thought to do what Briand did in 1871. We are therefore entitled to deny the allegation of the Chancellor, who evidently knows of the letters exchanged February, 1917, at Petrograd, and falsified since, as his most illustrious predecessor falsified the Ems despatch. Whenever the Russian Government is willing to publish these letters, we have no objection.

"The Chancellor refrained from speaking about any declaration March 21, wherein I repudiated in France's name any policy of conquest

and annexation by force. He has willfully forgotten my language May 22, in the Chamber, saying we were ready to enter into conversation with Russia as to the object of the war, and if the German people, whose right to live and develop peacefully we do not contest, understood that we wished peace founded on the right of people, the conclusion of peace would thereby be singularly facilitated.

"Finally, the Chancellor passed over in silence the resolution unanimously voted after the June secret session. Here Premier Ribot read from his speech in the Chamber warning against those who wished to spread the conviction that France was seeking conquest, and read the terms of the resolution adopted by the chamber at that time, declaring that peace conditions must include the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, the liberation of territories occupied by Germany, and just reparation for damage done in the invaded regions. The resolutions also favored the creation of a league of nations for the maintenance of peace.

"Who now dares to say to the world that we wish annexation?" continued Premier Ribot. "Such manoeuvres are too crude to deceive anyone, especially democratic masses of the Russian people, who it is vainly being tried to separate from their Allies by deceiving them as to the true sentiments of French democracy. What is the Chancellor seeking? He is trying to hide the embarrassment which he feels in defining Germany's objects of the war and conditions whereon she would make peace. He is trying especially to turn aside attention from the terrible responsibility weighing on the conscience of the Kaiser and his counsellors.

"It is on the morrow of the publication of decisions made July 5 at a council held at Potsdam, at which all consequences of the ultimatum to be sent to Serbia were discussed, and from which war was bound to spring, that the Chancellor is trying this diversion. There is something shameful when one has such responsibilities, in demanding our intentions.

"Assuredly it is not to Germany that we address ourselves, but to all who are witnesses or actors in the struggle which we have been maintaining for the past three years, and which

know that there is in the depth of the French people's soul a deep attachment to the principles of justice, respect for people's rights, and, I may add at the risk of not being understood by our enemies, to generosity."

The declaration was frequently applauded. It was not followed by any debate.

SOWING MINES IN SEA.

How These Ship Destroyers Are Laid and Anchored.

Mine laying and mine sweeping are two important subordinate functions in a modern navy, and both of these occupations are fraught with danger to those engaged in them.

A mine is really a metal globe containing anything from 200 pounds to 290 pounds of trinitrotoluene, or T. N. T., as extremely powerful high explosive, calculated to make things very unpleasant for any ship that runs against one of the little horns on top of the mine.

Before the mine is put into the sea the globe floats, as one might say, between four metal uprights upon a round, flat weight, to which it is attached by short lengths of wire rope, the greater part of which is coiled round a drum inside the weight.

When the mine is put into the water the whole contrivance sinks at once to the bottom. As soon as it touches ground the bump releases a little catch, which sets all sorts of wheels revolving, with the result that the four upright fall outwards. They trip the sea bed, and the contrivance is anchored. Then the globe begins to rise, while the rope unwinds until it has reached a fixed length.

Thereafter we bide the unfortunate ship that runs upon it.—London Chronicle.

FRENCH TROOPS WON IN MISTS

Seized and Held Every Hun Post Assigned Them,

Though Fog Blinded Their Observers.

With the French Armies in Flanders, Special Cable Says

An infantry battle in mists has followed upon the most sustained and most intense bombardment yet delivered during the war, stretching from the coast to the North Sea to beyond Ypres. French foot soldiers "went over" this morning along a front of about 3,000 yards and succeeded in taking and holding German positions from a point near the famous Ferryman's house, which acquired bloody renown at the end of 1914, almost to Boesinghe, to a depth ranging from 2,000 to 2,500 yards.

The thick mists overlying the absolutely flat country prevented observers from watching the progress of the fighting. Even the airmen were compelled to desist from this futile task. When the airmen ascended at an early hour to follow the advance they found thick blocks of fog hanging at an altitude of 100 yards and could not even see their comrades in the air. News brought back from advanced infantry units, however, told of a victory, despite obstinate resistance. All the objectives set for attainment of the French troops were rapidly gained. How many prisoners were taken cannot be ascertained at the present moment. The troops found the ground wherever they advanced terribly churned by shells. The deep craters had immediately filled with water, owing to the land being below the sea level, and in many instances the craters were joined together, forming a string of miniature canals, which were difficult of negotiation.

Nevertheless, the Frenchmen overcame these obstacles and also extensive fields of barbed wire, and a awful barrage fire, and showers of machine-gun bullets. The Germans had occupied for three years the eastern bank of which was in the hands of the Allied troops. At the northern flank of the French line the country was inundated as far as Dixmude, making operations virtually impossible in that vicinity.

On the enemy's side of the canal, and hidden in the woods a short distance behind it, machine guns bristled in nests of dozens, but the artillery preparations by the Allies had accounted for many of them before the French attempted their advance. Steensstraete and Hetsas, on the canal, were soon left behind by the French, who steadily pressed forward, only halting for a breathing spell when the first German line came into their possession. Meanwhile hundreds of batteries roared incessantly, bringing repulses from the powerful German artillery. In the second stage of the battle the French progress took them long before noon into and beyond the second line German trenches, and the troops halted only when the day's task set for them had been completed. Then they set about to organize the captured ground.

Thrifty Geese.

The scian geese are so fond of collecting materials for their nests that they do not desist from the habit even when they are about to abandon their nests for the winter migration. Off the coast of Scotland one day patches of straw bedding were seen floating, and although the birds were on the eve of departure, they gathered up every wisp, as though they had their nests to build, and in the same place they were seen collecting seaweed every day.

In spite of the war tax on booze, money is apt to get tight.

MUST DEFEAT THE U-BOATS, SAYS JELlicoe

More Patrol Ships and More Merchant Boats the Urgent Needs.

HUNS' LAST HOPE

Enemy Will Despair When Subs' Failure is Realized.

London Cable.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord and chief of the naval staff, in an interview with the Associated Press to-day, discussed the submarine menace and the naval situation at the end of the third year of the war.

"You ask me to say something of the submarine menace," he began. "It is serious because all the Allied armies and civil population are in varying degrees, dependent on sea transport. But, viewed broadly, the recourse by the Germans to this form of piracy is encouraging. They did not adopt it until they had lost hope in the victory of their armies. They did not risk drawing the United States into the war and concentrating on themselves the boathing of all other neutral States until they were convinced that they could not float a keel on the world's seas and by legitimate means interfere with the growth of the military strength of the Allies.

"For three years naval power has been in process of translation into military power. The Germans, in desperation, decided to embark upon ruthless submarine warfare in the confident belief that it would prove a fatal stroke. In February, according to their own confession, it was 'the best and only means of a speedy and victorious ending of the war.'

"March, April, May, June and July have passed and their early hopes are still unrealized.

"The Germans have not mastered us, but, on the other hand we have not mastered the submarine. We have not yet discovered the effective antidote. But we have reduced the losses of merchant shipping.

"There is no reason to doubt that the Germans have at sea lately a far larger number of submarines than in February and March, but, nevertheless, with the invaluable assistance which America has rendered, we have prevented them from reaping the harvest which they anticipated.

"How long the German population will live on hopes deferred I cannot predict, but I am sure they must realize that the prophecy of February, resting on official authority that the submarine was 'the best and only means of a speedy and victorious ending of the war,' has not been fulfilled.

After a pause, Admiral Jellicoe went on gravely:

"Combating the submarine demands the utmost effort on the part of all the countries which have joined together to defeat Germany. She has staked her all on the submarine, and if we defeat it her last hope will have gone. "The two urgent needs of the moment are more patrol ships for hunting down submarines and an increased output of merchant shipping, so that the losses suffered at sea may be made good. The war has become one of economic endurance. With the powerful aid which the United States is rendering, in making the naval blockade effective, Germany's condition must become worse week by week. She will hold out so long as there is the faintest hope of the success of the submarine warfare. Once its failure is demonstrated, the German people, whatever may be the case with the German Government, will recognize that defeat stares them in the face. "It is, therefore, vitally important that every effort be concentrated on destroying what the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, calls the 'bacilli of the seas.' We must and shall defeat it, but, in order to do so, the inventive and constructive energy of all the nations fighting Germany must be devoted to the work and to the rapid building of patrol ships and merchantmen. If that is done, I have no doubt of the issue."

FRENCH GIRL'S AWFUL STORY

Diary of Slavery and Worse Under Captivity.

But One Way Out—And That Dishonor.

Paris.—A party of forty French girls returned by the Germans out of a total of 6,000 taken into "virtual slavery from Lille and nearby territory, were permitted to make their way to Paris, because the Germans at Lille were afraid of the effect of their stories on the civilian population there.

Here are extracts from the diary of Yvonne Trewille, one of the girls, daughter of a physician of Lille, shown some consideration by the Germans because of his usefulness as a doctor to the people of his parish: "Feb. 23—Before I could answer the loud knock on my bedroom door it was burst open. A German soldier rushed past my mother, shouting: 'Get up and dress. You leave Lille in twenty minutes to plant potatoes in the Ardennes.' He did not leave the room and—well, I dressed over

clothes. Mother tried to escape by pretending to help with the dishes, but she was weeping so bitterly she fell on the floor. Outside the other Germans lined up in the square stared at me, saying: 'Ach! You have caught a pretty one, Fritz!' they laughed.

ELEVEN YEARS IN TWO DAYS.

"Feb. 26—It all happened only two days ago, not two years. But I am not 19 now, I am 30. The girls in the cattle truck with me were all classes. While we traveled through the night German soldiers moved about among us in the truck. I took the part of one girl, not educated as I had been, and dazed. But always I saw my mother's face, as it was when the truck left. It seemed to be becoming shapeless with grief. I may never see it again. But I shall always see it.

"March 10—We have been in an empty house in an Ardennes village more than a week. Am I alive or dead—after that! When, taken to the headquarters, another empty house, the day after we came, the officers ordered me to strip. I was stunned. I was turned to stone, and could not move.

"Not in pity, but to save time he explained something about medical examination. And when I was naked the German doctor asked questions and made tests I did not understand. Then, I objected so much that girls later in line were treated more kindly.

"I had not seen the sign on the house where I am kept with five other girls, until this morning. In German it said 'six women.' That is why these soldiers had come to look at us, and hint at insults. That is why we must now never leave each other alone, but stand together, with our backs to the wall, when these men come.

"What do you mean?" I asked Eugenie, an artisan's daughter from our parish in Lille. My father was a doctor and ever watched over me. When she told me what she had heard I understood, too. The Germans had announced we were evil women.

ANOTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

"April 3—Eugenie has gone. There was another medical examination two weeks ago. More insulting, more obscene than I had dreamed of. During it things were suggested.

I kept from fainting only by remembering if I did faint I might lose more than life. We were catalogued as 'good for anything.' We were so ashamed we went home by different streets.

"Eugenie had been gone from our house for a week. No wonder! It is simple. It is easy. Poor girl! She had less training. If she has a son it will be sent to Germany to become at least a soldier.

SOLDIERS LODGED IN HOUSE.

"May 29—One of the soldiers had been beating one of the girls in the fields every day. He had tried me first, and told me how I could escape. The vision of my mother's face helped me to lie to him.

When I told him the lie he left me alone. To-day in mid-afternoon he and other girls he had been beating for weeks fell exhausted. He beat over her and talked a minute.

"They left the field. "And to-night I heard we are to go home to Lille to-morrow, 40 of us out of 8,000. My prayers! My prayers! My mother, so brave! But—I do not know if I shall get there safe, or sane—or even alive!"

HUN VERSION OF NEW DRIVE

Says British Batteries Are Losing Power.

Moraht, Day Before, Made Bad Forecast.

Copenhagen Cable.—The German semi-official report on the British offensive, printed to-day under the headline "Before Great Infantry Attacks," stated that front positions were converted into shell-hole fields, and that battery stations were ringed with shell craters. The German artillery, despite the terrific bombardment by shells of all calibre, up to 15-inch, and the lavish use of gas, had not let up a minute, and was successfully combating the British fire, the statement says. The British batteries were obliged to pause from exhaustion on the 29th until midday, when they attempted to escape punishment by smoke screens.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's military critic says that the offensive was delayed and weakened by the submarine campaign. England consequently is no longer superior in artillery and aviators, and battalions at the front are on a reduced footing, because of the need of workmen in home munition factories.

Major Moraht, in the Tages Zeitung, indicated the evening before the attack that Gen. Haig, despite weeks of cannonading, has been unable to effect adequate infantry preparation and was afraid to attack.

Courses and Dishes.

Three courses seem to have been the customary menu in mediaeval times for a state banquet, less ceremonial feasts comprising only two and no private dinner more than one. But each course must comprise from eight to a dozen different dishes. Thus at the wedding banquet of Henry V. there were only three courses, yet over thirty different dishes are mentioned in the records, irrespective of fruits and wines.—London Chronicle.

Remove dust from ironware with ashes and kerosene. Wash with hot strong washing soda and water and dry on stove.

RUSS LAUNCH A NEW DRIVE IN GALICIA,

Partial Offensive Toward Trembowla Has Made Some Gains.

SOME HEAVY LOSSES

When Teutons Forced Them to Retire Across the River Zbrocz.

London Cable.—The beginning of a partial offensive by the Russians in Galicia, in the direction of Trembowla, is announced to-day by the War Office. A hostile position was carried in this movement.

South-west of Kimpolung, towards the southern end of the fighting line, the Russians were forced back somewhat in the region of Negrey. They were also compelled to retire to some extent to the east of Geremant, between the Dniester and the Pruth region.

The statement says the Russians suffered great losses when they were forced to retire across the Zbrocz yesterday.

Austro-German troops have made new advances in the eastern war theatre, according to the German official report. The Russian positions on the Horodenka-Czernowitz railway, says the army headquarters, statement to-day were broken through by shock troops. North of the Dniester the Russians were forced into the Chotin River bend.

A telegram from Jassy says the Russo-Romanian advances between the Casin and Putna valleys resulted in the enemy losing, between July 24 and 28, ninety-eight guns and about 4,500 prisoners. The enemy front of sixty kilometres (36 miles) was broken to a depth of between 17 and 20 kilometres.

THE PETROGRAD REPORT.

The text of the Russian statement follows:

"Western front: To the south-west of Brody, in the Dubiezarok region, after strong artillery preparation, the enemy attacked a portion of them. After a fierce engagement our newly-arrived reserves drove out the enemy and the situation was restored. In this engagement the 419th regiment particularly distinguished itself.

"In Galicia, in the direction of Trembowla, our troops began a partial offensive, attacking the enemy in the region of Grimalov and carrying the position by assault.

"Repeated attempts of the enemy to cross the River Zbrocz, north of Husiatyn and south of Zbriz were frustrated. Yesterday superior forces of the enemy attacked our positions between the Zbozecz and the Dniester, in the region of Zalucz Germanovka, and the confidence of Bisque and forced our troops after a battle, which was stubbornly contested in places, to retire across the Zbrocz. Our troops suffered great loss, especially among the officers.

"Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy yesterday continued to make persistent attacks, chiefly along the southern banks of the Dniester and the road to Czernowitz. After repelling a series of attacks our troops were forced to retire somewhat to the east of Geremant.

"In the Carpathian region, near Siplital, insignificant enemy attacks were beaten off. In the region of Bratza we retired a little.

"Roumanian front: Southwest of Kimpolung, in the region of Negrey, the enemy attacked our troops and thrust them back a little to the east.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The Berlin War Office report of Wednesday said:

"Front of Prince Leopold and army group of von Boehm-Ermolli: Our troops, pushing forward towards the southeast, north of the Dniester, forced the enemy, who had prepared himself for a battle behind Billbrook, back into the river bend of Chotin. Between the Dniester and the Pruth our shock group broke through the Russian positions on the Horodenka-Czernow railway line, while its southern wing repulsed a strong relief attack near Iwankoutz.

"Front of Archduke Joseph: In the northeastern spur and in the central portion of the wooded Carpathians German and Austro-Hungarian divisions captured in an offensive action stubbornly-defended valley approaches several enemy attacks.

BRITISH DRIVE FOES IN AFRICA

London Cable.—British troops have driven the Germans from their positions on the Lugungu River, in German East Africa, and also are pushing forward in the Kilwa region, says an official statement issued to-day by the British War Office.

The text reads: "East Africa: After sharp fighting the enemy has been driven with loss from his positions on the Lugungu River and at Niuliras.

"In the Kilwa area a heavy rain had checked our advance for some days after the successful action at Naron-kombe, but our forward movements have now been resumed."

Muggins—With all this wartime agitation about national economy it seems as though I am always in debt. Eugenie—Don't talk about it. I haven't even paid for the Christmas present my wife gave me.

Leeds

August 1

The farmers are still at the haying. The hay being extra heavy this year, and the intense heat, the laborers find it going a little slow.

Miss Viola Tye, of Lyndhurst, spent the week-end with Miss Ethel Sweet.

Messrs Fred Judson and Elmer Smith and families, of Athens motored out to Leeds Sunday and spent the day at Messrs. Wm. Scott's and Miner Sweet's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kirkland and son motored to Sand Bay Sunday and spent the day with her parents.

Mr. Thomas Arthurs and family of Inverary, were Sunday visitors at Wm. Willis.

Mr. Regie Bracken and family of Seeley's Bay, spent Sunday at David Gamble's.

A number of our young people motored to Chafey's Locks Sunday afternoon and spent the day.

Mrs. Justice Delong has returned home from Kingston General Hospital much improved in health.

Little Miss Marjorie Gamble has returned home from visiting Brockville relatives and Mary Brown from visiting at Jones' Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Somerville and children, of Brockville, are spending a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Earle.

Mrs. Will Pritchard, of Timmins, Ont., has come to spend the summer at her old home.

Miss Mary Glover, of Jones' Falls, is a guest of Miss Leita Gamble.

Sherwood Spring

August 6.—Little Elma Clow is still very ill of appendicitis at the Brockville General Hospital.

Milton and Robert Buell, Brockville, are spending their holidays with relatives here.

The farmers are looking anxiously for rain, as the land is very dry and the crops badly burned.

Mr. Robert Eyre and Mrs. Geo. Clow, Yonge Mills, were recent guests at Mrs. A. Eligh's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart spent Friday last with the latter's parents at Riverside.

Mr. Geo. Fraser was in Brockville one day last week calling on friends.

A number from here attended the evening service in the Yonge Mills Presbyterian church on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Eligh and son Harold, and Messrs. Ford and James Eligh, motored to Athens on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gainford.

Charleston

August 6.—R. Scott, Lyndhurst, joined his wife and a party of friends on Sunday who are camping at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ross, of Toronto, left on Monday for Arrprior after spending a week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Halliday.

Miss Tye and Miss Kenny, Lyndhurst, are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Slack and children, Delta, spent Sunday afternoon here.

A good many from here attended the social at Addison on Wednesday evening.

Miss Katie Halliday accompanied Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ross to Brockville on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Brockville, are guests of their cousin, Mrs. E. Mulvena.

Chantry

Milton Sherrod, of Smith's Falls, called on a few of his friends this week.

Miss Dickey, of Lyn, has returned home after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. J. Derbyshire.

Mrs. Frank Seed spent Wednesday in Kingston.

Mrs. Omer Brown was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Davis.

A few of our young men attended the concert in Delta on Tuesday night.

Sunday night a young son arrived at Roy Derbyshire's.

Mrs. Dewell's mother is staying a few days with her this week.

Harvesters Read This.
The best way to the harvest fields of Western Canada is by the Canadian Northern Railway. Special through trains will be operated from Toronto to Winnipeg on Excursion Dates. The equipment will consist of electric lighted colonist cars and lunch counter cars specially designed to cater to the needs of larger bodies of men at moderate rates. West of Winnipeg the demand for labor is great along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway and the wages are correspondingly high. All particulars from R. Blair, Station Agent, or General Passenger Depts., Montreal, Que. and Toronto, Ont.

Soperton

August 6.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyn, spent the week-end at E. J. J. fel's, where Mrs. Forsythe and children of Greenbush are visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis, T. J. Frye, Delta, visited Mrs. C. B. Howard on Sunday at Hotel Dieu, Kingston, and are pleased that her condition is very favorable.

Mr. W. W. Berney has purchased a new Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Horton, Greenbush, are guests at G. Horton's for some time.

Mrs. McConkey and daughter, of Winnipeg, left on Friday for Winchester.

Mrs. S. McConkey received a telegram on August 2, announcing the death of her sister, Mrs. C. Martin, Teeswater.

Cheese at Good Figure
At the regular meeting of the Brockville Daigymen's Board of Trade held Thursday a total of 3,476 sold out of an offering of 4091 boxes. In some cases 21 1-8 cents was paid, but the majority of the factories sold at 21 3-16 cents.

AN EXPLANATION

To all whom it may concern:
The duly appointed camp meeting committee of the Athens District of the Holiness Movement Church met at Athens on July 2nd, pursuant to notice to make arrangements for the annual camp meeting. Mr. R. Kenney was in the chair and Mr. A. Henderson, secretary. It was decided by a majority to have it held beginning on August 26 and continue over the second Sunday, to be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Black, which arrangement will be carried out. But strange to say, it appears there is a camp meeting announced to be in the same place beginning on August 12, called the annual camp meeting of the Holiness Movement Church. Now we believe the public should be informed of a few facts. The committee were not notified of any other meeting to make any arrangement different from the first mentioned. Therefore, any camp meeting not authorized by the committee or in charge of other than Rev. J. C. Black, the legally appointed person has not the sanction of the Holiness Movement Church.
A Member of the Committee

MASS Camp Meeting

The Annual Camp Meeting of the Athens District will be held as usual D.V. on our Camp Ground at LAKE ELOIDA Beginning August 26, 1917 and continuing over the following Sunday.

The committee which met at Athens on July 2, decided to make this a Mass Camp Meeting, so that it includes all as far as this notice reaches.

Rev. J. C. Black will have charge, assisted by an able staff of New Testament ministers to deliver God's messages, also a good band of singers and people who will pray God's blessing down on the place.

The usual accommodations will be provided. Free transportation from the station to the Camp Ground. Those coming by train please notify Rev. R. M. Hammond, Athens, Ont.

COME COME COME
R. Kenny, Chairman
S. H. Jeffrey, Presiding Elder
A. Henderson, Secretary

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

ROOMS TO LET
Accommodations for two lady roomers, corner of Church and Victoria streets.
MRS. BENNETT BARRINGTON
31-32 Athens

House for Sale
House and lot on corner of Elgin and Pearl streets, 7-roomed house, kitchen and woodshed attached good garden and barn.
Apply to
ARDEN LILLIE,
1614 Plum Hollow

GO TO ATHENS LUMBER YARD & GRAIN WARE-HOUSES FOR
Flour, Feeds, Salt, Lumber, Shingles, Doors, and Sash, Wall Board, Beehives, Portland Cement, Asbestos Plaster, Roofing and Building Material.

Extension Ladders.
Every home should have an extension ladder—light, durable, and very handy. All sizes may be had from Fred Judson, Athens.

Blight Destroyer.
Mr. W. H. Smith, B.S.A., has had a spray wagon made to combat the blight on potatoes. A spring wagon carries a barrel pump, and a system of hollow rods and tubes with nozzles spray the liquid in several directions.

Business College Journal.
The Brockville Business College Journal has just been issued. It is a four-page edition containing much information for those who are considering a business education. The various courses are outlined and special stress is laid on the splendid facilities of this well-known college. The Reporter would like to meet any person who intends taking the fall term, as we have a tuition certificate which will as usual be sold at an appreciable reduction. Call and see us.

Large Market
Saturday morning's market in the county town was very largely attended both by buyers and sellers, its feature apparently being the specially large and choice offerings of honey, which sold readily at 15-18c per lb. Potatoes showing improved size and very clean, brought 50-60 cents; raspberries of local growth, 20 cents per box; black currants, two for 25 cents; eggs, 38-45c dozen; peas (shelled) 10 cents per quart; cabbages, 5 and 10 cents; celery ranging in size and quality, from 5 to 15 cents; butter 40-45c per pound; beets, 5 cents; red lettuce, 5 cents; and carrots, 3 bunches for 10 cents.

DIED—At Yorkton, on Thursday, July 26, 1917, George Sharman, aged 76 years, 4 months. The funeral, which was private, was conducted on Saturday, July 28 at 2.30 p.m. Interment was made in Yorkton cemetery. Mr. Sharman will be remembered in Athens as he was principal of the public school here for a number of years.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. H. R. BRIGHT
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR
Office Hours: (Until 8 a.m.)
1 to 3 p.m.
7 to 8.30 p.m.
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Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience.
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Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County Apply for open dates and terms
HARLEM, ONTARIO

OUR ANNUAL MID-SUMMER SALE
The following are a few of the bargains to be offered—there are hundreds of others.

100 Middies 79c—1 dozen Middies, made of good middy twill, all sizes, regular \$1.00, for 79c
85c Cambric Gowns 69c—Women's good Cambric Gowns, nicely made, full skirt, regular 85c, for 69c
\$1.35 D and A. Corsets 98c—Newest model D. and A. Non-Rustable Corsets, five dozen, just received, every size, for 98c
65c Corsets 48c—A good strong corset, double steel in front and on sides, every size, regular \$1.00, for 48c
\$1.00 White Wash Skirts, 69c—Women's White Wash Skirts, in all sizes, regular \$1.00, for 69c
\$14.00 Pretty Voile Dresses \$9.90—All our pretty Voile Dresses up to \$14.00, for \$9.90
\$1.50 Wash Skirts \$1.00—Women's Wash Skirts, made of best English repp, every skirt strictly tailored, all sizes, regular \$1.50, for \$1.00

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

Wounded.
Among the recent casualties is the name of Pte. D. Cheyne, Athens, wounded, who enlisted with the 156.

FOR SALE
A square stern boat with Evinrude engine attached; 2 skiffs; also Aberdeen Cottage on Hen Island, Charleston Lake. Apply to
MAUDE ADDISON,
32-33 Athens

Ice-Cream
Homogenized and Pasteurized — that spells
NEILSON'S
—the perfect Ice Cream
Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders—the modern way.
Attractive Sundaes and plain creams. There are none better.
Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.
E. C. TRIBUTE

Automobile Tops and Cushions
We have a full line of everything for Tops, Cushions, Slip Covers, Buggy Tops, etc.
Write for Prices on Repair Work
JAS. W. JUDSON, Brockville
36 George St. Phone 663

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

A Household Pledge.
The Executive Committee of the Women's Auxiliary to the Organization of Resources Committee, after consultation with the Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Dominion Food Controller, is authorized to state that the Food Controller has adopted the idea of a pledge to be taken in a house to house canvass from each individual housewife to do her best to prevent food waste and to encourage thrift and economy in the home. Where pledges are given, the Food Controller will provide a card to be placed in windows, showing that the house is pledged to save food for the Canadian soldiers and our Allies.
The Executive of the Auxiliary has also been assured by the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture that they will send a demonstrator in canning to any center upon application.

GREAT LAKES
It is not necessary to go to the Ocean for an ocean trip. Out on Lake Superior you might think you were in mid-Atlantic, particularly when you sit in the verandah cafe of one of the big C. P. R. Great Lake Steamers. The difference is that you get more sunshine, less chance of nasty weather and more other ships to see. All along between the Soo and the Twin Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William you pass great freighters carrying the golden grain of the Western prairies to the mills and markets of the East. Between Port McNicoll and the Soo, the steamer travels through the island-dotted waters of Georgian Bay and up the sweet green fringed waters of St. Mary's River. A delightful trip. Why not take it? Brockville City Office will give full particulars.

Half Price
All Men's Straw and Panama Hats, Half Price.
Regular 50c Straws 25c
Regular \$1.00 Straws 50c
Regular \$1.50 Straws 75c
Regular \$2.00 Straws \$1.00
Regular \$2.50 Straws \$1.25
Regular \$3.00 Straws \$1.50
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The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.
Brockville, Ont.

Spring and Summer Styles
We have always had the reputation of giving the highest satisfaction in the making of men's clothes. Men who are particular about their apparel come to us year after year. Let us make your spring suit this year. We are confident of pleasing you.
M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

We Are Not Philanthropists
STRANGE, BUT TRUE

We do not solicit jobs that have no profit in them, but we do give a full dollar's worth for a dollar, plus real service. Service which includes co-operation of a kind that wins confidence in our methods.
Equipped with a modern Linotype and other facilities for producing high-class work, we ask you to consider our service when you have any kind of printing to be done.
The country printshop offers you personal contact with the work. Your ideas are better understood through personal interview than through correspondence. "Talking it over" is an important factor in the production of good printing.
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