

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 1

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1917

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## Start the New Year With an Edison!

Real music in your home for the entire year!

The Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph re-creates the soul of music. Why not have one of these splendid instruments in your home to start the new year with?

\$10.00

down and 8.00 per month will secure one of the \$137.50 instruments. The prices of the other models are \$200.00 \$275.00 and \$325.00.

We also sell the famous Columbia Gramophones at from \$15.00 to \$100.00. Full stock of records.

The **ROBERT WRIGHT CO.** Limited  
BROCKVILLE CANADA

## OUR GREAT JANUARY SALE

Remnants from every Department on sale. Ribbon ends, Lace ends, Embroidery ends. Dress Goods and Silk ends. Prints, Cottons, Linens, and Flannelettes. Remnants all reduced for January. It will pay you to visit our store during January.

R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE

## OUR WHOLE STOCK OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WINTER COATS ON SALE NOW

Comprising a most attractive collection of Fifty Coats, made in the newest styles and in the following desirable materials: Pretty Tweeds, Kerseys, Baby Lamb, Beavers, Chinchillas, etc., etc., every size, at prices like these:

All Coats up to \$17.00	\$10.00
All Coats up to \$22.00	16.00
All Coats up to \$25.00	18.50
Two only Sealette Coats, satin lined, regular \$25.00, for	19.75

## CHILDREN'S COATS IN ALL WOOL TWEEDS

Zibelines, Blanket Cloths, Chinchillas, etc., etc., divided in two prices:

All Coats up to \$5.00 for	\$3.50
All Coats up to \$9.00 for	5.90

## C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

**Spiteful.**  
"Why do you hate him?"  
"He has been knocking me to the girl I go with."  
"What did he tell her?"  
"What my salary is."

**Ugly Comparison.**  
"Dad, what do they mean by perennial?"  
"Continuing from year to year," answered pop.  
"Like my hat," interposed ma.  
"And then there was a deep, portentous silence."

### The Local Paper

Subscribe to your local paper and pay in advance. Write or phone in your news, about your new barn, your new tractor or team, who is visiting you, who got married or died, or who have a new baby.

This is what it exists for, to give the local news, the discussions of local questions are as vital to your life as any worldwide issues. The local paper doesn't exist to tell you what the world is doing, nor to discuss matters touching the affairs of nations; its place is to keep you in touch with the neighborhood. Nothing else can take its place; you can choose between big dailies, but you must take the local papers if you would know the local news. It is the fashion to poke fun at the local paper and its paltry items of seemingly small importance, but without it none of these things would be recorded, and it is of more importance for you to know what is being done close to your home than what is happening a thousand miles away. If you must drop some paper this year, do not drop your local paper nor your own farm paper. The up-to-date farmer needs his farm paper as much as the grocery or hardware dealer needs the commercial publication devoted to his interests. Read as widely as you wish if you can afford it, but take your local paper and your farm publication always.—The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

### JUNETOWN

Dec. 27

Mrs. James Herbison, who has been visiting relatives at Redwood, N. Y., for the past five weeks, returned home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Mallory and children and Miss Florence Mallory, of Peterboro, arrived last week to visit their mother, Mrs. Joseph Mallory.

Mrs. Henessy, of Cae Hill, who has been the guest of Mrs. Wm. Purvis for the past ten days returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herbison went to Ottawa on Saturday to spend Xmas with the latter's brother, Sergt. John Summers and family.

Miss Ailey E. Purvis has returned home from spending the past two weeks with relatives in Brockville.

Miss Mary Purvis, Ottawa, Miss Maude Avey, and Orna Mulvaugh, Toronto, Misses Beatrice Avery and Fern Warren, Brockville, and Miss Gertrude Scott, Gananoque, are spending the Christmas holidays with their parents here.

Mr. Wm. Tennant and son Stanley, of Herbert, Sask., arrived on Saturday the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Jacob Warren.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Charleston, Mountain Street, a son.

Rev. P. C. Watson spent Tuesday in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Summers and little son Albert, of Mallorytown, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook, of Morrisburg, were recent visitors at Mr. J. A. Herbison's.

Visitors here for Christmas were: Rev. W. W. Purvis and sons, Mrs. Henessy, Cae Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Allen N. Earl, Warburton, Miss Mary Purvis, Ottawa, at Mr. W. Purvis.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton Sheffield and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Latimer and daughter, of Athens, Mr. Roy Summers, Mitchellville, Mr. Wm. and Stanley Tennant, Herbert, Sask. at Mr. Jacob Warren's.

Mr. Fred Ferguson and children, Grahamton, at Mr. Norris Ferguson's. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Truesdale, Mallorytown, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Purvis and daughter, Purvis street, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tennant and Children, Caintown, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ferguson and Master Willie, at Mr. Jas. S. Purvis.

Mr. Ben Ferguson spent Christmas at Mr. W. B. Foley's, Lansdowne; Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Ferguson and baby at Mr. Jas. Ferguson's, Rockfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bigford at Mr. Vincent Booth's, Lyn; Mrs. M. G. Herbison at Mr. Peter Ferguson's, Yonge Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Tennant and daughter at Mr. Ira Tennant's, Caintown; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Baile at Mr. Wm. Baile's, Brockville.

### Canadian Army Dental Corps

Class '20 of the R. C. D. S., Toronto was recently examined for physical fitness at the Armouries; those accepted are eligible for service in the Dental Corps, and are expected to proceed overseas in February. They will be given rank as sergeants and will be laboratory assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry; meanwhile they will receive special training to fit them for their duties. The remainder will continue their course in the ordinary manner. Practically all the members of the graduating class have signified their intention of joining the C. A. D. C.

Mrs. DeWolfe Receives Letter from France  
France, Nov. 19, 1916

Dear Mrs. DeWolfe—

You will probably have heard, before this reaches you, of the sad death of your son, Pte. R. DeWolfe. I want to tell you how well he was liked by all his fellows and how cheerfully he carried out any orders given him. He was a fine chap, and his loss is keenly felt by all. Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in your sad bereavement.

The mothers and wives of men serving their country so well out here have a very hard part to play in this terrible struggle. We out here don't think what we have to go through so much because we really haven't time. Our minds are occupied by other thoughts. I would far sooner be out here in the midst of it than at home where one's thoughts are continually turned to those away.

As your son's company commander, I have nothing but the highest praise of the part your noble son played. If there is ever anything I can at any time do for you, I shall be only too pleased, if it is within my power.

I remain

Very sincerely yours,  
B. A. Rhodes, Major  
C Company  
47th Canadians

### W. I. Notes

The meeting of the Women's Institute on Dec. 30th was well attended. The sum of \$50.00 was donated to the Belgium Relief Fund and \$15.00 was given to purchase material for making garments for Red Cross purposes.

After the regular routine of business a social hour was spent.

The musical programme, which consisted of a vocal solo by Mrs. Swayne a violin solo by Mr. Clarence Washburn accompanied by Mrs. Sturgeon and an instrumental duet Miss Nellie Earl and Mrs. Judson was listened to with pleasure.

Mrs. W. G. Towriss gave a most interesting paper on Changed World Ideals, following this refreshments were served.

### Kenneth Rappell Shines in Western Hockey

Kenneth Rappell, who is now in Moose Jaw in a law office, has carried his reputation as a hockey player to the West with him. In a game on December 21 between the 229th and the 210th Battalions, he scored seven out of the nine goals tallied. He played rover for the 229th, the team winning from their opponents 9-0.

### CONDOLENCE

To Mrs. Nicholas Hollingsworth and family

Dear Madam and Bros.—In this hour of your great sorrow and loss, we the Worshipful Master, officers and members of L.O.L. No. 331 Athens, desire to express to you our most sincere sympathy and condolence. You mourn the loss of a noble son and brother, and we a valuable and loyal member of our beloved association. We earnestly pray that our heavenly Father will give you grace and strength to accept with meekness the cross he has given you to bear, and that we all will learn better to submit our will to His, and realize that He doeth all things well.

Signed

R. C. Lattimer, W. M.  
W. J. Moore, Rec. Sec.

## WINNER OR WASTER WHICH ARE YOU?

On a recent public occasion the Honorable the Minister of finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the urgency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.

It is well to remember that every dollar thrown away extravagantly does one hundred per cent more good to the enemy than one dollar saved by ourselves. The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow. Save a dollar TO-DAY and do a hundred per cent more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

## The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH.

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

### CHARLESTON

Jan 1

The national service cards have been issued and are being rapidly filled.

Miss Annie Ferguson, nurse in training at Smith's Falls, is a New Year visitor at her home here. A party is being held at the home of her brother, Robbie, this evening in her honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Saskatchewan, were visitors at J. Webster's for a few days last week.

Mrs. Robert Foster has returned home from St. Vincent de Paul hospital, Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton King spent Christmas at Lillies with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton.

Mr. Geo. King is visiting relatives at Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. Chas. Heffernan and children, of Chelsea, are visiting at D. Heffernan's and T. Heffernan's.

### Bright Prospects for Ottawa Winter Fair

During the past few years the Ottawa Winter Fair has made remarkable progress and last year was an excellent record in both quality of exhibits and entries, in all departments. The poultry department created a number of entries as did also the sheep and swine departments. Early indications, as shown by the interest taken in the show by live stockmen and poultrymen, lead the management to believe that the coming Winter Fair, to be held Jan. 16 to 19, will equal or even surpass the show of January 1916.

With expectation and reasonable assurance that the Ottawa Winter Fair this year will be a record one, the management are putting forth every effort adequately provide for the comfort and convenience for the record crowds which are expected to attend; visitors will, therefore, find the Winter Fair buildings to be the best in Canada and the very last word in the way of equipment and conveniences for their comfort. An excellent dining-room will be operated under the supervision of the management and visitors will be able to obtain wholesome meals at moderate prices.

An excellent programme of lectures has been arranged for, dealing with the prospects for breeding in Canada, at the present time, of the various classes of live stock. As a result of conditions that have arisen out of the war, there is a great future for pure-bred live stock breeders in Canada and it is very important that the breeding prospects should be discussed at this time. The various classes of live stock will be discussed from this point of view, by some of the most prominent live stockmen in Canada.

During the week of the Winter Fair a number of important meetings will be held, including the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Seed Grower's Association, which will be held in the Winter Fair building on Tuesday night, Jan. 16th, also the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, which will be held on the evening of Jan. 18th.

Entries for the Ottawa Winter Fair close on Jan. 5th, and all requests for information should be addressed to W. D. Jackson, Secretary, Ottawa.

### LOCAL ITEMS

Plenty of pure maple syrup and honey at the Bazaar.

The Ladies' guild of Christ's Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Bertey on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. A. A. Ferguson, of Galt, is spending the holiday season here with his family.

Miss Alma Stevens, of Toronto, was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stevens, for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blanchard spent the holidays in Gananoque with relatives.

Mr. Frank Hutton, of Guelph, spent the Yule-tide season in Athens a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Holmes, of Toronto, were visitors in Athens this week guests of Mrs. W. H. Hauss.

Potatoes, carrots, cabbages and onions, at the Bazaar.

Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Smith's Falls, was a guest of his brother, Mr. G. Robinson, Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Putman and Master Howard spent Christmas day with friends at Seeley's Bay.

Mr. Kenneth Blancher, of the Royal Dental College, Toronto, was home for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Sarah Wiltsie has gone to Almonte to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. W. V. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Knowlton and son Clarence, were guests of Mrs. N. Tennant, Caintown, for Christmas.

Sermon with Communion Sunday morning next at 10-30 in Presbyterian Church, Athens.

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott will meet on Monday the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock for organization, and in the afternoon for general business.

Mr. Charles Steacy, Winnipeg spent last week the guest of his sister Mrs. E. M. Fair.

The Blue Bird Mission Circle will meet at the home of Miss Florence Rahner to-day at 7:30 p.m. All welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Putman and children of Seeley's Bay spent Christmas in Athens, guests in the home of his sister, Mrs. N. E. Smith.

The Young Peoples' Club will hold a social evening on Friday, January 12. Club members will furnish music, and are asked to bring their instruments. Ladies are requested to bring sandwiches.

Mr. Robert Hanna and daughter, Miss Hattie, of Delta, Mrs. L. Marshall and Miss Lillie Marshall of Lyn, spent New Year's at the home of Mr. J. B. Hanna.

A reception service for those wishing to join the Epworth League will be held at the close of a missionary address by Mrs. T. S. Kendrick, Monday evening, Jan. 8. Missionary collection.

Mr. E. J. Purcell and daughter Miss Kietha arrived home Saturday 23rd from Toronto, where they were called last week by the sudden death of the former's sister-in-law Mrs. G. Purcell. The little children of his brother accompanied them home.









LESSON I.

January 7, 1917.—Jesus, the Life and Light of Men.—John 1: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Jesus the Word (vs. 1-5). In the beginning—Compare this expression with Gen. 1:1. Before the work of creation commenced, Jesus existed. He was uncreated. The human mind may run back as far into the past as it can, and it can not reach the point on time when Christ did not exist. In the beginning he "was" and he is to continue the same forever (Heb. 13:8). The opening verse of John's Gospel clearly sets forth Christ's eternity and deity. The Word—Word express thoughts. They are used to reveal ideas. "The Word" is Christ (v. 14) who in his person and acts reveals the Father. Christ is the embodiment of divine revelation. The Word was with God—the original language indicates not only that the Word was "with" God, but also that he was in union and communion with God. Not only is the Word in Christ proclaimed, but also his complete unity with God. The same—The Word. Was in the beginning with God—This seems to be a repetition of what was said in the first verse; but it is repeated to guard the doctrine, and to prevent the possibility of a mistake. He had said that he was before creation, and that he was with God; but he had not said in the first verse that the union with God was from the beginning. He now expresses that idea and assures us that that union was not one that was commenced in time, and which might be, therefore, a mere union of feeling or a compact, like that between other beings; but was one which existed in eternity, and which was, therefore, a union of nature, or essence.—Barnes. Again the truth is conveyed to us that Jesus is divine. The fact that he "was in the beginning with God" shows that he is both eternal and uncreated.

3. All things were made by him—None were declared to be the Creator; and this expression affirms his deity, for divine works are ascribed to him. Compare the words, "By whom also he made the worlds" (Heb. 1:2). Without him—Apart from him. Was not any thing made—This is a denial of the eternity and non-creation of matter, which was held by the whole thinking world outside of Judaism and Christianity; or rather, its proper creation was never so much as dreamed of save by the children of revealed religion.—J. F. & S. The Word was the sole Creator. 4. In him was life—This is a clear affirmation that he is the only source of life. By him both physical and spiritual life are given. After he had created vegetable life and all animal life excepting the highest, he breathed into the body he had formed out of the dust of the earth, and man became a living soul. Jesus himself declared, "I am the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). The life was the light of men—Observe how frequently John's thoughts overlap and run into one another. Creation leads on to life, and life leads on to light.—Flummer. The Word is the light-giver, or instructor, to the world. He said, "I am come a light into the world" (John 12:46), and "I am the light of the world" (John 8:12). 5. The light shineth in darkness—The present tense is here used. The light shone and still shines. It shines into the physically dark world, and all animal life into the spiritual. John uses the term darkness to express the sinful state of man, and Jesus came to turn the darkness into light. The darkness comprehended it not.—R. V. The darkness of sin is deep, and is only penetrated by the light of the living Word as he voluntarily, submissively and trustingly receives. To reject the light is to remain in darkness; to receive the light is to be saved from sin, even from all sin (1 John 1:7). Another allowable translation is, "The darkness overcame it not." The light shines on though he has been rejected by the multitudes during the centuries since he came of earth.

11. The word manifested (vs. 6-17). A man sent from God—John has just shown the existence and nature of the Word, and now he refers to the agency by whom this Word is introduced to the world. John the Baptist was foretold by a long succession of prophets, and now a prophet, the greatest of the list, was commissioned to declare the immediate appearing of Christ. 7. To bear witness of the light.—The mission of John the Baptist was to prepare the way for Christ's coming by preaching repentance and by telling the people of his speedy coming. This was an exalted mission and one that required strong faith and unflinching courage. Through him—Through John the Baptist—John's purpose was to proclaim Christ's coming and to introduce him to the world who would receive him as King and Saviour. 8. It was not that light—John the Baptist came clothed with divine authority, but he was only a man; yet a man was employed to introduce to the world the King of kings and Lord of lords. God chose to commit this important service to a man rather than to angels. 9. Lighteth every man that cometh into the world—The forerunner of Christ was not the true light. He could give light to comparatively few, and to them the knowledge only of the vision of the true light. Christ would give illumination to all the world. He said, "As long as I am in the world I am the light of the world." When he was in his bodily presence, he still remained in the person of the Holy Spirit to give light to the world. 10. The world knew him not—Although he was in the world from the beginning and the world was made by him, yet he was not recognized. The minds of the people were filled with visions of an earthly king and a worldly temporal kingdom, and not with a vision of the humble Galilean. 11. Unto his own—On the human side Jesus was a Jew, and he came first to his own people, the Jews. His own received him not—Involved an in-

conceivable humiliation for Jesus to leave the glory he had with the Father and take upon him human nature. Even then most of those for whom he humbled himself rejected him. 12. As many as received him—Some received him, acknowledging his Messiahship, yielding themselves to his authority, trusting him for salvation. Power—Right and ability. To become the sons of God—They become the sons of God by the new birth (John 3: 1-8). On the human side there are repentance and faith, and on the divine side there is the impetration of spiritual life. 13. Not of blood, etc.—No human agency, power, or will can bring about the relation of sonship with God, but it is a divine process. Man places himself in an attitude of desire, submission and faith before the Lord and he is created anew in Christ Jesus.

14. The Word was made flesh—in the incarnation Jesus received a human body, being born of a woman, and was possessed of a human soul, dwelt among us—The writer of this Gospel was associated for months and years with Jesus in the flesh. We behold his glory—He appeared as a man, and he also manifested his glory in the miracles he wrought, in his utterances, and marvelously in his transfiguration and in his resurrection and ascension. 15-17. John the Baptist told beforehand of the coming of Christ and when he came, he declared to the multitudes that it was he. John performed well his mission. He took no honor to himself and highly exalted him, whose forerunner he was. Moses gave the law, but the impartation of grace is from Jesus Christ.

18. The Word revealing the Father (vs. 18). Jesus is one with the Father, and therefore in the incarnation was able to reveal him to the world. God had revealed himself in the law, in the prophets, in his dealings with individuals and with nations and in miracles; but he made an additional and glorious revelation of himself in the life and mission of his Son. No man ever saw God in the sense that he saw him, and Christ in the words he spoke, in the spirit he manifested and in the works he performed, has shown us the Father. Through the revelation made to us by the Son, we have a glorious view of the Father. We are led to know what God is and what he would have us to be.

Questions.—Who wrote the words we study to-day? Under what names is Christ mentioned? What statements declare his eternity? What statements show that Christ is divine? What kind of darkness is mentioned? To whom did Christ come? What must one do in order to receive him? What is the result of receiving Christ? What was the mission of John the Baptist? What is the purpose of John's Gospel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—God revealed to humanity. I. Through the divine Word. II. Through the divine Light. I. Through the divine Word. The apostle John here presents Christ in the glorious activity of his divine nature, as a new communication from the eternal Father. He speaks of the divine Word as uttering forth the thought and will of God in the hearing of mankind. He shows him to be the source of all the knowledge we have of the divine Being in His relations to us. His infinite love and the wonderful plan of salvation He has made. He is also the source of all the knowledge we have of the life beyond. John was deeply impressed with the divineness of Christ's mission. We find in these verses the record of his personal observation, and in the closest connection with it his declaration of personal conviction. His statements were advanced with a full knowledge of what they involved. He declared to be equal with the Father. Being eternal he was competent to give the world an eternal revelation of the eternal God. In his own person and life he was the manifestation of God to the world. Without the guidance of revelation none can reach a true conception of the unity, spirituality, and moral character of God. The doctrine of the Trinity is fundamental in Christianity.

II. Through the divine Light. Christ's life was undivided and inherent. He is the source of life, as he is the Creator of existence, as the Redeemer of human existence. The history of Jesus shows us divinity and humanity united in one person. Deity shining. The union of Christ's divinity and his manhood made the resources of Deity available for mankind. Christ took a complete and perfect soul and body that he might heal the whole malady of sin, which had infected every member and faculty. Nothing was lacking in him to constitute human nature in its completeness, a fulness of every kind of perfection. Christ is presented as the head of the gospel dispensation, as the founder of a new order of things, as the author and finisher of man's faith. As a Son he came with the keys of God's treasury of grace and truth. His gracious character appears from the great design of his dispensation. He was in tenderest sympathy with mankind, though the unrecognized Creator and Redeemer. The whole world at large is said to have been insensible to the character and incredulous as in the claims of Jesus. There were anarchy and rebellion where there should have been subordination and harmony. The more emphatic and bitter human rejection became, the more clearly the necessity of a Saviour was evident. Christ is the life and light of men in that he delivers them from ignorance, unbelief and vice, and from the ruin and misery which are their invariable attendants, and brings them to the knowledge of divine things, to faith and purity. The distinctive need of man is met by the distinctive power of Christ. The Light comes into men's hearts as into its proper, natural dwelling-place. The ord asserted his right over all the feelings, instincts, impulses and determinations of those hearts as over his rightful subjects. The new birth is the awakening of dormant faculties, the resurrection of buried powers. The real gospel is God's life through Christ, touching man's life and making it new. This portion of scripture opens before us God's living way of making himself known to us, his way of illuminating our lives. This subject yields in importance to no

HOW TO IMPROVE THE HERD

Relative Value of the Male and Female for Breeding Purposes—Well Bred Grades of Good Type Are Superior to Poor Pure-Breds—A Pure Bred Herd—Bull Essential

This is a subject of great importance as it involves all phases of selection and breeding operations in any herd, flock or stud on any Canadian farm. Before taking up the relative importance of the male and female of the herd it might be well to settle the advisability of pure-breds or grades for the average Canadian farm, which is a closely allied subject. Having seen the success of many of the older and also younger breeders of pure-bred stock, it is undoubtedly the aspiration of the majority of our farmers to own and operate a pure-bred herd of the same quality as these men. However, it is an open question as to what proportion of our farmers can ever hope to operate pure-bred herds successfully. Undoubtedly the best pure-bred stock is the best stock obtainable, and in actual production will be most profitable. Nevertheless it must be remembered that good pure-bred stock is expensive. The grade which a large proportion of Canadian farmers cannot hope to finance. The heavy expense in initial outlay is also accompanied by a heavy risk of mortality and depreciation. Again, the pure-bred business is a special one, which depends not only on the actual production of milk, beef, wool, etc. (depending on the class of stock), but depends even more on the sales of pure-bred breeding stock. Such a business requires good markets, considerable business experience and, above all, great skill in the feeding, rearing and developing of the young stock.

BEST TO START WITH GRADES. In the face of these difficulties the majority of Canadian farmers must for many years to come be content to work largely with grades. The grade is not necessarily scrub, but may be nearly as profitable in actual production as a good pure-bred. Certainly, well-bred grades of good type are superior in every sense to poor pure-breds. Grade are only as good as the pure bred blood which they contain, and under average circumstances may return almost as high interest on investment as average pure-breds. The all too common statement that grades are more profitable or more hardy than pure-breds is incorrect if based on a comparison with good pure-bred animals, but they may be far more profitable than the poor pure-breds, lacking in size, type, constitution and utility, and which are valued solely because they have a pedigree.

The herd bull cannot be too good, no matter whether he be a pure-bred or a grade herd. There is a very common expression amongst our pure-bred live stock breeders that such and such a bull or ram or stallion is not good enough for a herd of pure-bred females, but would do nicely for grades. This expression is a great mistake, and unfortunately is an example of the attitude of many pure-bred breeders toward grades of grade breeding. Such an attitude is decidedly injurious to the grade herds and even more to the reputation of such misled pure-bred breeders. The sire which is not sufficiently good to go into a herd of good pure-breds should not be reared or sold for breeding purposes. The best sire is the one who is most impressive as a breeder, and surely no herd requires rapid upbuilding more than the common grade. The herd sire transmits desirable qualities usually in direct proportion to his breeding. The following is a fair example of what may be done by the use of good pure-bred sires.

Given a bull whose seven nearest dams (three full generations) have given 10,000 pounds of milk per annum. If such a bull were used on a herd of grade cows whose average production is 4,000 pounds per annum, one is safe in calculating that the cows from this mating would at the same age and under the same feed conditions as their dams produce approximately 9,500 pounds of milk per annum, more or less, depending on the individual propensity of the sire. In other words, in the first twenty

mature daughters of such a bull, in one year, would give over 100,000 pounds of milk more than their dams, or more than they had been sired by a bull with only 4,000 pound records behind him. Valuing this increase at \$1.60 per cwt., it amounts to \$1,760 in one year. Allowing for extra feed and labor for the production of this increased milk, such a bull would cause losses in dairying to a good margin of profit, and also pay for his original cost all in one year.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SIRE. If the records of the dams of this bull on the sire's side had been 15,000 pounds of milk per annum, but on his dam's side none had exceeded 4,000 pounds, what then would be the result? According to Mendel's Law, such a bull would probably throw 25 per cent. of 4,000 pound cows, 25 per cent. of 9,500 pound cows and 50 per cent. of 6,700 pound cows. In reality, this would be a most optimistic estimate, for the extremes in his pedigree would detract very seriously from his propensity. On his twenty mature daughters this bull would show at the most an \$880 increase in one year over their dams, but on the other hand an \$880 loss as compared with the true 15,000 pound bull. When it is remembered that a bull may serve 75 to 100 cows per annum, it will be seen that the profit or loss will be greater or less depending on the number of heifer calves. Such a calculation might be criticised as theoretical. If such doubters would enquire

If the farmer can afford to buy good pure-bred females, he will undoubtedly have the most profitable producers, and if there is a ready market for breeding stock he will have the most profitable business. However, the heavy cash outlay makes it impossible for farmers to adopt pure-breds at once. Purchasing one or two good foundation cows or heifers will undoubtedly be the cheapest way for any farmer to work in pure-bred blood in the case of pure-bred sheep and swine the expenditure per individual is so much lighter that it will probably pay every farmer, even although he anticipates systematic cross-breeding for market stock, to adopt pure-breds as soon as possible. This, however, does not apply in the case of horses and cattle, where values are greater and herds increase slower.

from the farmers all over Canada who have herds of grade cows averaging over 10,000 pounds of milk per annum, they will find such a calculation well substantiated. These successful farmers do not boast of the cheapness of the bulls used, but rather of the uniform records behind such a pedigree and their propensity in stamping such characters on the progeny. If all grade bulls and poor pure-bred bulls were sent to the butcher at once it might seriously inconvenience Canadian farmers, but it would be the greatest stimulus to the dairy industry that could possibly be imagined. For the past 5 years experiments on various Dominion Experimental Farms have been conducted to demonstrate the value of the pure-bred sire when used on grade herds and flocks. These experiments are progressing rapidly, and one is almost safe in stating that the above calculations are being well substantiated. If such conditions apply to the grade herd they apply equally well to all pure-bred herds and flocks, excepting that the poor sire in the pure-bred is even a greater menace. Bulls from grade cows should never be used for breeding purposes no matter how good the cow may be, but should be vealed or bled most profitably. However, in the pure-bred herd, the temptation is great to sell all pure-bred bull calves

for breeding purposes and, if poor individuals or with poor backing, other pure-bred or grade herds will suffer greatly. The writer is well acquainted with herds of excellent pure-bred females where one or two bulls lacking in type or breeding have ruined these herds as to size, type, quality, particularly of udders and teats, or production, or all combined; while herds of poorer foundation stock have improved in the same proportion during the same number of years by the use of good sires. Such an example of the great importance of the use of only good pure-bred sires will apply equally well to beef cattle, horses or other classes of live stock. The longer the line of good breeding and records behind a pure-bred sire, the greater the chance of being a prepotent, profitable breeder. Even then it is wiser to choose the aged sire, which has proved his power of transmitting desirable qualities.

The above example of the herd of 4,000 pound cows on which is used a bull whose seven nearest dams averaged 15,000 pounds of milk and the progeny of this mating produced approximately 9,500 pounds of milk per annum. The latter example is certainly extreme, but will illustrate a very common practice. It is true that a herd of cows averaging 15,000 pounds of milk is exceedingly rare, and the individuals in such a herd are of great value. By the use of such a poor bull as above mentioned, there would be a reduction in the milk flow of the mature progeny of 5,500 pounds of milk per cow, equal to nearly \$90 per cow per annum on milk alone, and at least \$200 per calf, per cow. In other words, an excellent herd may be raised from very cheap females and a good sire, the rapidly of improvement depending on the excellence of both females and male; while an excellent herd of very expensive females may eventually be ruined by the use of a poor herd sire. No female should be bred to a herd sire which is not better than herself in both type and records of production. The female has, in the case of cattle, only one calf per annum, while the herd sire may have from 50 to 100 progeny per annum hence will do from 50 to 100 times the damage or improvement, as the case may be. Certainly the sire is more than half the herd and deserves greater consideration in selection and maintenance. The relative transmitting powers of male and female, other things being equal, are the same. The transmissibility of good or bad type or production is a hereditary character, depending on the uniformity of those same characters in the previous sires and dams as seen in the pedigree. There are many things which we cannot yet explain, such as why females of some families may be more prepotent than the males of the same families, or vice versa. However, the progressive successful breeder of any class of live stock does know and practise the following:

A good pure-bred sire is absolutely essential in herd or flock improvement. The success of such a sire depends on his propensity, and the female is generally the safest and cheapest purchase. Good females, either in the grade or pure-bred herd or flock, are necessary, and the better these females, the more rapid will be the improvement of the generations. If every Canadian stock breeder would do everything in his power to keep the good breeding sire from premature loss and would properly care for and conserve such animals, live stock improvement would be far more rapid. This is a point which demands careful consideration on the part of all Canadian stock breeders.

—Canadian Countryman.



TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'FARMERS' MARKET', 'Dairy Produce', 'Butter, choice dairy', 'Eggs, new laid', 'Live Poultry', 'Turkeys, lb.', 'Do, spring', 'Fowl, lb.', 'Geese, spring', 'Ducklings, lb.', 'Spring chickens, lb.', 'Dressed Poultry', 'Turkeys, lb.', 'Do, spring', 'Fowl, lb.', 'Geese, spring', 'Ducklings, lb.', 'Spring chickens, lb.', 'Squabs, per dozen', 'Fruits', 'Apples, Baldwins, bbl.', 'Do, Spies, bbl.', 'Do, Greenings, bbl.', 'Vegetables', 'Beets, per bush', 'Carrots, per bag', 'Parasnis, per bush', 'Onions, per 75-lb. bag', 'Cabbage, per doz.', 'Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag'.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table with columns for 'Beef, fancy Xmas, cwt.', 'Do, forequarters', 'Do, hindquarters', 'Carcases, choice', 'Do, common', 'Veal, common, cwt.', 'Do, medium', 'Do, prime', 'Heavy hogs', 'Shop hogs', 'Abattoir hogs', 'Mutton, heavy', 'Do, light', 'Lamb, spring, lb.'.

SUGAR—WHOLESALE.

Table with columns for 'Wholesalers quote, per 100 pounds, on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows:', 'Royal Arcadia, granulated', 'Lantic, granulated', 'Redpath, granulated', 'St. Lawrence, granulated', 'Dominion, granulated', 'St. Lawrence, Beaver', 'Lantic, Blue Star', 'No. 1 yellow', 'Dark yellow', '10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags.', '20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.', 'Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.'

LIVE STOCK

Table with columns for 'Toronto Report.—There was only a small run of live stock at the Union Stock Yards today, and prices were unchanged. Receipts, 181 cattle; 27 calves; 679 hogs, 39 sheep.', 'Butcher cattle, choice', 'Do, do, medium', 'Do, do, common', 'Butcher cows, choice', 'Do, do, medium', 'Do, do, canners', 'Do, bulls', 'Feeding steers', 'Stockers, choice', 'Do, light', 'Milkers, choice, each', 'Springers', 'Sheep, ewes', 'Pucks and culls', 'Hogs, fed and watered', 'Calves'.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.', 'Wheat— Open, High, Low, Close.', 'Dec. ... 1 72 1/2 1 78 1/2 1 74 1/2 1 74 1/2', 'May ... 1 75 1/2 1 79 1/2 1 75 1/2 1 75 1/2', 'Oats—', 'Dec. ... 55 1/2 56 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2', 'May ... 58 1/2 59 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2', 'Flax—', 'Dec. ... 2 59 1/2 2 69 2 58 1/2 2 58 1/2', 'May ... 2 69 1/2 2 69 1/2 2 57 1/2 2 6 8'

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for 'Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.74; July, 1.68 1/2 to 1.69 1/2; cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.74 1/2 to \$1.79 1/2; No. 1 Northern, 1.71 1/2 to \$1.74 1/2; No. 2, do., \$1.66 1/2 to \$1.72 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$6 to \$6 1/2. Oats—No. 3 white, 48¢ to 49¢. Flour—Fancy patents, \$9.10; other grades unchanged. Bran—\$24 to \$24.50.'

Duluth—Linsed—\$2.85 1/2; December, \$2.84 asked; May, \$2.89 1/2 asked; July, \$2.88 1/2 asked.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for 'East Buffalo, dispatch—Cattle receipts 400; slow and steady.', 'Veals, receipts 150; active; \$4.50 to \$14.', 'Hogs, receipts 9,600; slow. Heavy, \$10.85 to \$10.95; mixed, \$10.75 to \$10.85; yorkers, \$10.75 to \$10.85; light yorkers, \$9.50 to \$10.25; pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.50; roughs, \$9.50 to \$9.65; clogs, \$7.50 to \$9.25.', 'Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,400; slow.', 'Lambs, \$8.50 to \$13.50; fancy, \$13.70 to \$12.75; yearlings, \$7 to \$17.50; wethers, \$9.25 to \$9.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$8.50; mixed sheep, \$8.75 to \$9.'

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'Wheat, spot steady.', 'No. 1 Manitoba, old—18s.', 'No. 3, Manitoba, new—16s, 11d.', 'No. 1 spring—17s 6d.', 'Corn, spot, steady.', 'American mixed, new—13s 9 1/2 d.', 'Flour, winter patents 47s.', 'Hope in London (Pacific Coast)—2 1/2 1/2 to 2 1/2 1/2.', 'Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., \$9.50 to \$9.75.', 'Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., \$9.50.', 'Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—10 1/2 s.', 'Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—10 1/2 s.', 'Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—10 1/2 s.', 'Shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—9 1/2 s.', 'Lard, prime western, in tiers, new—94s; old, 95s.', 'American refined lard—97s.', 'Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 12 1/2 s; colored, 13 1/2 s.', 'Australian tallow in London—54s 9d.', 'Turpentine, spirits—53s 6d.', 'Petroleum, refined—is 1 1/4 d.', 'Linsed oil—63s.'

other. The views we take of it will influence those we take of all other doctrines and must terminate in results which affect God's glory. Christianity is a spiritual revelation to the spiritual nature of man. The theology taught by the incarnation is the hope of the world. In the world's darkness Christ, the living Mediator, stands an incarnate, luminous manifestation of God. Without this gospel the unfaithful depth, the inaccessible height of the character of the Saviour of the world would be wanting to us.—T. R. A.



PRAYER. Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice Rise like a fountain for me, night and day. For what are men better than sheep or goats, That nourish a blind life within the brain? If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer, Both for themselves and those who call them friend, For so the whole round earth is every way Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.—Tennyson.

THE GIRL GOAL. The climate, the time, the place, the girl; these are four stages of the playwright and the story writer. We must follow the order of nature: Her 'prentice han' she tried on man, And then, she made the lassies 'O! The last, the best, the most finished flower of all creation. She has been called the Sabbath of man. She is from God, and the man who puts his hand on the shoulder of a woman touches the Kingdom of God. And when a man in his own home shuts the door, he can shut out the world and shut God in, and that is heaven.

The climate, the time, the place, the girl. Think of the beautiful city of Florence, think of him who put the crown of glory on her beautiful name, and think of Beatrice enshrined in his poetry, his one superlative ideal, who sanctifies the scene by her august presence. Dante exalted her by his own splendid gifts, and though she was never his wife, yet is she embalmed in the minds of all true lovers as the true and real and lasting partner of his immortality.

The girl is the true goal! Think of John Newton. He goes to the rough calling of a sailor. He is wild and reckless and goes down to the depths of sin, but there is one little star in his black heavens, one, only one little germ stored away in the locker of his heart, a thing the devil cannot touch; it is his love for the girl he left behind in old England. This was the saving lifebelt that saved him and lifted him out of the horrors of the slave traffic and that life enlarged itself so as to comprehend life in Christ Jesus. It made him a man, a preacher, a poet; we sing his hymns in the most polite society. And we take breath and say, "What has God wrought?" A man once gazed at a beautiful face in the street. Distantly it became his shrine, consummate beauty printed its own portrait on his sensitive soul, and though he never saw her again, she became his charm, his anchorage, his stay, his better life. There is a wondrous workshop where they are making plans of life; your life and mine included. You did not see behind the veil, how small the trifles were which hindered you in your quest, how small the items which helped you to come into a large inheritance. Oh, the ships that pass in the night, leaving on the water only a glimmer of the stern lights dancing on the waves! Oh, the ships that did not pass without a signal a hail, a sail in company and more. "Only an accident," says a careless one. There are no accidents with God, says the thoughtful soul. The very hairs of your head are all numbered; and he is pilot of the bubble on the breaker. After long searching, we have to confess, "Lo, these are part of His ways, and yet how little is known of him." —H. T. Miller.

Bohemia is preparing to buy blooded mares in North and South America, as soon as opportunity arises, and to dispose of them at auction to breeders and farmers in various parts of the empire.



GILLET'S LYE
MADE IN CANADA
For making soap, softening water, removing paint, etc.

ON ARTIC WARRIORS

Armies Not Recruited From People of Polar Regions.

Battle history halts at the Arctic Circle. Beyond that human life is so difficult to sustain that its wilful waste is unthinkable.

The armies of the great white Czar, like those of the King-Emperor, says Pearson's Weekly, are recruited in such distant places; indeed, the men are of such meagre stature and intellect that a military training is next to impossible—certainly not a thing to be persevered with in the days of a great campaign.

The population of Arctic Russia, both in Asia and in Europe, outside the official and mercantile classes, contains few elements which are truly Slavonic, but in the minds of insular Britons the reputation of Arctic dwellers pertains to all the people living in Serbia, which is always portrayed as a land of ice and snow and unhealthy marsh.

The Siberian battalions, which have won so great a fame in the Russian campaigns, are drawn mainly from territory as near the equator as Great Britain. It is undeniable that their winters are terribly severe, but in the hot summer crops of the utmost value can be sown, ripened and harvested. It is not impossible to lead a robust life in the Siberia of military Russia.

The real natives of the Arctic can endure hunger and fatigue—can march in their own fashion through hurricane and blizzard—but their value is rather to the explorer of the inhospitable North than to the soldier. As hunters they are wonderfully clever, yet they are curiously formal in administering the coup de grace.

They will apologize to the fierce white bear which they have cornered before advancing to a close attack with bonetipped arrows and spears, a duel in which the odds seem decisively on the bear destroying the man. They are therefore not cowards in any sense, and few British sportsmen would risk their lives against bear and wolf and walrus protected only by futile weapons and their own personal dexterity.

They are free from national duties and taxation, and their intercourse, even with fur traders of blood alien to their own, is very meagre, indeed. There are dialects spoken by those tribes which have never been interpreted and never reduced to writing, and their ideas of the great world outside the tundras and steppes are very crude.

A generation may pass before the story of the Grand Duke's great campaign filters north, and even then it will be incomprehensible to persons to whom a crowd of even a hundred human beings would be a marvel. Now and then a stray whaler or exploring ship comes within sight of the shore camps and a little barter by means of signs is carried on, but the inland dwellers have not even this communication with the outside world.

It isn't every fellow who can fall in his own estimation without hurting himself.

TRAPPERS! Send your RAW FURS to JOHN HALLAM
201 Hallam Building, Toronto.

METEORS. Why They and Falling Stars Show Varied Colors.

The earth's atmosphere is now believed to have three fairly distinct strata, the first, extending up to about forty-five miles, having nitrogen as the leading constituent, the second, with its upper limit at about 125 miles, being chiefly hydrogen, and the third, at a greater height consisting of a very thin gas, which has been named "geocorolium."

Dr. Alfred Wegener has attempted to explain the striking differences of color in meteors or "shooting stars," and says that meteors coming from outer space are not sufficiently heated in the exceedingly light gas to become luminous. Their fall through the hydrogen layer causes them to become incandescent, and most of them are completely dissipated. A few of the largest, however, penetrate the nitrogen atmosphere, a very small number reaching the earth's surface. It is found that the deep fall meteors pass through three stages of color—yellow-white, green and deep red—and incandescence of the hydrogen and the red to that of the nitrogen.

AMERICAN COLONEL GIVES FREE ADVICE TO RHEUMATICS

SAYS IT'S SHEER FOLLY FOR ANYONE TO SUFFER THESE DAYS.

Rheumatism can't be cured so long as your system is weak and run down. You must first build up and get strength to fight off the disease.

Col. H. M. Russ, of Edwards, St. Lawrence Co., one of the fine old heroes of the Civil War, was completely restored by Ferrone. Read his statement:

"I couldn't get around without a cane, and then only with difficulty. 'Rheumatism took complete control of my limbs.

"Suffering was more intense than hardships on the battlefield. 'When my doctor had done his best I got Ferrone.

"Then came a quick change. 'Ferrone gave me comfort at once, eased the pain and took the stiffness out of my muscles.

"I am well to-day. Ferrone cured me completely. I can jump and run like I did forty years ago."

Be sensible about your case. If your present medicine is useless give it up. Don't experiment again. Ferrone is known on all sides to be a cure that does cure. Why not get a supply to-day. The sooner you begin Ferrone the quicker you will get well. Price 50c per box or six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or direct by mail from The Catarrozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Ship Signals at Sea.

There are various ways in which ships signal at sea. The most general method in daylight is by code flags and pennants, these being arranged according to an international system of signals. But sometimes, owing to weather conditions or distance, it is not easy to distinguish the colors, patterns or shapes of the flags and then other methods have to be adopted. Chief among these is a system of exhibiting cones, balls or drums, various orders and positions representing different things according to the recognized international code. One combination means, Show your ensign; another, Is war declared? Another, War is declared. Another, Beware of torpedoes, or channel is mined. Another, Enemy is in sight. Another, Keep a lookout; enemy's ships reported about disguised as merchantmen, and so on.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Interesting Trade News From British Export Gazette.

The revised customs tariff for Mexico has come into force.

Real and imitation jewellery is in large demand in Egypt.

A British consular agency has been established at Bahia de Caraquez, Ecuador.

British goods are rapidly replacing those of German origin in South Russia.

Trade in Cyprus is increasing. Last year imports were £588,019, against £490,744 in 1914.

There is little demand for large gas ranges in France, but small gasolene and oil stoves would find a good market.

Morocco imported British goods to £2,014,456 in 1915, an increase of £267,960 on the total for the pre-war year 1913.

Japan is shipping cotton bootlaces to Australia in large quantities, and to avoid duty on the completed article the tags are being shipped separately.

Italy's imports from the United Kingdom from January to May were valued at £17,180,000, against £6,809,600 in the corresponding period of last year.

An American-Argentine Company, lately established in the Sierras Mayas district, Argentina, for the manufacture of cement, will commence operations shortly.

Since the war started the United States has increased its mercantile marine from 2,405 vessels of 1,076,172 gross tons to 3,125 vessels of 2,194,470 gross tons.

Many stocks of razors in Chile are entirely sold out. Former supplies were largely from Germany, and to

FROM BIRTH TO BURIAL

The Hamilton People Care for Their Soldiers' Dependents in a Comprehensive Way.

The Hamilton Branch of the Patriotic Fund finds room for its energies everywhere.

In Hamilton the Canadian Patriotic Fund has 25 guardian accounts for children in Homes, for women who are not able to handle their own money. To these accounts are deposited the proceeds of sales of properties made on behalf of soldiers. The number of these accounts is increasing monthly, many of the dependents having recently asked that the Fund be to some extent their bankers.

The Hamilton Fund owns a cemetery plot in which has been buried, since the formation of the Branch, 78 children, wives and other dependents of men of the C.E.F. The Fund has at the present time an employment department, where are listed those desirous of obtaining situations, and each day some of these are brought into contact with people desiring their services.

The social service work extends far afield, everything being done that is possible to protect the women, to restore to their homes such as have gone astray, and to strengthen the moral fibre of the weak. A few illustrations will show how thoroughly the officials of the Fund do this work:

An enlisted man had been earning \$15 a week. His wife, apparently had been always a bad manager. There were five children and with the man's enlistment she was in receipt of \$70 a month. She immediately contracted debts for a baby carriage and furniture, and the end of each month found her without any ready money. The eldest child, a girl of eleven years, did some of the buying and the consequence was extravagance. The Hamilton Fund arranged with a lady helper to receive the allowance from the fund and disburse it on account of the children. The eldest child was sent to an industrial Home temporarily and the family placed on a better footing generally.

The man has since returned. The daughter had been brought home and the affairs of the family are in such a position that the man himself has felt free to again offer himself for enlistment.

Another man, an exceptionally desirable type of soldier, left his little family, at the time of the second contingent, happily situated in a nice home with a warrant officer's pay and allowance. All seemed to go well until the wife developed a mental trouble which made it necessary to remove her to an asylum for insane. The fund took charge of the household placed the four children in care of a competent housewife, kept the home intact, the insurance paid and made application for the return of the enlisted man. The prompt attention to the case will undoubtedly result in a permanent cure of the unfortunate woman and the man will be in his own home to welcome his wife when she is able to return.

In one case a wife had so mis-conducted herself that it finally became necessary to take proceedings through the Children's Aid Society, and her two small boys were placed in a home. For a time it appeared that this meant the final collapse of the woman's will power, but repeated interviews, some small kindly acts, some little payments of old accounts, the adjustment of back taxes, relief from pressing creditors, brought from the soldier's wife a promise that she could work and remove herself from the companions who had caused her so much trouble. This woman has now for months past been working steadily, visiting her children regularly, buying clothes for them, and depositing monthly with the Patriotic Fund her separation allowance and assigned pay. This is being used towards the payments on her home, and in addition she has made some deposits of money earned by herself by her daily work in a factory.

tal imports amounted to nearly 8,500 dozen annually. Japan ordered 800,000 cotton looms from England prior to the war; only 90,000 have been delivered. A British ban on iron and steel has prevented delivery of the remainder.

As many as 65 new companies were formed in Russia in July against 23 in the same month of 1915. The total capital, too, was 105,880,000 roubles (£11,000,000 at normal rate of exchange), against £4,000,000.

Bolivia's trade during the first four months of the year amounted to £2,031,200, an increase of £3,064,000 over the total for the corresponding period of last year. The increase, however, was wholly in exports.

Shortage of coal in Venezuela is favoring the increasing importation of electrical appliances for domestic and industrial use, especially fans, stoves, irons, ovens, pumping outfits, and motors of from 1 to 25 h.p.

The importation of cotton goods to New Zealand increased from £400,000 in the first half of 1914, and a similar amount in the same period of 1915, to £630,000 in that of 1916. Higher prices were to some extent responsible.

Japan imported iron of various kinds during the first half of the present year to the extent of £5,700,000 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden, and China were the chief suppliers.

The British participation in the trade of Ceylon rose from 33.7 per cent. in 1913 to 42.2 per cent. in 1915; and that of British Possessions from 36.6 per cent. to 31.9 per cent; while the trade of foreign countries declined from 30.7 per cent to 25.9 per cent.

Copper is reported to have been discovered in Newfoundland.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON,

How to Make Starch.

This is the way to make plain boiled starch: Allow two tablespoonfuls of starch to a gallon of water. Wet the starch with cold water until it is of the consistency of cream. Then pour over it the water, which is bubbling. Stir constantly until smooth and boil for five minutes. Add an inch of candle—to a gallon—or two tablespoonful of lard to give a very smooth starch. This is the foundation for all starching, excepting that done with uncooked starch. If a very stiff starch is desired a tablespoonful of gum arabic water to a quart of starch gives good results. To prepare gum arabic water pour two cups of boiling water over a quarter of a pound of gum arabic. When the gum is dissolved, strain it into a bottle, cork and keep on hand for use in the laundry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Veal en Casserole.

Fry out in the casserole several cubes of salt pork with an onion; place a thick slice of meat in this and add a can of tomatoes and bay leaf, if at hand. Season and cover. Cook in one and one-half hours and serve in casserole with plain boiled rice for vegetable.

A cupful of vinegar added to the water in which colored clothes are to be rinsed will preserve the color.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

When in Hamilton do not fail to visit Junor's, the House for Gifts. See our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. You will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE Hamilton, Ont.

"NO MAN'S LAND"

What It Means to Get Lost in Between the Lines.

A London paper says: Seven men, including a N.C.O., went out to explore an enemy camp. The Boche awaited them. The Boche threw bombs. Five of the party got back. It was assumed that the other two had been killed or wounded. Two days later a lone figure was seen walking about between our own and the enemy lines. Both sides fired at him. The man rushed like a scared rabbit into a big shell hole. Five days later a worn, dishevelled, khaki-clad, dirty, unshaven man came over the parapet. Rough but kind words of cheer greeted him—as well as a stretcher. The poor fellow was light-headed. For a week, without either food or drink, he had been in "No Man's Land."

The only food he had had was grass and daisies. Think of it. A week in "No Man's Land" without either food or drink, with a big bombardment going on intermittently from both sides and both friend and foe—your identity unknown to either—firing at you!

Winter Walking.

Winter walking diminishes greatly the time spent in the open air by those who ride in automobiles. It comes near putting bicycles out of use. From steamboats to canoes, there is almost entire cessation of water outings.

All of which means that more walking instead of less ought to be done in cold weather. There is no other way of moving about the open air which keeps a healthy human being's feet so warm and brings such a glow of warmth from the body itself. If the pedestrian is properly clad, especially in respect to keeping dryshod, all of the effects of winter walking should be beneficial.

With a little care and discretion such exercise can be made as agreeable as it is wholesome. Usually there is no dust. Often the temperature is neither too low for comfort nor too high for vigorous exercise without weariness or lassitude.

Rightly timed and kept within bounds, winter walking is a good precaution against the ill effects of sedentary life and too much indoor air.—Cleveland Leader.

DR. 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 in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free. DR. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Every Sunday-morning Mr. McGlobe walked up to Central Park from his boarding house in the West Twenties and looked at monuments and things. After the walk it was his habit, when the opera season was on, to look at the Metropolitan bill for the coming week. He inclined himself slightly toward culture.

"I must go to the opera this winter," he confided to Miss Reba Gordon, who sat next to him at the table, "but I am waiting until something of Mazzini's is sung."

"What did he write?" asked Miss Gordon, one of those strange persons who never try to mask their lack of information.

"His best," I think," said Mr. McGlobe, "are 'Dio e il Popolo' and 'Pensiero ed Azione.' At least that is the ones which appear on his program in the West Drive. But I never see them advertised. I guess he is not appreciated by modern theatregoers."

"New York Sun."

Health in Old Age

As age advances the blood gets thin, the nerves exhausted and vitality runs low.

By building up the nerve force of body and mind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is unbounded blessing to people of advanced years.

50 cents a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

When in Hamilton do not fail to visit Junor's, the House for Gifts. See our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. You will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE Hamilton, Ont.

"NO MAN'S LAND"

What It Means to Get Lost in Between the Lines.

A London paper says: Seven men, including a N.C.O., went out to explore an enemy camp. The Boche awaited them. The Boche threw bombs. Five of the party got back. It was assumed that the other two had been killed or wounded. Two days later a lone figure was seen walking about between our own and the enemy lines. Both sides fired at him. The man rushed like a scared rabbit into a big shell hole. Five days later a worn, dishevelled, khaki-clad, dirty, unshaven man came over the parapet. Rough but kind words of cheer greeted him—as well as a stretcher. The poor fellow was light-headed. For a week, without either food or drink, he had been in "No Man's Land."

The only food he had had was grass and daisies. Think of it. A week in "No Man's Land" without either food or drink, with a big bombardment going on intermittently from both sides and both friend and foe—your identity unknown to either—firing at you!

Winter Walking.

Winter walking diminishes greatly the time spent in the open air by those who ride in automobiles. It comes near putting bicycles out of use. From steamboats to canoes, there is almost entire cessation of water outings.

All of which means that more walking instead of less ought to be done in cold weather. There is no other way of moving about the open air which keeps a healthy human being's feet so warm and brings such a glow of warmth from the body itself. If the pedestrian is properly clad, especially in respect to keeping dryshod, all of the effects of winter walking should be beneficial.

With a little care and discretion such exercise can be made as agreeable as it is wholesome. Usually there is no dust. Often the temperature is neither too low for comfort nor too high for vigorous exercise without weariness or lassitude.

Rightly timed and kept within bounds, winter walking is a good precaution against the ill effects of sedentary life and too much indoor air.—Cleveland Leader.

DR. 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 in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation Free. DR. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Blundering Reporters.

"Drunkness is folly," earnestly exclaimed Bishop Magee in the House of Lords on a celebrated occasion. How horrified was the prelate to read in the papers next morning that he had given utterance to the very hebraic sentiment, "Drunkness is jolly."

Lord Salisbury was a master phrase maker; but one of his best points was spoiled when a careless reporter turned his reference to "manacles and Mantoba" into the meaningless "manacles and men at the bar."

Lack of knowledge of familiar quotations is a prolific source of misreporting. For instance, a speaker once made use of the well-known lines from Milton's "L'Allegro":

But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heaven's sweet Euphrosyne, The brilliant reporter deputed to take him down was in despair. He could not make head nor tail of this mysterious utterance. But, following the sound as far as possible, he seized his pen and produced the following: But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heaven she crept and from her knee.

The speaker was taken down in mere senses then one.—Tit-Bits.

A man claimed he was cured of the drink habit by using Peruvian bark tea.

Putting Punch in Preparedness is not a question of guns and shells alone

—it is a question of men—and you have to build men out of food. Be prepared for the critical moments in life by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that supplies the greatest amount of muscle-building material with the least tax on the digestive organs. For breakfast with milk or cream or fruits.

A dear girl friend recently asked me: "Should I tell Jack about my brief and unhappy engagement to that other man?"

Did I think, she asked, that a confession of the unpleasant experience that she suffered when she was little more than a child, not through folly, but through sheer inexperience, would make her Jack love her less?

Would it cause him bitter unhappiness? The question whether engaged couples should confess to each other is a very big one. Still, I will give my own honest views, just as I gave them to my friend, for they do apply to the average nice girl. Yes, think it well over, and then, if there is anything to tell—tell, tell him all about it. If the man is sensible, he will see that the instant prompting his sweetheart to tell him of what happened before they met is just the outcome of her whole-hearted love for him.

When a girl is really and truly in love she feels that she must tell everything—that she simply cannot retain a secret from the man she loves. A man really can't quite understand how tremendous is his sweetheart's craving to open her heart to him entirely, to lay bare the best and the worst in her nature.

ISSUE NO. 1, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars.—National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address Mrs. John Eley, 25 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HELP FOR WOOLLEN mill spinners, and weavers. We also have several openings for experienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. We will train several female apprentices to learn weaving. Splendid opportunity in a trade which always offers steady employment at high wages. Special inducements to fallow workers. Send statement of experience, if any. Age, etc. to Mrs. C. M. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

POTTER, GLASS, AND PRESS, half size. Double glass. Make as an extra. Printing Office, 25 Toronto St., Hamilton, Ont.

PRINTING.

CARDS PRINTED, YOURS AS WELL AS OURS. Make as an extra. Printing Office, 25 Toronto St., Hamilton, Ont.

the knowledge of the only man who matters. She feels that it would be obtaining the most precious thing in the wide world by false pretences if she did not tell him every tiny thing about herself.

Now, no reader must be angry with me, or think that I do not appreciate her lover at his true worth, if I just point out that by confessing about any previous affair a girl is applying some sort of test of her man's love.

If—please, I beg—the if—he loves as he should do, then his devotion will be but strengthened by such convincing proof that his girl loves him with all others, to care for her always in the future.

But if it happened that he did not love deeply and sincerely enough to hear all about the other man—who, as was the case with my friend, was met long before the girl ever realized that such a person as "Mr. Right" existed—without losing some of his respect and regard for the girl, then I would say seriously that it would be better for their future happiness if they parted at once.

There is an old-age tradition that permits a man many flirtations or "affairs" as they are called before his marriage. His dallies are recognized preliminaries to finding the right girl—the one whom he can honor above all others. It may not be right, but it is just as so.

There is a silly saying: "The more loves a man has, the more he'll honor the woman he'll wed." Well, just so long as men are content to apply that code of morality to themselves, it is only just that they should let it apply in some measure to the girl they love if necessary.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Blundering Reporters.

"Drunkness is folly," earnestly exclaimed Bishop Magee in the House of Lords on a celebrated occasion. How horrified was the prelate to read in the papers next morning that he had given utterance to the very hebraic sentiment, "Drunkness is jolly."

Lord Salisbury was a master phrase maker; but one of his best points was spoiled when a careless reporter turned his reference to "manacles and Mantoba" into the meaningless "manacles and men at the bar."

Lack of knowledge of familiar quotations is a prolific source of misreporting. For instance, a speaker once made use of the well-known lines from Milton's "L'Allegro":

But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heaven's sweet Euphrosyne, The brilliant reporter deputed to take him down was in despair. He could not make head nor tail of this mysterious utterance. But, following the sound as far as possible, he seized his pen and produced the following: But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heaven she crept and from her knee.

The speaker was taken down in mere senses then one.—Tit-Bits.

A man claimed he was cured of the drink habit by using Peruvian bark tea.

Putting Punch in Preparedness is not a question of guns and shells alone

—it is a question of men—and you have to build men out of food. Be prepared for the critical moments in life by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that supplies the greatest amount of muscle-building material with the least tax on the digestive organs. For breakfast with milk or cream or fruits.

A dear girl friend recently asked me: "Should I tell Jack about my brief and unhappy engagement to that other man?"

Did I think, she asked, that a confession of the unpleasant experience that she suffered when she was little more than a child, not through folly, but through sheer inexperience, would make her Jack love her less?

Would it cause him bitter unhappiness? The question whether engaged couples should confess to each other is a very big one. Still, I will give my own honest views, just as I gave them to my friend, for they do apply to the average nice girl. Yes, think it well over, and then, if there is anything to tell—tell, tell him all about it. If the man is sensible, he will see that the instant prompting his sweetheart to tell him of what happened before they met is just the outcome of her whole-hearted love for him.

When a girl is really and truly in love she feels that she must tell everything—that she simply cannot retain a secret from the man she loves. A man really can't quite understand how tremendous is his sweetheart's craving to open her heart to him entirely, to lay bare the best and the worst in her nature.

With a woman, to love is to give. She gives everything, glorying in the giving.

The girl who is whole-heartedly in love cannot help thinking that it would be nothing short of "achery" to her love to hide a single incident of any moment concerning herself from



**NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK**

**Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.**

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

**TUESDAY.**

Two British destroyers were reported lost in a collision. Only one arrest was made in Hamilton during Christmas day. Contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund are coming in freely. Mr. John A. Knox, a wholesale jeweller, died suddenly in Toronto. Rigid economy was the watchword for the observance of Christmas in Great Britain. Captain John Trethewey, a widely-known mining engineer, died, aged 77 years, at Toronto. The Envelopes of Mercy brought in about \$300 more to the Belgian Relief Committee. The 25th (Tigers) Battalion will recruit machine gunners, a new departure in Canada. Premier Borden has been invited to participate in an Imperial Conference, likely in February. Mrs. Annie Bell, Toronto, may die from burns received when a gas stove set fire to her clothing. Messages were exchanged between Sir Robert Borden and Canadian commanding officers overseas. The crew and sixty passengers of the Swedish steamer Skiffen were drowned when the vessel was sunk by a mine.

**WEDNESDAY.**

Navigation on the St. Lawrence is officially closed. A large Turk force was smashed by the British in the El Arish fight. The German papers have been instructed to say that the Somme battle is ended. Wounded French-Canadian soldiers in England were visited by the Royal family. The last of the late navigating freighters on the Great Lakes is safely in port. In an address at Lindsay Sir Sam Hughes favored compulsory service at home and overseas. One hundred and fifty Toronto ladies waited on 750 soldiers at a Christmas dinner served by the Y. M. C. A. at Exhibition Camp. The first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Winnipeg, Most Rev. Alfred Sinnott, D.D., was installed by the Apostolic Delegate at Canada. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police is to be recruited to full strength and command the Federal authorities for military duty. Thomas McIntosh, sixteen years of age, was instantly killed by a piano falling over him as he was trying to lift it out of a wagon, at Vancouver.

H. F. Tuck, a munitions worker in Toronto, put home Saturday night to Orangeville for Christmas, contracted acute pneumonia, and died yesterday morning. Miss M. A. Storey, eighty years old, jumped from a moving train at Uxbridge, was drawn under the car and fatally injured, on returning from a Christmas visit. Auditor-General Fraser, who went to England to examine the books and accounts of the Canadian overseas forces, on his return by the Metagama reported: "They are about as good as you could expect."

**THURSDAY.**

More changes have been made in the French army. F. Robertson, the noted travelogue man, died suddenly in Colorado. Greece is reported to be fulfilling her promises to the Entente allies. News reached Washington of a reign of terror in the Greek capital. Three ladies are among the Public School trustees elected by acclamation in Niagara Falls. It is twenty-seven years since a poll was required for the Separate School Board in Stratford. Guelph coal dealers and many of the factories have not more than three days' supply on hand. Ontario farmers appealed to Sir Harry Drayton to have the embargo on feed corn removed at once. Twelve persons were killed and 23 injured in the tornado which swept over Central Arkansas late yesterday. The Trappist monastery and chapel at Oka, completed at a cost of \$100,000 in 1912, were destroyed by fire. Several arrests were made in connection with the theft of electrical supplies from the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto. Seven men have been arrested at Quebec by Federal police, charged with stealing several tons of cupronickel from the Dominion Arsenal. General Logie is in Ottawa taking counsel with Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister of Militia, on matters relating to the Toronto Military District. A new battalion of railway construction men is to be organized in Toronto, with Lieut.-Colonel McConnell, Montreal, as commanding officer. W. E. McDonald, a Hamilton man who was reported killed in the South African war and not heard from by his family since, returned home Christmas Eve. The Labor Executive members who have been conferring with Premier Borden and Mr. R. P. Bennett on National Service have advised union members to fill out the registration cards. Confirmation was received in Mexico City of the report that General Luis Herrera, in command of a Government force, had been killed in battle with Villa bandits near Torreón. Police S. Bickley of Toronto resigned his position,

thus escaping the necessity of defending himself against a charge of being incapable while on duty, preferred by Market Clerk Stewart.

**FRIDAY.**

A new taxation scheme for the Hungarians is now proposed. Allied airmen carried out effective raids on German positions in France. The British national debt is estimated to be now over £2,500,000,000. About \$150,000,000 worth of oil was destroyed by the Entente Allies in Roumania. Calcutt's Brewery, established in 1855, has closed down at Peterboro, owing to the Ontario Temperance Act. Prof. W. H. Fraser, for 40 years connected with the University of Toronto, died at his home, "Highfields," York Mills. A destructive fire at the Toronto Railway Company's King street car barns caused a loss estimated at half a million dollars. A Stockholm despatch to the Ekstrabladet says that bread and flour tickets will be issued in Sweden from January 15. Three children of Roch Labaie, the eldest four years of age, were burned to death at their home in St. Michel de Napierville, Que. Colonel G. T. Denison, addressing the Empire Club, laid down a list of demands for the Allies to insist upon before they agree to peace. Reginald John Smith, head of a London Publishing House and editor of the Cornhill Magazine, is dead in London. He was 59 years old. Within a few minutes two men were killed by engines in the Algoma Steel plant yard at Sault Ste. Marie, George C. Gonyot and Robert Bell. Miss Pearl Parker, a nurse, while impersonating Santa Claus at a Christmas tree entertainment at Cranbrook, B. C., was fatally burned. Wentworth milk producers consulted the Attorney-General before taking steps to compel retail milk dealers of Hamilton to pay a new scale of prices. Epworth Methodist Sunday School, Toronto, dispensed with the Christmas distribution of presents this year and gave the value to the Belgian Relief Fund. The Camp Borden of 1917 will be a grassy lawn if the present plans are carried out by the officials of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, who have been called in by the militia authorities. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has asked Sir Herbert B. Ames, M.P., and W. F. Nickle, M.P., to assist him in his legislative and other duties during the national savings campaign. Isaac Scott, a farmer, was chosen by the Liberals of West Simcoe, in convention at Alliston, as their candidate in the Provincial bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. S. Duff.

**SATURDAY.**

Mrs. R. R. Jamieson has been appointed a police magistrate of Calgary. Germany is now arresting and deporting Belgians engaged in relief work. Premier Hughes of Australia will be unable to attend the Imperial War Council. Prof. James Loudon, ex-President of the University of Toronto, died in his 76th year. Toronto customs receipts for 1916 show an increase of thirteen million dollars over 1915. The Scandinavian nations sent a note to Washington upholding President Wilson's peace move. Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General, died of pneumonia after a few days' illness, at his home in Ottawa. The Canadian Red Cross Society has received \$2,000,000 in cash and nearly \$8,000,000 in supplies since the war began. The body of Arustin Church of Auburn, who was found dead in a stall three weeks ago, was exhumed and brought to Goderich for an inquest. Joseph Marquis, a farmer of Stoke, near Herbrooke, Que., was frozen to death, being pinned beneath a load of flour when his sleigh overturned. A number of officers in the 228th Battalion may have to be changed owing to the unit having been charged from infantry to railway construction. Sir Henry L. Drayton announced that the embargo on corn feed coming from Chicago had been removed as requested by the United Farmers' Association. John Waploak was hanged at Kemora for the murder of Mrs. Emil and Miss Erma Houbner, at Olympia Mine, near Shoal Lake, last May, to which he confessed. Sylvester Brown, who only this week settled a heavy fine and costs and a lawyer's bill in the police court, Toronto, was again arrested, charged with selling liquor. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, Director-General of National Service, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Kingston "Knights of the Grip," Kingston, and gave an address on National Service. The chartered banks of Canada have provided a further credit of \$50,000,000 in co-operation with the Dominion Government, to assist Great Britain in financing munitions orders in Canada, making a total credit so far of \$250,000,000. Million Turks Fighting.

**LONDON, Jan. 1.**—In the course of an article on operations in the East "The Times" military correspondent says:

"Out of 50 to 55 Turkish divisions still in the field there will be, beginning October 23, about 25 on the Caucasus front, 5 to 7 in Arabia, 5 or 6 in Austria and Dabrudja, 5 in Syria, 3 in Mesopotamia, 3 in Persia, 2 each in the Dardanelles, Constantinople, in Smyrna, Silesia, and on the Struma front. The general situation seems that half the Turkish army is engaged in the Caucasus and Armenian theatres, and the rest scattered nowhere in great strength. Only two divisions are engaged south of Smyrna.

**BROCKVILLE'S MAYOR TO SERVE ANOTHER YEARLY TERM**

Mr. George A. Wright, of Brockville, has been elected to serve as mayor of the county town for another term, by acclamation. This is an un-



MAYOR GEO. A. WRIGHT.

usual honor; but those who know him congratulate the people on their good judgment. Mr. Wright has been in municipal life for many years, and has shown a most unselfish devotion to the public good. He is secretary-treasurer of the Robt. Wright Co., Limited, which has a large following in this district.

**FRANKVILLE**

Enos Soper returned Saturday after spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Smith's Falls, spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray, of Vancouver, arrived at W. D. Livingston's to spend the winter with their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Tallman and Mrs. J. McKee and children, of Ottawa, spent the holidays with Mrs. Clifford Steacy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stratton and daughter, Bessie, of Kars, made a few calls among their friends on Tuesday.

Mrs. Edgers and Joseph Coad are on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McEwen and family, of Jasper, spent Christmas with Mrs. McEwan's sister, Mrs. Munroe.

Mr. and Mrs. David went to Brockville yesterday to find a house with the intention of moving there to reside.

Mrs. Rev. Comerford, and daughters Ivy and Alma left yesterday to spend holidays at Maynard their former home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leacock and son Ennis, of Jasper, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kilborn and Irene, of Kingston, spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kilborn.

Mrs. (Rev. H. H. Hillis, of Vankleek Hill, is spending the holidays with her mother and sister, Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. A. M. Dixon.

Miss Rhena-Coad of Brockville, is spending the holidays with Mrs. Leslie Soper.

The many friends of Miss Breese Leverette, teacher at Rockport, will be pleased to know she was able to be removed to her home after having an operation performed at Brockville General Hospital.

Mrs. Conner and daughter, Inez, of Brockville, are spending their holidays with the former's son, Webster Conner.

**GREENBUSH**

Among the Christmas visitors to our neighborhood were the following: Dr. Roy Kerr and family at the home of his brother, Mr. Fred Kerr and Dr. Morley Smith and family at his father's Mr. Ed Smith's.

Mr. Wm. Conner spent the week end and New Year's day at Mallorytown the guest of Mr. Frank Blanchard.

Mrs. Clifford Hall is very ill at her home here.

Mr. Ford Earl and family spent Christmas at the home of Mr. Jas Hewitt.

Mrs. Ormond Weoster of Smith's Falls spent New Year's day at the home of her daughter Mrs. Morton Moore.

Miss Bernice Taplin of Peterboro Normal school spent the holidays at her home here.

Mr. Ethan Gifford is still on the sick list.

**PRINTING SERVICE Department**  
Easily accessible by Rural Phone  
**THE ATHENS REPORTER**

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children  
**In Use For Over 30 Years**  
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Thatcher*

**Zutoo Tablets**

Arc used by thousands of good Canadians and cure thousands of bad headaches.  
**ZUTOO cures any Headache in 20 minutes. 25c a box, at dealers**

**Catarh Cannot Be Cured**

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh Cure is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure is not a quack 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 catarh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHERRY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

**NEW TERM ANNOUNCEMENT**

The New Year Term will open Jan. 2, 1917. Do you want to qualify for an office position? There never was a time when the large city firms needed so many trained bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. as a glance at the "Want-ad" columns of such papers as the Montreal Star, Winnipeg Free Press, Toronto Telegram, etc., will show. We shall have a large enrollment in January; perhaps you had better start in now. Civil Service examinations every November and May. Send for catalogue.

**BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
W. T. Rogers, Prin.  
Temporary Office, Victoria Hall.

**Men's and Boys' Clothing**

**For Winter Wear**

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

**What is Home without Music?**

**COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS**  
**DOUBLE DISC RECORDS**  
**.\$475 to \$20**  
Made in Canada **85c up** Fit Any Machine

**"HEARING IS BELIEVING"**  
The Columbia dealer nearest to you will gladly demonstrate. Very easy payments. Little cash required. Dealer will explain terms. Send for a new free catalogue.

**COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO.**  
"Creators of the Industry."  
"Pioneers and Leaders in the Art."  
"Owners of the Fundamental Patents."  
**CANADIAN FACTORY, TORONTO**

For Sale By  
**W. B. PERCIVAL**

Note the Notes

T  
H  
I  
S  
P  
A  
G  
E  
I  
S  
I  
N  
P  
O  
O  
R  
C  
O  
N  
D  
I  
T  
I  
O  
N



# HER HUMBLE LOVER

Like most men who have things pretty much their own way in this world, Sir Frederic was of a jealous disposition. All his life he had got just what he wanted—a mother who worshipped him—servants who came, and with haste, at his beck and call—neighbors who looked up to him and some of whom he had killed—money in abundance—a fine estate entirely unincumbered; he had but to set his heart upon a thing to obtain it.

And he had set his heart upon Signa. He was hard hit the first evening he saw her—all the harder that she had taken so little notice of him; he felt still more sure that he loved her after her visit to the park, but now that this fellow, Hector Warren, had stepped in between them, he felt certain that he loved her passionately, and that he must and would have her.

The thought that the girl he, Sir Frederic, loved, the future mistress of Blyte Park, should spend the day alone with this unknown nobody, with the handsome face and opera-singer airs—for this is what in his own mind Sir Frederic stigmatized Hector Warren's calm, easy bearing—was simply intolerable, maddening. With a hasty stride of his long legs he reached the lane, and jumping on his horse, which he had left bridled to a gate, he struck his spurs into the high-bred animal, and rode home full pelt. Hector Warren's cool smile and quietly haughty voice haunting him all the way, and making his self-love ache worse than his bruised hand.

Flinging his bride to a groom who ran forward with obsequious haste, Sir Frederic entered the house—a grand place, as Signa had said—and was passing through to his room to dress for dinner, when he heard Lady Blyte's voice calling him from the drawing-room.

He hesitated a moment, then pushed the half-open door wide, and entered.

Lady Blyte looked up anxiously; she had seen him from the window dismount, and knew that something had gone wrong.

"How long you have been, dear," she said, glancing up from her book with that smile with which she was so chary to the rest of the world, but lavished on her adored son.

"Yes," he said, morosely, dropping into a chair, and thrusting his hands in his pockets—"yes, I have been waiting—at the Rectory."

"I thought you had gone there," remarked Lady Blyte, softly.

He flushed and looked down.

"Yes, I've been there. I went to— to inquire after Miss Grenville. It was the proper thing to do."

"Of course, dear," she assented. "And she is none the worse for her visit to us, I hope?"

"I don't know—I didn't ask her," he said, shortly. "She was out; she had been out all day with—Mr. Warren."

Lady Blyte raised her eyebrows with a look of surprised disapproval.

"But not alone, Frederic?"

"As good, or as bad, almost," he said, angrily. "Archie alone was with them."

"Dear me!" said Lady Blyte; and there was strong disapproval in her tone.

"It—it was an accident, it seems," he said, sullenly—"at least so she thinks. Of course she wouldn't say what wasn't true."

Lady Blyte looked down in silence.

"Of course she wouldn't," he repeated, angrily. "She thinks that it was an accident, but I dare say he could have prevented it. They went out in a boat, got caught in a storm, and went to St. Clare's, where they were kept by the storm. At least, he says they were kept."

"Dear me!" said Lady Blyte again.

Sir Frederic beat the devil's tattoo with his big feet on the Turkey carpet.

"I can't think how she could have allowed him to take her," he said, angrily. "I suppose it was his sheer impudence that did it."

"Who is this Mr. Warren? You mean the man you met the other night, dear?"

"Yes. I wish somebody would tell me," he replied, between his teeth. "It is my opinion that he is an adventurer; Lady Rookwell declared that he was an opera-singer or something of that sort, and I'd stake my—my life she was right, for all the airs he gives himself."

"It is very strange," said Lady Blyte. "I am surprised that she should have gone with him. She did not strike me as that sort of girl—"

"What on earth do you mean by 'that sort of girl?'" he asked, irritably.

"I mean a sort of girl who would commit an indiscretion of that sort, dear," exclaimed the fond mother, meekly. "I was so favorably impressed by her when she was here, perhaps you know, Frederic, I liked her very much."

"It wasn't her fault," he said, sullenly. "It was his doing, I'm sure of that. He planned and schemed it all beforehand!—and but for his mother's presence, he would have added: 'Curse him!'"

"Did you see her, dear?"

"Yes, I saw her. I thought I had better wait," he said, with a flush.

"Mrs. Podswell was anxious, all in fact; and I didn't know what had happened to her," and he turned his face away.

Lady Blyte looked up at him and sighed. She knew that he had set his mind upon the girl in deep earnest, and she smothered a sigh.

"I don't think I would suffer myself to be put out, dear," she said, timidly. "After all, it wasn't her fault, as you say, and—and—it doesn't matter."

and he started and looked at his watch.

"Is it so late?" he said, passing his hand over his hot forehead. "I didn't know the time. I shall not be long."

"Don't hurry, dear," she said, gently. "It is of no consequence. I will tell Parker to keep the dinner back. Don't hurry."

Dinner is late at the rectory as well as at the park, for at half-past six the rector has not returned, and Signa and her aunt spend a very uncomfortable half hour of it. Mrs. Podswell would have liked to have said some unpleasant things about Signa's adventure; but there is a quiet dignity in Signa's bearing, a steady look in the beautiful eyes that warn Mrs. Podswell that it would be scarcely safe; so she contents herself with meaning faintly at intervals and bearing herself as if she were a deeply injured individual, and was suffering untold anguish by the shock Signa's absence has inflicted on her.

Signa tries a little conversation, and attempts to enter into particulars of their trip, but Mrs. Podswell will scarcely speak, and at last Signa takes a book and relapses into silence—no reading, but thinking of the rain and the storm and the fire in the c

but most of all of that sudden pr in the face and light in Hector r

ren's eyes as he drank out of the

Three-quarters of an hour i

time the rector comes in, rather thoughtful and ab much absorbed that he doe

the constraint between Sir

aunt. Immediately after

over Signa goes to her

feels that even another qu

hour alone with the "ma

be too much to be bo

rector coming in finds h

alone.

With a deep sigh

commences to inform

wrong-doing.

"It is simply

sharply. "Of

purpose. I d

him from the

The rector f

"And Sir F

to see her, o

gallivanting

must be a fo

"Very ann

says.

"Annoying

right wicked

away that—

good for he

ceedingly ar

stop to, Jos

"Yes, my

"But I—"

"You mu

der and le

here. Af

Delamer

he does—

He lo

shrewd

"We

rash,

Brow

Mrs

Ridge

mile

"C

ing

has

ren

He

ing

"T

Lord

thin

his

it te

M  
O  
S  
T  
O  
F  
T  
H  
I  
S  
P  
A  
G  
E

"Doesn't matter!" he exclaimed.

"Doesn't matter that—that she should make a friend of this fellow who comes from heaven knows where!"

"Of course it matters, in a sense, dear," said Lady Blyte, "and it is very annoying, but—but, Frederic, if you are quite sure—" and she stopped.

"Quite sure of what?" he demanded, though he knew what she was going to say.

"That you have made up your mind, dear. You have seen so little of her, only twice, three times—"

"That doesn't signify," he said, huskily. "It's all the same as if I had known her for years. If you mean, and I am in love with her—yes, I am, and he frowned and clinched his hands in his pockets. "I have quite made up my mind."

Lady Blyte smothered another sigh. She had hoped for something different in the way of a daughter-in-law than this Signa Grenville, whose past was not altogether brilliant, and who had neither title nor fortune to recommend her. She had hoped to see him marry even higher, if there was anything higher, and in her pride she doubted it, than himself. A peer's daughter need not have turned up her nose at the prospect of being Lady Blyte; but if he had fallen in love with the dairy-maid and wanted to marry her, she knew that he would have to have his way.

"Well, dear," she said, gently; "I have nothing to say against her—"

"Against her!"

"No, certainly not, Frederic. It is not necessary that your wife should have money or title; it would be better—"

"I don't want either," he said, sullenly.

"No," she assented, with a proud, haughty smile. "So that that doesn't matter. And she is very beautiful and—and—distinguished-looking, I am sure. The Grenvilles are an old family."

He made an impatient gesture.

"It would be all the same if—if they were not," he said, huskily. "I—I have made up my mind."

"Then, dear, you need not be uneasy, I think," she said, with a touch of proud confidence. "And as to this Mr. Warren, I should not let him disturb me in any way. He is a mere nobody, and quite poor, it appears. It is not likely that she would hesitate in her choice between him and you."

He bit his lip and stared out of the window, but his face cleared somewhat. After all, it was not likely he could not have anything to fear from the rivalry of such a man, and yet—

"Even if she were taken by this man's manners—Lady Rookwell was here this morning and said he was rather good-looking."

"He is very good-looking; he is handsome," he said, with savage candor.

"Well, well, she may have taken a slight fancy."

"Don't," he said, almost livid with jealousy. "It is impossible. I don't believe it."

She looked up, and her lip trembled. How certainly he must love her—this girl whom he had seen just three times.

"I don't say it. I merely suppose it. I won't go even so far as that; don't be impatient with me, dear," and she proud eyes filled with sudden tears.

"I beg you pardon," he said. "I—I am out of sorts and upset. Of course there was nothing in it. She cannot help it, and—and—"

"It will all come right," she said, eagerly, smilingly. "She is not the girl to hesitate between you. Don't think any more about him. She must come here again; I will go and see her myself. It will all come right, dear."

"It must," he said, hoarsely, gnawing at his lip. "I—don't know what has come to me. I have never felt like this before. The sight of that fellow drove me mad. I—I hate him."

"Frederic!" she murmured.

"I cannot help it," he said, fiercely. "I hate the sound of his voice. I dare he come here and—and—"

about her the whole day, and I stay here waiting? And when she comes, she scarcely spoke to me. I think she wished me good—"

Scarcely knew that I was in the room," and he paced the floor with fierce, awkward strides.

"My dear, I do think you are troubling yourself unnecessarily. Who and what you are!"

"I will," with an air of determination—"I will. I forget it with her—I feel like a cloud will remember it, and I'll make good of it."

The dinner-bell rang as he

**HAIR GOODS**  
FOR  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN  
Mailed at lowest possible price consistent with high-grade work.  
Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand switches at \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.  
GENTLEMEN'S TUPPEES at \$25.00 and \$35.00, that defy detection when worn.  
**MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM**  
62 KING STREET WEST  
Hamilton, Ont.  
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz)



Don Cry for Fletcher's

# ASTORIA

ways Bought, and which has been  
ca's, has borne the signature of  
and has been made under his personal  
supervision since its infancy.  
How no one to deceive you in this.  
ons and "Just-as-good" are but  
with and endanger the health of  
experience against Experiment.

## ASTORIA

stitute for Castor Oil, Pare-  
Syrups. It is pleasant. It  
phine nor other Narcotic  
antec. It destroys Worms  
more than thirty years it  
the relief of Constipation,  
eething Troubles and  
Stomach and Bowels,  
thy and natural sleep.  
ther's Friend.

## IA ALWAYS

of

Years

ght

17 means  
paid your  
does not,

# January Sale

Now On

Special reduced prices on  
all odd lines during this  
month

## GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

The Store of Quality  
BROCKVILLE

## COLD WEATHER

Is Comfortable Weather to Men who are  
well clothed.

The question of good clothing never worries our patrons  
If you do not buy your clothes from us, we ask you to  
call and talk the matter over. Every courtesy will be  
extended. We call the attention of clergymen to our  
special facilities for tailoring clerical clothes.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

# YOU SPEND

**WOMEN'S**  
**SALE**  
WINTER CATALOGUE  
SALE ENDS

**BARGAINS!**  
VALUES THAT SAVE YOU MONEY  
WE PAY THE SHIPPING CHARGES ON 10 ORDERS OR OVER

**2 HOUSE DRESSES FOR 1.29**

LOOK—TO START WITH THIS GREAT SALE WE OFFER YOU UNBELIEVABLE BARGAINS.  
58-101. Good quality 2-piece Dress. Sale Price 2 for 1.29  
58-102. Attractive and new 2-piece Dress. Sale Price 2 for 1.29

58-102  
T. EATON CO. CANADA  
TORONTO

**HURRY!!!**  
YOU'LL HAVE TO ORDER NOW—AS THIS SALE ENDS FEB. 20th

## BOOK OF BARGAINS

In the many wonderful bargains to be found on a splendid assortment of suitable goods, selected at prices having so much real value that many of these extraordinary offerings.

commodities. Our buyers, anticipating a great sale, are now giving you the advantage of their splendid values ordinarily, but are now

and future buyers, and buy now. Many lines will be available at anywhere near these exceptional bargain prices.

**EATON CO. LIMITED**  
CANADA

ORDER EARLY WHEN THE VARIETY IS BEST

M  
O  
S  
T  
O  
F  
T  
H  
I  
S  
P  
A  
G  
E  
M  
I  
S  
S  
I  
N  
G



# ALLY REPLY TO GERMANY AGREED UPON

## Britain and France Settle Terms and Will Answer This Week.

### WILSON NEXT

#### Russia Has Sent Her Reply to French Government, Too.

London, Cable.—Great Britain and France have fully agreed upon the terms of the reply to be made to the peace proposals of the Teutonic allies, the Associated Press learned at the Foreign Office today. It is hoped here that the answer may be despatched by the end of this week, but other nations of the Entente, although agreed in principle, may require verbal alterations which would necessitate further delay.

It is expected that once this reply has been forwarded the responses to President Wilson's note will follow very shortly.

Russia's reply to the German peace proposals was telegraphed Monday to the French Government, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

#### MUST UNMASK BATTERIES.

Paris, Cable.—The newspapers today comment freely on Germany's reply to President Wilson's note concerning peace. All of them affirm that it contains nothing not contained in the first communication of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, except that it proposes a conference in some neutral capital.

"Germany," says the Temps, "invites her adversaries to a conference without making to them any disclosure of what she proposes to say until their delegates surround the green cloth."

"Germany desires peace, that is evident," continues the Temps, "but it will be a German peace which she will tear from her adversaries by a ruse, not having had the power to conquer them by force. That is the significance of the manoeuvre which outlines itself more clearly every day."

La Liberté remarks that Germany received the American note December 22, and that her reply had already left Berlin the 26th. "Never in the exchanges of communications with the Government at Washington," says La Liberté, "has Wilhelmstrasse shown such celerity. In the period of the torpedoing of the Lusitania Germany allowed entire months to pass without communicating to Mr. Wilson explanations embarrassing and belated. The German note is silent on the essential point; it evades that entirely. Our enemy declines to unmask her batteries. The trap is more evident than ever, but the allies will not be caught."

#### THINK GOOD HAS RESULTED.

Washington, Report.—In spite of the wide gulf between the insistence of the Central Powers for an immediate peace conference and forecast of a unanimous refusal by the Entente Allies to enter such a conference without knowing Germany's terms in advance, the United States Government believes that the negotiations in progress are resulting in good.

While there were no official advices upon the subject, the view still persisted in German quarters to-night that the note of the Central Powers might be followed by some highly confidential oral or written communication to President Wilson, in which at least broad tentative terms might be stated. In this connection officials noted with interest Berlin press despatches saying that Ambassador Gerard, who as a result of his recent visit to the United States is thoroughly familiar with the views of President Wilson, had taken lunch with Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, and probably discussed the peace situation with him.

Just what the United States could do toward bridging the gulf in case the Allies hold to their opposition to a conference is the subject of serious discussion among officials, but as yet no concrete proposal has been advanced. It is said officially that it even has not yet been decided whether this country will send on to the Entente the Teutonic reply to the President's note, as embodying a new suggestion, or whether its mere publication here would be considered sufficient. The official text of this reply still is awaited and no further step is expected before it arrives.

The extreme delicacy of the situation and the fear of mis-step on the part of each group of belligerents convince officials that it may be a long time before any really substantial result is obtained.

That the Allies will declare that there must be a military solution to the war, both in their note to the President and in their reply to the Central powers was the growing belief here today both on the basis of statements at the Allied Embassies and from cables despatched today following one from Petrograd yesterday as well as intimations from both Paris and Rome that the Allies could not discuss peace until they actually held the territories they considered essential for their future was taken to indicate that the Allies want to wait for a substantial military victory and a reversal of the present military situation.

#### OFFER MADE SERIOUSLY.

Amsterdam, Cable.—Commencing on Monday a reply to President Wilson's note was the Lokale Anzeiger of Berlin says. "From the fact that Germany allowed the Christmas truce to pass without replying to Wilson's note, even our

enemies must gain the conviction that we made the peace offer seriously. Should Mr. Wilson be induced by our note to recommend to our enemies that they send representatives to a neutral place for the purpose of peace negotiations, we should still be far from abandoning ourselves to the hope that the move would meet with success at London, Paris, Petrograd and Rome.

The Taegliche Rundschau of Berlin says: "Our Government's announcement of its desire to bring about an end of the conflict with our enemies in personal negotiations without the co-operation of neutrals is very satisfactory, because it gives us a guarantee that we will decline decisively the interference of non-participants in the fighting and in the creation of peace."

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the Swiss note, says: "If further neutral notes are couched in similar terms, they certainly will find a sympathetic understanding among us. The Swiss note breathes the honesty of that true neutrality which has characterized Switzerland during the entire war."

#### NO MORE AIR RECRUITS.

Ottawa, Report.—The Naval Service Department announced today that no more Canadian recruits for the naval air service will be required for some time, probably some months. A large number of Canadians have offered for this service, and enough have been accepted to provide a steady movement overseas for two or three months. In addition there is a lengthy list of eligible men from which recruits may be taken.

#### WORLD'S POTATO CROP SHORT.

Rome, Cable.—The International Institute of Agriculture reports poor potato crops in northern hemisphere. Its provisional estimates are 201,000,000 quintals for nine countries, including the United States, Canada, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Italy and Japan, and also England, Ireland and Scotland, where the crops are the lowest on record. The figures for Germany and Austria are not available.

## NO TIME NOW TO TALK PEACE

### Czar Says Enemy Sees Defeat is Near.

### While Allies' Strength Grows Daily.

Petrograd, Cable.—In the course of an order issued to all the units of the Russian army, dated Dec. 25, the Emperor, in a brief review showing how the inequalities of the technical resources for warfare as between the allies and the central powers are being gradually removed, with the result that the enemy strength is apparently waning, while that of Russia and her allies is continually growing, proceeded to say:

"Germany is feeling that her complete defeat is near, and near also is the hour of retribution for all her wrongdoings and violation of the moral law. As in the time of her strength she declared war, so now, feeling her weakness near, she suddenly offers to enter upon peace negotiations, desiring to complete such negotiations before her military talent is exhausted."

"At the same time she is creating a false impression about the strength of her army by utilizing her temporary success over the Rumanians, who lack experience in the conduct of modern warfare."

Arguing that the allies are entitled to choose a favorable hour for peace negotiations, just as Germany chose a favorable hour for declaring war, the order says:

"This time has not yet arrived. The enemy has not been driven out of the provinces he has occupied. Russia's attainment of the tasks created by the war—regarding Constantinople and the Dardanelles as well as the creation of a free Poland from all three of her now incomplete tribal districts—has not yet been guaranteed. To conclude peace at this moment would mean failure to utilize the fruits of the untold trials of the heroic Russian troops and the still more sacred memory of those noble sons of Russia who have fallen on the battlefield do not permit of thought of peace until final victory over our enemies. Who dares to think that he who brought about war shall have it in his power to conclude the war at any time he likes?"

In conclusion, the Emperor, expressing confidence that no Russian soldier would desire peace until the enemy had been expelled from Russian soil and had given guarantees to prevent a possible repetition of a treacherous attack, says:

"Let us be firm in the certainty of our victory, and the All-Highest will bless our standards and will cover them afresh with glory and give us peace worthy of your heroic deeds, my glorious troops, a peace for which future generations will bless your memory, which will be sacred to them."

#### HUNS MUST TURN IN OLD SHOES.

London, Cable.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that the latest German papers contain the Federal Council's regulations regarding shoes and clothing for 1917. They prescribe that only two pairs of so-called "shoes de luxe" will be sold on the turning in of cast off, but still wearable pairs. The utilization of cast-off clothing is to be entrusted to communities which have a monopoly for the purchase of these articles. The exchange of old for new articles will be allowed only through tickets.

## BRITISH LABOR ON U. S. COURSE

### Ben Tillett Talks Plainly of American Action.

### Not Acceptable as a War Mediator.

Chicago, Report.—Ben Tillett, noted British agitator and labor leader, has granted an interview, which the Chicago Herald prints, to William Hard in London. He said:

"If there is any country the British workingman does not think enough of to want advice from it's yours."

"We don't hate America," he said. "But we hate America's present conduct. Germany has desolated Serbia and Belgium. The only peace is to get Germany out of Belgium and Serbia. To do this the United States has not spent a dollar or a man. We will not listen to a people who are always talking about peace and never doing anything to get peace."

"I don't mean that the United States should fight. But the United States might at least have thrown into the scales of this conflict the weight of its solemn protest against the awful and brutal and beastly attacks on Serbia and Belgium."

"The United States was the greatest neutral. It had all the opportunity to raise a voice to check the militarism that took Europe into war. Now, does it suppose that it is going to be welcomed when it tries to raise a voice against the anti-militarism forces that are going to take Europe into peace?"

Tillett told of a visit to Germany before the war, when he attended a meeting of Labor men. There was to be a resolution brought forward about war. He said:

"There were many British in favor of it and some French leaders. I was in favor of it."

"It was a resolution declaring that if ever a war broke out in Europe the working class of every country concerned should at once go on a general upheaval strike. Industry would be tied up. The war would have to stop. Well, what happened at that meeting? When that resolution was reached there was not one German who was even willing to discuss it, and, worse, when it came to a vote there was not one man raised to vote for it, not one."

"I went to the leader and I said, 'This is all your Kaiser wants to know. All that he wants to know is that there is not one of you who dare even to say a word or raise a hand for a resolution adopting the one and only practical way in which the working class can ever stop a war.' 'But we are Germans,' they said. 'We are not allowed to take part in any such resolutions.'"

"He (the Kaiser) started a war one month afterward; and the leaders of the German working class in the Reichstag, while the British Labor party was still appealing for peace, voted war credits to the Kaiser to break the bodies and souls of the people of Belgium. They tricked us, and they tricked the working class of France, and they tricked and massacred the working class of Belgium. Tell Oswald Garrison Villard that we are not sick of this war, and we never will be sick of this war till we put down that kind of trickery and conspiracy and beastliness in Europe."

"One thing more. We don't want mediation at all. But if we did want mediation, would we want it from a country like yours, all full of Germans and all full of daily plots by Germans? What do you think of that?"

## ALLIES GUARD OCEAN ROUTES

New York despatch.—The Herald this morning publishes the following: For some days skippers of transatlantic and coastwise steamers have been bringing to New England reports of strange appearing craft that were making their way westward. They made no reply to signals and could not be approached. They steered a vagrant course and were described variously as of the fashion of merchantmen, transports, light cruisers and even of submarines. Pinned together, these reports filled in with the suspicion, now apparently confirmed, of shipping men.

The commerce protectors are described as large and powerful, but capable of fair speed. They were designed, it is said, to meet the German U-boat danger, and in anticipation of an attempted raid off the Canadian coast similar to that made by the U-53 off Nantucket, on October 8th. The British Admiralty, it is said, determined to make impossible another such raid, and the fleet of commerce protectors was the fruition of the plan then formulated.

#### ROYALTY VISITS CANADIANS.

London, Eng. cable.—The King and Queen, Princess Mary and Princes Henry and George visited the King George Hospital. Their Majesties spoke in French to some of the French-Canadians, took a special interest in spinal and paralysis cases, and asked many questions of the trench life. In the case of men, some of whom had been admitted to the hospital only the day before, the King talked with the soldiers of American nationality, thanking them for having come to this country and volunteered their services.

Many a man has come back, in spite of the fact that he has burned his bridges behind him.

## SOMME FIGHT IS ENDED, HUNS SAY

### Germans Claim the Allies' Attempt is a Failure.

### New Defences Stronger Than Those Lost.

Berlin wireless.—The almost complete cessation of the fighting on the Somme front during the past four weeks has enabled the Germans to complete a new system of trenches along the whole front, says the military critic of the semi-official Overseas News Agency in an article today. He declares the great battle that began there on July 1 may now be considered to have been terminated, and asserts that the fact of the Germans being enabled to reconstruct their line means that all the efforts and losses of the five months' offensive by the Entente forces were in vain, as if it is desired to resume the attack it must be begun all over again as in the beginning.

"As to the new defences, the writer says they have been perfected to such a degree that even the foremost trenches are now protected by barbed wire, with the troops holding them occupying deep dugouts and having adequately protected communication trenches. Moreover, he asserts, the new defensive lines are stronger than those of July 1, as 'behind the first line trenches, which were constructed under hostile artillery fire, are more than a dozen of the strongest sort of defensive lines, which have been built absolutely without interference and with great care.'"

As a further sign of the exhaustion of the offensive the writer notes a let-up in the air activity of the Entente, although German squadrons had been carrying out raids toward the west.

Regarding the Rumanian campaign, the military critic points out that navigation on the Danube for the Russians has been definitely stopped with the occupation of Tulchua by the Bulgarians, leaving the Russians only the railroad lines to Reni and Jassy, while the Russian troops in Dobruja have been driven into the extreme western corner of the province.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO GERMAN PRESS

London, Eng. cable.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam today says: "German newspapers are being instructed to declare that the Somme battle has now been finally finished. They state that the German position is now stronger than on July 1, and that behind the foremost German lines are more than a dozen very strong defensive lines."

## BRITISH MADE TRENCH RAIDS

### Good Results Obtained Around Armentieres.

### Airmen Also Bombed Works of Enemy.

London, Eng. cable.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"Some 50 Germans approached our lines Monday night in the neighborhood of Les Boeuifs. Eighteen of them were taken prisoner; the remainder suffered heavy casualties from our machine gun fire."

"Monday night we entered trenches northeast of Armentieres and drove off an enemy working party. The enemy's positions east of Ploegsteert were also raided; casualties were inflicted upon the enemy and prisoners were secured."

"In the neighborhood of Les Boeuifs and Gueudecourt we bombarded the enemy trenches during the day with satisfactory results."

"At other places along the front artillery activity has continued. On the night of Dec. 24-25 our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing operations on places of military importance behind the enemy's lines."

## NO REST FOR HUNS IN WEST

### Allies Gave Enemy No Rest On Christmas.

### Germans Short of Fresh Troops—Morale Weak.

London, Eng. cable.—Heavy artillery and minor infantry activity continued along the west front during Christmas night and to-day. All idea of a Christmas truce was abandoned by the Germans when the sharp patrol assaults with which the British and French troops began the day were kept up till midnight without a breathing spell. The constant hammering at the vulnerable spots in their defences evidently is taking effect on the nerves of the German troops. Never knowing where the attack is coming from and whether it means a small operation or another big push, such as Nivelle's victory on the Meuse, has prepared them for, the Kaiser's soldiers are ob-

taining little relaxation from the fearful strain of trench warfare.

Prisoners taken by the allied troops testify to the embarrassing lack of fresh troops behind the German lines. Not only are the soldiers pushed to the limit of endurance when they occupy the trenches, but their relief from duty is steadily being cut short for want of troops to take their places, according to reliable reports from the front.

The only members of the allied air forces to celebrate Christmas in their pilot's seats were ten French fliers, who poured shells on the enemy's posts at Nesle, Ourscamp and Chaptre.

From talks I have had with English officers here on furlough for the holidays I am convinced that the German morale has suffered severely within the last month, and that nothing will prevent the allied armies on the west front from smashing forward along a considerable front and forcing a corresponding retirement of the enemy along the entire line.

"What has been accomplished by the Anglo-French forces can be done again," said an officer to me. "We are organized, and we have sufficient artillery for another push along a wider front. We will be able to break through along a line of, say, seven miles, capture guns and consolidate ourselves in a position to menace the entire German front. This will force the enemy to retire generally to a position which will straighten their line."

## TEUTON DRIVE SLOWING DOWN

### Russ Reinforcements in Roumania Now in Range.

### Bulgars Lose Heavily in the Dobrudja.

London, Eng. cable.—Petrograd despatches to the Times say: There are indications that a German advance northeast of Bucharest is losing momentum. Each day gained enables Russian reinforcements to come within striking distance, thus helping to hold the present line northwest and southeast of Filipesti, 30 miles from Braila.

Yesterday's reports of the situation in Dobruja contain an interesting account of the fighting at Lake Babagag, where the Russians scored an important success over the Bulgarians, who were trying to turn our left flank. The enemy was driven back into the lake marshes and most of the attacking column perished in the swampy region. Dobruja probably is destined to play an important part in the forthcoming operations. For three winters the delta has not been rebound, and if this state of affairs recurs this year it will be of much advantage to our allies.

According to Berlin despatches in Northern Wallachia, along the southern Moldavian border, and in Dobruja the Teutonic allies continue to make gains over the Russians and Rumanians. Thirty miles southwest of Braila the invaders have captured the town of Filipesti, and west of Rimnik Sarat are on the offensive. In this latter region during the last few days 5,500 Russians have been made prisoners.

#### PIERCED BATTLE RANGING.

To-day's Petrograd statement reads: "The enemy is bombarding with an intense artillery fire the regions of the villages of Planaki, Maniuf and Gukalove forest. South of Brzezan the enemy is directing his fire along the heights occupied by us east of the villages of Lipnicadoina and Svishtelniki."

"At the source of the River Rimnik the enemy pressed back our advanced posts, which withdrew to the main position."

"Throughout the day the enemy, with considerable forces, made a number of attacks on the Filipesti-Lichkotianka front, which were repulsed with great losses to him. The fighting was especially fierce in the village of Filipesti, which, on being set afire by the enemy artillery, we evacuated."

#### SNUB FOR HOLLAND.

### German Answer So Insolent It Must be Altered.

Amsterdam Cable.—The telegraph says it has reason to believe that Germany's reply to Holland's note regarding the deportation of Belgian workmen is framed in such terms that it was inadvisable to communicate it to the Dutch Parliament, and that the Government has requested Berlin to alter the reply in such a manner that it may be presented to the Parliament.

The Dutch Government last month instructed its Berlin representative to notify Germany that the Belgian deportations had caused a painful impression in Holland. A Rotterdam despatch to the London Times, on Dec. 5, said that Germany has responded in words which were tantamount to saying, "Mind your own business."

#### WIFE CHARGES ARSON.

Windsor despatch.—Thomas Mather, a farmer of Tibury West township, is in Sandwich Jail on a charge of arson, preferred by his wife, Mrs. Lydia Mather. In her complaint, Mrs. Mather alleged her husband deliberately set fire to their house, causing a loss of more than \$2,000. Mather says the fire originated from spontaneous combustion. It is likely he will be tried by jury in the next sitting at Sandwich of the Supreme Court.

## NO TERMS YET FROM THE HUN AS TO PEACE

### German Reply Again Offers Nothing Real On Which to Confer.

## THE ALLY ANSWER

### Will Refuse to Negotiate Until Something Definite Comes.

Washington despatch.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note was received to-day, and is regarded here as having advanced the peace movement another step despite the fact that it disappoints in not meeting his suggestion for an avowal of terms.

The reception Germany's reply receives among the Entente Allies, whose statesmen have publicly declared against such a programme, now becomes the point upon which a further move is hinged. The German note probably is the prelude to a series of carefully-considered delicate moves in the great game of world diplomacy, all possibly leading to an approach for a real discussion of peace terms on grounds which all the belligerents may feel can place them at no disadvantage.

This is the official view of Germany's reply so far as it has been formulated on the basis of the official text.

Neutral diplomatic quarters, too, regarded the note as a step toward peace, and rather leaned to the view that Germany might follow it with a confidential communication of some sort outlining her terms.

The view of the Entente ally Embassies, frankly expressed, was that the note was not an answer to President Wilson's communication, but rather a document for circulation in Germany and in neutral countries with the object of arousing opinion to place the responsibility for continuing the war on the Entente.

It was everywhere agreed that the principal sticking-point was the lack of a definite statement of terms such as President Wilson asked and such as Lloyd George declared the Allies would require if they were not to put "their heads in a noose with the rope end in the hands of the Germans." It is not beyond the realm of diplomacy, however, to find a way to bridge that difficulty and Germany's failure is not regarded as a block to the negotiations, although it makes them exceedingly difficult.

Germany's declaration that she regards the work of securing the world against future wars as a work to be taken up after the present conflict is ended was regarded with a diversity of opinion.

Germany's proposal for "an immediate meeting of delegates at a neutral place," is received as admittedly much more specific than the original proposal to "enter forthwith into peace negotiations," and to go even further than President Wilson's suggestion "that soundings be taken." This alone is singled out by those who regard the reply as a step toward peace, despite the repeated declarations of allied statements that it was impossible without a statement of Germany's terms. They expect these two positions, apparently far apart to be reconciled by the art of diplomacy.

How far the United States can or will be concerned in that can only be decided by President Wilson. Officials assume that Germany expects the United States to inform her enemies of her reply.

Two features of the note beclouded the situation slightly and caused some concern among officials here. The first was the giving out of the text in Berlin before it had opportunity to reach Washington, and the other was the connection of the reply with the original German peace proposal. President Wilson went to great pains in his note to disavow any association or influence with this proposal and the association in the German reply was somewhat disquieting to officials, who foresee the necessity of probably reiterating the position of this Government.

Pending receipt of the official text attention turns to the reply of the Entente Governments. "At their Embassies here the view prevails that their answer, while expressing sympathetic regard for the President's purposes and ideals, will decline to negotiate on the status quo. The Entente reply to the German proposals is expected to be concluded in the sharpest language, probably taking opportunity to lay stress on the moral questions to which their statesmen have devoted much attention in public utterances."

Despatches to-day from Petrograd, outlining the official view there, overshadowing that the Allies would not discuss peace terms until they stood in military possession of territory they claim attracted much attention.

#### MORE GOLD FROM OTTAWA.

New York despatch.—With only three business days of the year remaining after to-day, gold to the amount of \$631,300,000 has been imported into the United States from all sources during 1916. This includes a fresh consignment of \$4,690,000 from Canada, deposited at the Philadelphia mint to the account of J. P. Morgan & Company.

The total of gold imports was brought up to \$639,300,000 with the arrival at the assay office here today of \$8,000,000 from Canada consigned to the same firm.

The floating population isn't necessarily composed of those who are able to keep their heads above water.



**Athens Grain Warehouse & Lumber Yard**

**FLOUR AND FEED**

**Athens Lumber Yard**

**ALL KINDS OF BUILDING LUMBER**

**LOCAL ITEMS**

Mr. Everette Latimer of Brockville Post Office spent New Year's at his home here.

Mr. Donald Leverette, of Brockville is a guest of Mrs. Geo. Derbyshire.

The women's Institute purpose staging a play in the interest of the Athen's Library in the near future.

Miss Gladys Gainford returned a few days ago from the West.

Miss Muriel Fair has been engaged to teach on the staff of the Almonte Public School for the coming year.

Ladies are requested to meet at the Institute rooms at 2 o'clock on Sat. Jan. 6th to offer their services in cutting out and making garments for the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Byington, of Portland, and Mrs. Eaton, of Lyn, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Knowlton.

In reporting the presentation to Miss Allen of Hard Island school last week an error was made. The gift was made by the pupils of the school and entrance graduates.

Mr. Harry Percival accompanied Mr. E. D. Hendry on his return to Cornwall and made a short visit there.

Miss Ruby Webster, of Lyndhurst, was a guest of Miss Bessie Johnston for a few days.

Miss Bertina Green spent the holidays with her aunt and grandmother, here. The latter, Mrs. M. A. Mulvaugh, recently celebrated her 93rd birthday.

The regular meeting of the W. M. S. will be held in the vestry of the Methodist church Thursday at 3 p.m. A special New Year's program will be given.

Corporal McIntosh and a comrade of the 253rd Queen's University Highlanders are in Athens on recruiting duty. This kilted battalion has been formed about six weeks, and its officers are all popular and efficient.

The Misses Webster entertained a few friends from Oak Leaf at a progressive euchre party on Friday evening in honor of their guests, Mrs. David Dempster and Mrs. Jos. Dempster, of Gansnoque, and Mrs. C. S. Latimer Mrs. J. D. Latimer, of Lansdowne. Mrs. David Johnson won the ladies' prize and Mr. Geo. Godkin won the gentlemen's prize.

Police Sergeant George Shook, of Moose Jaw, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Shook. Sergeant Shook was at one time Village Officer but resigned to join the Moose Jaw force. He is four inches over six feet and weighs 230 pounds.

**Sight Testing**

If you have any trouble with your eyes—difficulty in seeing distinct or reading, aching eyes, tired eyes. If you suffer from headache call and have them examined most carefully.

We have all appliances for the most careful examination.

**H. R. KNOWLTON**  
Jeweler and Optician  
ATHENS

Mrs. A. Fisher spent a few days recently with her brother in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. Morris and daughter Miss Rebecca, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morley Earl on New Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. William Halladay announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Clevera Mae, to Mr. Campbell Tait Ross, of Toronto. The marriage to take place in January.

**FOUND**

Hound, female—Owner may have same by identifying and paying for advertising.  
**GEO. CHEETHAM**

**COASTING RULES**

The coasting regulations of the Village of Athens are hereby published and will be rigidly enforced.  
Boys may use Mill street hill at all times and Isaac street hill Saturday afternoons.  
Girls may use Isaac street hill at all times except Saturday afternoon.  
Small boys resident on Isaac street may coast on their own street.  
The coasters must post a guard at the bottom of the hill.

**COMFORT and CONVENIENCE**

**WITHOUT WATERWORKS**

By installing a Sanitary Odorless Closet in your home.

Get our free literature.

**EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**

ATHENS, ONT.

**Electric Restorer for Men**

Phosphon restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension, restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness inverted at once. Phosphon will make you a new man. Price \$3 a box, or two for \$5. Money refunded if not satisfied. Write for address. **Fac Scobell Drug Co., 25 Cash Street, Ont.**

**ESTRAY**

Four calves, three white and one black strayed from my premises about Nov. 1. Return to  
**W. E. JACKSON**  
Plum Hollow  
51 st

**FOR SALE**

At a bargain, second-hand cutter, used very little.  
**H. H. ARNOLD.**

**FOR SALE**

A fine six roomed brick house with brick kitchen, on Main street, next to Town Hall. Good well and garden containing raspberry bushes and grapevines. Driveshed and stable on premises. Apply to  
**R. E. ANDRESS, Athens**

**Reporter Advertisements**  
**Bring Results.**

**SOS FURS**  
**Safety First**  
Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.  
"Ship to Shubert"  
the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in American Raw Fur where you will always receive an honest Liberal and prompt settlement. Prices and the quality of the furs are Speedy, Courteous and reliable.  
Write for the information of the Shubert Fur House, 25-27 WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Ottawa Winter Fair**

**HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA**  
January 16, 17, 18, 19, 1917

**\$16,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES**

**Large List of Poultry Specials**

Entries close January 5th.

Single Fare Rates on all Railroads.

For prize list and information, apply to Secretary.

**WM. SMITH, M.P., Pres.** **W. D. JACKSON, Sec.**  
Columbus, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.

**Give Now to the Patriotic Fund**



If ever you would give—give now

**"Bear Ye One Another's Burdens"**

'Tis an old saying—sometimes a hard one—but worthy of all acceptance.  
Take a present-day illustration. British Columbia—out there under the setting sun—is helping to bear Ontario's burdens. She has sent to the front—that shell-torn front in France—a larger proportion of her manhood than has Ontario.  
Therefore it comes to pass that we in Ontario are being asked to help in bearing British Columbia's burdens by helping its soldiers' families. It's a fair, a just, request. We all are in the same boat. We must bear one another's burdens. And if one Province, not rich in money, makes heavy calls on the Patriotic Fund, the richer Provinces must help out their poorer neighbor. Under a plan of each Province caring only for its own, the Province sending no men would spend no money. It would neither Fight nor Pay.  
Ontario will need about six million dollars in 1917 for the families of its own soldiers. The Canadian Patriotic Fund is asking for that sum as a minimum below which the richest Province in the Dominion will not go. But, as a matter of fact, the Fund hopes Ontario will do still better—will bear another's burdens by helping out gallant British Columbia.  
How stands the Western Province? It will require, in 1917, two million dollars for the families of its boys at the front. That is one-third of Ontario's requirements. But Ontario has probably more than seven times the population. British Columbia asks no favors. With only about 350,000 people—not rich in this world's goods, but rich in pluck and good red blood—it is undertaking to raise One Million Dollars for the Canadian Patriotic Fund! That equals \$2.86 per head. Ontario, if it raise six million, will be giving about \$2.38 per head.  
But the Western Province will still be short One Million Dollars. Where is this sum to come from? Eastern Canada. And Ontario, if it wishes to help, can do so only to the extent to which its gifts to the Fund exceed Six Million Dollars.  
A lot of money, isn't it? Yet less than British Columbia is giving, if measured on a per capita basis, and far less if measured by ability to pay. There will be no difficulty in securing the Six Millions if three courses are followed:  
**Three Courses**  
1. If all County Councils make reasonably large grants to the national Fund.  
2. If all towns, whether separated from their counties or not, will undertake campaigns for voluntary subscriptions.  
3. If all citizens, in town or country, contribute fairly according to their means.  
As to No. 1. The County Councils are beginning well. Simcoe has decided to largely increase its grant. For 1917 it will be the generous sum of \$120,000. Victoria, another county patriotic to the core, has doubled its grant, jumping it from \$2,500 a month in 1916 to \$5,000 in 1917. The majority of the County Councils will decide at the January sessions how large their grants will be. Public opinion will have great influence on the Councils. Every county ratepayer, sympathetic towards the Fund, should write or speak to his representative on the Council, endorsing a liberal grant. The small tax of three mills on the dollar raises a sum that constitutes a handsome contribution.  
As to No. 2. Many towns ignore the duty of holding campaigns. This applies particularly to towns which pay a county tax. Yet this tax never represents a fair or just contribution to the Fund from men of moderate or large means. Practically it is based on what the poorer men can afford. The richer should give much more, and they can be reached only through a popular campaign. To relieve anxiety these campaigns should be held in January or February. Will not patriotic men and women in every town take up this duty? They can get all information as to organization and methods by writing to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa. And the Fund will assist them also with a campaign of advertising.  
As to No. 3. Patriotism of the individual is the basis of the Fund. Everything is built on it. If he will not make some sacrifice for the sake of the mothers, wives and children of the men at the front, the Fund suffers, and they suffer with it. The average family on the Fund requires \$200 a year from it. It is the duty—it should be considered the privilege—of every Canadian stay-at-home to ask himself: For how many weeks, at \$4 a week, must I, in self-respect and in gratitude, take care of one of these families? If my county taxation for this purpose means that I am taking care of only one family for one week when I could do more, am I doing the right thing?  
The answer to these questions will be found when he sits down and mails his extra gift to the Treasurer of his local Fund, or to  
**THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND, OTTAWA.**



Ontario is being asked to assure the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers.

Four million of these dollars must be secured from individual subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your town or county send your subscription direct to the Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria street, Ottawa.

**January Government and Municipal Bond Investments**

Such securities are regarded as combining in the highest degree the essentials of good investments, safety of principal and good income return.

Security.	Due
BRITISH EXCHEQUER .....	1920
DOMINION OF CANADA .....	1925
DOMINION OF CANADA .....	1931
DOMINION OF CANADA STOCK .....	1919
PROV. ALBERTA .....	1926
PROV. SASKATCHEWAN .....	1920
PROV. SASKATCHEWAN .....	1921
PROV. SASKATCHEWAN .....	1923
PROV. MANITOBA (Guaranteed) .....	1936
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BRANCH LINES (Guaranteed by Prov. Sask.) .....	1939
CITY MONTREAL SCHOOLS .....	1951
CITY TORONTO, ONT. ....	1925
CITY TORONTO, ONT. ....	1949
CITY LONDON, ONT. ....	1937
CITY LONDON, ONT. ....	1938
CITY WINDSOR, ONT. ....	1918-1936
CITY REGINA, SASK. ....	1934
CITY SOREL, QUE., SCHOOLS .....	1936
CITY VERDUN, QUE. ....	1939
CITY HAMILTON, ONT. ....	1934
CITY MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. ....	1933
CITY WESTMOUNT, QUE. ....	1954
CITY ST. HYACINTH SCHOOLS .....	1918-1947
CITY CRANBROOK, B.C. ....	1951
TOWN PEMBROKE, ONT. ....	1933-1946
TOWN AYLMER, QUE. ....	1947
TOWN SUDBURY, ONT. ....	1917-1937
TOWN GRAND VALLEY, ONT. ....	1917-1936
(Guaranteed by Co. Dufferin.)	
TOWNSHIP DOVER, ONT. ....	1918-1932
R. M. ASSINIBOIA, MAN. ....	1917

Copy of January List, with full particulars, on request.

**A. E. AMES & CO.**

Union Bank Bldg., 53 King W.  
Toronto, Can.

Established 1889

Investment Bankers

Montreal Office: Transportation Building

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED**

At Once for ATHENS and District for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"  
Spring list of Hardy Canadian Fruit and ornamental Stock, including McIntosh Red Apple, St. Regis Ever-bearing Raspberry, and many other leaders.  
New illustrated Catalogue sent on application.  
Start now at best selling time. Liberal Proposition.

**STONE & WELLINGTON**  
The Fonthill Nurseries  
(Established 1887)  
Toronto, Ontario

**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

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**

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

**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

**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.  
ATHENS

**DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.**  
Cor. Pine and Garden Streets  
BROOKVILLE  
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

**DR. T. F. ROBERTSON**  
COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST.  
BROOKVILLE ONT.  
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

**J. A. MCBROOM**  
Physician and Surgeon  
X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases  
COURT HOUSE SQUARE — BROOKVILLE

**DR. A. E. GRANT.**  
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.  
RESIDENCE: R. J. CAMPOS. OFFICE: Cor. Main and Bell and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

**H. W. IMERSON**  
AUCTIONEER  
Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County  
Apply for open dates and terms  
HARLEM, ONTARIO

**J. W. RUSSELL**  
AUCTIONEER  
Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience.  
DELTA, ONTARIO