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# H.W. Lawson

Bonnycastle Dale writes of experiences with wildfowl on the Pacific troublesome party in New Brunswich gami records a perfectly satisfactory outing by a number of Torontonians on one of the dog days of last summer. Other articles are King of the Stream, Canoe Racing, etc. In addition departments devoted to Gun and Ammunition, The Trap, Fishing, Kennel, etc. are well maintained. This representative Canadian sportsman's publication is put out by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Lyn Patriotic League

The Ladies' Patriotic League of Lyn shipped to Miss Plummer, C.F. Coast in the August issue of Rod and C.C., Shorncliffe, Eng., two cases con-Gun, which is now on the news- taining the following: \$8 pairs socks, stands, while in The Letter of the 50 linen towels, 86 Turkish towels, Law. Leslie Hayward describes en- 39 knitted packs, 51 wash cloths, 600 tertainingly the experience of a typic- mouth wipes, 16 night shirts. 12 al Maritime province guide with a body bandages, 13 arm bandages, 13 leg bandages, 24 house wives, 10 woods. A Day's Fishing in Tima- rolled bandages, 16 personal property bags, six pairs wristlets.

New Instructions. The Ontario License Board, for the benefit of their inspectors, will issue instructions regarding packages containing intoxicants not being properly labeled. Under the provisions of the Temperance Act, packages containing liquor must be plainly labeled so as to show their actual contents and the name and address of the consignor. Section 3 in the act provides a penalty of from \$50, to \$200, or imprisonment for up to six months or both, for sending liquor improperly labelled to a fictitious person or

Associate with the noblest people ou can find; read the best books; live with the mighty. But learn to be

#### X JAMES KINCH REDMOND

Mr. James Kinch Redmond, notice whose death at Brockville on July 24, appeared in the Reporter last week, was born in Athens on the site of the present town hall nearly 84 years ago. He was educated at the Farmersvile Grammar School (now Athens High School) and for 24 years taught school at various points in the county of Leeds. He retired from this occupation in 1887. Leaving his home near Wight's Corners, where he had lived for 42 years, he moved to Athens last September, taking up residence on Henry street.

Fifty-four years ago, he married Miss Phoebe Houghton, of Plum Hollow, and she survives him, together with one son, Kinch, of Montclair, N. J.

The funeral was held here Thursday of last week to the Methodist church, where service was conducted by Rev. T. J. Vickery, assisted by Revs. Hammond and Black. Interment was made in the Athens cemetery. The funeral was under the auspices of the Masonic order, of which he was a member.

#### THOMPSON-GROVES

The marriage was quietly solemnzed on Wednesday, July 18, at the esidence of the bride's parents at Kinburn, Ont., of Lena Maude, eldest laughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Groves, and Mr. Gordon S. Thompson, of Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Galley, of Pakenham, only the immediate relaives of the bride and bridegroom being present. The bride wore a smart raveling suit of blue silk poplin, with blouse of cream Georgette crepe, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and sweet peas. She was atended by little Miss Marian Groves, who acted as flower girl, and Master Donald Moore, who was ring bearer The wedding marches were played by Miss Emma Hanna, of Ottawa. Following the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson leaving later for Toronto. Owen Sound and Winnipeg, where hey will in future reside.

#### TAYLOR—COLEMAN

An event of unusual interest took place at the home of the brides mother, Mrs. A. Coleman, Ottawa, Saturday, when her daughter, Miss Lillian, was married to Hon. George Taylor, Senator, of Gananoque. The event came as quite a surprise to the many friends of both as nothing had been said in advance and even their intimate friends did not know the hour of the wedding. Senator and Mrs. Taylor went to Montreal and east for a short honeymoon and will then return to Ottawa for the remainder of the session. When the House closes they will take up their residence in Gananoque.

#### NEW TEXT BOOKS

In the text book regulation just Education the following books will Rappell. not be used in the high schools and collegiate institutes after mid-summer, 1918: O.H.S. reader, grammer, physical geography, French reader, German grammar, or reader, and the second course in bookkeeping. The Children's Story of the War was recommended in 1915 for use in the public and separate schools, but as the publishers have since raised their prices from 8 to 12 cents per monthly volume, the publication is no longer recommended by the Minister.

#### Dies of Diphtheria.

Charles Layng, the eight-year-old son of H. H. Layng, Smith's Falls, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, of diphtheria. He was buried at 2 p.m. This sudden death has been a shock to the many friends and relatives here, and deepest sympathy is extended to he bereaved family.

#### W. I. Garden Party.

Cedar Park Inn, Charleston Lake. on Wednesday night was the scene of a large gathering of people from many sections of the district, most of whom came from their homes in automobiles to attend the Women's Institute garden party. Never before had Charleston seen such a throng. Rank after rank of parked autos with lights softly aglow awaited in the gloom of thec edars; around the big hotel with its wonderful verandahs, the crowd surged wih holiday gaiety. Ice cream, sandwiches Jack, of Napanee, accompanied their and cake were served, and an or- uncle, Dr. C. C. Nash, of Kingston, to chestra played a number of selec- Athens. He spent a day at Charles- far, has taken charge of the Athens tions. A good program was also a ton Lake fishing, returning home station, and has moved with his famfeature of he garden party.

The proceeds amounted to \$120 sum to \$96.16.

## Purely Personal

Mr. Ed Jarvis, of North Bay, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Frank Foley

Miss Muriel Fair is a guest of Miss Mina Donnelley at Charleston Lake.

Mr. Almeron Robinson spent a few days at Newbliss.

Mrs Elmer Halladay' is spending few days at Delta with her daughter, Mrs. Warner Phelps.

Mrs Moore and young son, of Watertown, N Y., were guests of her brother, Mr. N. E. Smth, last week.

a visitor in the village last week, a guest of Miss Georgia Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Scott were reently in Syracuse, N. Y., with their

Miss Gladys Kilborn, of Delta, was

son Elmer Scott. Miss Winnifred Purvis, Brockville, visited friends in Athens last

Mrs. G. C. Miller and Mrs. A. L. Jarvis, of Winnipeg, were last week guests of their auet, Mrs. Frank

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Donovan, of Toronto, were in the village for an hour or so on Thursday calling on old

Miss McCrea, who has been spending the past few weeks with her niece, Mrs. S. S. Cornell, has returned to Brockville.

Mrs. W. H. Hause and daughter. Miss Ina, reurned home last week from a several week's stay in Toronto with friends.

Mrs Pritchard and Mrs E. Thornill have returned from Charleston where they enjoyed a few days outing at the former's cottage, on Pine Tree

Mrs. H. Mooney, Toronto, is a guest of her brother Mr. Joseph Thompson. Miss Jean Lewis, of Brockville, has returned to her home after a pleasant visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Knowlton, of , Mr. Everett Latimer, Brockville, Windsor, enroute to Montreal, paid a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Stearns Knowlton last week

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Towriss and daughter, Lottie, of Owen Sound, Plum Hollow. are visiting friends in this section, guests of Mr. Towriss' parents at Glen Buell.

Miss D. Cannon went home to Almonte for her holidays. Miss Carry Covey is taking her place in Mr. signation to the Athens High School Thompson's office during her ab-

Mrs. George Rappell and daughter guests of friends at Sweet's Corners August 12. Myrtle, of Brockville, are spending a on Sunday. ssued by the Ontario Department of few days at the home of Mrs. Mary

> Mrs C. L. Lamb who has been visiting friends in Rochester, is now in Peterborough on the way to her home here. While there she is the guest of Mrs. W. Green.

Among those attending summer school at Iroquois are: Miss Alice Knowlton, Miss R. Morris, Mrs. T. S. Kendrick and daughter Rhena, Miss Jessie Percival, Miss Edna Hewitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Omer Mallory and family, and Mrs. J. Cumming, of Lyn spent Friday with Mrs. I. C. Al-

Mrs. Fred Scovil has just returned from Westport where she spent a very pleasant holiday at Dr. Steven's camp at Westport.

Mrs. A. E. Stillman, of Calgary, who has been spending a pleasant holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dunham, Toledo, left for her home on Sunday accompanied by her sister, Miss Iva Dunham.

The Beechers, of Inglewood, N.Y., passed through here last week to their summer home in Webster's Bay, Charleston Lake. Swastika Lodge, on Happy Thought Island will also be occupied in a short time by the Wemples

Miss Leah Judson and brother, Christie streets, Toronto. Friday accompanied by his daughter, ily into the Livingston house on Elgin Ruth, who had been spending two street north. Mr. Robert Blair, who but expenses brought down the net weeks here the guest of her aunt, has been agent here for several years Mrs. G. W. Beach.

## Canadian Bankers' Competition

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS-HANDSOME CASH PRIZES

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

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Mrs. P. Y. Washburn is visiting friends in Alexandria Bay.

Garfield Gifford is visiting friends at Chantry for a few days.

Miss Mary Walker, of Kingston is the guest of Mr. Geo. Stevens

Mr. John Earle left Monday for

Mr. George Gibson, of Gananoque,

was a Sunday visitor in town. Miss Birdie Derbyshire returned

Saturday from a trip to Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. W. Lorne Steacy are at the lake this week

Mr George Stinson, of Brockville,

is holidaying with friends here. Miss Violet Edgar, Brockville, is

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairman, of Gananoque, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Towriss.

a guest of Miss Hazel Latimer.

spent a couple of days last week with Miss Mabel Green

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, and a party of friends are holidaying at the Alex Green cottage Charleston Lake

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Judson motored to Leeds on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. William Scott.

spent the week-end with his parents

Guy Purcell is a holiday guest of his sister, Mrs. Walter Percival, at

Mrs. Fred Rabb and family, of Smith's Falls were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gainford.

Miss Stilwell has tendered her re-

\*A party consisting of the Doolan and Rappell families, together with several friends, picnicked at the lake

yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Blake Howe, Lansdowne: Mr. and Mrs. D. Howe, Gananoque, motored here and spent Sunday with Mrs. Davis, Addison road.

Mr. Frank Olver, Toronto, joined his wife and family here Friday and went with them to Cedar Park Inn, where they will stop for several

Miss Macey Giffin has returned to her home n Brockville after spending the pas week with her grandmother, Mrs. O. L. Munroe

Mrs. A. Fraser and Miss B. Rowe, summer residents of Bertha Island, Charleston Lake, are visiting Brock ville friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Raymond Green and son Hugh, of Woodstock, who have spent a few weeks the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ormond Green and of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Green, Oak Leaf have returned to their home.

Mr. Kenneth Grant, of the Merchants Bank, reurned this week from Eganville, where he spent his holidays at the home of his parents. He leaves this afternoon to join the staff of the branch office at Dupont and

Mr. Watts, C. N. R. agent at Forgoes to Forfar.

-Buying live poultry every Wednesday. Must be fasted. C. H. Willson.

Miss Nellie Brown is visiting

friends at Rowe's Corners. Miss Muriel Seymour spent Sunday in town a guest of Miss Anna A.

Whitmore. Mrs. Harvey Brown, Delta, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. R.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. H. Wiltse and son, of Walkerville, are guests of Mr. and

Mrs. Irwin Wiltse. Mr. Sheriff Robinson, Toronto, was in Athens on Saturday visiting his

Mrs. C. W. Culbert and little son, Douglas, of West Orange, N. J., were last week guests of Mr. and

Mrs. P. B. Whitmore.

The annual basket picnic of the W. Miss Jean Dargavel, of Elgin, M. S. of the Methodist church will be held at the Lake Eloida Camp Ground Tuesday, Aug. 7. Reports will be given by those now attending the summer school. Conveyances to the grounds at reasonable rates. Miss Winifred Parker, Brockville,

will address the meeting. Buy Fords.

Mr. John Topping and Mr. John Preston have purchased Ford cars.

Girls' Club Donate \$38.40.

The Women's Institute is in receipt of the sum of \$38.40 from the Girls' Club, who raised the money for patriotic purposes. The communication bearing this offer to the Institute was signed by Mrs. W. Percival, Misses C. Covey, M. Jacob, M. Moore, M. Wilson, G. Spry. The thanks of the Institute is extended to this patriotic aggregation of girls.

Camp Meeting.

The annual camp meeting of the Holiness Movement Church will be Mr. and Mrs. N. E Smith were held at Lake Eloida, commencing

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> > Oil Stoves

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Jeweler and Optician ATHENS



/eigust 5, 1917. nasseh's Sin and Repentance.—2

Chronicles 33; 1-20. COMMENTARY.-I. A wicked king (vs. 1-10). 1-8. Manasseh was the son of Hezekiah and Hephzibah and was born three years after his father's extraordinary recovery from illness. At the early age of twelve years he succeeded his father upon the throne of Judah and reigned for fifty-five years. In his early years as king he must have been under the influence of advisers and it is reasonably certain that they were ungodly and idolatrous, and Manasseh was turned from the good way which his father had taken, and "did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, like unto the abominations of the heathen" (v. 2). He restored the idolatrous worship which hezekiah had zealously destroyed. He went so far as to build heathen altars in the house of the Lord, thus rival-ing Ahaz in his descration of the holy place. He set up groves, of carved wooden pillars, for the worship

carved wooden pillars, for the worship of Asherah which involved the most degrading and abominable practices. He worshipped Moloch, the god of the Ammonites. It is believed that a part of this worship consisted of placing children in the arms of a brazen image of the god, while the image was made hot by fires burning within it, and thus they were sacrificed to this god. Manasseh employed magic and witchcraft, giving himself up to the god. Manassen employed magic and witchcraft, giving himself up to the superstitions and deceptions of the heathen." His course was so wicked and he was so persistent in it that the Lord was greatly displeased with him, and the conditional promise which had been given to the nation could not be much longer fulfilled, unless there should be a change in Judah's attitude toward the Lord. 9. Worse than the heathen—Manasseh was Israel's king and wielded a powerful influence. His name of collowed him in evildence. people followed him in evil-doing. His reign was long, and his efforts and ex-ample were uninterruptedly bad for more than forty years. Josephus says, "He barbarously slew all the righteous men that were among the Hebrews, nor would he spare the prophets, for he every day slew some of them." The nobles who took their part were thrown headlong from the rocky cliffs of Jerusalem (Psa. 141;6, 7).—Stanley. of Jerusalem (PSa. 141.0, 1).—Stanley, 10. The Lord spake—By the prophets. Possibly Isalah and Micah were among them. Tradition says that Manasseh caused Isalah to be sawn asunder.

II. Severe punishment (v. 11). 11. the Lord brought upon them-Judah was not wholly free from Assyrian domination, and the latter nation described full submission on Judah's part. "The Lord brought" the king of Assyria against Manasseh in the sense that he withdrew his protection from Judah and permitted him to carry out his purpose, among the thorne. "In his purpose. among the thorns—"In chains."—R. V. Assyrian kings sometimes thrust a hook into the nostrils of their captives, and so led them about. The practise is illustrated on many Assyrian reliefs in the British Museum.—Cam. Bib. fetters—Fetters of brass on hands and feet. to Baby-"It is a confirmation of the sa cred history to remember that just at this time Babylon, and not Nine-veh, was the seat of the Assyrian Government. Esarhaddon, who mentioned Manasseh among his tributaries, was the only king of Assyrian who was the only king of Assyrian who held his court at Babylon." It was not merely that Manasseh might be made to suffer for his sins that the used these severe measures with him, but that he might be brought to a state of penitence and might be made

Penitence and Pardon (vs. 12-20). 12. besought the Lord—Manas-seh knew about the true God and bence had sinned against great light. In his exile and captivity he thought of the extremely wicked course he had taken. He realized that it was because of his persistent and high-handed rebellion against God that this great calamity was brought against him. calamity was brought against him.
When he came to himself, he called
upon the Lord. humbled himself ien the rod heard it (Micah 6:9), who would not hear the word (v. 10). His prison proved more profitable than his palace had been. God sent him into a dun geon to repent, as he did David into the depths, and Jonah into the whale's belly, to pray.' 13. he was intreated -It is impossible that any sinner desires to forsake sin and turn to God will be refused mercy, after the record pardon from God to a man Manasseh. Does this not explain why Manasseh was permitted to live the life he did? Would the Bible be the ok it is, if sin were not personi fled by such characters, and grace per-sonified in Christ to meet their need? —Whittle, Heard—Though affliction drives us to God, he will not therefore reject us if we sincerely seek him, for afflictions are sent us to bring us to him.—Henry. Brought him to Jer-usalem—"When Manasseh is brought back to God and his duty he shall back to God and his duty he shall soon be brought back to his kingdom. See how ready God is to accept and welcome returning sinners, and ho swift to show mercy. Le tnot sinners despair when Manasseh Le tnot great self, on repentance, found favor with God: in him God showed forth longsuffering (1 Tim. 1: 16; Isa. 1-18)."
Into his kingdom—Manasseh could scarcely have hoped that he would be could restored to his place on Judah's thron after his deep humiliation at the hands of the Assyrians, but God saw his hearty repentance and the trans formation in his character and did for him that which was apparently impos-

sible.
14. after this—After this repentance build a wall with and restoration. and restoration. build a wall with-out the city—the language indicates that Manasseh built a new wall to make the defence of Jerusalem as strong as possible against Assyria and all other nations. He was activ working for the material interests of his kingdom. compassed about Ophel—This was the southern slope of Mount Mariah on which the temple a very great height-Excavations have shown that a wall was seventy feet. the fenced cities Judah—An army was organized of sufficient size to garrison the several fortified cities of the land. Manasseh sought to preserve the integrity

## SKIM-MILK AS FEED FOR CALVES, PIGS AND POULTRY Artificial eyes of rubber are taking the place of the old style glass optic

Dairy By-Products as Feed for Live Stock---First of Three Articles

(By Prof. H. H. Dean.)

The chief dairy by-products are skim milk, buttermilk and whey. We shall deal with these in three articles A farmer's main business is to produce food for the consumers of the world. Incidentally, he expects to make a profit on the business and thereby add to his own comfort and happiness. The chief drawback in farming hitherto has been, that the farmer was expected to contribute too much to the comfort and happin of others and not enough to that of himself and family. He has been regarded as a super-altruist, by a lot of persons who ought to know better In fact, the Altruist School of Philos ophy has had altogether too much to say, and too much to do, in determin-ing personal actions, and shaping national and world-wide polities. It is a very pretty theory but the results in practice are disas theory trous, as it encourages selfishness on the part of the strong and aggressive persons and nations, while the weaker individuals and nations become the prey of these super-selfish personages

THE FARMER A VICTIM. The former, particularly, has been the victim of Altruistic Philosophy but he is beginning to see where "the shoe pinches," and "whose ox is being gored," by these suave, smooth-talking gents, who are out to do the farmer, and everyone clse. However, not al! Altruisis are of this class. Some are well-meaning and would not take advantage of anyone. Nevertheless, the effects of their doctrines are almost as harmful as the teaching of the first class, except that they do not personally profit by the other fellox's weakness. It is surprising to see the large number of men who are an areatly working for the good of others in the most disinterested manner possible, but who manage to get "rakesible, but who manage to get "rake-offs' for themselves and friends at a rate that would astonish the un-thinking and unwary man on the street and on the farm.

But to return to the subject. Skim milk contains practically all the feeding materials found in whole milk, except the milk-fat, or what is commonly known as cream. When milk fat is worth from 40 to 50 cents Whan per pound, as it has been for some time, the dairy farmer may well pause before feeding it to calves or any other animals on the farm.

The first thing necessary in order to save all the milk-fat possible for sale as cream, is a suitable means of recovering the fat from the milkerum, or what is commonly known as skim milk. There are two general methods of creaming milk—by gravity, where the milk is set in pans or deep cans for the cream to rise, which is usually a wasteful method of obtaining cream; and, second, by the mechanical or separator method, which is almost perfection so far as recovery of milk-fat is concerned, where a mo ern cream separator is used under proper conditions. There are two forms of applying power to a cream separator—by hand, or by some me-chanical contrivance, such as steam engine, electric motor, gasoline en-gine, tread power, etc. Boht are satisfactory if properly applied.

SKIM MILK FOR POULTRY. In the practical operation of cream speed, diameter of separator bowl being constant, and the centrifugal and centripetal forces, which cause a separation of the cream from skim milk, are increased fourfold. This being the case, we see how important it is to have the speed of a separator sufficient and uniform for best results. The latest types of machines have an arrangement, usually in the form a bell, which calls attention to the fact when speed drops below normal. This s an excellent device which is especis an excellent device which is espec-ially needed on the farm, where the tendency is to allow the speed to drop too low at some time during the

After the calf gets a start of two to four weeks on whole milk, it may be gradually changed to warm, sweet skim milk from which the foam has been removed, if fresh from the separator. Too much should not be fee at one time. A gallon at one feed at one time. A gallon at one the deplenty for a calf up to two or three months old, after which the quantity may be increased slightly, but in no case should a calf receive more than three gallons of skim milk in twenty four hours. It may be fed in three feeds during the first six weeks and in two feeds after that time.

Calf pails should be kept clean and sweet, otherwise there is danger of stomach troubles with the calf, more especially "scours."

To replace the fat removed in the of cream, ground flaxseed, corn meal or oatmeal porridge may be added—to the milk at first, then later t should be fed dry, along with clover hay and roots in winter; green feed or grass in summer. The skim mik may be continued until the calt is six months old or longer, if the milk be available.

Just before, and immediately after weaning pigs, there is scarcely any-thing which will replace skim milk. Tankage is recommended as a substitute. The writer's experience with tankage has been very limited. He purchased 200 pounds one time for a bunch of pigs, but they could scarcely be induced to eat it. The smell of bunen of pigs, but they could scarcely be induced to eat it. The smell of it was vile. The cattle and horses were nearly crazed by the smell of blood from it. From this one experience with tankage, we would conclude it not to be satisfactory material to have round the stables on a dairy farm. be all right where hogs only are fed, but other live stock do not take kindly to the odor.

The best combination for young pigs to be milk and middlings. Laster barley, or barley and corn meal, or corn on the col, may be added, especially for the fattening stage with At the present time, when the hogs. At the present time, when the price of live hogs is hovering between \$16 nd \$17 per 100 pounds live weight, and the retail price of bacon is 40 cents per pound, "pigs is pigs," all right. Brood sows have sold at auc \$75 to \$90 each—as much as a horse, or cow. ordinarily used to sell for. FEED CALVES UP TO SIX MONTHS.

The skim milk may be continued as part of the ration until the hogs are ready for sale at a weight of about 200 pounds, which should be attained in about six months' time. While it is not advisable to around the winter. In the practical operation of cream separators, the main point to watch carefully is that of speed, because speed has a very important effect on "oloseness of skimming," and on the percentage of fat in the cream, as suming that the machine is properly saving of feed for maintenance. A

constructed and is operated according to directions of the manufacturer. The law of the effect of speed on centrifugal and centripetal forces may be stated briefly as follows: Double the or keep it alive and furnish energy for bodily functions. The longer the time this maintenance is needed, the less the profits. It is a fine point in feeding to know how to cut maintenance cost to the last month, week day and hour, absolutely necessary for best results. This is a point that for pest results. This is a point that confronts the feeder with each new lot of pigs, and has to be determined twice a year, with each litter when they are weaned, and while being fed for the packing house, local butcher

or for home consumption.

The Danish pig feeders informed the writer that they consider skim milk essential in the successful feeding of bacon hogs. Canadian feeders do not seem to have fully realized the value of skim milk for bacon production. As the Canadian bacon trade increases in importance we may expect dairy farmers to pay more attention to the value of dairy by-products in the production of what promises to be one of the most important side lines in the dairy industrial of the most important side lines in the dairy industry of Canada.

Dairy cows, bacon hogs and good fat sheep are the three best things a

farmer can keep.

The hen, as a sideline in farming and back-yard gardening, is receiving considerable attention at the presen time. Some of those who have been engaged in poultry farming on a small scale estimate that their eggs did not cost them much over one dol-lar a dozen during the winter of 1916-However, others think they were able to reduce this cost considerably in spite of the high price of feed.

On the dairy farm, where dairy by on the dairy farm, where dairy by-products are available, eggs and fat-tened chickens can be more profit-ably produced than elsewhere. The New Jersey Experiment Station reported during the past winter that "Egg producers can afford to pay 40 to 80 cents per 100 cents per cents per 100 pounds for skim

For best results in feeding poultry, it is found advisable to allow the milk to sour, as the lactic acid produced by souring seems to have beneficial effect on the digestion their food by poultry. It is claimed also, that sour milk will stop the habit of eating eggs, which is quite common in winter when hens are unable to secure their natural food sup-

While it is undoubtedly true that the most economical way to utilize skim milk is directly as human food. mikl to sour, as the lactic acld produced by souring seems to have a beneficial effect on the digestion of their food by poultry. It is claimed also, that sour milk will stop the habit of eating eggs, which is quite owing to the prejudice in Canada and the United States against skim milk for persons, it is not likely to be used to any great extent in the dietary of Canadians for some time to come. In European cities it is large-ly used. At the time of the writer's last visit to Copehagen in Denmark, he was told that nearly as much skim milk was sold in the city as of whole milk. The price of skim milk was about one-half that obtained for whole milk. In America, if it were known that certain families were buying skim milk, the children would likely be taunted by the expression, "O, see the Skim Milk Kids!" It is a matter of boasting among our people that they buy the most expensive foods regard-less of their nutritive qualities. When less of their nutritive qualities. When shall we lear nto buy food with eco-

-The Canadian Countryman.

of the kingdom which constituted the Lord's chosen people. Lord's chosen people. If he had trusted alone in his army, other nations would have found him an easy prey. not stop with making military preparations for the preservation of Juconversion and restoration to his throne he undid his own evil work in bringing in a fearful tide of idolatry. He took away the heathen gods and the idol which he had set up in the temple, and he removed the heathen altars which he had built. He made thorough work in the reform which he inaugurated. 16. Repaired the altar of the Lord-His work was negatived first in putting away idolatry, and then it was positive in re-storing the worship of Jehovah. Com-manded Judah to serve the Lord— With Manasseh it meant more than to be right with God personally. leader of the nation he must use his best efforts to bring the people into right relations with God. It is certain that his repentance was genuine His restoration to his kingdom is evidence that the Lord regarded him as sincere. The king's course upon being placed again on the throne shows that he was bearing the fruits of a true reformation and transformation of character. 17-20. He was largely of character. 17-20. He was largely successful in his work of restoring the worship of the Lord among the people. His life would have been of far greater worth to his nation and ginning of his reign the good example of his father. At his death he "was buried in the garden of his own

house" (2 Kings 21: 18). Questions.-Who was Manasseh? When and where did he live? Who was his father? What can you say of Manasseh's character? What heathen gods did he worship? How did he desecrate the temple? What is meant by passing through the fire? What was the valley of Hinnom? What is meant by observing times? How was Manasseh punished? When and where ance was thorough. How did the Lord

show him favor? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic -- Retrogression. Y. A national covenant broken. II. A foreign religion adopted.

III. A reformation proclaimed. chosen people. If he had I alone in his army, other nawould have found him an easy It is to be noted that he did op with making military prephas for the preservation of Juliand a greater change, a sadder reaction, than that experienced by Judah is the stock away the strange. dah. 15. he took away the strange toon, than that experienced by Judah Manasseh undid the good work his father had done is re-establishing that the true religion in Judah, so after his life father. He defied Jehovah and rehis father. He defied Jehovah and relits father, he defied Jenovan and rejected the admonitions of his holy prophets. During Manasseh's long reign the true character of the nation's sin, the essential nature of idolatry, the inherent wickedness of such from Jehovah, was unmistakably revealed. The image set up in the temple was the summing up in symbol of the was the summing up in symbol of the whole apostasy of the people, the formal token of their breach of the covenant, on the integrity of which depended their possession of the land. whole pended their possession of the land. Carried away by the impetuosity of Youth under the advice of evil counselors, Mariasseh threw himself into a movement directly opposite to that instituted by his father. His deeds a repetition of the worst deeds were a repetition of the worst deeds of his predecessors. He sinned under the light of revelation. He was king of a nation to which God had made fully known the truth of His existence, character and attributes, a nation which had laws and described. which had laws and statutes given to it, that no other nation possessed, and which had the ministry of holy prophets. Manasseh's sins were of a very heinous character and were commit-ted under circumstances which greataggravated their enormity. A foreign religion adopted. Man-

asseh restored Canaanitish abomina-tions. He revived Baal and Moloch worship. He extended star worship. He plunged into the mysteries of sorcery. In a short time he completely changed the whole religion of the kingdom. He welcomed heathen, idolkingdom. He welcomed heathen, idolatrous creeds and rites of all kinds, from all sources. He seemed to aim at nothing less than a complete suppression of the worship of Jehovah and the reorganization of the religion of the nation upon foreign models. Judah changed her God for senseless idols. These were the abominations for which God had cast out the original inhabitants of the land. Manasseh reinstated them in full force. He exceeded Ahaz in the zeal with which he imported idolatry from foreign naimported idolatry from foreign na-tions. There was a vigorous idola-trous party at court. Though it was suppressed by Hezekian, with tourselve help, the spirit of idolatry was not eradicated from the country nor greatly weakened in its energy.

III. 14 reformation proclaimed. The divine forbearance and long suffering extended to Judah's king and people indicated God's yearning for their restoration. In this case nothing appeared potent enough to arrest him in bis reckless career. Not until he was his reckless career. Not until he was led captive into Babylon, did he pause and begin to reflect on his wickedness. It was not a matter of chance that Manasseh fell into adversity. was a scourge expressly set upon him for his transgressions. It was not by chance that he was restored to his kingdom, but he was restored to his chance that he was restored to all kingdom, but by the unseen interposition of the all-wise Dispenser of position of the all-wise Dispenser of his door position of the all-wise Dispenser of events and in consequence of his deep humiliation and humble prayer. It was well for Manasseh that he was checked in his iniquities. He discovered that the Lord was God both in his power to afflict and to restore. He was brought to see how immeasurable had been his sin of apostasy. He was constrained to recognize the God of constrained to recognize the God as his fathers as a God full of compassion and of great mercy. No sooned had he transferred his allegiance to had he transferred his allegiance to Jehovah than his captivity was ended. He made earnest endeavor to undo the wrongs he had committed. He faith-fully employed his regal authority and fully employed his regal authority in his personal example to induce subjects to renounce idolatry. could not by one enactment or misbring back the situation he had completely broken up, nor could he restore to life those faithful men whose lives were sacrificed under his cruelties. Thirty years of idolatry had debauched the heart of the nation. tion. Corruption was deeply seated. The spirit of true religion could not be brought back by command of the king. The wrongs he could not undo caused the fint! destruction of the kingdom. T. B. A.

The Sadness of a Wedding. There is something sad about a wedding. The young groom is leaving a home in which he always has had his way and is going into one in which he never will have his way. Although his parents do not go through the formality of giving him away at the altar, they know well enough that in a few minutes he will be a son-in-law to another woman, while to them he is a nothing but a son. There he comes, with another man holding to his arm. It looks as if he might have made an attempt to escape and that the strong There is something sad about a wedattempt to escape and that the strong best man captured him and brought him back. He is as happy as he is nervous and so trustful that he has no fear for the future.—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

as they are of pneumatic construction they maintain an elastic contact between the eyelids and the back of the orbitary cavity.

To make the new rubber product a

To make the new rubber product a cast formed of liquid plaster is made of the orbitary cavity, and from this is constructed an eyeball, the face being of vulcanite. The front and back parts are made of soft rubber, there being a space between the two parts which is occupied by air, making the eyes pneumatic.— Popular Science Monthly. Key of Tibaldo.

The "key to death" is a large key which is shown among the weapons at the arsenal at Venice. It was invented by Tibaldo, who, disappointed in love, designed this instrument for the destruction of his rival. The key is so constructed that the handle may be curned around revealing a small revealing as well. turned around, revealing a smell spring, which being pressed a very fine needle is driven with considerable force from the other end. This needle is so very fine that the flesh closes over the wound immediately, leaving no mark, but the death of the victim ls almost instantaneous.

Eyes of Rubber.

in Europe. The rubber eyes have the advantage of being unbreakable, and



THE WAY OF PEACE.

sought the way back to peace-So long I sought and far place where hought might enter in, My happiness to mar.

sough, and sought in vain, Until, with fainting heart, turned about and found a place where I could bear a part.

In lifting heavy loads. In sharing others' woes; And in the path of duty, lo! I found my heart's repose.

Edith Virginia Brady.

IN FAVOR WITH GOD AND MAN. I think that one of the most interesting verses in the Bible is that

which tells us that our Lord grew "in favor with God and man." So many people seem to have the idea that, so long as they are doing what they believe to be right, it

doesn't matter a bit what anybody thinks of them. To a certain extent this attitude may be all right, but I am sure it can easily be carried too far. To grow "in favor with God and man" is, it seems to me, far better.

Anyway, our Lord managed to combine the two, so there is no reason why we should not try to do so.

DOWNWARDNESS.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller. (By the late Rev. H. T. Miller. The Divine downwardness is uplift-ing. This brings us to a paradox. If you go down you are in company with the humble; if you go up you are liable to be burnt with the fever of the proud. God looks down in majesty and meekness. Man looks up in fce-bleness and hebetation. God's hands are full, and man's hands are empty. God's neonle sit in house in the same of the God's people sit in heavenly place Christ Jesus, others toil along, hard bested and hungry.

The prayer of the lowly is "What

in me is dark illumine, what is low raise and support! That to the height of this great argument I may assert eternal Providence. And justify the ways of God to men."

The prayer of the worldly-wise is to make a chart of the ways of man to God. His lantern is dull, he travels in a fog, his oil is scanty, his pilot not sure, at the end he says:

Do I speak to teachers and preach ers? Here is your calling. To justify the ways of God to man. That means that you walk with God as Enos, that you listen to Abraham, that you trem s Jeremiah when he said: the preaching that I bid lest I confound thee before as Jeremiah Preach

The rain comes down from heaven, with constant blessing. The sparks from the fire of man's mental furnace go up a little way. They flicker

and go out in darkness There is much in attitude when the soul is well furnished. "I stand in the presence of God," said one. Milton stood in dignity when he asserted Eternal Providence. Eternal Providence; and every true man to-day, whether in the pulpit on the sidewalk, stands arrayed in the panoply of God; the powers concentrated in Him are not seen, the secret is not known. Lo these are part His ways, and yet how little is

known of Him. I look into the wallet of the downservant, and I find a feast good things. I look into the basket of the man who is upward in his look, and I find a few crumbs of faith, very precious. The man means well, but his attitude towards God is labor-The man means well, ious, and his apprehension of God's attitude toward him is very largely Men dress for certain func The woman dress for a party tions. or a ball, the generals dress for par ade, the kind dresses for great state occasions. But how should we come before the Lord? Is it with great re tinue and avalcade of offerings. Nay! But it is an empty, lowly, hum-ble heart. This is the sacrifice that is well pleasing to God. Think of His line coming down and reaching even to you, then your gratitude will shine in jewelled garments in the light of the Father's face.

"Day by day His tender mercy, Healing, helping, full and free. Sweet and strong, and oh. so patient, Brought me lower, while I whispered, Less of self and more of Thee.

Higher than the highest heavens. Deeper than the deepest sea, Lord, Thy love at last hath conquered Grant me, now, my supplication None of self, and all of Thee!" H. T. Miller



TORONTO MARKETS.

Dairy Produce, Retail-			
Eggs, new per our	0. 05	**	47
Bulk going at	0 10		06
Bulk going at Buter, farmers, dairy Spring chickers	0 20		
Spring chickens, lb	0 20		45
Roasters	0 30		40
Boiling fowl, lb.	0 20		22
Live hens, lb.	0 20		25
Spring ducks, ib.	0 44		00
		6	35
Spring chickens, 1b,	A 00 .		
Spring ducks, lb.	0 30		00
Roosters, 1b.	9 20		00
Fowl, lb.	0.18		(4)
Turkeys, lb.	0 20		0.3
Squabs, per dozen	0 20		00
MIT A MIT	3 20	4	(10)
MEATS-WHOLESA	LE.		
Beef, forequarters \$13	60	314	50
Do., nindquarters 19	00	20	
Carcases, choice	7.0	17	
Do., common 15	Ea.	15	
Veal, choice	00	20	
Do., medium	(M)	14	
Heavy nows	80	18	
Bhop hogs 2	(M)	21	
Mutton, light 15	Dis	17	
Do., neavy 19	00	15	
Lambs, yearlings	7 (4	22	
Elring lambs 0	26	1	

SUGAR MARKET. Local wholesale quotations on Canadian efined sugar, Toronto delivery, in efect July 10: rect July 10:—

St. Lawrence, granulated
Lantic granulated.
Lantic granulated.
Royal Acadia, granulated.
Redpath, granulated
Dominion crystal
No. 1 yellow, all refiners
No. 2 yellow
No. 3 yellow
Dark yellow 100 lbs. \$5.34 160 lbs. 8.34 TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open. High. Low. Close, 2 34 2 24 2 29 2 Oats-0 79% 0 80% 0 79% 0 79% 0 67% 0 65% 0 65% 0 62% 0 62% 0 62% 2 96 2 971/2 2 94 2 95 2 99 2 99 2 94 2 95

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Wheat—July closed \$2.72;
September, \$2.21; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.95;
No. 1 Northern, \$2.85 to \$2.95; No. 2 Northern,
\$2.89 to \$2.90. Corn—No. 3 yellow,
\$2.12 to \$2.13. Oats—No. 3 white, 77 1-2
to 78c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$31.00 to
\$33.00. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat.—No. 1 hard, \$2.51; No. 1 Northern, \$2.50; No. 2 Northern, \$2.75. Lintseed, \$3.16; July, \$3.16; September, \$2.17; October, \$3.16.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle re-cipts 500; slow. Veals, receipts 100; steady; \$5 to \$14.25.

Hogs, receipts 1,000; strong: heavy, \$16.40 to \$16.50; mixed \$16.35 to \$16.45; yorkers \$16.25 to \$16.40; light yorkers \$15.50 to \$15.75; pigs, \$15.25 to \$15.50; roughs \$14.25 to \$14.50; stags \$12 to 13. Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; ac

tive; steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.	
Cattle, receipts 16,000. Market weak.	
Beavers 825	14 60
Western 860	11 69
Stockers and feeders 6 25	9 20
Cows and herfers 5 30	11 90
Calves	14 00
Hogs, receipts 26,000.	
Market slow.	
Light 14 55	15 80
Mixed 14 45	15 90
Heavy 14 25	15 95
Rough 14 25	14 50
Pigs 11 50	14 35
Bulk of sales 14 80	15 75
Sheep, receipts 20,000. Market weak.	15 15
Market Weak.	
Wethers 7 75	11 60
Lambs, native 10 00	15 69

#### ONE RIVER SYSTEM.

#### Australian Continent is Unique in This Respect.

There are in Australia no Colorados or Columbias or Tennessees, trenching plateaus and crossing mountain chains, and no counterpart of the thousands of spring-fed brooks and streams issuing from lakes widely scattered over the country. The large area in Utah and Nevado from which dwindling streams never escape to the sea is represented in Australia by an ernormous expanse territory, comprising fully half of the continent.

The heart of the United States is a well-watered land of fields and wooda and cities; the corresponding part of Australia is dry and barren and thinly populated. The Murray-Darling is the one great river system of Australia. It drains five-sixths of New South Wales, more than one-half of Victoria and nearly one-seventh of the entire Autsralia continent.

Because of its unfavorable outlet, its small volume, its snags and sand-bars and great sinuosities, navigation of the Murray is limited to small light draft steamers towing one or two barges. Regular traffic in grain and wool is maintained during seven months of the year from the mouth of the river to Wentworth, 500 miles and smal! boats

reach Albury.

In the floow year of 1870 a steamer went beyond the Queensland border along a river 60 miles wide, and in 1890 steamers on the Darling between Wentworth and Burke travelled for hours without seeing any land, and in one instance discharged cargo 25 miles from the ordinary channel of the ri-ver." But a few years later (1912-1913) the Darling ceased to flow for eleven months. During exceptional years the bed of the Murray is partly dry and the waters near its mouth become too salt for stock.—U. S. Na tional Geographic Magazine.

An eastern physician says girl bables begin talking earlier than boys. We could add something to that statement, but we know better than to do it .- Macon Telegraph.

# HER HUMBLE **■** LOVER **=**

"Ala's yes," says the father, sadly.
"And now I have to tall you of poor "And now I have to tail you of poor Lucia. Two mornings after the duel millord received news of her from her friends. It was bad news, The agony which she had undergone had proved which she had undergone had proved too much for the poor child, and she had lost her reason. Yes, the pretty, innocent girl we had crowned queen of our simple fetes had gone mad!"

A sigh of sympathy breaks from Laura and Lady Rookwell.

"She was not violent, they wrote, but what is called meiancholy-mad."
Melancholia' is the right word, is it not? All her mind was set upon the

not? All her mind was set upon trouble she had gone through, and all her thoughts were of milord—the man who had rescued her. In her madness she had conceived the idea that what he had done on her behalf he had done from love of her, and she grew to regard herself as his betrothed. Her to regard herself as his betrothed. Her friends, who had her in charge, strove gently to disabuse her mind of this delusion, but she clung to it with the tenacity of the insane. She would sit for hours, silent and rapt, murmuring his name: then she would beg for writing materials, and write long let-ters to him. Poor girl! Milord did wha any other noble-hearted man would have done; he humored her, and while striving to dispel the hallucina tion, wrote her kindly, brotherly letters in response to hers. It was kindly meant, but it was unwise; they but served to fan the flame and keep the idea alive, and one day she fled from Aletto on foot, and came here to seek him. He had returned to England by that time, and all that we could do short of keeping her in bonds, did not prevent her from following him. Milord's generosity had provided a suffi cient income for her, and thus, harm-less but restless, she wandered from city to city in search of him. Milord wrote to her at last, promising that, if she would return home. he would come and see her, and with this, and the writing of many letters to him she was content.

"The months passed; the child would come backward and for-ward from the great cities to Casal-taa, her home. Her father died, and left her his wealth, and we all hoped that she would recover her reason and forget milord, when Heaven ordained that a mountain torrent should compel milord to revisit this spot and meet her. What happened you all know. This is the truth, and all the

know. This is the truth, and all the truth," he adds, with simple, impressive dignity.

There is a dead silence; then Lady Rookwell bends over Lord Delamere's hand with tears in her eyes.

"Will you ever forgive us, my dear?" she murmurs.

"Yes-yes!" he says eagerly; "there is nothing to forgive. It is a miserable story, is it not? Forgive! It is I who ought to plead for forgiveness! Had ought to plead for forgiveness! Had I acted as I snould have done, and told my darling all the father has now told by daring an the lather has now told year this would not have happened. But I shrunk from it, and put it from me day by day, notil it became impossible to tell her. Mine is the blame!" 'No! no! Mine!" says a horse voice

from the shadow.

Hector turns his eyes with a sad smile, and slowly, painfully, holds out

"Blyte!" he say

his hand to him.
"Blyte!" he says, "this is hard upon you, but it was best that you
should know what really occurred.
Don't fret and worry over what has
happened. We are all human, and you
acted according to your lights. Will acted according to your lights. Will you take my hand in token that all ill-feeling between us is past and bur-

Sir Frederic comes forward slowly with his haggard face and mournful eyes, and takes the thin, wasted hand. For a moment his emotion is too strong to allow him to speak; then, with an effort, he says: "Delamere, I do not ask you to for-

give me. You have acred like a man all through this bitter business, and I have behaved like a cur!

That thought will prove sufficient That thought will prove sufficient punishment for me. If you can forgive me, if in time you can bring yourself to think that I am worthy to be your friend, prove your forgiveness by giving me some chance of atonement. Let me be of some service to you, and I will thank you with gratitude of a remorseful man who sees some chance of retrieving himself. Delamere, is there nothing, nothing lean do?" he breaks in with dull despair.

There is silence for a moment, then the sick man says, solemnly:

the sick man says, solemnly:

"Yes, be a friend to her," and his
eyes turn lovingly to Signa. "If—it
anything should happen, be that
friend which all who are in need require. See now! I place her welfare in your hands. I leave her
worldly offeirs in your share. More worldly affairs in your charge. More —I take you at your word, you see!—will you go and look up my steward, and see that things are going on right? I leave recycling in your hands—my friend!

Gently, almost sworth, his voice drops at the last works, and Sir Fredric, with the tears running down his face, clasps the hand in both of his, and with an imploring glance at Signal with a signal with a

na. turns and silenci) goes out.

There goes one whose generous mind risen from the mist of jealousy and risen from the mist of jealousy and self love, shines out in the clear light of true repentance." says the mild voice of the father, "My son, you did well to forgive and trust n. You have won a friend who I be constant till death." I-know it," breathes Hector, feeb-

ly. "Sir Frederic has a heart of gold: he was sorely tried and tempt-ed, and was misled. Through the ole miserable business he has act ed like an honorable man, impelled by a mistaken sense of duty to himand my darling here. hard to forgive such a one, Signa.

She does not speak, but her han presses his, and he is satisfied. Then the doctor comes forward and

Then the doctor comes forward and looks at his patient rather grimly. "Humph!" he says. "This has lasted long enough, Father Sebastion." The father rises and lays his hand upon the hot forehead, and with a solemn "Good-night, my son," goes out. Lady Rookwell and Laura each press the gentle hand, and follow, but Signa

neither moves nor looks up, but remains faithfully, lovingly, at his side "Heavens! how we have misjudged that noble fellow," sobs her ladyship, as she sinks into a chair in the parlor below. He has behaved like

"Like an honest English gentleman my lady," murmured the priest, sadly my lady," murmured the priest, sadly.
"Yes, that is better, Father Sebastian," says the old lady, "and all the time we in England were villifying him! This is a cruel world."
"Have you lived so long and but just discovered that?" he says, with a said small.

sad smile.

"And now what will be the end of it?" she sobs. "He will die, and she my poor Signa will not be long after him! Laura, my heart is breaking! In all my life I have never met with such sorrow as this!"

Laura cannot answer for her tears, but Father Schesting and the laura for her her her her sheet sheet

but Father Sebastian answers for her.
"It is a bitter lesson, my daughter," he says, solemnly. "Would that the world would hear it! That sin, like a upas-tree, will grow until it throws out branches which shall It throws out branches which shall reach no man knows whither, bearing the dead fruit of sorrow and misery and even death! A hero! Yes! There have been few heroes so brave as he who lies at death's-door to-night, for he braved shame and ill-report for mercy and honor's sake! And yet he erred! There should be no concealment between man and wife! Had he followed his own instincts and told that beautiful girl, his wife, all that I have this night told you, this would not have happened."

And Lady Rookwell, the hardened woman of the world, bows her head

in reverent silence.

The servant enters with a warm basin of warm milk, the simple fare which forms the Tuscan's supper, and sets it on the table, and the father is about to invite them to partake of it when there comes a knock at the

He himself goes to answer it, and the two women, sitting close together in their sadness, hear his voice min-gled with a gruff and coarser tone. Presently he re-enters the room and then, looking up at him anxious ly, they notice that his face is very

grave and solemn. "What is it, Father Sebastian?" asks Lady Rookwell. "Has anything

happened: He stands at the table, looking lown at them.

'Yes," he says; "I have bad news! And yet—and yet terrible though it be, it is almost good news. A peasant has just come to bring me tidings of Lucia.

"That wretched girl!" murmurs The father shakes his head sadly. "Speak no ill of the dead, miladi," he says, mildly. "The dead."

"The dead!

"The dead!" echoes Lady Rookwell, with a start. "This man has "Yes." he says. come to tell us that my poor Lucia has been found at the bottom of the ravine-dead! In her flight she took the Florence road, and in attempting to cross the stream, was caught by

sistible power into the valley. Poor Lucia is dead! she lies now at the inn. I will go to her. Leave me to tell the sad news to milord." And taking up his broad, clerical

the torrent and whirled by its irre-

hat, he goes sadly out.
"How horrible!" exclaims Laura
Derwent. "Poor girl! Aunt, is there
nothing we can do? Think of some thing. What useless creatures we are! This good man seems everybody's friend and servant. I don't believe he has tasted food this day? Let us something, or I shall go mad!"

Lady Rookwell stares at her "What can we do?" she asks, help

"Something anything," Laura, desperately; and she snatches up her hat and cloak. Anything would be better than sitting here, helpless and useless, while that good old man goes about his duty alone." And with flushed checks, and glow-ing eyes, the professional beauty, who

2 and 5 lb. Cartons— 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

a hardship to walk through Regent street, hurries out of the house, and Lady Rookwell follows her.

Stumbling, and holding each other's hands, they make their way to the inn, and into the silent chamber where the innocent cause of all this sorrow lies wrapped in the last slumber, with a peaceful smile on her face.

The good father expresses no surprise at their presence, but calmly, solemnly points to the motionless

form,
"Poor Lucia!" he says. "She has
passed beyond the vale of tears. Poor child' she has found peace at last. We will leave her now. Mine shall be the task of telling milord. Come, now," and he leads them back to the cottage

again.

As they enter the little hall, the doctor comes down the stairs. His face is as grim as usual, but there is an unwonted light in his eyes.
"Hush!" he says, gruffly; "he is

about the poor girl found drowned, but it does not interest the doctor absorbed by his case.

"Humph!" he says. "What I expected, but mind! no one is to go mear my patient—not for all the drowned girls!" Lady Rookwell murmurs something

"Oh, doctor!" gasps Lady Rookwell; "do you mean that we may hope?"
"Hope!" he says, shading the candle with his hand. "That is a big word, even in your English tongue. I do not say that; but I do say that I have just a chance with him —just a chance but nothing more," and with

a chance, but nothing more," and with shrug of the shoulders he goes up-It is just a chance, but the little, surly, gruff-voiced surgeon clings to it, and makes much of it. All along he has fought the fight bravely—that terrible fight which the man of science fights against the King of Terrors. Even when there seemed no trace of hope, he fought for fighting's sake, but now that he sees a faint glimmer of light in the horizon, he

stands squarely up, ready to contest every inch with his foe. He has no thought of fame, this litthe doctor with the unshaven face and shabby dress; it never occurs to him that his patient is a powerful English nobleman, and that if he recovers, the man who saves him will receive a great reward, and have a chance of becoming famous; my Lord of Delamere is just an intensely interestic interestic. mere is just an intensely interesting case of stabbing, with great nervous depression in addition, and for mere love of the struggle, he has resolved to snatch him from Death's clutches, if it be possible for mortal man to do

It is a hard fight. For some days Hector lies motionless, and to all ap-pearance lifeless; then a weak delir-ium sets in, and Signa, always near him, hears him murmuring her name or Archie's. Once he fancies that he is sailing the boat to St. Clare; and mutters: "I will save her, my darling; she shall not die, and not knowing that I love her."

Then again he is at Lady Rook-

ways of Signa—"How beautiful she looks! Beautiful and pure as a lily. And I—so black—so stained!"

Once only he mentions the name of the girl who first crossed his life's nath with such baleful consequences.

path with such baleful consequences "Poor Lucia!" he murmurs. child! Where will it end?"

Signa sits beside him, listening always with white face and dark-rimmed eyes. The surgeon and she scarcely exchange a word; she knows what he requires of her without needing to speak—a glance, a look is sufficient for her. Never was man so watched and nursed since suffering humanity began to suffer.

So the days pass, until one morning there comes a change. Very feebly he turns his eyes to her and smiles; his brain is quite clear; there is a look of life in the dark orbs; life expressed by an intense expression of love and gra-

"Hector!" she breathes, kneeling be

"Hector!" she breatnes, kneeling be-side him, her face to his, her bosom heaving. "Ah, Hector!" "My darling. My darling!" he mur-murs, "How you— have suffered! But— —it is over, Signa! I feel that I shall to the sturdy figure of the doctor with

"That's no news!" says the little man, gruffly, but with a pleased, flickering smile about his lips. "I knew that days ago. I knew you'd live when you meant to! That is the best of having an Englishman for a patient. When ing an Englishman for a patient. When he means to die he means it, and when he means to live he means it, too! Ah, yes, we have turned the corner, milord. But—" and he shrugs bis

milord. But shoulders significantly.
"It has been a near thing." says
"It has been a near thing." ryes, 1 Hector, with a gentle sigh. "Yes, I meant living! You see"—and his eyes dwell wistfully on the pale but still lovely face beside him -"I have some-thing to live for." Then he falls asleep-into sound,

restful sleep now.
That night it is flashed by the electric wire to Northwell that its lord has returned to the land of the living, and that death has been a few days ago would have thought it I thrust at arm's length.

# Little Son Was **APitifulSight**

Eczema. Just One Mass. Cuticura Completely Healed.

"My little son, three years old, took ringworm on his left arm, and he scratched it so that it turned to eczema. It then spread to his back, chest, arms, legs and head. It was just one mass of corruption and it made my heart ache to see him scratch; he would just tear himself. He was a pitiful sight.
"I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. By the time I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuti-

ment. By the time I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. R. Peachey, R. R. 1, Waldemar, Ont., December 30, 1916. Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions.

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

Not only to Northwell, but to Lon don and Paris does the telegraph flash the news, for the story of Lord Dela n ere's illness and its cause have been a fruitful topic of conversation in both cities, and the world has shown more than its usual curlosity to know the result; and many are of the opinion of the Duke of Deerford, who received the news of Lord Delamere's recover with a grunt of satisfaction, and the remark that he objects, on principle, to Englishmen being done by foreigners of any kind. he nor the world at large will ever know the true story of Casalina.

"And now, Laura," says Lady Rook weil, two days afterward, 'what had in a number of instances to such an we better do? Lord Delamere is growing well rapidly, and we are sometimes used.—Exchange.

"Rather de trop-rather in the way," says Laura.

"No. I don't mean that at all." retorts her ladyship, whose sharpness has returned with Hector's recovery. "I'm sure Signa is only too glad to have us, dear child, but I think we had better go."
"Certainly," says Laura; "let us go

at once. I'll come home with you-"Thank you, my dear."

"--Without waiting for an invitation.
And you and I will get the Grange aired for them. Signa told me last night that she would take him back to England the moment the doctor renounced it safe for him to travel She hates Italy."

"She has not much cause to love It," snaps her ladyship. "As for me, I don't want to hear the name of this place again as long as I live, excepting you connect it with that dear, good Father Sebastian. Oh, I wish we could take him to England—and keep him

CHAPTER XXXV.

It is a bright morning in early win ter-one of those mornings which England, perhaps, alone, can boast of. The air is so clear that, standing on Northwell Cliffs, one can see for miles across land and sea, the latter glitter ing under the clear, keen sunlight like an opal set round in emeralds of the green fields. It is a morning when the blood, especially if it be young, runs freely through the veins and lifts the mind above sordid cares and petty troubles. It is winter, it is true, but winter with a smiling mask on, his voice attuned to spring roundelays. his frosty beard shining with something like a summer sunshine.

Floated into the clear, blue rises the smoke from the tall, fluted chimneys of Northwell Grange, as it has not floated for many a long year. There are fires all over the great place: there is stir, and bustle, and pleasant excitement, from cellar to attics; servants in the handsome Delamere livery are hurrying to and fro: grooms in the stables are putting the last polish to their horses; trim maids are hurrying about the bedrooms; signs of preparation are to be met with in every part of the house, for to-day my Lord and Lady Delamere are to arrive home.

Down below in the village there is already a crowd of expectant s seers grouped round the pretty umphal arch of holly leaves and ivy, with its hackneyed but heart-stirring word—"Welcome." In the belfry the ringers stand with the ropes in hands-and a huge jug of home brewed-ready at the moment of "their honors'" arrival to ring out a merry

peal. It is no ordinary, stereotyped "com It is no ordinary, stereotyped "coming home" this; and there is real and
genuine pleasure in the popular hearts,
for is not the Lord of Northwell returning from death as well as from
foreign lands? They have all read in
the local newspaper of that awful
struggle between life and death, and

all Northwell is full of sympathy for its lord and the sweet young wife, whom they saw married in their own

Up at the Grange, flitting from room to room, is Laura Derwent, incessantly calling to Archie, who cuts after her, full of frantic excitement and im-

patience.
"Do you think the train will be late (To be continued.)

THE ODOR OF SPICES.

Often Used by Writers to Stimu late Their Imagination.

are worth more than gold or silver.

"In the arctic region spices are essential to health and happiness," writes an explorer. "A dash of pepper, a pinch of ground cinnamon, a little pinch of ground cinnamon, a little nutmeg or a pinch of ginger root re-vives the jaded appetite wonderfully in the north. I have seen shipwrecked sailors fight over an ounce of spices with more flerceness than they ever did for money."

The psychological effect of spices is

of more importance than the physiological. Many writers have confessed their inability to write without the odor of spices in their rooms. One great musician composed his masterpiece under the influence of cinnamon and cloves steaming in a kettle of pre serves in a neighbor's kitchen. There

after he composed only when steamed cloves and cinnamon were on hand. The food of one man, however, very often happens to be more or less violent poison for another. In the annals of insane asylums there are many cases on record where the odor of cloves, cinnamon, pepper, allspice or ginger has driven patients into vio-

lent paroxyms.

Yet all the world loves spices. In the fear that the source of supply would eventually become exhausted chemists have sought to make spices synthetically. They have succeeded in a number of instances to such an extent that cheap adultaryations are

Helplets.

ring.

A small bag of camphor inside the piano will protect the felt from moths.

Put salt under the baking dish and the contents will not burn.

Kerosene is fine for cleaning a zinc or enameled bathtub.

or enameled bathtub.
Water bottles or vascs with narrow
tops can be casily cleaned if a handful of
rice is dropped in, after adding a little
ammonia to the wash water, and shak-

ammonia to the wash water, and shaking vigorously.

Use chalk and soap on mildew stains
and hang in the sun.
Lemon julee and salt with the aid of
the sun will remove rust stains.
Vinegar will remove fly specks from
windows, picture frames and woodwork.
A little water boiled in the saucepan before putting in milk will prevent
burning.

pan before putting in milk will prevent burning.

Ammonia brightens widow glass and mirrors.

Wash oil cloth and linoleum with tepid water and wipe with cloth dipped in equal parts cold milk and water.

Fingerprints on varnished furniture can be removed by rubbink with a cloth dampened with sweet oil, while is better for oiled wood.

Brooms and whisks are stiffened and preserved by occasionally dipping for a few minutes in boiling soapsuds.

### THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go upstairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed?
Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side Perhaps you even have to stop hal way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anaemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the stair-case becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted, you are losing the joy of an active life and paving the way for a further break-down and decline. In this con-dition only one thing can save you. You must put new, rich, red blood in-to your veins without further delay, and so build up your health anew. To get this new, rich blood, give Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this favorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

active and strong.
You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

UNIONIZING THE MAID.

He printed on her lips a kiss— Her "type" and "form" were fine— And then he just "neered this "To be continued" line.

He printed on her has a kiss—She thought he could do better For lo, the criticizing miss Perceived a wrong-font letter.—Heading Man.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
But is it not surprising
That this wee bit of spooning bliss
Should need so much revising?
—Copy Holder.

When printing on her lips a kiss,
Why did he not invite her
To have a "mat" inade of the job
By some good stereotyper?

—Printer's Devil. He printed on her lips a kiss,
But, if he put no slug,
1 challenge her to find the guy
Who thus defaced her mug!
—Galley Boy.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
As well as he was able
And then to have and hold the miss
He used the union lubel!
He used the John Hamilton
—Typographical Journal.

Artificial flowers for millinery are

Artificial lowers for mininery are being made to inclose tiny incandi-scent lamps, which can be supplied with current from storage batteries hidden inside the wearers' hats. No man likes a get hurt. Many a fellow feels like kicking himself if he wasn't afraid of stubbing his toe.

#### The Few Men Who See All

(Millaire Belloc, in Land and Water).

There is a certain small number of men in Europe whose whole function it is to calculate with their staffs the

rate of loss. To these men, whether upon the enemy's side or upon our own, the great battle lies as really moving towards its completion, as do the man-oeuvring troops upon the successive plans of a history book move to a decision before the eyes of a student' who reads. Weeks ago the Australians were pressing the outskirts of Bullecourt; many days ago they were still pressing upon either side of the ruins. To-day those ruins are in their hands. Some weeks ago the French stood just on the edge of Craonne. Many days ago they seized the ruin of the once charming vil-

ed the ruin of the once charming vil-lage on its height. Many more days may pass and they may yet be there. And the days pass, and the line still stands, hardly moving.

To one who should erroneously judge by physical movement very little has happened in these places. in most other places upon the line apparently nothing. But to the men who are in possession of all the ob-tainable figures and who, through who are in possession of all the ou-tainable figures and who, through those figures, see the real meaning of the fight. Craonne and Bullecourt and twenty other names of twenty other unhappy ruins means a certain calculable rate of approach not to a point in space, but to a point in time where exhaustion will determine a de-

It is a paradox but a truth that of these men who are watching in their rough rooms behind either line, not physical movement on maps, but figures plotted out day upon day on the colored curves, it is those behind the German line that can best appreciate the inexorable character of the affair and the way in which it advances as though by a natural force rather than the will of man. For upon either side exact knowledge is confined to one's own losses, while those of the opponents are at first at a guess, then an estimate, and only after some time reduced by an examination of pri-soners, the capture of documents, etc., to a reasonable margin of error: yet there are two dominating facts which either party possesses in com-mon, and which must be appearing to-day in the German bureaux under an even stronger light than in those of the French and the British.

These dominating facts are, first: That the Allied power or recruitment at this moment remains greater by far than the German; and secondly, that the rate of loss upon the Allied side is, and must increasingly be, less than the rate upon the enemy's. It is therefore in the last analysis the enemy's rate of casualties which will determine the battle, and because the enemy knows that rate more accurately than we do, because he does not obtain it by calculation and estimate, but can plot it down every evening accurately—it is on this account that he must know the nature of the end even better than we do. He has before him as a solid line the curve which is the master curve of in-formation, the German losses. Our people have it as a dotted line. He sees and measures to a thousandth the decreasing belt between the rising line and the horizontal Hmit of the reserves; we measure it only to a

rough estimate.

Therefore it is that he has already asked for peace. Therefore it is that he exaggerates for his public, and perhaps for his own comfort, the power—the menace—grave though the menace is of the submarine to the communications of the Allies; and there-fore it is said that he emphasizes as best he may, by vague phases and general statements, the losses he is himself inflicting.

I could have wished to have been in Metz in a certain room when the

Staff came in after the repulse the army had suffered in front of Nancy in the month of September, 1914 the first defeat for a hundred years. And I could have wished to have been at their headquarters in the late afternoon of September 9th when the final desperate prayers came in from L a Fere Champenoise and from the Ourcq and the order was reluctently sent that the armies should fall back from before the French and the English upon the Marne. But I could wish still more that one might have a vision at this moment of a little room in Mexicres. I think it would lift our hearts.

Force of Light.

Light has an actual mechanical pressure and can be measured in the laboratory. It has been found that the sure and can be measured in the laboratory. It has been found that the sun's light in itself presses against the earth with a force something like 70,000 tons. As the surface of a sphere varies as the square of the radius, and as the volume or mass varies as the cube of the radius, and as the mechanical pressure of light on the whole surface varies as that surface, and as the force of gravity varies as the mass, if a sphere is made smaller and smaller it is easily seen that the pressure of light does not decrease so smaller it is easily seen that the pres-sure of light does not decrease so fast as the force of gravity, so bodies beyond a certain minuteness could not reach the sun, but would be repelled by the mechanical force of its light.

Saving.

Some women formed a resolution to Some women formed a resolution to do something about the high cost of living. "Something," they insisted, with lofty courage, "that will count!"

Accordingly they banded together and so perfected themselves in the art of making up their minds that where it had hitherit taken a salesgir and as it had hitherto taken a salesgirl an average of two hours to sell a yard of ribbon she could now turn the trick in

twenty minutes flat.

The economic saving, of course, was in the aggregate enormous, making itself felt all down the line.

Poor tea that can be sold at a low price is most extravagant in use. A little good tea, like Salada, makes many more cups; hence it's real



Made in one grade only—the highest!

#### THE ATHENS REPORTER PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIO

To Canadian points-\$1.50 per year in adance. \$1.75 if not so paid. To United States-\$2.00 per year in advance

Business notices inserted in local columns or 5 cents per line every insertion. Small advt. card per year, such as Societies Business, etc., \$4.00.

Condensed advertisements 25 cents each nsertion for 4 insertions; is cents each.

Cards of thanks, 10 lines or less, 35c.

Obituary poetry 5c a line for 50 lines or less a line for more than 50 lines. Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrearages are paid.

Legal, municipal and government advertis ng, 10c a line first insertion, and 5c line for subsequent insertions. No advertisement published for less than

Display advertising rates on application. AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP

#### COWS ON HIGHWAYS

Motor car owners are beginning to complain of farmers allowing cows too much freedom on the roads. In case of acccident, the owner of the cows is liable for damages, as has already been proven in a local court. But money is not always a compensation for accidents, and a word of warning is seasonable:

#### ONTARIO VOTERS' LISTS

Town and township voters' lists will contain no part 3 this year. The adoption of the new election act, which gives the suffrage to women as well as men, is responsible for this change. Part 1 of the lists will contain the names of all those assessed for the required amount on effher property or income, male or female, Part 2 will contain the names of nonresident municipal voters. Before a provincial election is appounced enumerators will visit every house and take the names of all persons. male or female, 21 years and over, whose names do not appear on Part 1, of any voters' list. This list, prepared under what is known as the Ontario Franchise Act, together with the list of voters on Part 1, of the municipal voters' list will form the list for the provincial elections.

#### A HINT TO TOWN MERCHANTS

Meadford Express-Some merchants lay out in their estimate to spend a stated sum in advertising yearly the same as they estimate on new goods. Any person with a little money can buy goods but it takes a salesman to sell them. A good salesman equips himself with all the selling force at his command and advertising is the only medium that can give him a direct line on his cusomers. He uses as much care in selecting and using his advertising space as he does n the selection of his goods. Stopping advertising to save money is equivalent to stopping a clock to save time. In Brampton and Newmarket the local merchants have now a new battle to fight and that is branch offices of Toronto's big stores. Had these merchants been real salesmen, these big concerns would have tried out other pastures before entering a field that showed lots of life. The inroads of these departmental stores will be felt and some day merchants in other places will have the same fight. Would it not be better to give toads a run for their mone before they reach us? We leave it to the business men—as business men-to decide.

#### TROUBLES OF AN EDITOR (Winchester Press)

Talk about the troubles of the

poor editor. Why he is made the

confessional of all the troubles of the community. One morning this week just three hours was taken up in listening to the complaints of those who wished the Press to expose the alleged wrong doings of others. One woman complains about the unruly conduct of her neighbor's children. how they make unbearable noises in front of her house and steal flowers by the hand and congratulates me. from her garden. Another wants the Press to expose the filthy state

of a neighbor's back yard. A man wants us to "write up" his neighbor because of some offence he has commited against him. Nor is that all. We are almost every day asked to record some unpleasant incident, or occurrence that will hurt the feelings of those it most concerns. Sometimes the Press is blamed from some little item that is innocently published without the slightest idea that it would wound or hurt the feelings of anyone. But say, if we published

Subscribe for the Reporter

just one week all we are asked to,

well there would be civil war right

here in Winchester.

Three months 50c. Six months 90c. One Year \$1.50. Single copies 4c.

#### SHOTS FROM THE SKY.

Meteors That Bombard Us and the Puzzle of Their Origin.

Most persons have no comprehension of the actual bombardment to which the earth is continually subjected from the heavens. Millions of small meteors enter the atmosphere every twenty-four hours, and in addition to these it has been calculated that on the average not less than a hundred large meteorites strike the earth somewhere every year. The small meteors are totally consumed by the heat and friction, and only their slowly settling dust ever touches the earth's surface, although any one of them if not resisted by the would hit with from twenty to a hundred times the velocity of the swift-

The big meteorites, on the contrary, which frequently consist of solid iron, often get through the airy shield with enough of their original velocity left to bury themselves many feet in the hardest soil. They constitute a real peril. Although the chance of anybody being hit by a meteorite is almost infinitely small, yet the annals of mankind show that a few persons have actually been killed by these strange shots from the

Whence do they come? The small meteors are apparently the debris of those hardly less mysterious bodies, comets, but nobody has yet suggested a satisfactory origin for the great me teorites .- Garrett P. Serviss

#### HEROES OF THE SEA.

They Calmly Awaited Death With a

The British transport Tyndareus struck a mine off southernmost Africa. She began to settle by the head. mediately "assembly" was sounded the men put on their lifebelts and stood at attention till the roll was called. Then the order, "Stand easy" was given, and they began to sing as fervently as though marching homeward on leave through a lane of France or Flanders.

They were perfectly sure that most of them would find a grave in the sea that engulfed so many of their fellows. They had no hope of rescue. They stood exactly as the men of the Birkenhead stood when they went to their doom and their imperishable renown off the same coast sixty-five years be-

But the sequel by a modern miracle was happily otherwise. Two steamers summoned by wireless came and towed to port the foundering vessel, with a display of seamanship on the part of the crews of all three ships that has maintained the British navy's proud

The bravery of those who had already given up their lives as lost was just as sublime as if that ultimate forfeit had been required. Wherever the men, this story of heroism quite as exalted as any that Homer or Plutarch immortalized.

A Comet Scare.

Joseph Jerome Lafrancais de Lalande, the popular French astronomer of the eighteenth century, differed from Newton's view that Providence had so arranged matters as to make collision of the earth with a comet impossible and wrote a paper to prove that it was only very improbable. This paper, which was to have been read with others before the French academy on a certain day in 1773, got crowded out, but the Parisian public, hearing of it, made up its mind that Lalande had predicted the impending destruction of the earth, and such panic ensued that the police had to order the publication of the paper to reassure the public mind. But even then it was popularly believed that the paper had been delib erately toned down, and comet panica ensued for a quarter of a century.

Cold Feet.

Persons afflicted with cold feet, in stead of taking a hot flatiron or brick to bed with them, as was once the custom, may now wear either "bed shoes' "feet envelopes" of eiderdown flannel. The latter are easily made. Take a yard and a half of eiderdown flaunel, a yard wide. Fold this together envelope style, the fuzzy side within, leaving eight or ten inches for the flap. Bind it all around with ribbon to

Sacrifice Unrecognized.

"Some of our greatest sacrifices bring us little credit." "That's right," replied Senator Sor-hum. "When I suppress my natural inclination to arise and waste time in speechmaking nobody ever takes me

Supplanted.

"What has become of the old fashioned political boss who used to sit back and put people into office?"

"He has retired," said Senator Sorghum, "to make way for the man of lominating personality who insists on putting himself into office."

Their Quarrel. Mrs. Dasher-No, dear, you really must not invite the Fannings and the Jeromes for the same evening. The two families don't speak. Dasher-Fell out over the children, I presume. Mrs. Dasher-No; their cooks quarreled --

Very Telling. "Your friend Mrs. Gaddy has rather a downright manner, basn't she?" "I must say she has some telling

Do not judge of the ship while it is on the stocks.

MILK AS A FABRIC.

Chemistry Can Convert It Into Many Useful Materials.

Although any one will concede that man cannot live by bread alone, it has been thought possible to get along rather nicely if milk were added to the diet. But it remained for two French chemists, Francois Lebreil and Raoul Desgeorge, to conceive an idea whereby milk may also be made to yield a fabric which may be converted into clothing and ornaments.

The curds of the milk are subjected to a chemical treatment by means of which the mass is converted into a plastic substance which may be rolled into sheets resembling celluloid, from which buttons and other articles such as combs, umbrella handles, bric-abrac and even imitation leather may be made, all of which are of attractive appearance and of excellent wearing

The milk is first robbed of its fat. after which it is warmed with rennet so as to form curds. It is then parboiled and exposed to the air and then is treated with acetone to give it the required hardness, plasticity and transparency. The product may be made so soft that it can be used as a substitute for silk in the manufacture of fine underwear, or it may be made solid enough to serve as a good imitation of ivory .- Popular Science Monthly.

#### PRESERVING EGGS.

Water Glass Will Keep Them Fresh Six Months or Longer.

Eggs are much cheaper in the spring than they are later on in the year, and spring eggs can easily be kept over until the high price season by putting them down in water glass, which can be purchased at drug stores for about 25 cents a quart.

A quart of water glass mixed with twelve quarts of water that has been boiled and then cooled will be sufficient to preserve about fifteen dozen eggs. A stronger solution should be used for eggs that are to be held six to eight nths or longer.

Stir the water glass and water mixture until thoroughly mixed. Use a stone jar that has been thoroughly cleaned. The eggs should also be cleaned. Cover the bottom of the jar with eggs stood up on end, the small end down. Pack the eggs so they will cover the bottom. The eggs can all be packed at one time, one layer upon another, or the packing can be done from time to time. Pour in the mixture so the top layer of eggs will be covered fully two inches. A thin coating of paraffin poured over the top of the water glass mixture when the jar is filled will prevent evaporation; otherwise the mixture will require replacing as often as evaporation makes it necessary. Store the jar in a cool cellar.

How Kaffirs Smoke. The natives of South Africa are inveterate smokers, but some of them in dulge in the habit in a distinctly queer fashion. The natives of Harrismith, in the Orange River Colony, smoke in the following novel manner: A "pipe" is made by thrusting two sticks into the ground so as to meet at an angle; when they are withdrawn two tunnels are left behind. A hollow reed is stuck in one hole and the tobacco placed in the other and lighted. Before beginning operations the native fills his mouth with water, drawing in the smoke with a gurgling sound and blowing out the water and smoke through a second reed. It seems a mighty poor way of smoking to a white man, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, but the

The Sergeant's Threat.

Kaffirs are very fond of it.

Answering for absent comrades dur-ing roll call is quite usual with solbe tricked in this fashion very often, but as detection of the culprits is almost impossible they have to content themselves with the use of a little threatening language toward their men It was an Irish sergeant who recently delivered himself as follows when about to call the roll in a Dublin bar-

"Now, mind ye, if I ketch any of ye sayin' yer here when yer not here yez'll go over there," pointing to the guard-

Varnish and Enamel. Paints which dry with a high luster or gloss are called enamels. These are made from zinc oxide ground in varnish. Varnish is produced from fossil resins such as copal, kauri, etc. These trees, have been deposited for centuries in the earth. They are mined in Africa and New Zealand and are found in big

Not That Kind.
"Here you are, son," said the facetious man to the messenger boy. "Take this note to No. 1415 Umpty-ump street and see if you can't give me a correct imitation of Mercury.'

"Aw, quit cher kiddin'," answered the "I ain't no thermometer

Remembering Errors. "Does your typewriter believe in the simplified spelling?" "Oh, I rather think not. She always seems to spell words in the hardest

He-How'd you like a pet dog? She-Now, Charlie, haven't I told you that I don't intend to marry?-

To act with common sense according to the moment is the best wisdom I

WHEN ED COMES HOME.

The following is written of one of Ottawa's Educators, Mr. E. C. Wight, who is enjoying the holidays at his old farm home near Athens:

How well the farm work seems to run

From early morn till setting sun. Out in the cornfield or the hay The work goes well the live long day When Ed comes home.

The willing horses haul the load Along the dry dusty road, While holsteins fill a brimming pail, Fresh breezes, too, each waiting sail When Ed comes home.

The lawn, the path, the garden gate In silent gladness seem to wait And flushing roses seem to say 'We wish he would come back and stay,"

When Ed comes home.

#### Greenbush

Greenbush, July 30. - Mr. Wm. Connell spent Sunday with friends at Gananoque.

Mrs. Robt. Anglin and children of Odessa, who have been visiting Mrs. Rhoda Moore have returned home. Mrs. Geo. Burke, of Brockville, is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. G. Patterson.

Mrs. Robert Sterling and her trree children of Toronto spent a month with Mrs Serling's parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. Miller here, but have returned to their home.

Miss Ouida Davis of Ottawa is a guest of Miss Myrtle Loverin for a few weeks.

Mr. Allan Moore of Saskatchewan. accompanied by his oldest son, returned to their western home last week, leaving his wife and the rest of the family here with his mother, Mrs. Rhoda Moore.

The social announced in last issue has been withdrawn

#### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is,
a constitutional disease, and in order to cure
ft, you must take internal remedies. Hall's
Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts
upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's
Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was
prescribed by one of the best physicians in
this tountry 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 ingre dinuts is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials.
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cee.
J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hail's Family Pills for Constipation.

## Zutoo **Tablets**

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

# CANADIAN RY.

# VERY LOW

SUMMER EXCURSION AND TOURIST FARES

Now on sale to the principal Tourist Resarts in America.

NEW BOOKLETS JUST OUT 'Pacific Coast Tours' "Canadian Pacific Rockies"

'Alaska" 'Atlantic Coast Resorts' "Resorts in Ontario"

'Resorts in Quebec" The Laurentian Mountain District"

'Yoho Valley Camp" Great Lakes Steamship Service" Ask for copies

HOMESEEKERS' • EXCURSIONS to the Canadian West every Tuesday Low return fares.

GEO. E. McGLADE City Passenger Agent Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph

Office, 52 King St.

# 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 ma-

terial 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.

Blancher

**NEW MOTOR RULINGS** 

BAN YOUNG DRIVERS

Boys Under 16 Must Not Drive Auto-

mobiles, Says Amendment. Recent amendments to the Ontario motor vehicle act go to show that greater safety is provided for pedestrians by adding such restrictions as will in every way guard against accidents.

Not only is the safety of pedestrians provided for, but the careful motorist is furnished additional safeguard that will make driving for him freer from danger and accident.

Under a certain section it is offence for any person under 16 years of age to drive a motor car upon the public highway. This amendment was made because of many accidents that have occurred in which persons under that age were found to be driving. The same section also provides that any person between the ages of 16 and 18 shall not drive a car unless an examination has been first passed and he person furnished with

Section 9, subsection 4, makes it an offence to use glaring headlights on the public highway.

The wording is that "no light of over four candle-power, equipped with a reflector, unless the same be so designed, deflected or arranged that no portion of the beam of deflected light, when 75 feet or more ahead, shall raise above 42 inches from the surface of the highway" shall be used.

No spot or revolving lights, no matter what candle-power or how arranged, can be used on a car. These were usually attached to the windshield

Both front lights must be lighted between dusk and dawn. Formerly bethtown, married woman, an order one light was all that was required has been made allowing Anthony if the motorist did not care to light, Preston to bring action in the su-

Section 10 provides that any bylaws passed by a municipal corporation or police commission with re are found to be inconsistent with the be deemed inoperative and repealed. tors.

AT THE COURT HOUSE (Before His Honor Judge McDonald in Chambers)

Surrogate Court

In the estate of Brock Green, Lansdowne, farmer, an application of Margaret J Green, administratrix, an order has been made allowing her accounts and fixing remuneration T. R. Beale, Athens, solicitor for the administratrix, Hutcheson & Driver for some of the next of kin, and M. M. Brown for Anna E. Green, who is overseas.

Probate of the will of Elizabeth Hutchings, North Crosby, widow, has been granted to Mary A. Whelan, Westport, executriz. Hutcheson & Driver, solicitors.

Probate of the will of Jonas Madden, Portland, fisherman, has been granted to Charles Polk, and J. Stratton, executors.

Administration of the estate of Catherine Cook, Lansdowne, married woman, has been granted to the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, as nominee of S. L. Cook, husband of the deceased. W. B. Carroll, K. C., Gananoque, solicitor.

Administration of the personal estate of Ruby Dell Coleman, South Gower, spinster, has ben granted to John Coleman, farmer South Gower. father of deceased. McLaurin, Miller & Kennedy, Ottawa, solicitors,

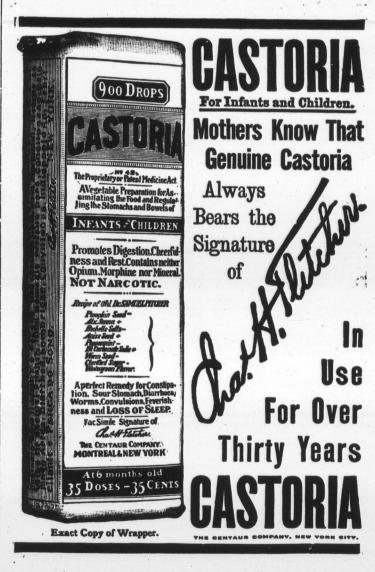
Administration of the personel estate f Stewart Charlton, Bastard, laborer, has been granted to William Charlton, Bastard.

Probate of the will of William I. Kerr, South Crosby, farmer, has been granted to Anna C. Kerr, executrix. Hutcheson & Driver, solicitors.

Probate of the will of Anthony Traynor, North Crosby, gentleman, has been granted to Mary A. Whelan. Westport, executrix. W. M. Ewart. solicitor

In the estate of Elva Barker, Eliza preme court of Ontario, H. A. Stewart, K. C., colicitor for Preston, and Lewis & Fitzpatrick for the estate.

Probate of the will of Michael spect to regulating motor traffic, that Murray, South Crosby, farmer, has been granted to John J. Murray, exsections of the provincial act must ecutor. Lewis & Fitzpatrick, solici-



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

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

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

Fall term opens September 4th.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

apear will reveal the presence of

greyish white "mould" or "mildew."

The spores produced in these spots

on the leaves are scattered by wind

and water and are capable of infect-

ing a healthy potato leaf and start-

ing the disease afresh. If no spray

ing has been done and weather con

ditions are at all favorable, the

spores thus produced rapidly infect

the surrounding plants and the dis-

ease spreads most rapidly. The

disease can be prevented by thor-

oughly spraying with Bordeaux Mix-

ture. It is an insurance, in fact an

**Bordeaux Mixture** 

trolling Late Blight, also Early Blight

should not be mixed in concentrated

solutions as this lessens the value

of the mixture and fungicide. Dis-

solve each separately and dilute by

making up to 29 gallons with water

before straining into the spray tank

Bordeaux should be used fresh,

though stock solutions may be kept

for an indefinate period. These

stock solutions may be made as fol-

Put 20 gals, of water in a barrel

and suspend 20 lbs. of bluestone in

of the water. The bluestone will

soon disolve and each gallon of the

solution will contain 1 lb. of the

Copper Sulphate. Slake 20 lbs. of

lime, good burnt lime, and make up

in the spray tank.

very effective remedy.

to 20 gallons with water. To make

Add 1/2 lb. of Paris Green and 11/2

In order to do effective work all

ner in order to be effective.

4 lbs. Lime, freshiy slaked.

The formula is:-

40 gals. water.

lows:

The Bordeaux Mixture for con-

investment worth while.

# FLORIDA OF RUSSIA

The Historic Crimean Peninsula of the Black Sea.

HORRORS OF ITS GREAT WAR.

In This Famous Conflict Soldiers Died Like Flies From Disease and Florence Nightingale Won Her Crown of Glory on the Battlefield.

"Hanging down into the Black sea like a butcher's cleaver, with its handle pointed east and the near corner of the blade joined to the mainland of Russia, the Crimea, where it was first planned to exile the czar when he abdicated, is about as near to being an island as a peninsula well can be, even though a very narrow strait is the only water that lies between it and a only water that hes between it and a second connection with the mainland. On the one side—to the west—lies the Perekop gulf, and to the east, shut out from the Black sea by the handle of the cleaver, is the sea of Azov."

Thus the Crimea is outlined in a bulletin by the National Geographic society from its Washington headquarters for geographic research, concerning this Florida of Russia jutting out into Europe's inland sea.

"With an area matching that of New Hampshire, a population equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont to-gether and a climate that borrows good features from Florida and southern California and bad ones from many places, the Crimea is one of the most fascinating bits of territory between Portugal and Cochin China populace a congress of races, its industries ranging from the growing of subtropical fruits and the housing of Russia's elite as they flee from the cold, to the herding of sheep and the growing of grain, it is a place of many sided activities.

the men of wealth of America have their winter homes in Florida and those of western Europe have theirs along the Riviera, the people of posi-tion in Russia have their country seats in the Crimea. And beautiful places they are, for in Russia the rich are rich. The height of the social season is from the middle of August to

"The peninsula is occupied by 855,000 people, according to the last census, mostly Turkish speaking Tartars, with a scattering of Russians, Greeks, Germans and Jews. Cleanliness and mo-rality are said to be proverbial traits of the Crimean Tartars, who have been undergoing the influences of Russification for several generations. They have taken up vine culture, fruit growing and kindred occupations with a zeal seldom equaled east of the Aegean.

"Of course most interesting of all things Crimean are its history, its fortress and its imperial palace. In the second century B. C. the Scythians founded a kingdom there, and the land passed through many changes, now under one sovereignty, and now under anfinally passing to the Tartars, who in turn were brought under the rule of the Turks. In 1783 Russia forced the last khan to abdicate and made the Crimea a part of one of her provinces. The Crim Tartars, who give the peninsula its name by reason of their substantial admixture of Greek and other bloods, have lost most of the Mongolian features, being slender in build, possessing aquiline noses, eyes that have lost the oriental slant and countenances not quite so inscrutable as the eastern type.

"In the Crimean war, fought by England, France and Turkey against Russia, the final test of strength came at Sebastopol. Here the factors of unfavor. Through their command of the sea they could secure everything needtheir supplies only across the barren steppes, whose highways were marked at every step by the dead and the dying, both man and beast.

"The novels of Tolstoy give a graphic picture of the Crimean war from the Russian viewpoint, depicting the miseries of the march, the anguish of the life in the casemates and the nerve under shellfire, there to await the night It was in this war that Florence Night. ingale rendered services as a nurse that made her name a synonym of ministering angel on the world's battlefields. Then men knew nothing of the cause of cholera and such diseases, and the soldiers died like flies. estimated that 50,000 British soldiers lie buried in the cemetery outside of

"The imperial large palace, to which the dethroned monarch was to retire is situated at Livadia, surrounded by a magnificent park. It is of recent 1910. Hard by is the simply constructwhich Alexander III, died. In no other country in the world was the reigning ruler possessed of so many lands or such extensive properties as was the case in Russia.'

Have the Habit.
"Have you any late trains out here?" asked the prospective purchaser.

"Sure," replied the suburban real es "All our trains are gener ally late."

Lucky.

He (proudly) - My ancestors came 'ovah in the Mayflower. She-Well, it was certainly lucky for you that they did. The immigration laws are a little

It is not the fine, but the coarse and Ill spun that breaks.

MRS. LORNE EMMONS

The death occurred on Tuesday, July 23, of Mrs. Lorne Emmons, at the General Hospital, Smith's Falls, at the age of 40 years. Although Mrs. Emmons was ailing for some months, her last illness was of quite short duration. She was only two weeks in the hospital and everything was done to relieve her sufferings, hoping that she might recover, but the end of two weeks she passed suddenly away. The deceased's maiden name was Maude Chapman, daughter of the late John and Matilda Chapman of Harlem near which place she was born and had lived until four years ago. She was united in marriage to Lorne Emmons, also of Harlem. Since their marriage, Mr. Emmons purchased the Ontario Cheese Factory near Newboro, where his home is. The deceased leaves to mourn her loss a sorrowing husband, little daughter, Elsie Lorrain, thirteen months of age, besides one brother. Lewis on the homestead and two sisters, Mrs. Wm. Bucannan of Orillia and Mrs. Russell Rose, of Smith's Falls. The remains were conveyed from the hospital to the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. R. Rose, from which the funeral took place on Thursday to the Methodist church at Harlem where there was a large attendance. Service there was conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. Calvert, who preached a very impressive sermon, taking for his text Hebrews 6-19 "and which entereth within veil." After service the an old sack just below the surface casket which was covered with flowers was opened to give an opportunity for all to take a last view of their departed friend. The remains were intered in the Harlem cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Geo. Raison, Jno. Pattemore, Thos. Chart. Jno. Chant, Stanley Gle and Z. T.

Inspected Gardens Mesdames E. Eaton and C. Yates have made a tour of inspection and

Gile Much sympathy is extended to

the sorrowing relatives, especially

the bereaved husband in his hour of

found most of the school gardens in flourishing condition.

One Hundred Socks. Mrs. G. Yates has completed her one hundredth pair if socks for soldiers overseas.

loneliness.

At Gananoque last week Inspector Taber prosecuted with the result that two residents of Napanee paid fines of \$250 and \$200 apiece for infractions of the temperance

To Have Hydro.

Smith's Falls proposed to purchase he two electric powers there for \$135,000 and to have a Municipality Controlled Hydro Electric system. A by-law to that effect will be voted on by the people next monh.

At the present time the big penientiary at Kingston, has the fewest number of inmates in he history of the institution for the past twentyfive years. Friday here were just 395 inmates, of whom 45 were fe-

A Delicate Wish.

None of us are sorry that old potatoes are off the market. Our only hope is that the farmer who hoarded up bushels of them will have the pleasure of shovelling them out on the manure pile.—Exchange

#### Soperton

Soperton, July 30.-Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Suffel and Miss Danby, Lyndhurst, spent the week-end at Oliver's Ferry

Mrs. H. M. McConkey and daughter, of Winnipeg, are guests at the home of T. J. Frye.

Miss Hattie Irwin from the accident of last week

Mr. and Mrs. Danby attended the funeral of the late Mr. Landon of Lansdowne on Wednesday last.

#### **POTATO CROP INSURANCE**

It is estimated that 25 per cent of the Potato crop of Ontario or approximately 5.000,000 bushels is lost annually by the farmers of Ontario due to attacks of the late Blight and of the Colorado Potao Beetles. This loss can be prevented by spraying thoroughly at regular intervals with Bordeaux Mixture as a fungicide to prevent blight and Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead as a poison to com-

bat the beetles. Late Blight is a fungus disease which is particularly noticeable on potatoes in late summer and is quite warm when the weather is at all warm, moist and muggy. It is first noticeable in the form of dark colored spots on the leaves which soon begin to curl up and in some instances the diseased portion of leaves and stem emit a smell like that of bad fish. A careful examination of the under surface of the leaves where these brownish spots

Philipsville

Phillipsville July 30thermometer around 90 in the the most of the time, the past ten days with the very heavy hay crops and the potato bugs working 24 hours a day with the farmer carry ing drink to them and very little help. In many places the women folk turn out and help to pitch and mow away the hay.

There are some very heavy crops of barley with long straw and wellfilled heads, also the other grains

The hot weather is putting a growth on the corn and root crops.

should be very carefully prepared While the small son of Alfred Eland applied in a very thorough manliott was driving a pair of horses on the hay rake, something started the team and they ran away. In their run 4 lbs. Copper Sulphate (Bluestone they hit the gate post which demolished the harness and rake, but in someway the lad received no injur-The Copper Sulphate and lime

> Miss Nora Seed, of Toronto, will spend her vacation wth her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm.

Mrs. Clifton Tudhope and three children, of Parry Sound, will be the guests of her brother, Richard, Lawson, for a few weeks.

W. J. Earl, after being confined to the house for the past 9 months, s able to be out again.

Mrs R. Lawson, after being ill for everal weeks with stomach trouble, is improving and is able to be around the house.

#### Frankville

Frankville July 23-A social was the Bordeaux Mixture put 4 gallons held at Frankville last night in aid from each of the stock solutions in of the Anglican church. A splendid separate vessels and dilute each to program was rendered including 20 gals. of water and mix together addresses by the Rev's. Tackaberry Jasper: J. T. Lyons, Lyn; Kirkpat-In order to control the potato rick, Cataraqui; and Mayor Wright beetles some poison may be used of Brockville.

along with the Bordeaux Mixture. Mrs. S. Colidge and daughter, Reta were visiting relatives here lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 40 gals. | week.

of the mixture. This has proved a Mrs. A. M. Dixon, her mother, Mrs. Oliver, and daughter Doris, are spending a few weeks at Caledonia parts of the potato plants should be Springs covered with a fine mist or spray.

Mrs. Frances Richards has reurn-The plants should be sprayed about ed home after spending the winter every two weeks. Carefulness and in California with her brother, Dr. thoroughness pay and pay well, while H. H. Stone, and family, and thorcareless and poor work is simply oughly enjoyed her trip. She came energy and material thrown away. home by way of easy stages, visiting

turn relatives at Seattle, Vanver and Kenora

Stanley Livingstone, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Livingstone, who has een enjoying a month's holidays at getting quite capable. He will before his old home, returned last week to many months be able to make his Timmins in the Porcupine district. own living.
were he is employed in the Bank of Dr. Allai Commerce. On Friday before leaving the Victor Club, of which he was last with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Richa member, gave a penic for him at ards. He was on his way to Nap-Charleston Lake, where a pleasant anee in his car. He was accompanday was spent.

James Sinney, a Barnardo Home ards. boy, who lost his eyesight over a year ago, and who has been a ward Geraldine Richards reurned home on winter at a blind institute in Ottawa, Smith's Falls friends.

vicinity for some years. He is learning the broommaking rade and is Dr. Allan Earl, of McDonald's

Corners, spent over night on Tuesday ied from here by Miss Norma Rich-

was here for a few days recently vis-

iting friends. He had resided in this

Mrs. Parker Richards and Miss of the United Counties since early Sunday after a pleasant visit with



# Sent on Approval— (and on Easy Terms, if accepted) This \$33 or \$50 Model Columbia Grafonola



The \$33 model of the Grafon-ola, here pictured, possesses all the essentials that go to make wp a real instrument of music—a full, clear, natural tone strong motor and tone-contro strong motor and touters shutters. In mahogany of suartered oak.

W. B. PERCIVAL, AGENT ATHENS



# GREAT CLEARINGSALE

Saturday, Aug. 4, we start our Annual Great Clearing Sale of all Summer Goods.

This announcement will at once arouse the interest of everybody in the vicinity. For they all know that we. always do as we advertise, and our sales are a great saving to all.

Every Summer Garment must be sold

Mens and Boys suits, odd pants, light coats, dusters, underwear, shirts, straw hats, panamas, socks, belts, bathing suits, jerseys, etc.

to be sold regardless of cost (in fact cheaper than we can buy them now). But we need the room for our big stock of Fall and Winter goods. Don't hesitate a moment it will pay you to leave everything and come to our big sale. We advise you to buy all you can now for you know that goods will be a good deal higher next season.

(See daily papers and bills for special reduced prices).

CLOTHING GLOBE

BROCKVILLE

THE STORE OF QUALITY



#### AT A CHINESE INN.

#### The Scene in the Interior of the One Roomed Mud Hut.

The building was a long, one-stor-eyed mud hut, with thatched roof. We ntered. Behold what the frontiersman ad created! The long room was the had created! The long room was the scene of homely industry. From the centre rafter hung a big oil lamp, shedding its ray over a patriarchal family as busy as a hive of bees. By the clay stove eat the grandfather feeding the fire with twigs and tending a brood of children playing on a dirt floor packed hard, swept clean. From one corner came the merry whir of grinding millstones as a blindfolded donkey walked round and round, while a woman in red with a round, while a woman in red with a wonderful headdress gathered up the heaps of yellow cornmeal that oozed from the gray atous. More women in red threw the bright meal high in the air, winnowing it of its chaff; others leaned over clay mortars, pounding condiments with stone pes-

Men were hurrying here and there with firewood, cooking for the travelers. One end of the room was reserved for these wayfarers, but the k'ang at the other end was divided in-to sections. From each rafter over each section swung quaint little cradles. In each cradle was a little brown baby, each baby tended by a larger child. Far away from the loud clamor of the western world we fell asteep in a clean inner room, to the soft sound of awinging cradles and granding millstones.—Atlantic Month-

#### THE NEW FRENCH PANTHEON.

(New York Tribuae.)

Amongst the parases destined to survive this war there is only one which promises to rank in expressive-ness and vitality with "As cruel as a That is the phrase "As stupid Sooner or later as a German. typical, spectacular movement of the Kaiser's Sacred Cow, the Great Coneral Staff, turns out to be a blunder invasion of Beiglam brings Englaud into the war, and Zeppelin baby-

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,-- l can recommend MI-NARD'S LINIMIGNT for Rheumatism Sprains, as ! have used it for both, with excellent results.

T. B. LAVERS,

killers, mobilized to discourage her people, rise up a mutitude of conquering soldiers. The United States, thouted as negligible, is at last drawn by the cuthless submarine campaign into the circle of Germany's foes, and the nervous bluffings in her press snow how sorely sh Insensate devastation regrets it. Northern France, from the killing of fruit trees to the swish violation of graves, all supposed to further the process of bleeding a people serves but to kludie new fire in the velus of an avenging host. And now in its turn comes the German's due reward for that tine flower of German stupidity, the persistent demolition of

"The Germans without reason," runs time to bombard the town of Rheims, on which 2,000 shells were fired today." Had the Boche ganners heard perhaps the news from Paris, that the French Government has determined to restore the cathedral. hang up in its cuins the battle flags of the allies and to dedicate it forever as a pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armios fighting in France? Surely there could be no outcome of German stupidity so harmful to Germany as this, and one could well understand how the Kaiser would now only be too glad to blot out by com plete destruction all evidence of his original mistake. For this pautheon will hit his country hard when peace

dullest schoolboy could tell him, that the most favorable peace is going to mean a heavy burden to him and his people, that the sooner French hatred ales down the better it will be for him and them, and that be must think of derman trade, to say nothing of Ger-man comfort, in a thousand phases. There will be impulments all over ferance to keep harred alive, but consider the overwhelming world-wide significance of this one, reared, as it were; by the Kaiser himself. The stunidity of it, the illimitable, ineffa-

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidematism, Skin, Kidematism, and Bladder Oiseases.

T. . . . Cation Free SER & WHITE

l'iease Menicina This Paper.

bly German stupidity of it! secured with their own hands creation of the one everlasting proach, the one undying appeal to the imagination of mankind against the German spirit!

German spirit!
"I will not call him king," sai Joan
the Maid of the Dauphin, "until he
shall have been anointed and crowned at Rheims." On that talismanic point France was with her, and to this day Republican France preserves in its soul a kindred legendary emotion for the most renowned of all her fanes Upon her Pantheon at Paris she has inscribed her tribute-"Aux grands Hommes la Patrie reconnaisonte"—and before its portals she has placed "Le Penseur," an image of thought. This new pantheon she gives not to her great men, nor to her men of fame, but to the unknown dead who have saved her, and before their shrine the Maid will sit bestride her charger, a symbol of the heart, of all that most swiftly and most simply touches every type of man.

We are swayed by our heart. Long

after the cold-blooded theorist, working out on paper the artificial solidarity which he mistakes for the true brotherhood of man, she have demonstrated to his own satisfaction the absolute necessity of "making friends with Germany," Rheims will give pause to all men who can feel as well as think. And the Kaiser will have done it. Not until he and his kind, he and his millions, have done pen-ance in sackcloth and ashes will the penalty of their blasphemous destruc tion lose a tithe of its weight.

Minard's Liniment for sale every-

#### TRADE BRIEFS.

The city walls of Canton, China, are to be removed and roads and tram ways leading out of the city built. Numerous kinds of American pack-age groceries are on sale at St. Etienne. France, but there is still an opening for the introduction of pickles, jams, sauces and fancy crackers.
Swiss merchants are in the market

children's washable cotton clothing. Importations from Germany have stopped, and local manufacturers do not seem to be able to supply clothing of as good quality as that formerly imported.

American automobile buses have

been put in operation with success at Merida, Yucatan.
Plans are being made to clear vast

Plans are being made to clear vast tracts of land in the Straits Settlements for the production of bananas.

Moss is being used in America as a substitute for cotton in articles that require packing and filling, such as cushions and mattresses. Louisiana sunnities most of the moss used in this cushions and mattresses. Louisians supplies most of the moss used in this way. The selling price ranges from five and a half to six cents a pound. Last year's output had an estimated value of \$2,000,000.

Iron working machinery is needed at Genoa, Italy.

There is a market for typewriter accessories at Bilba, Spain.

Nail making machines, equipment for manufacturing wire for nails and nail wire are in demand at Alexan

dria, Egypt. A firm at Grosby, Caucasus, Russia would like to represent American manufacturers of steel, iron, shoes, dry

goods, leather supplies, gas tubing and There is a market for roofing mat

A company Bahai, Brazil, has asked for catalogues of American furniture. Incinerators of American make are in demand at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Shanghai, China, presents a good market for mineral lubricating oils

### KEEP CHILDREN WELL **DURING HOT WEATHER**

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small chil-Cholera infantum, diarrhoen dren. dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tab-lets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does-the Tablets bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,

#### CULINARY DELICACY.

### China is a Meal in Itself

soy bean, say sthe New York Evening Post, it would perhaps, be best to consult the natives of China and Japan or else the Italian army. It seems lik of ease the training the soy bean fields of China to the battle-front of the isonzo, but that is the route that the only respectable for of soy beans yet shipped to the United States has takshipped to the United States has taken. It appears that the soy bean, despite the fact that it is the world's champion all-around tood, did not leap into instant popularity on its arrival here, and so in the course of events it was shipped over to Italy to nourish the boys in the trenches.

Not only is the soy bean the world's Not only is the soy bean the worlds champion all-around food—a dish, in fact, that makes a laughing-stock of our elaborate course dinners, since it is everything from soup to nuts, all rolled into a bean—but it is, so far as is known, the only bean in captivity that grows whiskers, and red ones, at that, Unfortunately, the soy beans selected for exhibition by the department. ected for exhibition by the department of agriculture have all been shaved, ad look as smooth-skined and sleek as any bean ever mined in Boston town; but, for all that, in their natural state the soy beans are found dwelling two to five in a pod, and "covered with a stiff reddish hair."

There are, by actual count, forty-nine varieties of the soy, or soja, bean, and these forty-nine varieties could easily be grown here and used to keep the great American people alive and well and out of the poor-house, whether meat and eggs and other popular

## STARTERS FOR FORD CARS

Guaranteed to start any Ford car while sitting in seat, without having to get out, perhaps in mud or slush, to crank it. Also does away with the danger of getting arm hurt by engine backfiring. Price only \$15 on receipt of which Starter will be shipped, with express charges prepaid, with full directions for installing. Representatives charges prepaid, with full directio wanted all over Canada. Address

THE MILLS SALES CO., Box 344, TORONTO, ONT.

fodder went soaring or not. New York, in fact, has already taken a fancy to one of the innumerable roles in which the red-whiskered bean of China is wont to masquerade. It's the juice of the soy bean that forms the basis of Worcestershire sauce—that ind's-pensable relish which, we all insist on having in restaurants ,though seldom

And that isn't the only guise in which we know the soy bean. Persons who patronize Chinese or almost Chinese restaurants know that there is an indefinable something that distinguishes everything the Chinese cook It is the soy bean, the sauce from which is put into nearly everything produced in a Chinese kitchen. But soy sauce is only a side-line compared with the other activities of the soy bean. Under treatment, the soy bean can be made into butter, milk, oil, breakfast-food cereal, crackers, cakes, bread, muffins, pancakes and a kind of April-fool coffee, which, being free from injurious caffein, should be just the thing for the should be just nerves of the tired business man. Benerves of the tired business man. Be-sides these things ,there are delicious dishes to be had from roasting, bak-ing, broiling, frying, stewing, boiling and hashing the soy bean. At least, they must be delicious, since they're served to keep one of the oldest civi-lizations in the world alive these many years and have contributed largely to Japanese and Chinese soldiers and ath

#### Source of Future Iron.

That iron is the very basis of our in dustrial civilization will be admitted by the thoughtful, and many of our greater supplies of iron ore are being rapidly depleted because of the in-creased per capita consumption of fron the world over, an increase which is destined to be greater in the future when the races in Asia and Africa in-crease their consumption and decreas-ing reserves have often in the past. particularly about the beginning of this century, been used to create a scare, on the ground that our supplies of usable ore were being so rapidly depleted that their exhaustion would occur within two or three generations.

This is a preposterous point of view, Decause as we lower the percentage of iron in the rock, which we call "ore," the quantity of such ore increases at a rate out of all proportion to the decrease in fron content, and as we use leaner and leaner ores technical im-provements will be made which will minimize any tendency to increased cost of production. The same thing has happened in gold, silver, copper and other ores, and to day copper ores are being worked with only of copper in them.-Metallurgi cal Engineering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc. BELIEF IN SORCERY.

#### Spirits Thought to Haunt Trees, Mountains and Streams.

To the natives of Korea the world is populous with active and malevo-lent beings who are ready at any moment to fall upon them in wrath, according to a statement made by Dr. I. M. Casanowicz, assistant curator of Old World archaeology of the United States National Museum at Washing on cencerning the paraphernalia of Korean sorceress now deposited in the museum collections

Dr. Casanowicz says the Koreans be that these beings or spirits haunt every tree, mountains and watercourse; are on every roof, firelace and beam and infast himneys, living rooms and kitchens; hat they beset them at home and that they waylay them when abroad. The seem to be everywhere at all time They

and make their lives miserable. To their influence the Koreans at tribute every ill, all bad luck, official malevolence, loss of power or position and especially sickness. The na ives divide these countless legions of spirits into two main classes: Demons consisting of self-existent malicious opirits of departed impoverished persons who died in distress, and spirits Soy Bean Which Comes from which include the ghosts of prosper-

later appear to be easily offended and extraordinary capriclous.

To cope with these two forms of spirits and be assured of a little peace and quiet the Koreans have two class. es of sorcevers, or as they call them, "shamans;" the Pansu and the Mutang. Both classes are mediators tween the people and the spirits, tang. they bear little relation to each other. The former are "fortune tellers" and the latter are the "deceiving crowd, or "bad lot." In ('asanowiez said: In this connection Dr.

The office of the Pansu is restricted to blind men, perhaps owing to the common belief among primitive peo-ples that those who have been depriv-ed of physical sight have been given an inner spiritual vision. The Mutang is always a woman, generally from the lower classes and of bad repute, and her calling is considered the lowest in the social scale. While the Pansu is, as it were, born or made by dint of his loss of eyesight, the Mu-tang enters upon her office in conse-quence of a "supernatural call," consisting in the assurance of demoniacal n, the demon being suppos to have become her double and to have superimposed his personality upon hers. The "possession" is often accompanied by hysterical and pathological symptoms.

"The spirit may seize any woman, maid or wife, rich or poor, plebeian or patrician, and compel her to serve him, and on receiving the "call of the spirit" a woman will break every tie of custom and relationship, leave home and family to become henceforth a social outcast, so that she is not even allowed to live within the city walls. But notwithstanding her social status her services are in constant demand

"In traveling through the country the Mutang or sorceress is constantly to be seen going through the various musical and dancing performances in the midst of a crowd in front of a house where there is sickness. And at the close of the nineteenth century the fees annually paid in Korea the sorcerers were estimated at \$750, 000.

"The Pasu acts as master of the spirits, having gained by his potent formulae and ritual an ascendancy over them. By his spells he can direct them, drive them out and even bury them. The Mutang is supposed to be able to influence them with her friendship with them. She has to play to them, and coax them to go. By her performances she puts herself en rap-port with the spirits and is able to ascertain their will and to name the ran som for which they will release the victim who is under torment.

"More varied than the functions of the Pansu are the pacifications and propitiations, called kauts or kuts, performed by the Mutang. The kaut be carried out either at the house of the patient or at the home of the Mutang, or at some shrine or temple, called tang, dedicated to some spirits, which are seen on the hillside in Korea. If, as is occasionally the case, the Mutang belongs to a noble family, she is allowed by her family to ply her trade only in her own house. Those who require her services send the required fee and the neces sary offerings and the ceremony is per formed by the Mutang in her own house or at the tang.

"Her equipment consists of a number of dresses, some of them very costly; a drum, shaped like an hour-glass, about four feet high; copper cymbals, a corper gong, a copper rod with small bells or tinklers suspended from it by copper chains, a pair of telescoping baskets, strips of silk and paper banners which float around her as she dances; fans, umbrellas, wands and images of men and animals

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. MOTHER GOOSE ON FOOD

CONTROL. Jack Sprat would eat no fat; His wife would eat no lean, ather than have any argument over it the Food Controller put them both on a diet of bran muffins.

Sing, sing, what shall I sing? The out rap away with the pudding bag string.

haven't the heart to ask for cat meat
these days," said he.

Hickety, rickety, my black hen, She lay good eggs for gentlemen, Gentlemen come every day 1 make a careful, itemized record of her output for the national food census.

To market, to market
To buy a fat pig!
Home again, home again
With some much less expensive
equally nourishing cereals.

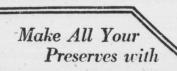
When I was a little boy I lived by my-

self. And all the bread and cheese I got I put upon the shelf. Until suddenly I realized that I might be prosecuted for food hearding. Old Mother Hubard went to the cup

board
o get her poor dog a cone;
ut when she got there
o found that the bone had been used
by Miss Hubbard, her daughter, in
making a tasty dish from yesterday's
ieft overs.

-New York Sun

"Do you think your father will object to my marrying you?" "I don't think so. He has just received the bills of my new spring outfit.—Detroit Free Press.





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Pure Cane. Fine Granulation. Order by name from

your grocer.
10, 20 & 100-lb. sacks—2 & 5-lb. cartons

SUNLIGHT AND SOIL.

#### Causes of the Difference of Color in Foliage and Flowers.

It is sunlight that chiefly causes the difference in the color of the foliage and flowers of plants. The foliage and flowers of plants absorb sun rays of certain colors and reject others, and this it is that makes the flowers take on their colors

that makes the flowers take on their proper colors.

We know that the character of the soi! and possibly a difference in climate may cause flowers to change their colors. Some wild flowers of New Jersey are of quite a different shade of color from the same flowers in Illinois, the character of the soil causing the flowers to change their selection of the sun's rays, and thus the color or the flower is changed.

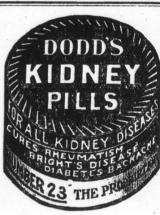
To prove that the character of the soil may change the color of flowers to change the color of the swartenges hortensis, repot the plant, carefully washing away the old soil, and replace in soil in which alum has been increporated. The proper proportion is half a pound of alum broken into pieces the size of a hickory nut to each bushel of soil. In this soil the plants, instead of producing pink flowers, as formerly, will preduce flowers of blue.

New shades of flowers are produced by crossing one color with another, somewhat as an artist mixes paints to obtain desired shades and colors, but with far more trouble and far less accuracy. Sometimes on the same stem flowers of different colors are found du to the hybridization or to freak of nature, the tendency to break away from the established type. In nature nothing stands still. It is either progression of retrogression.

The range of color for each species seems to be confined within certain lim-

still. It is effer progression of retro-gression.

The range of color for each species seems to be confined within certain lim-its, through the hardlarer is gradually extending these limits. Yellow, white and purple are the commonest colors in wild flowers in the order named. Yellow is the simplest and most primi-tive color and blue the latest and most highly evolved.—Exchange.



### German Finance

(New York Times.)

Saturday's cablegrams brought the result of the sixth German loan and the announcement of the ninth German credit. The latest loan produc-ed \$13,120,000,000 marks. The previous credits voted were around 80 oponomon arks and the credit at present asked is for 15,000,000,000 marks. To appreciate that burden it is necessary to recall the budget statement for 1917. There was a de ficit requiring 3,566,000,000 marks to balance the extraordinary expenses, and 1,250,000,000 to balance the ordin-ary budget. New taxes were an-nounced, and the margin upon bank loans to facititate subscriptions to the new imperial loans was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. Even in ordinary times the German budget was custom arily balanced by borrowing. Germany is borrowing to pay interest. Of each new loan something like a fifth is now absorbed on interest ac count, and that fraction will not grow

Germany is proud of these figures and the budget speech pointed out how superior the showing was to to slavery foreign creditors, a reference not too obscure to the billion dollars procured here by Germany's Germany may not enemies dollars, but surely Germany would not scorn the materials purchased here with the credits granted to our allies, our "slaves" in German view.

The figures above are German, and supply about all that is known of Germany's financial affairs. To be above suspicion of bias, the comment on the figures also is best supplied by German authorities. In April O. K. Davis reported for the Times an interview with Herr Haverstein, the president of the Reichsbank. He thought that the limit of Germany's financial capacity would be reached thancal capacity would be reached when its interest charge absorbed its total annual increase of wealth. He believed that a debt of one hundred billion marks would bring Germany to the point of collapse. As the interest Germany already pays exceeds the limit which Herr Haverstein set as impossible to be reached because victory would be won previously, the present stage of hostilities must be inluded as a part of the financial pic-

On the surface German complacency on the surface German Compasses is justified. No war boom surpasses hers. Her industries are prosperous, and her savings bank deposits increase. But all German accounts are crease. But all German accounts are in paper, and the paper is not good outside Germany. The mark is at a discount of over 40 per cent. in neighboring neutral countries, and soon may not pass at all. As Germany prints her own marks, there is no reason why the supply should not equal the demand. But Germany is beginning to spend gold abroad. The equal the demand. But Germany is beginning to spend gold abroad. That is the official report. All through the war Germany has been as miserly with gold as generous with paper. In the speech anouncing the new credit Count Roden said: "Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank." The reason for the order is that the Reichsbank in a fortnight reported the first loss of gold since the war. It was only 76,-000,000 marks, less than \$20,000,000 But why was it parted with? The customary explanation is that it was desirable to support the bank's ratio of exchange. But what does Germany care for exchange if it can buy with printed money? And how far would that trifling sum go in supporting bilISSUE NO. 31, 1917

HE'P WANTED

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

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, is St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY
by mail is by Dominion Express
Money Order. lions of marks afloat? It is equally

easy to imagine that Germany needed something which paper marks would not buy, and had no option but to

not buy, and had no option but to part with gold.

So long as Germany held her gold she published her iron and stee state tistics. She was as proud of them as of her swelling debt. They furnished proof of the German will to conquer and bounded up faster than the prices of her industrials in the illicit market for them. But for recent months the figures have not been available. It is as disturbing almost as would be the suppression of the bank, statement. Perhaps labor power is falling. Perhaps the gold went for some indispendent of the bank of the suppression of the bank statement. sable allow. Be the reason what it may, the world will watch the German gold stock even more clasely than it watches the bank reports.

Ambassador Gerard shrewdly re-marked in this city that the Reichsbank and the war loan banks do not make their reports on the same The Reichsbank notes are secured by gold, but the provincial banks state their accounts simply in marks. There is no means of knowing whether the currency of Germany is Reichsbank notes or war loan notes. When the Reichsbank wishes to make a statement it calls in its notes from the provincial banks and issues to them war loan notes. A few days ratio of the Reichsbank suffers, with nobody the wiser.
It staggers credulity to believe that

Germany can buy the materials it needs with paper marks, or that it would dare to part with gold enough to buy them. If the war loan banks' operations are intelligible at all, all Germany is enslaved to the government financially as well as politically If the war loans are repudiated, every German will be beggared. If the war loan interest is paid—the principal cannot be paid in hundreds of years -it will absorb the labor of every able-bodied German to support the others in Government institutions as wards of the State.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

#### SOME GOOD SALADS.

BANANA AND APPLE SALAD. Three bananas, 4 apples, ½ cupful of peanut butter, ¼ cupful of French dressing, 4 cupfuls of shredded let-

Line a bowl with lettuce. bananas and apples, mix and put iettuce. Mix peanut butter with the dressing and pour over.

SPINACH AND EGG SALAD. Two cupfuls of cold boiled spinach,

3 hard-boiled eggs, 4 cupfuls of let-tuce, 2 teaspoinfulls of salt, 4 table-spoonfuls of chopped peppers or parsley, 1/2 cupful of mayonnaise

Add the salt and half the mayon-naise to the chopped spinach. Mix well and take a spoonful and cover the yolks. Then roll in finely-chopped whites of eggs. Sprinkle with peppers or parsley. Serve on the shredded lettuce with mayonalise between balls.

BEAN SALAD.

Mix cold baked beans with shredded lettuce and hard-boiled eggs chopped separately. Serve with French dressing. The whites may be omitted and served as a garnish. BEET SALAD.

Mix dice cooked beets with shredded red cabbage and cold cooked tlaked fish which has been heet vinegar. Serve on lettuce with French dressing, seasoned highly with cayenne, and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

#### Rosy Cheeks.

To have them. Drink rivers of water. Learn to breathe deeply.

Walk often and joyously.

Wearing sensible heels.

Keep the body free of waste.

Think cheerful, clean, healthful

thoughts. Not by flattering our appetites; no, by awakening the heroic that slumbers every heart can any religion find

followers.-Carlyle. They tell us that women are as big a puzzle as ever, but nowadays it is getting so you can see through them. Pensacola News.

Hot Weather is a Joy to the man or woman who is properly nourished with a light, easily digested food. The food problem in Summer time, war time, or any old time, is a simple one for the housewife who knows Shredded Wheat Biscuit and the many delicious, nutritious dishes that can be made with it. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat fully complying with all government requirements in purity and cleanliness. Two or three Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk will fully nourish and satisfy the average person in hot weather, and the cost is

only a few cents. Made in Canada. ...Sept 20 and 21.
...Sept 25.
Sept 27 and 28.
...Sept. 19.
...Sept. 17-19.
...Sept. 17-19.
...Sept. 18.
...Sept. 18 and 19.
...Oct. 2 and 2.
...Sept. 20 and 21.
...Oct. 2 and 3.
...Oct. 2 and 3.
...Oct. 2 and 3.

Oct. 2 and 3.
Oct. 2 and 3.
Oct. 2 and 3.
Sept. 20 and 21.
Oct. 2 and 3.
Sept. 24 and 25.
Sept. 18 and 19.
Oct. 2 and 3.
Sept. 18 and 19.
Oct. 4 and 5.
Oct. 4 and 5.
Oct. 2 and 3.

Oct. 9.
Oct. 2 and 3.
Sept. 18 and 19.
Sept. 28 and 21.
Sept. 28 and 21.
Sept. 25 and 26.
Oct. 4 and 8.
Sept. 26 and 27.
Oct. 2 and 3.
Oct. 1 and 12.
Sept. 27 and 26.
Sept. 27.
Oct. 2 and 3.
Oct. 1 and 2.
Sept. 11 and 12.
Sept. 12 and 26.
Sept. 27.
Sept. 19 and 20.
Aug. 29 and 30.
Sept. 29.
Oct. 1 and 2.
Sept. 29.
Oct. 1 and 3.
Sept. 29.
Sept. 29.
Oct. 1 and 30.
Sept. 29.
Oct. 4 and 5.
Sept. 18 and 19.
Sept. 18 and 19.
Sept. 18 and 19.
Sept. 19 and 29.

HUN AIR HEAD'S

Praises Fighting Spirit of

the British Flier.

Admits Allies Best On West

The Hague, Netherlands, Cable.

(Correspondence) -- Interesting com-

parisons of British, French and Ger-

man methods of air-fighting were

made recently by General Von Hoepp-

ner, commander of the German flying

forces, in an interview with Berlin correspondent of the Holland News Bureau, General Von Hoeppner ad-

mitted that the air forces of the En

tente Allies were superior on the wes-tern front and in the Balkans, but said that on the eastern front the Ger-

said that on the eastern front the Ger-men airmen out-numbered the adver-saries. Mere superiority in numbers, however, he professed to believe, meant nothing when compared with the quality of machines and of the men flying them. He added: "The Frenchman is obviously not

to be placed on a par with our airmen from the point of view of morale, but it is just in flying the Briton proves

that he is of German race and there-

eral the Frenchman only attacks when he feels himself numerically superior.

He avoids a fight under equal condi-tions. The Briten seeks the combat. The Frenchman only attacks once; if

the first attack be unsuccessful, he im-

mediately retires. The Englishman, on

the other hand, fights till he or his op

are just as much up to their lob as ours. That is not so, however, with the reconnoitring airmen. In the case of

the French, their training, which should be of a purely military character, is mediorre; while with the British it is even inferior. Here are to be

found the deeper causes of the better

found the deeper causes of the better performances of our filers.

"To Britishers flying is a sport, the climax whereof is a fight. They seek the combat regardless of the question whether the carrying out of the charge entrusted to them renders this necessary or not. The German is first of all a caldier who looks upon every flight

a soldier who looks upon every flight

as a military operation, and that de cides his line of conduct. Our propor-

tionately smaller losses, therefore, show that our commanders are too

good soldiers to set their airmen impossible tasks. Moreover, the airmen are not sent out singly, for the fulfill

ment of military tasks is more import ant then all spirit of sport and all bravery. The century-old German mili-

tradition cannot be caught up by

three years' warfare of the Brit-

A final inquiry as to who the Ger

his comrades does not frighten him. The true grandeur of humanity is

in moral elevation, sustained, enlight-ened and decorated by the intellect of

has a love of fighting In gen-

Front.

**COMPARISONS** 

# HOW SOLDIERS **FILL PERIODS** IN REST ZONE

These Periods Are Frequent. and Time in Front Line Very Short.

### A JOLLY TIME

Concerts, Cinemas, Ball Games, the Canadians' Specialties.

(By Stewart Lyon, Correspondent of the Canadian Press with the Can-adian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters, France, -In some of the comments on anditions here at the front there are to be found statements which indicate s greater lack of knowledge concern ing those conditions than one would naturally expect after almost three

Millions of letters have been written ome by oyung Canadians serving in rance and Flanders. The informa-on in many of these letters is negligtion in many of these letters is negligible. Sometimes there is a disposition to draw the long bow, as in a recent case where a man far from the draw, assured his home folk that between shelling and dodging Bosche bombs he was having a lively time, but one got accustomed to it after a while. In still other cases of which I have heard young fellows in daily peril ignored that side of their life altogether out of a chivalrous desire to lessen the strain upon the loving mother to whom their letters were sent.

letters were sent.
Notwithstanding these reticences and exaggerations enough exact inforand exaggerations enough exact infor-mation should have entered through to correct the false idea that Canadian soldiers, or any others, hold their lines for long periods without rest or relief beyond the range of the enemy's guns. In the earlier stages of the war when Gremany's available man-power was much greater on the western front than that or France and Britain it was necessary to keep the infantry in the front line, that is actually holding the trenches and liable to attack at any moment of the day or night, for periods of two weeks at a time. In support, still well within field gun range, it was not uncommon to keep battallons for a month or more. There was one period during which all Canadian battalions in the line and in support were subject to all the hazards of port were subject to all the hazards of war for several months, without any rest periods. Only the urgent necessity of those days justified the subjecting of large bodies of men to such an improvement strain. ant strain

REST PERIODS FREQUENT. As the use of artillery increases and guns of heavier calibre are brought forward to smash trenches and other defence positions the need for more frequent rest periods for the holding the line increases also. aolding the line increases also. Seldom now are they kept in the front
line trenches for more than eight
days. Often an even shorter "tour"
is arranged. Sometimes an entire division, after a trying time, is taken
back to rest billets for lengthy periods
of recurrention.

of recuperation.

Rest billets are a sort of terrestrial Rest billets are a sort of tarrestrial paradise for the men who are lucky enough to spend a month in them. One is awakened there long before reveille by the horn of the small boy or girl who sells "latest Angliees papers, M'sleur tuppence each." The voices of women and children are heard again, and the voices of the guns, if heard at all, are but a faint rumble beard at all, are but a faint rumble in the distance—a noise insufficient to disturb the nerves of the most

est not be supposed that rest billets are placed where all play and billets are placed where all play and no work makes Jack Canuck lazy. He is kept in condition by physical drill, bayonet instruction musketry exercises, and visits to the rifle ranges or es, and visits to the rifle ranges or perhaps at the trench mortar or the second of the Meuse the control of the Meuse the control of the Meuse the control of the Meuse the bombing school. He is given opportunity for shower baths, such as can not be provided nearer the front, and, if cially fortunate, may even be able to have a swim in running water, or convenient poud. Whatever their du-ties the men in reserve or in rest billots have a good deal of leisure, and are built up rapidly by forgetting about the front for the time, and becoming absorbed in sport and amuse-ment. Baseball and the cinema are the supreme delights of our Cana-dians. They have also adopted the English idea of traveling concert and dramatic companies, which vary the cinema programmes by occasionally putting on original plays or operatits. CONCERT COMPANIES

Many well-known concert singers and actors are in the ranks and among the holders of commissions. besides amateurs of distinction. The concert con pany of one corps will occasionally visit the entertainment centres of those adjacent to it. an even more frequent intercourse among divisions. The names of these troupes are delightfully unconventiontroupes are delightfully unconventional. Big posters may invite the passer-by to visit the "Tykes." which means that a Yorkshire company holds the boards, or to see the "Very Lights." or to accept the hospitality of the "Rum Jars." or listen to the "Whizz-Bangs." Much talent is devoted to the writ-ing of original sketches for the onter-

ing of original sketches for the entertainments, and everybody from the general in command down comes in bit of their satire. The girl parts are immensely popular, and always bring wild applause to the young bare-faced lads who take them, aided by the illusion produced by borrowing some feminine apparel from some friend across the Channel or from the village belle. "Aint he a peach," is the highest compliment which can be paid to a soldier-actor who dons the etticoat. It may interest the girls at hough a poor substitute for their own

sweet selves, are always welcomed. Long cheers and audible evidences of appreciation such as one occasionally hears coming from the verandah when the moon is at the full and the daugnter of the house is entertaining com-pany greet the ladies of the cinema, and while they stop runaway trains, dive from tremendous heights or ride hitherto unbroken horses, the war is

al very poor second in the minds of the onlookers.

Sports are also followed with enthusiasm, not only by the troops in the back area, but well up toward the front. Not very long ago I saw a hot-ly-contested ball game on a bit of land subject to frequent fire and on which the enemy airmen were liable at any moment to drop bombs. Sport has done almost as much as patriotic ardor to steady the nerves of the Em-pire's sons for the great ordeal of war. The recreation and sport organization services have been of incalculable value in making and keeping the men fit for duty and in lessening the amount of mischief idle hands are prone to do in the field as well as at home

#### MUST GIVE UP GOLD.

German People Called on for Jewels, Also.

Amsterdam, Cable.-The daily recurring public notices printed in conspicuous type in German newspapers, entreating citizens to aid the Fatherland by giv-

citizens to aid the Fatherland by giving it their gold, evidently is insufficient of productive results. The Weser Zeltung, of Bremen, publishes a renewed appeal, complaining especially that the well-to-da public still falls to realize the situation, and that all gold must be handed in.

The newspaper says competent author-fities calculate that three to four hundred million gold coins are being obstinately hoarded in Germany, while the value of gold offaments is estimated at a billion marks.

The Weser Zeitung says the public often asks wether gold cannot be loaned instead of giving to the German Imperial Bank. The answer is no, because the law demands gold as a cover for paper money, and that it must be in cars or coin. The public is eagain urged to yield jewels of all kinds which realize good prices abroad and is most useful for credit purposes there.

# FRENCH REGAIN **MORE GROUND**

London Cable—The War Office statement to-night reads:

"Owing to a thick mist there was light activity in the air yesterday. One German machine was brought down in the air fighting. One of ours is missing.

"There is nothing further of special interest to report.'

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable-The official state ment issued by the War Office to-night says: "intense bombardments and heavy fighting at various points on the French front are reported. The War Office to-French succeeded in regaining some of the ground lost during the night to the Germans."

"Engagements accompanied by an intense bombardment on the Hurte-bise plateau and south of Ailles continued throughout the day, but without enabling the enemy to make out enabling the enemy to make progress. At several points we re-captured the ground gained during

the night by the adversary.

"In Chempaigne enemy attacks were renewed unsuccessfully during the course of the morning, followed bardment, which extended on the left

"On both banks of the Meuse the artillery was very active. The day was calm on the rest of the front."

BELGIAN REPORT. Paris Cable.—Thursday's Belgian War Office report reads:

'A surprise attack attempted by the Germans during the night against our trenches north of Dixmude failed completely, the enemy being repulsed grenades. The usual artillery action took place.

#### GREECE IN HER PLACE.

#### Venizelos Words On Eve of Chamber's Meeting.

Athens, Cable.-The chamber at Deputies convened yesterday heard Premier Venizelos read the decress of convocation, and then adjourned for a few days for the election of officers

Athens, Special Report.—On the eve of the assembling of Parliamint, Fremica Ventzelos received a correspondent of the Associated Press and made the following

associated Press and made the following statement:

"The reassembling of Parliament, which was dismissed by the arbitrary action of Constantine, is the formal resumption of democratic government and the rule of the people, in line with the ideals and principles of which the United States gives a conspicuous example. No longer have we a royal autocrat, ruling by the divine right of kings and not responsible to the people, but rather a constitutional monarchy, in which authority is exercised within stell limits.

"Greece is now aligned with the Entente Allies, Relations with the Central Powers have been broken, and a state of war now actually exists, as Greek troops are fighting against the Central Powers in Macedonia. A formal declaration of war was made by the provisional Government, and it is unnecessary to renew it.

"The increase of the Greek army and

ai Government, and it is unnecessary to renew it.

"The increase of the Greek army and co-operation with Serbia will restore the Balkan forces to their groper role of defenders of the integrity of the Balkans. France and the other protecting powers are leaving us a free hand, and all the allies recognize Greece's position as a sovereign and independent nation."

### **FALL FAIRS** OF ONTARIO

FALL I	AIRS	Port Perry Powassan Prescott Priceville Providence Bay Queensville Rainham Centre
	TARIO	Queensville Rainham Centre
	*	Rainy River Renfrew Riceville Richmond Ridgetown Ripley Roblins Mills Rocktor Rocktor Rockwood
berfoyle	Oct. 2	Ripley
eton	Sept 25 and 26.	Pookton
exandria	Sept. 11 and 12. Oct. 4 and 5.	Rodney Roseneath
monte vinston nherstburg	Oct. 9 and 10. Oct.1 and 2.	Rodney Roseneath Rosseau Sarnia Sault Ste. Marie Scarboro (Agincour
den	Sept. 18 and 19. Oct. 2. Sept. 17-19	Scarboro (Agincour Schomberg Seaforth Shannonville
thurhworth	Oct. 9 and 10. Sept. 28. Sept. 18 and 19.	Shannonville Shedden Shegulandah
onmore	Sept. 18 and 19. Sept. 18 and 19.	Shedden Sheguiandah Shelburne Simcoe Smithville
rrieysville	Sept. 17-19.	South Mountain South River Spencerville
amsville	Sept. 21 and 22. Sept. 24-26.	Sprucedale
eton	Sept. 3 and 4. Sept. 20 and 21.	Stella Stirling Straffordville
nbrook ackstock	Sept. 8 and 9. Sept. 25 and 26. Oct. 4 and 5.	Stratford Strathroy Streetsville
bcaygeor	Oct. 2 and 3. Oct. 27 and 28. Oct. 1 and 2.	Siella Stirling Straffordville Stratford Strathroy Streetsville Stungeon Falls Sunderland Sundridge Sutton Tamworth Tara Tavistock Teoswater Thamesville Thedford
thwell Corners .	Sept. 20 and 21. Sept. 18 and 19.	Sutton
acebridge	Sept. 20 and 21. Sept. 21 and 22.	Tavistock
ighton	Sept. 13 and 14. Aug. 20-23.	Thessalon
ussels irke's Falls	Oct. 4 and 5. Sept. 27 and 28.	Thorndale. Thoroid Tiverton Toronto (C.N.E.) Tweed Underwood Utterson Vankleek Hill Verner Wallaceburg
riordriington	Tranksgiving Day.	Toronto (C.N.E.) Tweed Underwood
mpbeliford	Oct. 11 and 12 Sept. 25 and 26 Oct. 3 and 4.	Vankleek Hill
stleton yuga	Oct. 2 and 3. Sept. 25 and 26. Sept. 15.	Wallaceburg Wallacetown Walter's Falls
arlton	Sept. 26 and 27. Sept. 18-20.	
srence Creek	Sept. 18 and 19. Sept. 20.	Warren Waterdown Waterford Watford Welland
bden	Sept. 25 and 26.	Wellesley
lborne	Sept. 11 and 12.	Welland. Mellesley Weston Wheatley Wiarton Wilkesport Williamstown Winchester Windham Centre Windsor
omber	Sept. 19-21. Sept. 28 and 29. Oct. 2 and 3.	Williamstown Winchester Windham Centre
ocksville ornwall	Oct. 3. Sept. 6-8. Oct. 4.	Wingham Wolfe Island
elta emorestville esboro	Sept. 17-19. Sept. 29. Sept. 20 and 21.	Woodstock Woodville
orchester Station rayton	Oct. 2 and 3.	Woodstock Woodville Wooler Wyoming Zephyr Zurich
rambo	Sept. 25 and 26. Sept. 28.	
angannon	Oct. 4 and 5. Sept. 13 and 14.	HUN AIR
irham	Sept. 20 and 21. Sept. 14 and 15. Sept. 24-26.	
nbro	Sept. 13 and 14.	COM
ngienart	Sept. 20 and 21.	
encion Falls		Praises Fight the Brit
rgus	Sept. 26 and 27.	the Brit
rest		Admits Allies
ort Erie ort William	Oct. 9 and 10. Sept. 18-20. Sept. 18.20.	Fre
ankford ankvihe celton	Sept. 29 and 21. Oct. 11 and 12. .Thanksgiving Day.	The Hague, No
alt		(Correspondence)- parleons of Britis
encoe	Sept. 25 and 26. Sept. 26-28.	man methods of
ore Bay	Oct. 2 and 3.	made recently by ner, commander o
ravenhurst	Sept. 27 and 28.	forces, in an inte
arrow	Oct. 9 and 21. Sept. 20 and 21. Sept. 20 and 21.	correspondent of Bureau, General mitted that the a!
epworth ighgate oistein	Sept. 27 and 28. Oct. 12 and 13. Sept. 26.	tente Allies were d
untsville ymers	Sept. 25 and 26. Sept. 14.	said that on the ea
erary on Bridge	Sept. 12. Oct. 5.	however, he promeant nothing wh
agawong	Oct. 2 and 3.	men flying them.
emptville	Sept. 27 and 28. Aug. 24 and 25. Aug. 21 and 22.	"The Frenchma
ilsyth incardine ingston	Oct. 4 and 5Sept. 20 and 21Sept. 25-27.	from the point of it is just in flying
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angton	Oct. 20 and 21.	He avoids a fight tions. The Briten The Frenchman o
indsay ion's (lead	Sept. 20-22. Oct. 4 and 5.	the first attack be mediately retires.
ondon (Western oring	Fair) Sept. 8	the other hand, fig
ucknowistowel	Sept. 27 and 28. Sept. 20 and 21. Sept. 25 and 26.	"In their Spad horse-power, and
ladoc	Oct. 2 and 3. Sept. 25 and 26. Sept. 27 and 28.	triplanes, they pe
arkdale	Oct. 9 and 10.	machines. "More importan superiority of the
armora	Sept. 20 and 21.	the crews. The e
attawa	Sept. 19 and 20. Sept. 27 and 28.	ours. That is not a
cDonald's Corne cKellar	Sept. 20, Sept. 28, Sept. 21.	the French, their should be of a pur
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arkhill	Sept. 24 and 25. Sept. 25-27. Sept. 4-7	wants to be a B
to to who mad	Sent 90-99	

# BRITAIN TRAINS YOUTH FOR THE ARMY

Thousands of Boys Given Preliminary Work for Soldiering Later.

### **FUTURE RESERVES**

Training is Thorough and Careful, and No Strain is Allowed.

Great Britain has something like 5,-000,000 men in its military forces Gen. Robertson announced that an other half million must be provided by July in order to maintain reserves and keep the fighting units up to 'full strength. When the 500,000 have been provided in July there will merely be another demand for further augm

The inexorable demands from the trenches must be met somehow. How they are to be met, how man power is continually to be provided to meet the wastage of war is indicated by the progressive organization of the country's youth for training in anticipa-tion of the time when they shall ar rive at military age.

All over the country battalions of boys, none of them beyond the age of 18 years and 8 months, are being systematically trained for the army. Schoolboys, college boys, approntices --youth of all classes—as soon as they are physically capable of undertaking the work of training are put into the organizations for preparation

STRAIN CAREFULLY AVOIDED.

Careful measures have been adopted to insure that they shall not be over-trained and either physically or mentally injured by the strain. Officers in charge of these organizations of boys have been provided with special instructions as to the service that may safely be demanded. A good deal of discretion in this regard is left to commanding officers and drill mat-ters, but after all the purpose is to equip the national youth for soldiery service as rapidly and efficiently as

Much lighter requirements, however, are imposed on the youngest class of prospective soldiers. They are given graduated instruction in various drills for the purpose of hardening their physiques. Games, lectures and educational work are provided in addition

to ordinary military training.

There are twelve fortnightly periods in the training course for youth of this class. In the first period of two weeks sixty-four hours of work are required, of which twelve hours are given to games and educational work. After the first period fourteen hours are set aside in each fortnightly period for

these purposes. Such games as cricket, football, and hoxing are particularly prized for their effect on the physique of the recruit. Participation in these is compulsory and under no circumstances are commanders permitted to organize the best players at a particular game in a crack team which becomes representative of a battalion. This would deprive the great majority of really effective training and the ones needing the training most would have the

ing the training most would have the least chance to get it.

At the outset every young man is inoculated, vaccinated and given a thorough dental overhauling. This limits the possible activities of many of them during the first six weeks of their training. After these preliminary troubles are over the organization settle into a regular scheme involving St hours work per fortnight, or six heurs work daily, including Sunday.

HOW THE WORK IS DIVIDED. At this stage of his training the recruit gets in each fortnightly period ten hours of general physical training, six hours of bayonet exercises, eight-een hours of squad drill, eighteen hours of musketry and range practice, two hours devoted to interior economy, three hours on night work three hours ponent goes under.

'In their Spad aeroplanes of 200 horse-power, and the British Sopwith triplanes, they possess splendid ma-chines which mostly equal our best three hours on night work, three hours three hours on hight work, three nours on guard duty, two hours of anti-gas training, three hours of bombing exer-cises, three hours of route marching without packs, two hours for special lectures and fourteen hours for games "More important, however, than the superiority of the machines is that of the crews. The enemy battle airmen and education

Every soldier must learn all about taking care of his clothes, kit and equipment and instruction in these departments is referred to as "interior economy." Then it is necessary to give very careful instruction in the importance of discipline as a military factor, byglene, sanitation, first aid minor casualites, trench warfare, con-cealment and co-operation of infantry

with artillery and aircraft.

The importance of the educational course must not be underestimated. A good many boys with extremely rudimentary schooling are taken into these organizations. Those who need it are given the most elementary edu-cational opportunity, while the more advanced ones are provided instruction in subjects most likely to be of mili tary utility. It is found that almost invariably the boys take keen interest in these intellectual opportunities. Their mode of life is thoroughly healthy, and their ambition finds the stimulus that comes from both patriotic interest and competition.

ic interest and competition.

During the first four weeks of the course route marching with kits is forbidden lest it impose too heavy a physical strain. After they are properly conditioned they are gradually broken into these heavier phases of duty; and the fourth fortnight's training in running and route marching with kits begins; also bombing practice with dummy bombs. This is followed by the perinning of general musketry prac-A final inquiry as to who the Ger-mans prefer to meet as enemies elicit-ed the response: "That is a question that may not be put. It is not the sporting achievement, but the fulfill-ment of the charge in hand, that is the main thing. With us every soldier wants to be a Boelcke—the death of beginning of general musketry practice, studies in field engineering. Ceremonial drill, once so tremendously important in the training of the soldier, does not begin until the tenth fort

WEAKLINGS VASTLY BENEFIT-

TED.

There could be no more impressive illustration of how little ceremony enters into the soldier's routine nowadays than to observe the daily duties of these campaigns. The fine martial effects that were once so much prized get scant consideration indeed. On the other hand the democracy of the new British army is shown by the fact that officers in these boy battalions are directed to take note of the special aptitude of their recruits for particular kinds of service with the purpose of giving them training for non-commissioned officers, and ultimately for commissions.

commissions.
Youngsters of poor physique of weak health are especially classified and are given a number of weeks of special light training with the purpose of building them up before they shail undertake the serious work of being turned into soldiers. In this regard alone the benefits accruing to many thousands of young men have been insalculable.

# APPEAL TO RUSS TO BACK ALLIES

Executives of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Act,

To Secure Support for the Government.

Petrograd Cable.—Another precimation has been issued on behalf of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Congress. It is signed by N. C. Tcheidse, president of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and Socialist mem-ber of the Duma, and is addressed to all committees of the army and the fleet, and declares that the revolution

is being endangered.
"Lack of discipline and open treachery at the front," says the proclama-tion, "are facilitating Field Marshal von Hindenburg's new offensive. The serious defects in our army are open ing the way to the enemy for increasing the general pants and preparing the soil in which the poisonous seedu of counter-revolution may come in of full bloom. Already an attack is being organized by the strong bourge oisie; already the jacka.3 and hyenas of the old regime are howling."

Then, outlining the measures adopted and the powers conferred upon the Government to deal with the situation,

the proclamation continues:
"We turn to you our representa-tives, with a passionate appeal.
Support the revolutionary authority; try to secure the full submission of working men, soldiers and peasants to all the decisions of democracy's majority. Inspire them; awaken enthusiasm in them. Exert your entire will,

your entire energy.
"Rally round our All-Russian centres and we will show the country and the world that the nation which created the greatest revolution in world cannot and shall not perish. revolution in the

# RHONDDA TO END **PROFITEERING**

British Food Controller Will Regulate Prices

Of Commodities of Prime Necessity.

London Cable.—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, outlining to-day the Food Controller, outlining to-day the policy he purposes to follow to re-gulate food prices and eliminate pro-fiteering, said he intended to fax 100 prices of commodities of prime neces-sity over which he could obtain effecproducer to the consumer. Every effort would be made to prevent specilation, and unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated. Existing agencies would be utilized for the purpose of distribution under license and under the control and supervision of local food controllers to be appointed by

the local authorities.

Where profits were made illegally,
Lord Rhondda said he would prese
for imprisonment in all cases of sufficient gravity. He proposed to eliminate profiteering by fixing prices on the basis of pre-war profits. All flour milis would be taken over and worked out the Government account, the flour being sold to bakers at a uniform price, and the bakers being expected to selfand the bakers being expected to act loaves over the counter at maximum of 9d retail price and flour at a cor-

of 9d retail price and hour at a cerresponding rate.

British wheat will be purchased by millers at prices determined by the Government, these prices over the lear averaging 72s per quarter.

The prices charged to millers had be lower than the cost of the Government, and the difference would be made up by a subsidy from the expense.

made up by a subsidy from the ex-chequer. The policy of subsidies was-only justifiable because of the impos-tibility of otherwie reducing the cost

sibility of otherwie reducing the cost of food to the poor.

Maximum prices of cattle would be fixed—74 shillings per hundredweight in September, 72 shillings in October, 67 in November and December, and 60 in January. This would enable the farmers to realize without serious losses and would reduce prices to the consumers.

Dealers and butchers' profits would also be controlled. Retail prices would be fixed by local committees, and ar rangements would be made for equitable distribution. The local authorities would be asked to appoint food control committees, including at least one representative of labor and one wo-man, these committees to be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the Food Controller.

A new scheme of sugar distribution, said Lord Rhondda. would be put into operation, and another important fea ture of the economy campaign would be the establishment of communal kitchens.

### Peggy and I at Charleston

(Crawf C. Slack)

Morning down at Charleston and the air is pure and free, And it's ours just for the breathing

and we fill up Peg an' me. No stuffy cities, thank you, nature there has naught to givev.

There helpless human creatures have to pay for breath to live, Pergy and I at Charleston where the air is like new wine.

Direct from Nature's vintage, and made for me and mine, No house to stop our vision, no

neighbors for to nag, Just a little storm break shanty that belongs to me an' Peg.

Lonesome down at Charleston? Not a lonesome minute past, Nature she directs the drama and she

has an all star cast, See that white birch cluster yonder? Say ain't that a beauty spot?

That is where I do my hiding when the sun gets sizzling hot, And there's old blue mountain yon-

der with its bald and barren head. Robbed now of its pine and hemlook save a few decayed and dead,

ever man may live, He tears up the things of beauty which kind nature has to give.

Pine and hemlock trees ain't pretty? Well all eyes don't see the same, Did you ever sée the sunlight turn

the pine to emerald flame? Can you see the wonderous beauty

of the pine tree lifting high, Like the spires of some cathedral against the moonlit sky,

An' that piney thichet yondersay, it smells just awful sweet, When the night winds str the bran ches, it has bot the drug store

Mid-day down at Charleston when the sun is scorching hot, Beneath the shady cedars with the

pan and coffee pot, Beside some big grey boulder the drift-wood fire is lit,

I get the pan-fish ready, Peggy gets the salt pork kit; She frys the finny fellows until

they're crisp and brown, Then away with sloppy menus of the

swell cafes of town Away with frenchy dishes and the

hasher with his tray, Give me a Charleston menu served

up in the good old way. Away with dining parlors and your automatic fan.

Give me the lake shore breezes and nature's coat tan.

For music we've the streamlets with their feam as white as snow.

As they leap down the ledges where the wild columbines grow There's a thousand little pipers, all

of plaintive tone and tune, Bass builfrogs in the marshes and the tremer of the loon.

I've been lonely in the city, in the village and the town, But never down at Charleston, the gem of nature's crown,

Where the soft winds kiss the waters where the air is pure and free, And it's ours just for the breathing so we fill up, Peg an' me.

Evening down at Charleston and the sun sinks in the west

The white-winged gall and eagle hover near their faggot nest, Up from the east shore ledges there lifts the harvest moon

And from a distant island is heard the hood-owl's croon, The night hawk's whir in dipping,

disturbs the twilight still. And from the clustered alders come the call of whip-poor-will.

A Message From The Red Cross. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany has written for the August issue of Harper's Bazar a very interesting article on "A Message from the American Red Cross to the Women of America.' She especially mentions the part that women of society are taking in this great work, and also tells of the organization's rapid growth since the

war began in 1914. Mrs. Tiffany explains very clearly the different functions of the Red Cross; for instance, this is what she says about the Department of Civil-

ian Relief: "Perhaps it is not generally known by persons not familiar with the work that the Red Cross has a Department of Civilian Relief, with which the Department of Military Relief coordinates and cooperates. In other words, the Red Cross is responsible for relief of all kinds for our own army and navy and is chartered to take care not only of the sick and wounded soldiers, but of all who need aid of any sort. It is also, required to take care of and look after the dependent families and children of the members of the United States Army and Navy. All over the country we are doing civilian relief

#### X DEATH OF MRS. BARKLEY

The death occurred on July 24, Athens at the home of Rev. R. Hammond, pastor of the Holiness Movement church, of Mrs. Sarah Rose Barkley, daughter of the latagement of James Rose, of Dunbar, Dunds County, at the age of 68 years. Deceased had been in failing health for seven years the result of a stroke, but her last serious illness was of three weeks duration.

Mrs. Barkley's husband predeceaseed her eleven years ago. Surviving her are two brothers and one sister, namely: Kenneth, of Markstay, Ont., Hugh, of Michigan, and Mrs. P. Lett, of Riverside, California. Deceased was a cousin of the late Premier Whitney

The funeral service was conducted at the house by Rev. J. C. Black, of Seeley's Bay. Interment was made in the Athens Cemetery.

The pall-bearers were: William Doolan, Lorne Brown, G. C. Mc-Lean, Joel Parish.

Lost Valuable Cow.

Mr. Samuel Moore of New Dublin, lost a valuable cow during a recent electrical storm.

Buys Auto. Say it seems to me a pity that where- 🥻 Mr. T. R. Beale has purchased the McLaughlin Six which was the property of the late Brock Green, Jr.

> Quarterly Service. The quarterly sacramental service of the Methodist church will be

held next Sunday. Discuss Plans.

At the monthly meeting of the Vomen's Institute on Saturday, further plans for hospital supplies to be sent to France were discussed There was also a discussion on a current problem—the canning and preserving of vegetables.

#### Charleston

Charleston, July 29.-John Giles of the United States navy, was a recent guest of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Giles at their cottage.

Mrs. Beecher and children, of Inglewood, N. J., are at their cottage, Camp Veda.

Mr. Fleichman is spending this veek in New York.

Miss Irene Wood is suffering from in atack of appendicitis.

Miss Kathleen Ralph, Kingston, was last week a guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kelsey motored to Sand Bay on Sunday. C. E. Ralph and sister, Lansdowne

and R. Ralph, Kingston, were at R. Foster's on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oliver and children of Toronto are at Cedar

Park Inn. Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ross, Toronto, re guests of the latter's parents, Mr

and Mrs. W. Halliday. H. Tye and W. Halliday motored to Brockville on Sunday.

W. B. Beale has purchased a Mc Laughlin car. B. Heffernan has purchased a port

of the Gray farm. Ministers excel at other things besides preaching the gospel. Rev. W. G. Swayne handled the fork with the efficiency of an old farmer at P. F. Johnson's for a couple of days last

ROOMS TO LET

Accommodations for two lady room ers, corner of Church and Victoria streets.

MARION & MARION.

MRS. BENNETT BARRINGTON 31-32

FARM FOR SALE 100 acre dairy farm 4 miles south of Athens. Cheap for quick sale.

Apply to GEO. HICKEY, Athens

House for Sale

House and lot on corner of Elgin and Pearl streets, 7-roomed house, kitchen and woodshed attached good garden and barn.

Apply to ARDEN LILLIE,

Plum Hollow

#### GO TO ATHENS LUMBER YARD & GRAIN WARE-HOUSES FOR

Flour, Feeds, Salt, Lumber, Shingles, Doors, and Sash, Wall Board, Beehives, Portland Cement, Asbestos Plaster, Roof-

ing and Building Material.

al Dean Swayne last Sun nced that he would preach sermons during the oppressively hot weather now prevailing. The

services will include intercessionary

Canadian Bankers' Competition.

The Canadian Bankers' Association, acting in co-operation with the Dominion Department, of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, is offering cash prizes to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs at their local fair. Exhibits will be entered in two classes; Class 1, Calf purebred or grade; Class 2, 2 pigs, bacon type, purebred or grade. Special application forms and parent's certificate are to be used. The prizes range from \$5 for 1st place to a ribbon for 6th place.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. H. R. BRIGHT PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR

OFFICE HOURS : \{ \begin{aligned} \text{Until 8 a.m.} \\ 1 & 0 & p.m. \\ 7 & 0 & 8.30 p.m. \end{aligned} \] ATHENS

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL. Cor. Pine and Garden Streets BROCKVILLE

PHYSIC AN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR DR. T. F. ROBERTSON OR. VICTORIA AVE

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 - BROCKVILLE

DR. A. E. GRANT. VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.

OFFICE: Cor. Main and RESIDENCE: J. CAMPO'S. Cor. Main and Bell and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

J. W. RUSSELL

AUCTIONEER Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience. DELTA, ONTARIO

H. W. IMERSON AUCTIONEER

Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County

Apply for open dates and terms

HARLEM, ONTARIO

#### Clerk's Notice of First Post ing of Voters' List

(Section 13.) Voters' List, 1917, Municipality of the Rear of Yonge and Escott,

County of Leeds. Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office at the Village of Athens on the 21st day of July, 1917, and re-

mains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated this 28rd day of July, 1917. R. E. CORNELL, Clerk of the Rear of Yonge and Es-

# Ice-Cream

Homogenized and Pasteurized — that spells NEILSON'S

-the perfect Ice Cream

Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders-the modern way

creams. There are none better. Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

Attractive Sundaes and plain

E. C. TRIBUTE

# Automobile

Tops and Cushions

We have a full line of everything for Tops, Cushions, Slip Covers, Buggy Tops, etc.

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUPSON, Brockville 36 George St.

# 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

ECONOMICAL TRAVEL

Whether you are going west to homestead or only for a trip the most economical method of travel is to take advantage of our low Homeseekers fares good going on special excursions every Monday. For

tickets and full particulars apply to R. Blair, Canadian Northern Railway Station Agent.

OUR ANNUAL

The following are a few of the bargains to be offered-there are hundreds of others.

100 Middles 79c-1 dozen Middles, made of good middy twill, all szes, regular \$1.00, for ..... 85c Cambric Gowns 69c-Women's good Cambric Gowns, nicely made, full skirt, regular 85c, for ......69c \$1.35 D and A. Corsets 98c-Newest model D. and A. Non-Rust-

able Corsets, five dozen, just received, every size, for. .98c 65c Corsets 48c-A good strong corset, double steel in front and on sides, every size, regular \$1.00, for ......48c \$1.00 White Wash Skirts, 69c-Women's White Wash Skirts, in all sizes, regular \$1.00, for ......69c

\$14.00 Pretty Voile Dresses \$9.90—All our pretty Voile Dresses up to \$14.00, for ...... \$1.50 Wash Skirts \$1.00-Women's Wash Skirts, made of best English repp, every skirt strictly tailored, all sizes, regular

# C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

#### Here's a Thrifty Editor.

Buckingham Post: A contest It is not necessary to go to the Ocean which should be interesting to many for an ocean trip. Out on Lake Sutownspeople as well as the farmers in the district, has been started in town and the winner of said contest is to receive a subscription to "The Buckingham Post" for one year. The big C. P. R. Great Lake Steamers. person who brings the largest and The difference is that you get more heaviest egg to this office, within the next month, will be the winner. All eggs must have the name of the owner written distinctly on them. It is, along between the Soo and the Twin of course, understood that this test is for hens' eggs only.

#### Soup Fund.

The W. C. T. U. recently met at Brown. The organization has col-"Soup Fund" for overseas and is at work on scrap-books for convalescent soldiers.

perior you migh think you were in mid-Atlantic, particularly when you sit in the verandah cafe of one of the sunshine, less chance of naty weather sunshine, less chance of nasty weather and more other ships to see. All Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William you pass great freighters carrying the golden grain of the Western prairies to the mills and markets of the East. Between Port McNicoll and the Soo, the steamer travels the home of the President, Mrs. B. through the island-dotted waters of Georgian Bay and up the sweet green lected a substantial sum for the fringed waters of St. Mary's River. A delightful trip. Why not take it? Brockville City Office will give full particulars.

# Half Price

### All Men's Straw and Panama Hats, Half Price.

Regular	50c	Straws							25c
Regular	\$1.00	Straw	s						50c
Regular	\$1.50	Straws							75c
Regular	\$2.00	Straws						\$1	1.00
Regular	\$2.50	Straws	3					\$1	.25
Regular	\$3.00	Straws						\$1	.50
Regular	\$6.00	Panan	18	ıs	,			\$8	3.00
Regular	\$7.00	Panam	a	3				\$8	3.50
Regular	\$8.00	Panam.	a	8				\$4	.50

# The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Brockville, Ont.

### Spring and Summer Styles

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

# We Are **Philanthropists**

STRANGE,

BUT

TRUE

We do not solicit jobs that have no profit in them, but we do give a full dollar's worth for a dollar, plus real service. Service which includes co-operation of a kind that wins confidence in our methods.

> Equipped with a modern Linotype and other facilities for producing highclass work, we ask you to consider our service when you have any kind of printing to be done.

The country printshop offers you personal contact with the work. Your ideas are better understood through personal interview than through correspondence. "Talking it over" is an important factor in the production of good printing.

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