

The Athens Reporter

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Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, June 20, 1917

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DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

Athenian relatives of Lance Corporal Keith McLaughlin have been apprised that he was discharged from 14th Canadian Field hospital, France, on May 10, where he had been ill with trench fever and was in a convalescent hospital at Boulogne. Lance Corporal McLaughlin has been overseas since June 1915, and has been in many of the big battles, having been through the battles of the Ypres and the Somme. He has been in charge of a Lewis machine gun and crew and in one battle went in with a company of 200 and a gun crew of nine. Only 17 of the company, his gun with a crew of two being the only gun to return, his second having been killed with a bullet through the head. Another time, after receiving drafts of men they went in, some 600 of them, over the trenches, and eight Lewis guns, only sixty-seven returned to Albert to bury their Colonel and his gun was the only gun left in the battalion.

FARMER DIED SUDDENLY

Last week William McKean, a farmer residing near Kemptville, died suddenly. The circumstances of his death were such that Dr. Jones coroner of that place, felt called upon to investigate and at the conclusion of the enquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary. It seems that McKean had for some years suffered from heart trouble and on the day of his death had a visit from two neighbors about trading a horse. It is alleged that two men gave the deceased some liquor. Later he was found by his wife and daughter in a intoxicated condition. They removed a team of horses he was driving from the field to a stable and on returning to the place where McKean was, discovered that the man had died in the interval. Dr. Storey, of Kemptville, who had previously attended him, stated that he was a sufferer from chronic heart disease. The two men who supplied the liquor are summoned to appear before a magistrate for a violation of the temperance act.

ELECTED D. D. G. M.

At the regular meeting of St. Lawrence district, No 50 I. O. O. F., at Lyn Wednesday night W. H. Nute of Brockville was elected district deputy grand master for the ensuing year. All of the lodges in the district were well represented and the reports from each showed satisfactory progress during the year. At the close of the business session the visitors were entertained by Lyn Lodge, the past D.D.G.M., J. E. Dolin, occupying the chair. Refreshments were served and several short addresses delivered.

RABB—ALAN

Mr. Milford Rabb, of Perth, son of the late Mr. John Rabb, of Lombardy, and Miss Mabel Vera Alan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Alan, were married in Ottawa on Monday of last week.

STEARY—MEADE

At the George street church parsonage Rev. W. A. Hamilton united in marriage Miss Nellie Meade and Mr. Leonard Steary, both of Lyndhurst.

LEADBEATER—STEACY

The marriage took place in St. Matthew's Church, Warburton, at half-past eight on Wednesday, June 13, of Miss Mae Steacy, eldest daughter of Rob. A. Steacy and Philip Leadbeater, of Ellisville.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Winter, of Lansdowne. The bride was given away by her father while the wedding march was being played by Miss Annie Leadbeater, sister of the groom. The bridal couple were unattended. The bride was very becomingly attired in a cream serge suit with black hat. After the ceremony the bridal party motored to Kingston and other western points.

A host of god wishes is extended by all the community to the happy couple.

This would be a good story if it were true:—A Whitby woman living just west of Oshawa got back on a chicken thief the other day in neat style. On getting up in the morning she found all her hens gone. Looking round for traces, she picked up a hundred dollar roll of bills. A day later the presumed thief called and offered to give her \$50 and take the other \$50 if she would keep her mouth shut. "No," she answered, "you keep your mouth shut; I'm well paid for my hens."

KILLED AT MOOSE JAW

Falling under an overturned truck car of canned goods in a wholesale warehouse in Moose Jaw, Arthur Shook received injuries that caused his death in a very short time. This tragedy took place Tuesday of last week and was briefly noted in the Reporter. His mother, who hurried to his bedside at the hospital, was in time to see him alive; but his father, in another part of the city, arrived too late. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shook and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Shook of this place. His father was at one time Chief of Police here but left to take a position on the Moose Jaw force where he was soon made a sergeant. Arthur was in his nineteenth year and is remembered by the people of Athens as a quiet, good-natured, obliging boy. That he should go to such an early grave will be regretted by his relatives and many friends here. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family.

WOUNDED IN THE ARM

Pte. Albert Franklin Brayman, No. 219682, was admitted on June 4 to No. 3 General Hospital, Boulogne, France suffering from gun shot wounds in the left arm. He is one of two sons of Mrs. Martin Brayman, of Athens, each of whom has seen much active service since the war started. Pte. Brayman left Canada with the 80th Battalion. Another brother, Pte. George W. Brayman, 11th Battalion, has been wounded three times and is still in active service. The two soldier boys were born and educated in Brockville. Another brother, Percy, has joined the U. S. army and expects shortly to see his brothers in France.

THE OPTION CLOSED

The option which Mr. G. A. Burgess of Carleton Place, gave to the Hydro Commission on his High Falls and Rosebank sites expired Wednesday evening. Mr. Burgess had received no intimation on Wednesday whether the Hydro people intended to buy his sites or not. It is understood that the option will not be extended, and Mr. Burgess apparently intends to proceed with his plans to develop as a private concern to supply light and power to Perth, Smith's Falls and other municipalities.

CONDIE—O'NEIL

Smith's Falls News. A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Methodist parsonage, Jasper, on Wednesday evening last, June 6th, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. G. W. Crow, when Miss Josephine O'Neil, of Meriville, became the wife of Mr. Roy E. Condie, of Smith's Falls. The bride and groom were unattended.

MOORE—THOMPSON

Rev. T. C. Brown united in marriage at his residence, Brockville, Wednesday, June 13, Jasper Newton Moore, of Addison, to Miss Maggie Thompson, also of Addison. The groom, who is a son of F. L. Moore, is one of the best known farmers in Elizabethtown, and has a host of friends who will wish him and his charming bride a long and prosperous journey through life.

CHESTER—PIERCE

On Tuesday, June 12th, there took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pierce, Delta, Ont. a very pretty wedding when their only daughter Sara Pierce, B. A., was united in marriage to Rev. E. A. Chester, B. A., B. D.

The house was gorgeous with spring flowers and ferns, Miss Maud Singleton presided at the piano.

The bride looked charming in a modest gown of white crepe-de-chine trimmed with French lace. She wore a pretty veil caught with lilies-of-the-valley and carried a bouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley.

The bride's brother Sergt. (Rev.) Lorne Pierce M. A., B. D., performed the ceremony assisted by Rev. Barrie Pierce, uncle of the bride; Rev. R. Calvers, B. D., and Rev. F. A. Reid.

After a dainty wedding breakfast, Rev. and Mrs. Chester left for Rossland, B. C., their future home, stopping en route at many places of interest.

Money Talks

Certainly it talks, but unless you have sense and pluck enough to make it talk to you directly through money saved, the talk is useless.

LISTEN TO-DAY. Commence a Savings Bank Account, and what you hear will help you.

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BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

To-morrow is the longest day in the year—the first of summer.

Mr. Robt. J. Creighton, Oshawa, was in Athens last week.

Miss Edith Mackie, Elolida, was a guest last week of Miss Geraldine Wilson, Warburton.

Mr. Claude Witse returned last week from Dakota where he spent several months.

Mrs. E. Fair attended the Leadbeater—Steacy wedding at Warburton last week.

Mrs. Bellamy and Mrs. G. F. Donnelly spent the week-end at North Augusta.

Miss Geraldine Kelly has gone to spend the summer with her uncle, John Topping, Sheldon's Corners.

Mrs. Dennis Cross has been at Newboyne on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. M. Holmes has sold her newly purchased auto to Mr. William Whaley.

Mr. H. R. Knowlton returned last week from a trip through the Canadian West.

Miss Helen Gray, of Brockville, was a guest for a few days of her sister, Miss Cora Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel McLean, of Smith's Falls, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McLean during the latter part of last week.

Rev. and Mrs. G. V. Collins are attending the Convention of the Canadian Central Association of Baptist churches.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Earl left this morning for Belleville to attend the closing of Albert College, at which their daughter, Irene, is a student.

Mr. David Kavanagh has purchased a McLaughlin Four and Mr. Wesley Jackson a McLaughlin Six Special.

Divine service will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Athens Sunday at 7.30, preacher, Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of Westport.

Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. McKnight, and Mrs. Vanduzen returned Monday to Toronto, after spending two weeks at Charleston Lake.

Miss Mina Donnelly has passed her examinations in faculty at Queen's University and obtained the specialist certificate.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Graham, of Guelph, are guests of relatives in this district. Mr. Graham was at one time science teacher in the A. H. S. but for several years has been a professor at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The Delta friends of Mrs. C. E. Broley, who has been at Sararac Lake for the past ten months, will be pleased to know she has returned home much improved in health. Her mother, Mrs. Stevens, will join her there at her cottage on the Lake and will spend the summer months with her.

To-day Mr. Jas. W. White, warden of Leeds and Grenville, will entertain the members of the Counties Council and friends to an automobile outing on the New York state roads. The autos were to leave Morris town at 1.30 p.m. This is an innovation in the way of the warden's excursion, but it should prove an interesting and pleasant occasion.

Mr. R. C. Latimer is having his residence painted.

The bass and pickerel season opened Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gersham Wing are at the lake this week enjoying a holiday.

A resident of Athens was fined \$20 for intoxication by the authorities at the county town.

Mrs. (Dr.) Lillie is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. West, of Winnipeg.

A new roof has been built on Mr. John Ross, sr's residence on Welling ton street.

The Women's Institute will make another collection of old newspapers and magazines on Saturday, June 23.

The Methodist Sunday School had fair weather for its picnic on Saturday at the lake. The attendance of adults was not as large as had been expected but the children were there in large numbers and much enjoyed the day at Cedar Park.

Miss Belle Yates, who resides here with her brother, Mr. M. Yates, Wiltse street, met with an accident recently by falling down a long flight of stairs and striking a chair which stood at the front of the stairs. Miss Yates has defective eyesight and received some bad bruises and a broken nose from the fall.

The market Saturday morning at Brockville was attended largely. Eggs sold at 35 cents a dozen and were very plentiful. Potatoes sold at \$2.75 a bushel, butter at 40 and 45 cents a pound, strawberries at 25 cents a box, and rhubarb at 3 bunches for 10 cents.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII., June 24, 1917. The Purpose of John's Gospel.—Re-view.—John 21, 15-25.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The works of God. Place: Jerusalem. On the Sabbath day Jesus was passing along the street and saw a man who was both blind. He anointed his eyes with moistened clay and sent him to the pool of Siloam to wash. His sight was restored and to the questioning Phisees he gave a clear testimony. He believed in Jesus as the Son of God and the Jews cast him out of the synagogue.

II. Topic: A sympathizing Saviour. Place: Bethany, about two miles from Jerusalem. Word was sent to Jesus that Lazarus, the brother of Martha and Mary and a friend of Jesus, was sick. Jesus arrived at Bethany four days after Lazarus died. To Martha he said, "I am the resurrection, and the life." At the tomb he called Lazarus to come forth and he rose and came out of the tomb still "bound with graveclothes." Jesus said, "Loose him and let him go."

III. Topic: Christianity portrayed. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus taught His disciples the great truth that it was only by Him that entrance could be gained into the kingdom of heaven. He said, "I am the door." He expressed the relation between Him and His followers under the figure of the shepherd and His sheep. The hireling shepherd flees at the approach of danger, but the good shepherd lays down His life for His sheep. The Father loves the Son for this sacrifice.

IV. Topic: Love vindicated. Place: Bethany, about two miles east of Jerusalem. On Saturday evening, six days before the crucifixion, Jesus was given a feast in Simon's house. Martha, Mary and Lazarus were present. While Jesus was at supper, Mary anointed him with costly ointment. The disciples, but chiefly Judas, criticised this act as a waste of money that might be given to the poor. Jesus approved of her act, as it was an anointing for His burial and there would be constant opportunity to give to the poor.

V. Topic: Acknowledged Kingship. Place: From Bethany to Jerusalem. On Sunday Jesus and His disciples went from Bethany to Jerusalem. Jesus rode on a colt which was obtained by the disciples in a village near by. A crowd of people followed Him and another crowd came out of Jerusalem to meet Him. The people welcomed Him with great enthusiasm as the King of Israel. Some Greeks sought Jesus and He spoke to them concerning His mission.

VI. Topic: Love's service. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. Jesus and His disciples were eating the Passover together, and Jesus rose from the meal, took a basin and towel and began to wash the feet of his disciples. He was taking a servant's place. Peter objected at first, but later he became willing when Jesus told him that he could have no part with him if he did not allow him to wash his feet.

VII. Topic: Christian identity. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. Jesus delivered an extended farewell discourse to his disciples before they went to Gethsemane. He told them that he was the true vine and they were the branches. The Father was the husbandman. The branch must continue in the vine in order to produce fruit. Unfruitful branches were taken away. He told them to love one another. There is nothing that can take the place of love. True Christians have love one for the other.

VIII. Topic: A ruled nation. Place: Jerusalem. The temperance lesson is from Isaiah. Israel had become a nation of drunkards, and Samaria, "the crown of pride," was doomed to destruction because of the sins of the people. The beauty of the hill and the valleys would be changed to desolation. The nation of Judah was also becoming weak through intemperance. The evils of drunkenness are portrayed.

IX. Topic: Christian perfection. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. In Christ's farewell discourse he gives his disciples much instruction and encouragement. Among other things he gives them the promise that the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, will come to them if he goes away. The Comforter would remain with them for ever. He would testify of Christ, and would reprove the world of sin, of righteousness and of judgment. He would remind them of what Jesus had said to them while he was with them.

X. Topic: Love wounded. Place: Gethsemane and the high priest's palace. After leaving the upper room Jesus and his disciples went to the garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus prayed. Judas, who had bargained with Jewish officials to betray Jesus to them, led a crowd into the garden and pointed Jesus out to them by kissing him. Peter undertook to defend his master from the officers, but Jesus rebuked him. In the high priest's palace Peter denied Jesus, according to the warning the Master had given him.

XI. Topic: Finished work. Place: Jerusalem. After the trials of Jesus before the Jewish council and Pilate, Pilate having delivered him up to be crucified, he was led to Golgotha, where he was placed on the cross between two common thieves. While on the cross Jesus committed the care of his mother to his disciple John. He spoke seven times from the cross. John records two of his sayings.

XII. Topic: A glorious revelation. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus was placed in the tomb on Friday before sunset and rose from the dead early Sunday morning. Mary Magdalene and other women came early to embalm the body of Jesus, and found the sepulchre open, the stone having been rolled away. Mary went to tell the disciples what they had learned. Peter and John came and found the tomb empty. Jesus appeared first to Mary and she told the disciples that she had seen him.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—Atonement Through Christ. I. His divinity manifested. II. His sacrifice accepted.

III. His resurrection attested. I. His divinity manifested. As the opposition of the hostile Jews grew more and more intense against Jesus, it became more and more evident that the secret of their continued and increasing hatred was their determined refusal to believe in his divinity. They were persistent in refusing all scriptural evidences that he was the Messiah. They repulsed every testimony to his wonderful miracles of mercy. They regarded every teaching as blasphemous and contrary to their established customs and religion. They regarded the increase of disciples as an effort to destroy the Jewish theocracy. They despised those upon whom Jesus bestowed physical or spiritual healing. They sought to turn the truth of God into a lie. They would not enter into the kingdom of God, nor willingly allow others to go in. They labored to prevent the inauguration of a Christian dispensation. They clung to the old system rather than to be transferred by its fulfillment into the Father's completed plan for their redemption. They refused to accept God's chosen sacrifice, demanding by their attitude that he should send one whom they were willing to receive, one whose dignity they thought befitting the Messiah.

II. His sacrifice accepted. The raising of Lazarus from the dead made it necessary for Jesus to retire from the vicinity of Jerusalem. Such a miracle as that and the healing of the man born blind were unmistakable scriptural evidences of Christ's Messiahship and such as the Jewish nation were taught to expect in the Messiah. While many of the people were being convinced, the Jewish rulers were losing the pre-eminence in matters of religion. They plotted secretly and labored openly to mould popular opinion against Jesus. They could not deny the graciousness of his works. They could not find him guilty of crime. They could only clamor against what they interpreted as disregard for their traditions. They could not endure his claim of equality and openness with the Father. Nothing but his death would satisfy their frenzied hatred. Only through Roman decree could they reach that end. Expecting to find in Judas a valuable assistant in carrying out the capture of Jesus, they satisfied his greed for money by hiring him to make it possible for the Roman soldiers with representations from the Jewish authorities to get Jesus into their power. All that Jesus had said about his atoning sacrifice and his purpose to lay down his life for the redemption of the world was being carried out.

III. His resurrection attested. Much careful instruction was given to Christ's disciples to prepare them for his departure. The promise of the last comforting assurance to the grief-stricken disciples was Jesus' dependence upon Christ's going. Assurances of his intimate union with his disciples were repeated when Jesus was spending his last hours with them. By his example in washing their feet Jesus taught them the best rule of conduct for unity among themselves. The vital connection with himself in the figure of the vine was a lesson, the spiritual import of which would best be understood after his resurrection. "Unto the end" Jesus ever guarded and loved his disciples. At the cross his most self-forgetful love was exhibited in behalf of his mother, to whom he gave his disciple John as a son, and to him he gave a mother. When death reigned and hopes were blighted, the joyous climax of all was reached in the glorious resurrection of Jesus. Then was his divinity attested. Then was the spiritual life of his disciples begun. Then was the way opened for his ascension and the coming of the Comforter. Then was the undying love of Mary rewarded by the revelation of Jesus to her in the midst of her grief. Unfoldings of new relationships were made and the great opportunity of declaring a risen and ascending Saviour to the apostles and granted to Mary. Atonement and resurrection through Christ were attested. A new dispensation began and spiritual things were understood.

T. R. A.

FARM GARDEN THE BEST GRAINS. (As recommended by W. Saxon Blair, Superintendent Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., for Ontario.) Spring Wheat—Red Eye and White Eye are good standard sorts but rather late in ripening in northern localities. Huron, Marquis and Early Red Eye are earlier in ripening. All the varieties mentioned are good for bread-making, but Huron is not equal in this respect to the others. It is however, particularly vigorous and productive and is highly recommended. In extreme northern districts, Prelude will be found valuable if the soil is fairly rich and the rainfall sufficient. In Southern Ontario, the very late variety, Blue Stem, gives good results. It is rather more resistant to drought than most sorts. Goose wheat is useful in extremely dry localities, though the price of this variety is often quite low, as it is not used for bread-making. Kuskuska, closely resembling Goose, making excellent bread, but it is so different from ordinary wheats that millers object to grinding it. Goose is usually more productive than Kuskuska. Oats—Banner and Ligon are two of the best sorts. Ligon is slightly the earliest in ripening, but generally produces a smaller crop. Ligon may be used where extreme earliness is desired. O.A.C. No. 75, a selection from the Ligon, is very productive, late-maturing variety. Barley—Manitowin and Ontario Agricultural College No. 2 are recommended among the six-row sorts. Duckbill, and the best strains of Chevalier, are recommended among the two-row sorts. No varieties of beardless or bearded barley are recommended. Success (beardless) is of very early ripening habit. Peas—Among yellow peas, Arthur is most highly recommended for earliness and productivity. Golden Vine, Chancellor and White Morrow are also good sorts. Prussian Blue, Wisconsin Blue and English Grey are good colored peas. SEEDING HINTS FOR BEST RESULTS (Grain) Fall-plowed sod and fall-diced or fall-ploughed root, corn, and potato land are most profitable. Fall plowing, disc harrowing, rolling, drilling and drag harrowing are operations necessary to complete seed-bed preparation and seeding. When the seed-bed is considered just

CARE NEEDED TO PROPERLY ADMINISTER MEDICINES Serious Consequences May Follow Too Rapid Administration of Liquids—Powders Placed On Tongue Safe and Handy—Use of Bolus Popular But Requires Skill—By Vet.

The art of administering medicines to animals without endangering the life of the patient, is not as simple a matter as many think. This is especially the case when the medicine is in a fluid state, and given by the mouth. In order that it may be given, it is, of course, necessary that the animal's head be held in such a position that his mouth is at a higher level than the throat. When a fluid is poured rapidly into the mouth of a patient whose head is elevated for the purpose, it is not uncommon for a greater or less quantity of the fluid to enter the larynx and pass down the trachea (the wind pipe) to the bronchial tubes, and cause more or less serious trouble, according to the nature and quantity of the liquid that has passed. This unfortunate occurrence may happen from different causes.

HOW INJURY OCCURS. When an animal's head is elevated as described, and fluid introduced into the mouth, it at once reaches a cavity, called the pharynx, just behind the root of the tongue. From this cavity, or box, originates the gullet and also the larynx, a cartilaginous box, which is continued by the trachea. The entrance into the larynx is guarded by a valve, called the epiglottis. If from any cause the fluid is not swallowed promptly, and its introduction into the mouth continues, the pharynx becomes filled and the entrance into both gullet and pharynx submerged. After a limited time the patient is forced to breathe, and the expulsion of air from the lungs forces the valve open, and a greater or less quantity of the fluid enters the larynx and passes, as stated, to the bronchial tubes. This causes more or less violent coughing. If sufficient fluid to fill the tubes, has passed, the animal will die from suffocation in a few minutes. This occurs more frequently in pigs and sheep (especially the former), than in other classes of animals, but its occurrence is by no means uncommon in horses and cattle. If a small quantity passes it sets up mechanical bronchitis, and, if the quantity of the fluid in the tubes be quite small, it may become absorbed, and the patient recovers, while, in the other cases, the animal suffers for a few days, and dies, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment.

There are different reasons why this unfortunate accident may occur during the administration of fluids to animals. The fluid may be passed into the mouth so rapidly that the patient cannot swallow it quickly enough on account of the position of the head, which tends to prevent rapid swallowing. There may be a soreness of the throat which prevents the patient endeavoring to swallow on account of the pain it causes. There may be a partial or complete paralysis of the muscles of deglutition (swallowing), or there may be merely a stubbornness on the part of the patient.

In order to safely administer medicines in this way, called "drenching," it is necessary to closely observe whether the patient is swallowing, and to pour only a little into the mouth until he commences to swallow regularly. There are many methods of administering medicines, some of which require special instruments, and are practised only by veterinarians, such as the hypodermic method (injecting the active principle of the drug in a fluid form under the skin), the intravenous (injecting into a vein) and the intratracheal (into the trachea). All these methods, to be successful, and avoid untoward results, require great care as regards purity of the drugs and cleanliness of the instruments and hands of the operator, and it is especially designed for the purpose, hence they are practised only by veterinarians, who favor these modes of administration where practical, as the actions of the drugs are often more certain and more durable produced.

Other methods are in the form of powders, balls, drenches, and the introduction of fluids into the mouth out of a syringe. Powders are given either in damp food, in the drinking water, mixed with water and given as

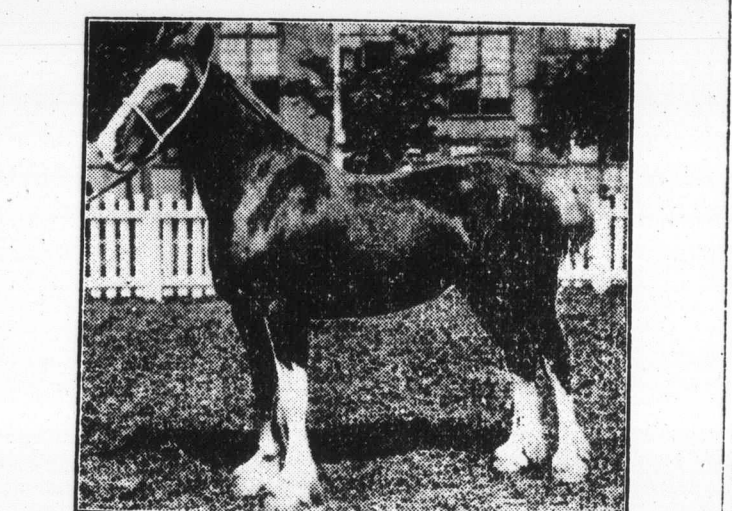
a drench, or placed on the back of the tongue out of a spoon. The latter is a safe, handy and sure method of giving powders that dissolve readily. The powder is placed in a perfectly dry spoon, an assistant holding the horse's head. The operator catches the patient's tongue with his left hand, which keeps the mouth open and with the right hand he introduces the spoon into the mouth, passes it well back and upsets it. The powder dissolves and is swallowed. Of course when the quantity is large, or does not dissolve readily, this plan is not satisfactory, as the patient will often drop more or less of it out of his mouth. When the appetite is good and the powder is not of a very disagreeable taste, it is convenient and satisfactory to give it mixed with damp food, as boiled oats, dampened chop, bran, etc.

The administration of medicines in the form of a ball is much practised, but it requires some practice and skill on the part of the operator. The drugs are reduced to powder, made moist by adding glycerine, treacle or

other moistening substance, rolled into cylindrical form, not more than an inch in diameter and 2 1/2 inches long and neatly wrapped in tissue paper. If an assistant be present, it is well to get him to steady the horse's head and prevent him holding it too high. The operator grasps the ball with the fingers of the right hand and the patient's tongue with the left hand, thereby keeping the mouth open (it should be stated that the ball should be moistened by coating with oil before administration is attempted). He then passes the ball backwards in the mouth, keeping the hand well in the centre of the mouth, resisting the lateral action of the tongue to carry either the hand or the bolus between the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue. If this be done the animal cannot chew it; he will either swallow it or cough it up.

ADMINISTERING A BOLUS. It requires a little practice to enable a man to administer a ball without danger of the horse getting it, or the hand of the operator, between his molar teeth. If the hand should become encased between the teeth it should not be forcibly drawn out, as this will surely cause severe scarifications. It should be held still, and the left hand, which still holds the tongue, used to get the horse to relax his hold. If the tongue be kept out well to the right side of the mouth, the patient will not close very firmly on the hand that is on the other side of the mouth, as he will not be able to do so without biting his own tongue. There are instruments called mouth speculums which keep the mouth open and thereby secure the safety of the operator's hand, but farmers have one, and the veterinarian seldom requires one for the purpose. There are also instruments called balling guns, which cost but little, and are very handy

for a person who has not acquired the necessary skill in using his hands. With any of these methods of administering medicines, the principal danger is waste, and, of course, if some be wasted, more can be given. In drenching we should always allow for a little waste, and at the same time guard against injuring the animal. In order to drench a horse or other animal, his head must be held up. He should be backed into a stall or against some solid object that will prevent him from going further backward. A name strap, a looped rope or a lanyard, per bunch, will do something of this nature if it is put into his mouth. A strap or rope is attached to this, passed over a beam or run through an elevated ring or pulley and drawn until the head has reached the proper height, or a stick may be fastened to the loop, and an assistant, by the use of it, can hold the head up. The operator now inserts the neck of the bottle or drenching horn into the side of the mouth and allows a little of the fluid to run out. If the patient swallows readily the liquid may be allowed to continue to run slowly, but if he refuses to



Valuable animals may easily be injured and some may die from inexperienced and careless administering of medicines.

swallow the fluid must be checked, or else the trouble already described will result. The operator should rub the roof of the mouth with the neck of the bottle. This usually causes him to swallow. He must swallow the fluid that is now in the larynx, before any more is allowed to enter. The tongue must not be pulled out nor the throat pinched, as the latter will cause him to cough, hence the epiglottis will be forced open and trouble follow.

Some pour the fluid into the nostril, but this is a very dangerous habit. If, during the process of drenching, the patient commences to cough, his head should be immediately lowered, even though the medicine be wasted. There is generally more or less waste, and if the waste exceeds the allowance made for it, more should be given.

A very nice method of administering fluids to horses, when the bulk is not too great, is out of a two-ounce syringe. Special syringes, called "Dose syringes," are made for the purpose. The calibre of the nozzle is large and the syringe is made of such a pattern that it can be readily used with one hand. It is filled with the fluid, the patient's tongue held by the left hand of the operator, and the syringe introduced well back into the mouth by the right hand and the fluid forced into the pharynx. The patient usually swallows it readily, and there is no waste, and no danger. Several syringe fulls may be given when necessary.

Under no circumstances should a horse or other patient, with a sore throat, or one having difficulty in swallowing from any cause, be drenched. Where necessary to give fluids in such cases they should be given by a syringe or by passing a rubber tube down the gullet and pouring the fluid into it.

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for various market items like Dairy Products, Eggs, etc. and their prices.

Table for MEATS-WHOLESALE with items like Beef, forequarters, etc.

Table for SUGAR MARKET with items like Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar.

Table for OTHER MARKETS with items like WINDMILL GAIN EXCHANGE.

Table for MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET with items like Minneapolis-Wheat.

Table for DULUTH GRAIN MARKET with items like Duluth-Wheat.

Table for MONTREAL MARKETS with items like A few very choice steers.

Table for BUFFALO LIVE STOCK with items like East Buffalo, Receipts-Cattle.

Table for CHICAGO LIVE STOCK with items like Cattle, receipts 18,000.

Table for LIVERPOOL MARKETS with items like Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.

A Political Genius. Congressmen sometimes adopt expedients to gain the good will of their constituents. Years ago a member from a western state was afraid that his first term would be his last, and he had not managed to make himself a power in Congress. While he was debating what he should do a friend said, "You live near the centre of the United States, don't you?" "Yes," "Then why don't you introduce a bill to have the capital moved to the principal town in your district?" The Congressman introduced the bill, and the people of his district at once concluded he was a great man and sent him back for another term. He reintroduced the bill in the next Congress, and, although it was promptly pigeonholed in committee, his constituents gave him a third term as a reward for his genius.—Exchange.

The prodigal son had just sneaked in the back way, between two days. "Owing to the goodness of the Beef Trust," explained the old man, "we are entirely out of fattened calves here's a can-opener. Get busy."—In dianapolis Star.

All Pure Tea
Free from Dust

Sealed Packets Only
Never Sold in Bulk

"SALADA"

Black-Mixed-Natural Green.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

For all her bravery Signa looks at him with a sinking of the heart. It is the first time he has left her for hours as a stretch since they were made free in Northwell Church. And yet she is sorrowfully glad that he has gone when she remembers the thousand and one little acts of kindness by which Saunders has proved his devotion.

To leave him with a maimed limb at a wayside inn in a strange country, the language of which he is next door to ignorant, would have been ungrateful indeed; and with this thought to console her she goes back to the guest-room and takes up a book; but it soon slips from her grasp and lies unheeded. She has so much to think of, the past is so full of sweet remembrance that the book of fiction falls beside the reality. She recalls Northwell and the Grange, of which she is now mistress, and Florence notwithstanding, almost wishes herself back again. Then she remembers Hector's strange dislike to this place, and decides that it arises from an anxiety to get back to England.

"When he comes back with poor Saunders," she thinks, "I will persuade him to turn the horses and get back to the Grange. After all a Bohemian life is not the one he should lead."

So she thinks, dwelling, love-like, on one theme—the lover. The hours pass. Every now and then the landlord comes in to ask her with a profound bow if she needs anything, referring on her answering in the negative with the expressive shrug of the shoulders.

The hours pass, but they pass slowly. It is the first time she has been left alone, and she begins to understand what it means.

Life, as seen from her window, presents a marked air of monotony. The children are playing round it in their place; the women, in their picturesque dress, cross the street with their knitting-needles in their hands to chatter and gossip with their opposite neighbors; a shepherd's boy comes down from the hills, tooting on a pipe and followed by a staggid dog.

Presently, as she leans back in her chair watching the progress of these characters in the little drama enacted through her window, the figure of a young girl comes slowly down the hill. It has something familiar about it to Signa, and she gets up and approaches the window curiously. The figure comes nearer and then Signa sees that it is the girl whom she saw in the church. As she reaches the spot opposite the hotel, she turns her face and looks across at it, and Signa is instantly struck by the strange expression on it. In the dark eyes shines an expression of impenetrable mournfulness, that is all the more touching for a vague vacancy which seems to sit upon the beautiful orbs like a cloud.

The girl stands for a moment, then she goes slowly, almost unobtrusively, up the slope in front of the hotel, and entering a narrow lane, drops down dejectedly at the foot of a discolored fountain, and with her head drooping almost to her knees, seems to be waiting.

An intense, almost painful curiosity takes possession of Signa, and she is about to ring the bell and ask the landlord who the girl is, and the cause of her sorrow-stricken manner, when she hears the sound of horses' hoofs and the sudden joy dispels all thought of the silent figure seated within her view.

With a flush and a little exclamation of relief, she goes to the door; but as she does so the sound grows more distinct, and it is suddenly borne upon her that it is coming from the opposite direction to that taken by Saunders and Hector. With a keen pang of disappointment she goes back to the window, and as she does so a light traveling-carriage, drawn by a pair of dark horses, sweeps up to the hotel. Hidden by the curtain, Signa watches and waits curiously. There is no footman, and presently a hand is thrust from the window and opens the door; then Sir Frederic Blyte alights.

For a moment Signa can scarcely believe her senses, and looks hastily round the room to be sure that she is not dreaming.

There is no vision; pale and thin, wrapped in a huge loose cloak, as if the wind had tried him, Sir Frederic stands for a moment talking to the coachman; then as the man drives the horses to the stables, Sir Frederic slowly approaches the inn door, and Signa, being sight of him, stands uncertain what course to pursue, when he comes in sight again, and instead of entering the inn, walks quickly up the lane to the girl sitting at the fountain.

Signa sees that he speaks to her, and the girl raises her head with a slow stare of recognition, and then watches them as they talk. Sir Frederic standing with one foot on the crumbling stone, the girl looking up at him with the half-wild, half-

vacant eyes that Signa had noticed. In her intense interest and curiosity she almost forgets her astonishment and dismay at Sir Frederic's arrival. Had he approached and spoken to the girl from sheer pity? she wonders. That seemed the reasonable explanation, and yet she could not disabuse herself of an impression that there was something of recognition in the girl's look, that the two were, if not familiar, certainly not strangers.

It was a problem that puzzled and harassed her strangely. She stood and watched.

Presently Sir Frederic said something, and she pointed to the wood. The girl got up slowly, and with the same air of dejection, and went in the direction he indicated, and after looking after her for a minute, he wrapped the cloak round him and returned to the inn.

There is the usual little stir and bustle, and Signa, with a strange thrill, hears his familiar voice in the passage. A wild hope springs to life in her bosom that he will only stop for some refreshment, and continue his journey in ignorance of her presence; but suddenly the door opens, and the landlord, coming in, closes the door after him carefully, and with a series of apologetic shrugs and bows, places a scrap of paper, evidently torn from the back of a letter, on the table in front of her.

She takes it up reluctantly. Scrawled in pencil is written upon it: "I have travelled hundreds of miles on the bare hope of seeing you. Do not refuse me. I have words to say to you that I must say, and that it is imperative you should hear. P. B."

For a full minute Signa stands staring at the words. What shall she do? The first instant she resolves to send a curt refusal; then, as she remembers that she is alone, and the hot, wild temper of the man, she hesitates. After all, will it not be better to see him, to listen to what he has to say, and to persuade him to go at once, and quietly, before Hector should return? Above all things, she dreads their meeting. Should she refuse, Sir Frederic, in a stubborn, obstinate mood, might insist upon remaining, and then—An awful vision of the two men face to face, with their hands at each other's throats, rises before her, and, with a shudder, she says quickly:

"Tell him—tell the gentleman that I will see him at once."

The landlord bows, expressing reluctance as plainly as if he had put it into words, but Signa shakes her head.

"No, please; it—it is an old friend."

The landlord goes at this. An interval which seems like an hour—an age—though it is but a moment passes, and Sir Frederic enters.

CHAPTER XXX.

Sir Frederic does not offer to approach her, does not extend his hand, but inclines his head, and stands with one hand resting on the table, the other holding back his loose cloak. Pale and trembling, but outwardly calm, Signa stands at the other side of the table. She, for her part, offers no greeting, nor asks him to be seated. Before her rises that awful quarter of an hour on the tower, to get rid of him quickly, quietly, is her one fervent desire.

"You—you wished to see me, Sir Frederic," she says, trying to make her voice sound hard and calm.

He raises his eyes and looks at her, a strange look of suppressed passion, of deep, despairing sadness, and—of pity.

"Yes," he says, and he, too, is trying to control his voice. "Yes, at the risk of refusal, at the risk of being misunderstood, at the risk of

meeting with your scorn and reproach, I have come to you."

"I feel no scorn for you," she says, touched by his changed face and hollow voice; "I have no reproaches to utter, Sir Frederic. You will not expect me to say that—that I am glad to see you."

"No," he responds, sadly. "I do not expect that; I know as surely as that I am standing here that my presence is distasteful, my voice and face are hateful to you. Think, then, what it costs me to be here and realize how grave the cause which brings me."

"I—I do not understand," she falters. "My husband—Lord Delamere is absent."

"I know it," he says, simply. "I do not fear to meet him, I expect to find him here. I can wait until he returns, though it is to you to whom I have to speak."

"Speak, then," she says, quickly, with a spasm of fear. "You—you must not wait until he comes back. He may return at any moment—you have no say and go before he comes back and finds you here."

A gleam of scornful irritation lights his eyes for a moment.

"Do you fear for him or for me?" he says, coldly.

Even in that moment of dread and apprehension, she returns him his glance of scorn.

"Can you ask?" she demands, swiftly, as she recalls that moment when Hector Warren had dragged this man to the edge of the battlement by sheer force, and stood ready to hurl them both into the darkness below.

He sees of what she is thinking, and his face grows more and more stern.

"You fear for me? You wrong me. I am not the coward that you suppose. I am no longer mad, Lady Delamere; and yet I love you still. Stay! for Signa has made a swift movement to the bell; 'do not ring; I have not sought you to make any protestations of a passion which will last me as your heart will tell you, until death. But that you forced me to defend myself, I would not have spoken as I have done.'"

"Why are you here?" demands Signa, coldly, and yet with a fierce agitation. "If you have no fear, I have. Do you think I wish him to meet you? If—if there is any truth in what you have said, if I am anything but a mere straw in the wind to you, you will obey my wish and leave the place at once, at once!"

"I will go at once," he says, "but I have first a duty to fulfill."

"A duty?" he incredulously, wondering.

"Yes," he says, calmly, his heavy eyes resting on her face as if he were speaking words that he had rehearsed a hundred times. "Yes, a duty that will cost me much, that will cost you more. Lady Delamere, when last we met, I was half mad, but I was sane enough to warn you against, and to strive to save you from, the man who has become your husband."

He pauses, but Signa motions him to go on, with a little smile of incredulous wonderment.

"You warned me?"

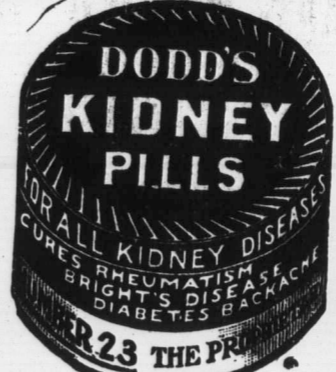
"I warned you against a villain. Hear me out—you have promised to hear me—I ask no more." For Signa has raised her hand to the bell; she lets it drop, and sinks into a chair with a gesture of infinite contempt and weariness. "I implored you to fly from him while there was time. I have no reasons for my doubts of his honesty except those of instinct—"

"And mad jealousy," she says, feebly. "And mad jealousy," but instinct is stronger sometimes than reason. You disregarded my warning—you turned from the love of an honest man to the arms of a villain. Stay, if this is as false and unreliable as you deem it, it will cost you nothing to listen—I only ask you to listen. Treat me, if you like, as a maniac— one who, in his madness, is pouring out an insane fabrication. Take it as such, if you choose, but hear me—it is all I ask. Justice, justice is the due even of a madman!"

And he smiles bitterly.

She makes a cool gesture of assent, which he takes as permission for him to proceed, and wipz the cold drops of sweat from his brow, he goes on: "I left you that night crushed, maddened by shame and defeat; I brutes beast; I had made the woman I loved afraid of me!" He groans and presses his hand fiercely upon the table. "I left her almost in the arms of my rival, knowing well that he would console her, and that he would gain the day, and all that I had lost. Yes, I was mad, but there was method in my madness. That night I stood beneath the stars and while I cursed the hour of my birth, I vowed that I would not rest until I had pierced the mystery which enshrouded the man who had stolen you from me—who had transformed me from an honorable English gentleman into a wild beast! Signa, are you listening?"

"My name and title are Lady Delamere, Sir Frederic," she responds, feebly. "Yes, I am listening, but my patience is wearing out. I warn you!"



"Like an outcast, with my load of shame, with the touch of that man's hand burning me, I left the Park that night, vowed to a solemn purpose. I had sworn to know no rest of mind or body until I had learnt for myself who and what was the man you loved, and what was the mystery which enshrouded him."

He pauses, and unclasping the cloak throws it back, as if he were choking.

"I went to London; I made inquiries. No detective could have been more vigilant, more of the blood-ployed than I was, therefore I embarked on one. I learnt something in London; I went to Paris. I learnt more there, sufficient to identify Hector Warren with the Earl of Delamere. I—we were all fools not to have discovered it at once. Yes, he was the Earl of Delamere, and bore a name stained with a mass of wild dissipation and vice. From Paris I went to Italy—I came here. I remember a certain evening at Lady Rookwell's when the name of this place was mentioned as that in which a dark and shameful deed was perpetrated by my rival—"

With a sudden pallor, with a tightening of the lips, Signa turns her face to him.

She now remembers every word of that awful story, and the name of the place.

"Casalina!" she breathes, involuntarily.

"Yes; I came to Casalina."

"Casalina!" breathes Signa, a spasm of dread sweeping over her like a cold, chill blast of the north wind.

He sees the impression his words have made, and his eyes gleam.

"I had forgotten the name of the place for a time, as you have done, but one day it came to me, and the story of crime and cruelty connected with it, I came here—here to this very town, and here I found that my instinct had been true; ay, even in the face of jealousy and a rival's natural mistrust, it had been true; and Hector Warren, otherwise Lord Delamere, was proved to be a villain, and a scoundrel!"

"Silence!" The word rings out like a trumpet note; clear and metallic, with fierce indignation and contempt.

"Wait!" he says, waving his hand. "I ask you to listen, to take nothing on trust. Remember, if you like, that it is a madman who speaks to you and accuses him, but it is a madman who brings proofs!" and he holds up his hand and lets it fall as if it were the ax falling upon a condemned criminal.

Signa sinks back, panting, breathless.

"I found little difficulty in discovering the truth of the story told by Lady Rookwell. It was still green in the memories of the simple, honest people of the village. A young English lord had come and stayed here, and won the affections of a peasant girl. She was engaged, betrothed, a solemn rite—to one of the farmers here. The Englishman had enticed her away, and with the spirit of a long line of ancestors as honorable as Lord Delamere's had challenged him. With cold-blooded self-possession—that is the name they give it—the English lord had shot the peasant-farmer like a dog, and decamped with the girl. The English lord was the Earl of Delamere, your husband!"

Signa turns upon him like a stag at bay, her eyes flashing like two violet stars above her white cheeks.

"It is a cruel, cowardly lie!" she gasps.

"Before Heaven, I wish that it were!" he says. "Think what you will, I love you so truly and devotedly that I could wish that it were as you say, a cruel and cowardly lie. But it is Heaven's own truth. This man you fled from me, is the man who stole a bride from her bridegroom, and who afterward shot that bridegroom. Shot! What do I say? Murdered! Murdered! For how could a Tuscan peasant stand before a noted duelist, and be the victor? If ever there was a murderer, actually and morally, Hector Warren, Lord Delamere is one. And this is your husband!"

He stops and looks down at her, white and haggard, but not more white than she is.

on the wall—minutes pass; who shall show many? Then, as if awaking from a hideous dream, Signa sits upright and laughs.

"You have done well, very well," she says, with an unnatural gaiety. "I have enjoyed it very much—yes, really enjoyed it! I was feeling lonely until you came. If you were not Sir Frederic Blyte, with—how many acres to your name?—I should recommend you to take to the stage; I think you would be a success, I do indeed. But—with the same quick, harsh laugh—"you are not original," she laughs—"you have had this story before, and I have almost grown tired of it. And so you thought"—with a flash of scorn—"that it was worth while to travel all this way to tell me that Lord Delamere, my husband, was a—murderer—a cruel, heartless betrayer of a simple, helpless girl, and a murderer?"

"I thought it worth while," he says, white and tortured, his hands clinched on the table—"I thought it worth while, in defense of my own honor, in defense of yours."

"Thanks!" with bitter irony. "And pray what effect did you suppose this—extremely dramatic story would have upon me? What did you expect that I should do in the event of my believing it?"

(To be continued.)

AROMA OF TEA.

Due to Essential Oils in Infinitesimal Quantities.

It is probable that many persons who are given to "the cup that cheers, but does not inebriate," have often asked themselves, "What does the tea leaf owe its peculiar and aromatic properties?"

There seems to be no mystery in regard to the matter, although as yet the exact nature of the secret has not been determined. It may be stated however, in the light of the investigations made by the men of science who have given the matter study, that tea owes its aromatic properties to certain substances of the sort known as "essential oils" and "thers," present in the leaf in such minute quantities that the herb must be treated chemically in 100-pound lots to obtain, in pure form, even a very little of the precious ingredients.

Tea depends for its flavor upon the substances mentioned, and the price tea brings is determined practically by no other consideration. Tea in China or Japan fetches a price ranging from 15 cents to \$50 a pound, according to its quality. It is said that the finest teas are not imported into America, for the reason that in crossing the ocean they lose their flavor.

Why this should be so is not, it seems, precisely known; and many experiments have been made by the Government chemists to ascertain the reason and devise remedies in the matter. If the loss of flavor incidental to ocean transportation is due to salt air, it is thought it should be possible to discover some means whereby the commercially prepared tea may be protected from such injury.

Since it is of the greatest importance that the aromatic substances be retained in the commercially prepared tea, the process employed in curing the product must be such as not to destroy or dissipate them. From the gathering of the leaf to the packing and the shipment thereof to market it is this consideration that chiefly commands attention.

Very young tea leaves make the best tea, since at their stage of development they contain the largest percentage of aromatic substances.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipation in children can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. They have a gentle but effective laxative which thoroughly regulates the bowels and sweetens the stomach, and thus drive out all childhood ailments. Concerning them, Mrs. J. B. Tauffenbach, Richer, Man., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them an excellent medicine for constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLACK EAGLE FLEES.

Royal Bird Alarms Peasants by Deserting Germany.

A simple fact looked upon as a phenomenon, has started Germany. It is this: The Prussian black eagle, from the first founding of the Prussian kingdom the symbol of power, has forsaken its haunts, on the crags of the Stabian Alps, where towers the castle of the Hohenzollerns!

For centuries these great black eagles have made their homes on the gigantic cliffs of the lower Alps which shelter this cradle of Hohenzollern royalty.

This is the first year they have disappeared. The cause of their going is a mystery, but to the peasants of the Black Forest and to many others it signifies the passing of the Hohenzollerns the hereditary Prussian kings.

When the grim old elector of Brandenburg was crowned King of Prussia in 1701, he founded the military Order of the Black Eagle, and incorporated the king of birds into the imperial seal. Beneath it were the words "summi cuius"—"To each his own."

When You Eat Bread

you are entitled to everything in the whole wheat grain. Dr. Wiley says: "Wheat is a complete food containing all the elements necessary for human nutrition."

But be sure you get the whole wheat in a digestible form. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking—the best process ever devised for preparing the whole wheat grain for the human stomach.

Two or three of these crisp little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and berries, make a delicious nourishing meal. Made in Canada.

Girl at Stake Went to Death

Daniel S. MacLeod, a prospector from Gold Lake, Southern Manitoba, while in Winnipeg told this story of an Indian Ophelia whose life was battered in a poker game against a pile of nuggets, a canoe, a shotgun, blankets and pony, by the man she loved, but who didn't love her.

Her body was found in the Amik Pawtie rapids, two weeks after she learned what her Indian "Prince Charming" had done from the lips of the man who had won her in the poker game and who loved her with a cave man's devotion.

The men were Ojibway Indians of the same band as the Ophelia of the north, says the Toledo Blade. They were encamped at Lake Wenongie near the 53rd parallel, above which there is no law of God or man.

Peter Peepamee Akose is a trapper in the winter and a fisherman and gold camp employe in summer. He is a strong man and is feared by the male members of the band, of which he is a member. He is the man whom Kokkekikomikook, "The Roamer," loved and died for.

Early this summer the Lake Wenongie band of Ojibways were joined by a Keewatin Indian named Charlie Peepamee, also a trapper and fisherman. He was disliked because he gambled.

The Roamer's love for Peter became apparent to her people when, after the newcomer had made love to her, she went to him for protection.

He spurned her advances and didn't interfere with the attentions of Charlie towards "The Roamer."

After a fishing trip up Lake Wenongie, Peter and Charlie joined a band of prospectors of which MacLaren was a member, in a cabin 20 miles from the Ojibway encampment. The prospectors had built a cabin, around which they were mining. In this cabin they played poker.

The second day of their stay with the gold seekers Charlie enticed Peter to play. Nuggets were the stakes. When the last nugget had gone to Charlie, Peter jumped from his seat and hissed:

"Dog!" Pointing to the card he added: "I'll take my pony, gun, canoe, blankets and this, producing a string of nuggets from a pocket. 'Against anything you will wager.' 'I'll take you,' Charlie answered. 'Everything I've won against your goods.'"

The prospectors stopped playing and watched. Peter lost. Angry he called his opponent "dog" and turned to go.

Charlie called him back. Peepamee Akose turned and asked what he wanted.

"I'll wager," Peepamee began "everything I've got against your girl Kokkekikomikook. If you lose you keep away from her and don't interfere with me when I take her away." "Done," Peter agreed. "Deal the cards."

Charlie dealt him three cards. Peter was jubilant. Charlie looked at his cards and said "Show!"

Redpath SUGAR

From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only the highest!

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

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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

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

Condensed advertisements 25 cents each insertion for 4 insertions; subsequent insertions, 10 cents each.

Cards of thanks, 10 lines or less, 25c.
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 forbidden 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 arrears are paid.

Legal, municipal and government advertising, 10c a line first insertion, and 5c line for subsequent insertions.

No advertisement published for less than cents.
Display advertising rates on application.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Brockville will celebrate Dominion Day.

Miss Estelle Bullock, Lyn, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willson.

Mr. E. Claxton and son John, of Winchester, were in town last week.

The annual picnic of the Sunday School of Christ's church will be held Friday the 28th at Charleston Lake.

Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Bessie Johnston, of Lyndhurst, motored to Athens and spent Tuesday evening.

The Entrance Examinations are being held at the High School this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scovil spent the week-end in Westport with their daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Stevens. Mrs. Scovil is remaining for a few days there.

Rural Dean Swayne was in Kingston Friday last acting on a commission for the better arrangement of the Mission stations in the Diocese.

A motor party, consisting of Mrs. M. A. Johnston, Athens; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Steacy, Frankville; Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Nutting, New York, spent a day at the lake recently, where they explored several of the more beautiful parts of the "paradise of waters."

LOW FARES TO

WESTERN CANADA

If you are going West, take advantage of the low Homeseekers' Excursion Fares offered by the Canadian Northern Railway, good leaving Toronto every Monday. For literature and all information, write R. L. Fairbairn, G. P. A. 68 King St. East, Toronto.

Junetown

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Warren spent the week-end at Mr. Robert Tennants, Lyn.

Mrs. James Herbison was visiting relatives at Fairfield East, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham, Guelph, were visiting the latter's aunt, Mrs. James Herbison, on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Norris Ferguson and Miss Irene spent part of last week at Fairfield East with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Patterson.

Mrs. Wm. Flood was visiting relatives at Soperton last week.

Mr. Walter Purvis and Mr. Ross Purvis attended the funeral of the late Mrs. John Earl at Warburton on Wednesday last.

Professor J. McDonald, of Kingston, spent a few days last week with Rev. W. W. Purvis.

Mr. Harold Fortune spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Athens.

Miss Arley Purvis was visiting her sister, Mrs. C. N. Purvis, Purvis St., Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton Sheffield and Mr. Latimer, Athens, and Miss Viva and Giles McCrea, Mitchellville, were recent visitors at Mr. Jacob Warrens.

Miss Mina Pritchard spent the week-end with Miss Mary Louch, Purvis street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Warren; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Umfrey; and Mrs. Wm. Summers, Lansdowne; Miss Beatrice Dickey and Mr. Morris, Caintown; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Webster and children, of Greenfield, were visitors at Mr. Thos. Franklin's on Sunday.

Master Willie Purvis, who is ill with typhoid fever is under the care of Dr. Judson of Mallorytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Franklin; Mr. J. B. Ferguson and Miss Mina Pritchard motored to Brockville on Saturday.

Miss Fern Warren is visiting Miss Viva McCrea, Lansdowne.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Fortune and Miss Orina and Mr. Harold Fortune motored to New Dublin and Belmont's one day last week, and spent the day with friends.

Mr. Fred Ferguson and children, Grahamton, spent Sunday at Mr. Robert Fortune's.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Earl and children, of Warburton, spent Monday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Purvis.

Mr. Clark Quinsey spent Sunday at his home in Mallorytown.

NOTICE

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

SHE JUST GETS IT.

When a Woman Makes Up Her Mind That She Wants a Thing.

The main difference between men and women is nowhere so marked as it is in the distinction between character and ability.

A man's ability is entirely separate from his character. A man may have genius and no character at all. He may have small abilities and large character. In a man the two things appear to be entirely independent of one another.

But a woman's character is determined by her ability, and her ability is determined by her character. In reality, therefore, women are much more simple than men, although they do not appear to be so. Women are more complicated outwardly than men. They offer more superficial variety. But closer observation and association among them tend to make them more alike.

Men, on the other hand, grow more complicated as you come to know them better. This is because, their abilities and characters being unrelated and the proportionate measure of each subject to variations, new combinations are constantly being presented. The various things which go to make up the motive power of a woman, on the other hand, are more closely related. Women, therefore, concentrate more than men, although they do not seem to do so, the process being unconscious.

That explains why, if a woman wants a thing and a man doesn't want her to have it, she always gets it. When a man wants a thing he plans to get it just as much as he can through the orderly processes of his mind and will. When a woman wants a thing she makes no plan at all—but she gets it much more often than the man because everything in her whole make-up—conscious and unconscious—is working for it.

If you want to see conservation of energy and the perfection of efficiency watch the working of that perfectly co-ordinated machine—a woman—getting a thing from a man that she wants. A Corliss engine, in comparison, is a soap box on wheels.—T. L. M. in Life.

LINCOLN FORGAVE HIM.

One Man Who Got a Pardon Without Even Asking For It.

Among the innumerable nuisances and "cranks" who called on Lincoln at the White House were many who sought to win favor by showing that they had been the first to suggest his nomination as president. One of these men, says Francis F. Browne in "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," was the editor of a weekly paper published in a little village in Missouri. He told the president that he was the man who first suggested Lincoln's name for the presidency and, pulling from his pocket an old, worn, defaced copy of his paper, exhibited to the president an item on the subject.

"Do you really think," said Lincoln, "that that was the cause of my nomination?"

"Certainly," said the editor. "The suggestion was so opportune that it was at once taken up by other papers, and you were nominated and elected."

"Ah, well," said Lincoln with a sigh. "I am glad to see you and to know that, but you will have to excuse me. I am just going to the war department to see Mr. Stanton."

"Well," said the editor, "I will walk over with you."

The president, with that good nature so characteristic of him, took up his hat and said, "Come along!"

When they reached the door of the secretary's office Mr. Lincoln turned to his companion and said, "I shall have to see Mr. Stanton alone, and you must excuse me." And then, taking him by the hand, he continued: "Goodby. I hope you will feel perfectly easy about having nominated me; don't be troubled about it; I forgive you."

TOO GREAT A RISK.

Washington's Pensioner Dreaded the Matrimonial Yoke.

One of the recipients of Washington's bounty was his old neighbor, Captain John Posey. Ferry sold Washington not only his Posey farm, but also his claim to western lands. He became financially embarrassed—in fact, ruined; his family were scattered, and he made frequent applications to Washington for advice and assistance.

Washington helped to educate a son, St. Lawrence, who had been reduced to the hard expedient of tending bar in a tavern, and he also kept a daughter, Milly, at Mount Vernon as a sort of companion to Mrs. Washington. The captain once wrote the following delightful letter, which is quoted by Paul Leland Hawthorn in "George Washington, Farmer."

"I could (have) been able to (have) satisfied all my old Arrears, (some) months ago, by marrying (an) old widow woman in this County. She has large sums (of) cash by her and Pritty good Est.—She is as thick as she is high—And gets drunk at Least three or four (times) a week—which is disagreeable to me—has Villant Spirit when Drunk—its been (a) great Dispute in my mind what to Doe,—I believe I shud Run all Resks—if My Last wife, had been (an) Even tempered woman, but her Sperrit, has Given me such (a) Shock—that I am afraid to Run the Resk again."

Evidently the captain did not find a way out of his troubles by the matrimonial route, for somewhat later he was in jail at Queenstown, presumably for debt, and we find in one of Washington's cash memorandum books under date of Oct. 15, 1773, "By Charity—given Capt. Posey, four pounds." One of the sons later settled in Indiana, and Posey county is named after him.

EARLY BRIDGE BUILDING.

Ancient Babylon Seems to Have Been the Pioneer in the Art.

Bridge building is one of the ancient arts, though no definite record of a permanent bridge appears before 2200 B. C. This was the time of Nimrod, the third ruler after Noah. The river Euphrates flowed most inconveniently through the city of Babylon, so the decree went forth that a structure be devised to cross the stream. The result was an arched bridge of brick 600 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Some thousand years later Nitocris, then queen of the Babylonians, seeking something new to occupy her mind, decided that another bridge was needed to handle the vast crowds which thronged to that city of mystery. Her engineers were consulted, and, marvel of marvels, a wooden bridge resting on stone piers made its appearance, the first of its kind in the history of the world! The stones in the piers were fastened together with huge chains of iron, with melted lead poured into the crevices.

While the problem to the eyes of the modern engineer would appear trivial, it was a vast undertaking in those days, so marvelous, in fact, that the course of the entire river was changed in order that the engineers might view the foundations on which the arches were to rest. Herodotus records that the bridge was of equal magnificence with the rest of the buildings of Babylon.

Aside from these, no bridges of importance seem to have been built in Asia Minor, with one possible exception. The fabled Colossus of Rhodes is thought by some historians to have been a bridge, but as no remains have ever been found there is only theory to support the claim.—Edison Monthly.

A SERBIAN BARGAIN.

In This Sale the Buyer Had It About All Her Own Way.

In her book "Experiences of a Woman Doctor in Serbia" Dr. Caroline Matthews tells how she had set her heart on acquiring one of the gayly embroidered canvas bags used by the Serb peasant girls for marketing. They could not be bought at a shop, and the country folk were not tempted to surrender them for any reasonable price.

"I met a man leading a pack horse, and on that horse were strung some bags, and one of those bags was a glorious color, new and fresh. Have that bag I would! So I went into the middle of the road and quietly stopped the mare.

"The man seemed amazed and rather inclined to resent being brought temporarily to a standstill. I launched forth, in very halting Serbian, on the weather, on the pony, and then out came my cigafette case and we were friends. 'Only one of the mad English!' I suppose the fellow thought.

"The moment was ripe. I raised the bag, emptied the parcels on the saddle and, placing some money beside them, looked at the man in a friendly way. He smiled. 'A new kind of game,' he thought. Without a word I held out my hand. In Serbia when a bargain is concluded in the selling of a horse or cattle the men shake hands and so make the bargain legal. It is quite a little ceremonial. My new friend took my hand. The deed was done. The bag was mine."

Story of Empress Eugenie. Of one of the visits the Empress Eugenie made to the Paris hospitals during the cholera plague that afflicted France in 1865 the following pretty incident is told: At the Hospital Beaujon the empress took the hand of a dying victim, who, mistaking her identity, kissed her hand and murmured, "I thank you, sister." The nun who accompanied the empress whispered: "You are mistaken, friend. It is not I, but our good empress who speaks." "Nay, sister," retorted the empress quickly; "he has given me the sweetest of all names."

Modern Berlin.

It was Frederick II., styled the Iron, who constructed the first building on the site of modern Berlin. This was a castle which was the first domicile of the Brandenburg electors. It was much damaged in the Thirty Years' war, but after this the town started to loom up around it. However, its present strength dates from the formation of the German empire and it ranks third, after London and Paris, in population of the cities of Europe.

To Make Thin Hands Plump.

Wash in very warm water, rub in cocoa butter or any preferred skin food for five minutes and then hold your hands for an instant in ice cold water. Wipe dry. The cold water closes the pores while they are filled with the cream, and new tissue is built in a most satisfactory manner.—Philadelphia Record.

Talking Shop.

"I don't like to wait on grouchy customers."

"Nor I."

"I hate to have a customer growl at me."

"Mine don't growl," said the dentist, "but they all show their teeth."—Kansas City Journal.

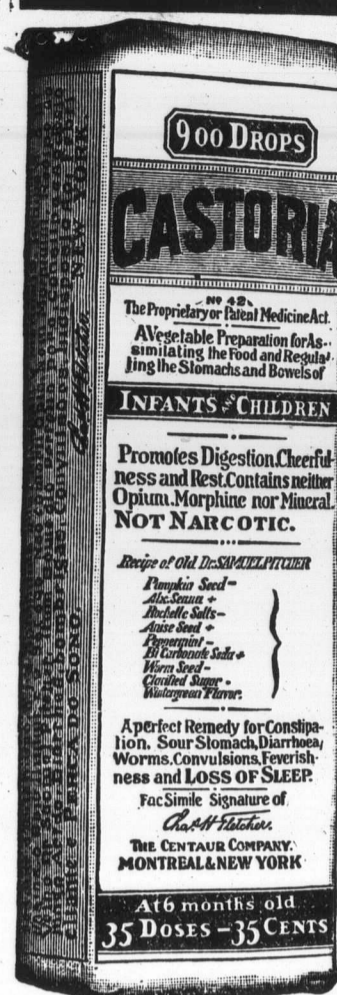
That Soothed Her.

"Where have you been all the evening?" demanded his wife as the last dance ended. "I couldn't find you."

"That is easily explained," he replied. "You looked so beautiful that I was lost in admiration."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Never Love.

Miss De Style—Does she think very much of that aviator? Miss Gunbusta—Oh, yes. She worships the very ground he flies over.—Life.



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E. C. TRIBUTE

Beginning Tuesday, May 8th, and every succeeding Tuesday during the summer months until Oct. 31st, the C.P.R. will run cheap Homeseekers' Excursions by regular trains to all principal points in British Columbia.

Tickets are good for 60 days with privilege of extension on payment of \$5.00 for each month or part thereof but in no case will extension be granted for more than two months or before Nov. 30th, 1917. Stopover allowed. Tourist sleeping car space can be secured on payment of usual berth rates. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, Brockville, for folders and full information.

The attention of the Reporter has been called to the well on the Gamble House property, corner of Main and Victoria streets. With children playing along the streets, this well is a menace, and should be tightly covered. At present a yawning hole is covered only by a discarded tree-guard, which might easily be pushed aside. The authorities should see that this is remedied.

The Recorder regrets that the people of Brockville have ceased to plant shade trees. If the people of Brockville would take a look at the shady streets of Athens, they would see the benefit of planting maples.

Lloyd George says we owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the United States. Why? Has the United States not entered the war entirely on its own account? More than that, has she not got from two to three prices for every thing she has sold to the other allies since the war began? The cause for any fervent outpouring of gratitude is not evident.—Orillia Packet.

SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION

A correspondent asked the Montreal Gazette what "Selective Conscription" meant. "The answer seems simple, it being to select those available for fighting those whose services are not more needed in other occupations. The soldier must have physical capacity being enjoyed in youth, the younger men fall within the line of conscription. Thus, in the large, all young men may not be taken, they will be selected. Those out of employment, and those whose employment is not essential to the domestic welfare of the country will first be drafted to support the ardent spirits who have voluntarily given these services and risked their lives for the cause of the Empire. But the war is not to be won on the fields of Flanders alone. The gallant armies must be fed, must be supplied with munitions of all kinds, and their kin at home must be comforted with the needs of life. So it happens that the word "Selective" is used in connection with Conscription some selected to produce, but all selected and required to contribute to the salvation of the Empire and bridging about of peace on earth."

THE HOME PAPER

Exchange:—No outside or foreign paper can possibly have claims upon you until your duty is discharged to the local newspaper. Of him who says he can get a city newspaper much larger than his own local journal for the same amount of money, we would enquire: Do the city paper say anything about your home town, its industries, schools, churches, roads, bridges, or other improvements? Nothing. Do they mention your public meeting, your town or county news, and the other thousand and one matter of interest which your home paper publishes without pay? Not much. Do they ever say a word, gratis, calculated to draw to your town or county any aid in bringing in new citizens and developing the wealth of your community? Not a line. And yet there are people who take such contracted views of the matter regarding their home paper as to compare it unfavorably with the city paper, and think they are not getting the worth of their money.

NEW BRASS RAILS FOR THE POST OFFICE

Brass railing for the steps of the Post Office arrived Monday are being placed in position. Last winter several people fell on the icy stones, making hand rails a necessity for the safety of the public. Their addition to the building greatly improves its appearance. The post office is one of the many beautiful public buildings in Athens.

Traveleyan

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Flood spent Sunday last Thursday with friends in Gananoque.

Mr. Roy Dickie made a business trip to Brockville on Monday.

Mrs. Charles Heffernan and children, Athens, were guests at M. Heffernan on Saturday last.

Miss Veronica Leeder of the A. H. S. is home for the holidays.

Mr. T. Slack, Athens, spent Sunday at R. J. Leeder's.

Mr. Harry Donovan and Clement Shea, Brockville, spent the weekend at M. Heffernan.

Miss Helena Heffernan was last week the guest of friends in Brockville.

Miss Ethel Shea, Brockville, is the guest of her many friends here.

Mr. Leo Flood, Brockville, spent the week-end at his home here.

A good many here attended the dance in the I.O.O.F. Hall Mallorytown, on Friday evening.

J. Flood was in Athens on Wednesday.

Philipville

Mrs. Moses Seed, Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, for a few weeks.

Dr. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Whitmore and Miss Lucille Whitmore spent a day with friends in Lyn.

Dr. Lillie returned from the west last week to settle up some matters that were left in obedience when he moved to the west.

A. Elliott is putting the boys through their best pace repairing the roads and piling stone for future road making.

W. C. Stevens and family have moved to their cottage on Delta Lake. He took two cows to supply them with milk; the surplus will be sold to the natives if they need it, if not the surplus will be made into butter and sold to help out the high cost of living.

An auto load of our town ladies paid Brockville a visit last week.

Most of the meadows are giving great promises of a bumper crop. Some farmers are plowing up some of their old meadows and are planting corn.

While Miss Kernan and Miss Campbell were driving down Wilsons Hill, their horse fell throwing one of the girls out over the dashboard. Finding they could not get the horse up, they went for help. Those who came to lend assistance found the other girl cooey sitting on the horse's head. The harness was damaged in several places and one of the thills broken.

Toledo

Toledo, June 11.—Miss Bowser, of Delta, is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Seymour.

Miss Marguerite Seymour spent the week-end with her parents.

C. A. Wood, our energetic and progressive grocer and postmaster, has added another side line to his business which not only is proving a lucrative undertaking to him but provides a good deal of pleasure and entertainment to the public. He has started an ice cream parlor, which is very tastefully fixed up and is directly under the supervision of Mrs. Wood and Misses Geraldine and Vivian Wood.

Mrs. John Seymour, Miss Marguerite Seymour and Miss Bowser were Smith's Falls visitors on Saturday.

Mrs. George Montgomery, of Toronto, is at present helping to nurse her uncle, Mr. William Hanna, of Newboyne who had the misfortune recently to fall down the cellar steps inflicting rather serious injuries but at the last report he is slightly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Seymour, Arthur Seymour and Mr. Alex Green, of Athens, were guests on Sunday, June 3rd, of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Seymour and also of Mr. and Mrs. Mansel Weatherhead.

On the afternoon of Saturday June 2, the members of the two clubs, "The Bon Ami" and "The Knights of Honor" held a picnic in Datoris Grove where they had a most delightful time, the afternoon passing all too swiftly.

Several relatives from here attended the funeral on Thursday last of the late Mr. Gorman, of Harlem.

R. Crummy paid Smith's Falls a business trip on Saturday.

James Gray is steadily improving under treatment of the physician from Ottawa.

Purvis Street

Herbison Bros. are building a fine barn for James Louch.

Miss Mabel Gibson and Miss Jennie Purvis passed through here on Sunday.

Mrs. James Manhart spent last week visiting her sister across the line.

Mr. Frank Chick lost a valuable horse last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan and son, of Brockville, spent a few days last week visiting friends here.

Mrs. Young, of Brockville, is now the guest of Mrs. Wellington Earl.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chick and Miss Ruth spent a few days last week visiting friends at Plum Hollow.

Soperton

June 18, 1917

Mr. and Mrs. Suffel and Mrs. Johnson Frye returned from Winchester on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Suffel attended the Lannin-Bradley wedding at Hazeldean.

Official word was received from Ottawa this morning that Pte. Harold Shire, Inf. was wounded on June 3rd.

Mr. Brayman, Brockville, spent a few days last week at E. J. Suffels. Pte. Frank Brayman his son is also reported wounded.

Miss Gladys Shire, Oak Leaf, spent last week at her home here.

Miss Gertrude Best returned with Mr. and Mrs. J. Scotland from Glen Buell on Sunday. Miss Best is convalescing after a successful operation for appendicitis at Brantford early in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Singleton and Miss Singleton attended the Chester-Pierce wedding in Delta on Thursday last.

Born on Sunday, June 17, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodbody, a daughter, Beatrice Pearl.

The Delta Women's Institute heard Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen on Thursday last in Town Hall, Delta. Mrs. Stephen as usual a delightfully interesting afternoon.

Charleston

Mrs. Bishop, Toronto, and Mrs. Beach, Athens, were at Pinehurst cottage. Mrs. Slack, of Athens, was their guest for a few days last week.

Miss Edith Giles, Brockville, is at Cedar Park.

Mrs. J. Frye who was very ill is gaining rapidly.

Miss Helen Troy spent the week-end at Glen Morris with Mrs. E. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kelsey motored to Sand Bay on Sunday to attend the McCready-Cross meetings that have been held there for the past four weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. King motored to Lillies on Sunday.

Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. King's mother, accompanied them home.

R. Heffernan, B. Heffernan, H. Webster, B. Slack, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Kavanagh, Misses Heffernan, Miss Troy and Miss Wilson motored to Long Point on Thursday and spent a very pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O'Connor.

E. Bryan and sister Miss Lena were also guests.

FRANKVILLE

June 18.—Mr. Fred Stuart, agent for the Dodge auto sold one to Mr. Rube Montgomery last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Holmes spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Pattimore, Glen View, back of Smith's Falls.

Information has been received from some of the boys of the 156th Battalion stating that they were on their way to France.

Mr. C. Lawson, of Brockville, has been given the contract for repairing the Methodist church. Services for the next few weeks will be held in the school-house.

Mrs. Earl, an aged lady, and mother of Mrs. H. Dunham passed suddenly away on June 11.

Crops of all kinds are growing rapidly and the prospects never were better.

Miss Hudson, of Charleston, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Jack McKenna.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Nutting and Miss Johnston, of New York, have been spending a few days with the latter's sister, Mrs. Robert Steacy.

Mrs. Hester Goodfellow, of Smith Falls, is spending a couple of weeks with her cousin, Mrs. M. Livingston.

Mrs. McKinney, who was elected to the Alberta Legislature at the recent elections, was born near here, and spent her girlhood days on the homestead now owned by her brother, Albert.

Bishop Bidwell, of Kingston, held confirmation service in St. Thomas' church last week. There were several candidates.

LARGEST AMERICAN CATS.

Jaguars Are Bigger but Less Fierce Than African Leopards.

The jaguar, or "el tigre," as it is generally known throughout Spanish America, is the largest and handsomest of American cats. Its size and deep yellow color, profusely marked with black spots and rosettes, give it a close resemblance to the African leopard. It is, however, a heavier and more powerful animal.

In parts of the dense tropical forest of South America coal black jaguars occur, and, while representing merely a color phase, they are supposed to be much fiercer than the ordinary animal. Although so large and powerful, the jaguar has none of the truculent ferocity of the African leopard. During the years I spent in its country, mainly in the open, I made careful inquiry without hearing of a single case where one had attacked human beings.

In one locality on the Pacific coast of Guerrero I found that the hardier natives had an interesting method of hunting the "tiger" during the mating period. At such times the male has the habit of leaving its lair near the head of a small canyon in the foothills early in the evening and following down the canyon for some distance, at intervals uttering a subdued roar.

On moonlight nights at this time the hunter places an expert native with a short wooden trumpet near the mouth of the canyon to imitate the tiger's call as soon as it is heard and to repeat the cry at proper intervals. After placing the caller the hunter ascends the canyon several hundred yards and, gun in hand, awaits the approach of the animal.

The natives tell many amusing tales of the sudden exit of untried hunters when the approaching animal unexpectedly uttered its roar at close quarters.—E. W. Nelson in National Geographic Magazine.

DUMAS HAD HIS REVENGE.

He Found a Fine Prize For the Friend Who Insulted Him.

Alexandre Dumas the elder, the great novelist, had, as is well known, some black blood in his veins and was of an unforgiving if not almost cruel nature.

In his earlier days Dumas received a dire insult from one whom he called his friend. To the surprise of all who knew him, Alexandre took no apparent notice of the wrong, but instead applied himself to looking carefully after the welfare of his supposed friend. He took with him into society, introduced him there, presented him there and so continued for three years, at the end of which time he stood as "best man" at his friend's marriage.

The wedding feast being concluded, Alexandre Dumas was leaving the house when an acquaintance joined him and as they walked along said: "I have often wished to say how I have wondered at your great kindness to M. X., whom we have just seen married. You have the most forgiving nature that I have ever met with. He insulted you grossly some years ago, and yet ever since you have devoted yourself to his happiness and at last assisted him to get married."

"That's it precisely," remarked Dumas slowly, with a sinister chuckle. "I flatter myself that I have given him the most furious and lynx eyed mother-in-law in France."—London Telegraph.

A Flying Start.

As the result of lectures administered to him by both his father and the young woman of his choice, a certain young man decided to turn over a new leaf and show some interest in business.

"Well, Molly," said he to the girl one evening, "I am really going into business in earnest. Made a beginning already today."

"Good!" exclaimed Molly. "And what was the nature of your start?"

"I ordered my tailor to make me a business suit."—New York Times.

Gentle Sarcasm.

A woman had forgotten to order meat for dinner. She rushed to the telephone, called the meat market from memory and did not inquire who was talking when some one answered with the usual "Hello."

"Have you any brains?" the woman demanded.

"Alas, no," the voice at the other end of the line replied. "I am only a poor teacher."—Indianapolis News.

Deafening.

"H'm!" meditated the manager. "So you claim to have every qualification of a first class actor?"

"Well," returned Jefferson Hamlet, "perhaps I ought to mention the fact that I am slightly deaf, the result of so much applause, you know."—New York Times.

What Counts.

"Circumstances alter cases."

"That's true, but remember, my boy, that you needn't worry about the circumstances if you have the law on your side."—Washington Star.

A Gentle Thrust.

Miss Oldgirl—I remember when the girls married much younger than they do now. Miss Pert—Yes, so grandma tells me.—Baltimore American.

Fair Supposition.

The Lady—And is your father working, my little man? The Little Man—I s'pose so, mum. The judge said 'ard labor.—London Telegraph.

Needed It.

As soon as Adam awoke and saw Eve he coined the word "trouble."—Chicago Herald.

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There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years, doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LUMBER

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

**FOUNDATION TIMBER
SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.**

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher
ATHENS

Summer Clothes

Now's the time to prepare for the warm weather, while we have a big stock of all sizes and mostly at the same prices as last year.

We've some nice light weight suits in plain greys and small checks.

Light Weight Underwear in balgriggan, mesh and nainsook, two pieces or combinations, long or short sleeve, knee and ankle length.

The very latest in Straw Hats, Panamas and Silk Caps.

A big range of fine Shirts with lounge collar or the new Sport Shirts, Soft Collars, Light Socks, Belts, Neglige Braces, Bathing Suits, etc.

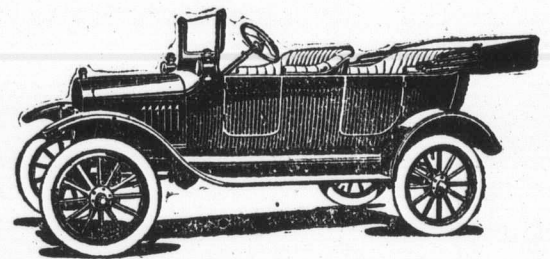
Yes, it is advisable to buy now.

Globe Clothing House
Brockville, Ontario

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



The Name "Ford"

Stands for lowest cost and greatest service. We have been officially notified that Ford Cars must advance soon. Secure your car before the advance comes. Large stock of repairs on hand to accommodate Ford users, also stock of Tires, Tubes, greases and oils always on hand.

Call And See Us

Percival & Brown
Athens Ford Dealers

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

You will find real comfort in our W.G. & R. Summer Underwear. The reinforced webbing inserted across the back gives the garment exceptional elasticity and provides for perfect freedom of bodily movement.

No binding or straining anywhere.

It is the patented "Closed Crotch" feature that insures this comfort.

Made in nainsook, madras, and silkien.

Priced from \$1.00 up.

We are local agents for W.G. & R. products.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Specialists in Ladies' Coats, Sweaters and Panama Hats.

Brockville, Ont.

Russians Light Drinkers.

The Russian realized perfectly well the evil effect of the use of vodka upon his fellow countrymen. We must not share the belief, disseminated by the books of dilettante travelers, that every one in Russia was a hard drinker. Far from it. Certain very considerable sections of the population did not drink at all. Such were the Mohammedans, to whom the prophet of Allah had forbidden the juice of the grape; such were the sectarians among the orthodox, who refrained on principle. Many others as well did not indulge, either from distaste or from conscientious scruples. In fact, statistical evidence shows that the people of the Russian empire consumed decidedly less alcohol per capita than the peoples of many other European countries.—Robert P. Blake in Atlantic.

The Homespun Philosopher.

Some folks pray to the Lord to make 'em thankful when it's up to them once in a while to surprise the angels by being thankful of their own free will and accord. Providence has enough to do without putting unneeded work on it.—Atlanta Constitution.

A common-sense may have wit, but not wisdom.—Yiddish.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Gleet, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free. DRS. SOPER & WHITE. 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

BELGIUM RELIEF

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—In view of the recent statement issued by Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which points out the impossibility of procuring the necessary shipping tonnage to forward to Belgium the food supplies in the same quantities as in the past, and also draws attention to the fact that the United States Government have made arrangements to loan to the Belgian Government the sum of \$45,000,000—payable to the Commission for Relief in Belgium in six monthly instalments—when sum will cover the cost of such food supplies as can be shipped in that time by the limited number of ships available to the commission—the central executive committee of the Belgian Relief Fund in Canada finds it unnecessary for the present to make appeal to the generously disposed people of Canada on the plea of the urgency of support in order to stave off starvation.

The needs of Belgium continue, however, as pressing as in the past, and the situation may be considered as being even more pitiable as, through the forced decrease in imports, Belgium will be compelled to fall back on her last native resources, already so decimated. In order to maintain that so limited ration that has been doled out in the past it will be necessary to encroach upon the country's stock of milk cattle, which has been reserved to maintain a supply of fresh milk for the children.

In the hope, however, that the recent swiftly developed shortage in the world's shipping—the cause of this new departure of the relief work—may not permanently endure, in the hope that the necessary funds may be available should any emergency or special occasion arise, and in view of the fact that in any event relief in many forms will be required after the war, the committee have that all generous supporters of that fund in the past and all those who have pledged themselves for future payments will continue to support the fund, and thus continue to show their sympathy with the people who give their all for the cause of humanity.

All such donations received after the 15th of June will be disposed of to the best advantage of this stricken people, according to the wish that may be expressed by any donor or according to the actual or more pressing needs of any of the already organized channels of relief work, such as: "Help to the children removed from Belgian front," "Queen's fund for the wounded soldiers," "Home for the Belgian soldiers," "Relief for Belgian prisoners in Germany," "Anglo-Belgian committee of the

HAIR GOODS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade goods. Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send in your sample, or write for something in our line. GENTLEMEN'S TOWELS at \$2.50 and \$3.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM. 62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT. (Formerly Mims. I. Mintz.)

For Pimples Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Samples Free by Post. A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning. For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, these fragrant emollients are wonderful as well as ideal for the toilet.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. M, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Belgian Red Cross.

"Relief of Belgian children suffering from tuberculosis and rickets." "Belgian orphan fund." "Belgian national relief fund for war orphans, etc."

All donations received prior to the 15th of June will be held at the disposal of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, for the purchase in Canada of Canadian produce, according to our previous pledges.

The central executive committee will issue in the immediate future a report covering the whole of their operations up to the 15th of June.

Thanking you for publishing the above, we remain,

Yours truly, A. D. Jardin, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Montreal, Canada, June 2, 1917.

A Floral Peerage.

In a railway carriage in England two men were talking rather loudly; Lord French is rather sick," one of them observed.

"Yes," said the other, "so is the Marchioness of Powys, but the Duchess of Cleveland is getting on famously. The Earl of Rosebery seems to be dwindling away. I can't make it out."

When they left the carriage a passenger remarked to a friend that these two fellows seemed anxious to impress the company with the fact that they were acquainted with every one in Burke's Peerage.

"Peerage be blowing," he said, rudely, "they were talking about dahlias."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

GET RID OF RATS.

Costly and Dangerous, They May Be Driven Out.

Many a seemingly unexplainable illness in our homes may oftentimes be traced to the presence of rats. These little animals travel everywhere, and in their journeyings go in and out among filth and where disease prevails. They thus become carriers and disseminators of disease and pestilence.

The only wild animal that lives under the same roof with man is the rat, says Literary Digest. We pay for his keep, although we are not on friendly terms with him. In return, he plagues us in many ways; he steals our food, and, above all, is active in the spread of disease. The annual rat bill of the United States for food alone is estimated by Mary Dunderidge, writing in the Forecast, at \$160,000,000.

The rat not only disseminates bubonic plague, but carries tapeworms, trichinae, typhus, round worms and other parasites, besides being suspected as an active agent in communicating leprosy and infantile paralysis. It can gnaw through any common building material except stone, hard brick, cement, glass and iron. It destroys whole fields of grain, climbs trees to steal fruit, eats both fowls and their eggs and destroys game. It steals costly furs and furs for its nests when it can get them. Much of our annual loss by fire is due to the rat, and he also starts floods by burrowing into dams and levees. He is a great traveler and fond of living on shipboard, though, fortunately, he journeys little by rail. Finally, his fecundity is prodigious, the fond mother presenting him with numerous additions to the family circle sometimes as frequently as once a month.

The modern way of attacking the rat, this writer continues, "is to build it out." The ratproofing of buildings is described as "a cheap form of insurance against fire and pestilence." Miss Dunderidge continues:

"When rats get into ratproof buildings we have to resort to traps and poison to get them out, the former being the least objectionable. In the use of traps it must be borne in mind that the rat is cautious and will not enter strange-looking contrivances in search of food if plenty of other nourishment is available. The trap should be strong enough so that the rat cannot force his head between the wires and escape, and should be dipped in boiling water or smoked before being set to kill the human smell, or that of rats previously caught. It should not be placed in an open space, but along the wall or in a narrow runway, for the rat's vision is somewhat defective in the daytime, and depending on its whiskers as a guide it has to keep close to some wall or other boundary. Fish makes an excellent bait but an odorous edible different from the animal's customary diet is likely to attract it. Poisoning should not be resorted to in dwellings, and some of the most efficient poisons are so dangerous that they should be used only by experts.

"Traps, cats, weasels and ferrets are all useful, but the ordinary house-

too well fed to care for such and if not inured to the hard life is not equal to a com-

full-grown brown rat. Non-snakes have been employed with considerable success in ware-

and Interesting Facts. meroons, the German colony Africa; recently occupied by British forces, regarded as a great potential rubber zone. The first attempts at rubber exploitation were made some years ago in the northern part of the colony, where the Landolphia florida, which is regarded as the greatest rubber-producing plant, was found.

Scientists are working upon a method whereby a commercially satisfactory paper pulp can be made from flax straw. Hitherto the straw had to be burnt for want of proper methods of treatment.

Between the steel helmet used by the troops and its lining of felt, and wadding, are fixed a number of rubber studs, which take up the shock of a blow. The wadding comes next the head, so that in case of penetration and a resulting scalp wound it acts as a dressing.

An electric fare box that has been invented for street cars, automatically registers the correct number of fares paid by each kind of coin dropped into it.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINCO, "Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Unconscious Humor Gems.

While nosing through exchanges, John D. Wells, managing editor and column conductor of the Buffalo News, unearthed this choice collection of unconscious humor which is said to have been copied from the New York state regent's examination papers:

Ithaca, at the foot of Cayuga Lake, has a large university for the insane. The main provision of the Mayflower compact with potatoes.

The function of the stomach is to hold up the petticoat. Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of saliva from the Vatican.

Six animals peculiar to the frigid zone are three seals and three polar bears.

Three kinds of teeth are false teeth, gold teeth and silver teeth. The permanent set of teeth consists of canines, eight bicuspids, 12 molars and four cuspidors.

Typhoid can be prevented by fascination. Guerilla warfare is where men ride on guerrillas.

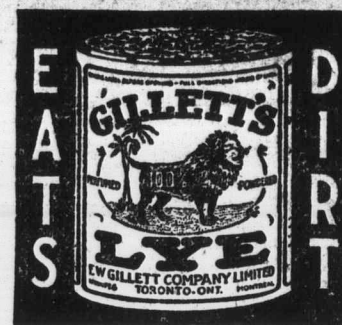
The Rosetta Stone was a missionary to Turkey. Three heavenly bodies are the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

The invention of the steamboat caused a network of rivers to spring up.

The qualification of a voter at a school election is that he must be the father of a child for eight weeks.

After a while the Republican party became known as the Free Spill party.—Youngstown Telegram.

"The world owes every man a living." "True, but every man has to be his own collection agency."—Detroit Free Press.



Argentina's Preparedness.

Argentina has a population of only 8,000,000. Its area is a little less than one-third that of the United States. The average American mental picture of it is that of a country whose inhabitants are occupied mainly with agriculture and raising of cattle.

But Argentina could, in time of necessity mobilize an able-bodied army of 185,000 soldiers between the ages of 18 and 30.

The first article of the magna charta of Argentina provides that "every Argentine is liable to military service and instruction in accordance with the provisions of this law."

Between 50,000 and 60,000 Argentine youths reach the age of military service each year. Of these, the Government takes about 30,000, drawn by lot, and from these assigns 18,000 to the army for a year's training, and 3,000 to the navy for a two years' term of service. But those not drafted still receive a kind of military training at home, in the rifle clubs that are organized all over the country.

The regular army consists of only 5,000 officers and privates, but with the annually drafted 18,000 conscripts there is always an army of 23,000 in active service. Those who have passed through the year of training constitute the reserve upon whose services reliance is placed in case of war. They are already so numerous that, as stated above, an efficient force of nearly 200,000 could be called to arms if its services were required.

Being a country that has about one-thirteenth the population of the United States and one-third of its area, Argentina has made better progress toward preparedness than the United States.—Albany "Journal."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

TREATING BURNS.

French Surgeon's Method Has Surprising Results.

The daily press and certain medical reports from the European fighting front have frequently mentioned a new and successful treatment of burns by French surgeons. Since the special dressing was known by a coined word and since the composition was not definitely stated, the profession has been awaiting an official description. In the first place, it is not very new, says the Medical Report, since its employment goes back to 1904. It has been in use in the present war almost from the outset, but has only recently come into anything like general employment. It consists of a mixture of paraffin and resin, and while no chemical change is set up, it possesses peculiar physical properties which make it advisable for the treatment of burns.

In the Archives de Medicine et de Pharmacie Militaires for August Dr. Barth de Sanfort reported over 300 burns in soldiers treated with the remedy, which is described in detail. The name "ambryne," with which it was christened, come from its amber hue, and seems to be purely descriptive. This surgeon states that he first de-

vised the formula in 1904. Toussaint used it in 1907 in the Military Hospital at Lille, while another colleague, Michaux, has also had long experience with it. Recently Kirmisson presented some patients before the Societe de Chirurgie in which the remarkably favorable action was well demonstrated.

The substance is a solid which fuses at about 50 degrees centigrade and may be sterilized by boiling without injury. It is applied hot (at 70 degrees Centigrade—153 degrees F.), causing no pain whatever, and even after 24 hours is still warmer than the body. The favorable action is due in part to local hyperthermia, occurring as it does in cakes of paraffin consistency it is broken up into bits of various sizes, heated to 125 degrees C. (257 degrees F.) and then cooled to 70 degrees C. (153 degrees F.), the temperature of application. Its use is not confined to burns, for it is excellent in frost-bites and is even superior in the treatment of certain wounds. It is first applied in very small quantities with formation of a thin pellicle. Over this is placed a very thin layer of cotton, which is followed by more of the remedy. This simple dressing is painless and inexpensive. It is removed in 24 hours and comes away en masse and without pain. It is true that considerable pus, often of foul odor, is found beneath. This, together with loose sloughs, is carefully wiped off and the surface dried with a hot air douche. The dressing is then reapplied. In no type of burn is it contraindicated. In general, rapid healing takes place, with superior end results.

LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

Banished by the Wonderful Tonic Powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

How often victims of disease, such as la grippe, fevers, or contagious troubles are left weak, ailing and despondent after the disease itself has disappeared. They do not pick up strength as they ought; remain listless, tired and discouraged. The reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravage of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength will not return until the blood has been enriched. The blood can be purified and enriched by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—to enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole mission of these pills. Thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength and energy after disease had left them weak and run down. Miss Hannah Hamilton, Everett, Ont., says: "After an attack of la grippe I was so run down and anemic that I could scarcely walk. I had no color, no appetite, and constant headaches. The medicine I was taking was doing me no good and I had almost lost hope of getting better. I was asked to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was not long until I could feel that they were helping me and after taking them for a couple of months I was completely cured. I now never fail to recommend these Pills to anyone needing a blood builder."

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

FOCUS EYE FOR COLOR.

Reading by Blue-White Electric Light Requires Close Vision.

Nowadays many people when reading books or newspapers hold them nearer to the eye than used to be customary. By most people this is regarded as evidence of short-sightedness, and is advanced as an illustration of the constantly declining physical standard. As a matter of fact, the reason is entirely different, remarks the Washington "Post."

Most reading is done under electric light, and electric, while brighter than gas light or lamp light, is blue and contains a different proportion of light rays. The variance between the yellow light and the blue-white light is of a modern tungsten vacuum electric light; requires a difference in focus of almost two inches. A book or a newspaper, to be read with equal ease, then, should be held two inches nearer to the eye under electric light than under lamp light.

The reason for this can be made quite clear. The eye is a single lens, and, as a photographer would say, it is not corrected for chromatic aberration, or, in other words, it has to correct itself for various colors. Now, the eye naturally adjusts itself for yellow and green. It is therefore, out of focus for blue. Color is merely the number of light waves; the red waves are slower and blue waves faster than yellow ones.

A newspaper printed on a pink paper, therefore, for the average eye should be read at a distance of sixteen inches; a newspaper on a cream colored paper at fourteen inches and one on a blue-white paper at twelve inches. Or, to put the matter another way, reading a newspaper or book on white paper under a pink, a yellow or a blue-white light requires just the same adjustment of distance.—New York "Tribune."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Line and Staff Officers.

Broadly speaking, the distinction between a line officer and a staff officer is that between the fighter and the non-fighter. The staff officer has non-military duties. He may, for example, be a member of the medical corps, an instructor at a military institute or have charge of some administrative department of the army or navy. The word is also used for those men attached to the staff of the commander-in-chief. A line officer is literally that; he is the man in the field or on a battleship to do the actual fighting.—New York Sun.

ISSUE NO. 25, 1917

HELP WANTED. WANTED—PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont. HONEY ORDERS. DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Profitable Beef Production

The results obtained at the Experimental Farm at Nappan in feeding good stockers, heavy fed vs. good stockers, light fed, were as follows: Eight steers were selected, in such condition that they could be classed as good stockers. These were deboned and fed a preparatory ration for a few weeks previous to starting the test, in order to get them accustomed to their feed and surroundings, then divided into two lots of four each. The four heavy fed, or Lot 1, were given 50 per cent. more roots and meal than were the four light fed, or Lot 2. Number of days in test 93; total weight at the beginning for Lot 1, heavy fed, 4,573 pounds; at finish, 5,295 pounds, an increase of 722 pounds. For Lot 2, light fed, at beginning 4,206 pounds; at finish 4,880 pounds, an increase of 674 pounds.

The original purchase price was 6.25 cents per pound, live weight. The selling price was 8.1 cents per pound. The gross profit for Lot 1 was \$145.09; for Lot 2, \$132.40. The total cost of feed for Lot 1 for 93 days was \$99.16; for Lot 2, \$75.29, leaving a net profit for Lot 1 of \$45.93, or a profit per steer of \$10.98; for Lot 2 a net profit of \$57.11, or per steer \$14.28, a difference of \$3.30 per steer in favor of the light fed.

The average profit for steer for three years, over and above the cost of feed at market prices, was for Lot 1, \$16.06; for Lot 2, \$18.05, a difference of \$1.99 per steer in favor of the light fed. The average cost for three years to produce one pound of gain was 11.08 cents in the case of heavy fed and 9.57 cents for the light fed. The ration fed to Lot 1 at the beginning of the period was 60 pounds roots, 6 pounds meal, 10 pounds molasses. At the finish 40 pounds roots, 16.5 pounds meal, 2 pounds molasses. For Lot 2 at the beginning, 40 pounds roots, 4 pounds meal and 1 pound molasses; at the finish 30 pounds roots, 11 pounds meal and 2 pounds molasses. The meal mixture was made up of 200 pounds of ground oats and barley (equal parts by weight), 200 of bran, 50 of oilcake, 50 of cotton seed.

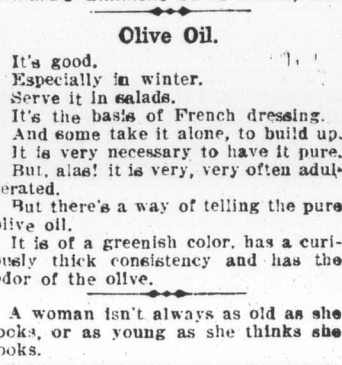
The meal mixture cost \$1.50 per hundredweight; roots were valued at \$2 per ton; hay at \$5 per ton; and molasses cost 20 cents per gallon. It will be noted that the greater profits were realized for the lighter fed steers. Similarly the light fed good butchers, as per results given in Series 1, gave the greater profit, but a greater difference was noted in the good butchers, light fed, then in the above instance, which would naturally be expected because the former are too advanced to make the same profitable use of the food consumed as would the latter. Nevertheless, there appears to be a profitable limit in the amount fed, even to good stockers, as the above test verifies, as it also does, that good profits can be realized by the proper finishing of good beef.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Olive Oil.

It's good. Especially in winter. Serve it in salads. It's the basis of French dressing. And some take it alone, to build up. It is very necessary to have it pure. But, alas! it is very, very often adulterated. But there's a way of telling the pure olive oil. It is of a greenish color, has a curiously thick consistency and has the odor of the olive.

A woman isn't always as old as she looks, or as young as she thinks she looks.



Jellies have high food value

Make as many as you can. They will be worth a great deal to you next winter.



"Pure and Uncolored" makes clear, delicious, sparkling jellies. The purity and "FINE" granulation makes success easy.

2 and 5-lb 10, 20 and 100-lb cartons sacks 130

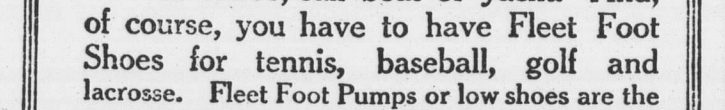
Ask your Grocer for LANTIC SUGAR



HOLIDAY TIME CALLS FOR FLEET FOOT SUMMER SHOES

CAN'T trust yourself to slippery leather, in canoe, sail boat or yacht. And, of course, you have to have Fleet Foot Shoes for tennis, baseball, golf and lacrosse. Fleet Foot Pumps or low shoes are the proper accompaniment of Summer apparel. And Fleet Foot Summer Shoes cost so much less than leather, that it is real economy to wear them.

Look trim and neat—enjoy yourself—and save money, by wearing Fleet Foot this summer.



DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM. Look trim and neat—enjoy yourself—and save money, by wearing Fleet Foot this summer. 202

FACING DEFEAT, GERMANY WOULD PLOT FOR PEACE

U. S. President Warns of Foe's Plot to Hold What He Now Has.

HUN ALONE TO BLAME

Socialists Mere Tools of Kaiser, to be Discarded When Work is Done.

Washington Report.—President Wilson warned the American people in a Flag Day address on the Washington Monument grounds to-day that Germany has carried into effect the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, and now is negotiating a new "intrigue of peace," designed to end the war while her aggressions are secure. The President recited again the German aggressions which drove the United States to war. He declared the purpose for which American soldiers now carry the Stars and Stripes to Europe for the first time in history are not new to American traditions, because realization of Germany's war aims must eventually mean the undoing of the whole world. He spoke in part as follows:

"We know now, as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged, that we are not the enemies of the German people, and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war, or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power, which is trying out the great battle, which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

WAR OF MILITARISTS.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as servicable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states in particular, and the people who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their class rooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy, as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew well advanced intrigues, lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward un molested, filling the thrones of Balkan States with German Princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey in Persia, the demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those plans might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them, whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

CONCEIVED IN BERLIN.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the east. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that the originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have made a heart nowhere else! It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force, Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Rumania and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the east. These people did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, and would be satisfied only by undisturbed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and in the face of the bayonet. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution. Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever

since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called central powers are in fact but a single power. Serbia is at its mercy should its hands be but for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will and Roumania is over-run. The Turkish armies, which German traitors are serving, Germany certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

HUN "PEACE" TALK.

"It is not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her Foreign Office for now a year or more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That Government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

FOES SEE FATE COMING.

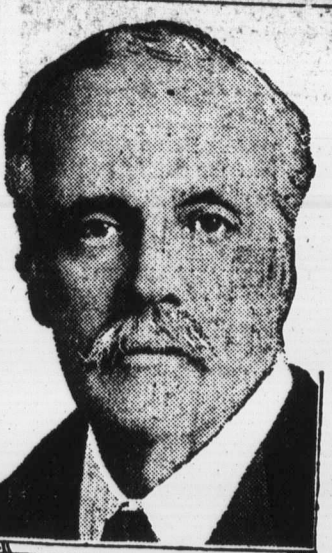
The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power, both abroad and at home, will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home that they are thinking about now, more than their power abroad. At that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep hatred has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now, with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure and with their prestige their political power. If they fall, their people will turn their backs on a Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time, except Germany. If they succeed they are safe, and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved, and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will all within the menace. We and the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the nation.

SOCIALISTS KAISER'S TOOLS.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples, and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing Liberals in Germany and without, as their speakers, whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction. Socialists, the leaders of labor, thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed, and these men, now their tools, will be found to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in western Europe, and a counter-revolution fastened and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the great, final struggle.

A WAR FOR FREEDOM.

"But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrites and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else



HON. A. J. BALFOUR.

stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

BRITISH FLEET TOOK TURK FORT

Saliff, on East Shore of Red Sea, Captured.

Enemy Fought Three Hours Before Quitting.

London Cable.—Fort Saliff, on the east shore of the Red Sea, has been captured by British warships. It was officially announced this evening. The announcement says:

"The commander-in-chief in the East Indies reports that Tuesday morning His Majesty's ships, under his command captured the fort at Saliff after a resistance of three hours.

"The fort is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea in the Kamaran anchorage, 180 miles north of Perim between Lohaiya and Hodeida.

"Ninety-four prisoners, three machine guns and two mountain guns and military stores, camels and the harbor plant were captured.

"One Britisher was killed."

Fort Saliff is on Kamaran Bay, in Yemen Province, Southwestern Arabia. Large rock salt works are located there.

The captured fort lies about 177 miles north of the Gulf of Aden. A force of Turks to the north of Aden has been long in the way of the British in attempts they have made to advance from that city. The purpose of the seizure of Fort Saliff may be in facilitation of a movement to work in behind this force and capture or disperse it.

ITALIAN GUNS STOP AUSTRIANS

Series of Attacks On Carso Plateau Were Checked.

Also in the Trentino the Teutons Failed.

London Cable.—The Austrians on the Carso plateau and northeast of Gorizia in the Austro-Italian zone have delivered attacks against the Italians occupying positions they recently captured. All the attacks, however, went for naught, owing to the accuracy of the fire of the Italian artillerymen. Likewise in the Trentino sector a heavy offensive by the Austrians was put down by the Italians, the enemy being driven back in disorder and with heavy losses.

ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome Cable.—"On the Asiago plateau last night the enemy made a surprise attack on the position we recently took on the Moya Origia," says to-day's War Office statement. The attack failed owing to our vigilance. The enemy then attacked in force and with extreme violence, but the defenders resisting firmly drove him back in disorder with heavy loss.

"On the Julian front the enemy ably supported by his artillery, yesterday made several minor surprise attacks northeast of Gorizia, and on the Carso, south of Castagnavizza. Our artillery stopped these attacks and shelled and dispersed moving transports and troops in the Bazza and Idria valleys, east of St. Lucia-Tolmino and blew up some ammunition dumps of the enemy's rear line, near Sello."

THE AMERICAN PERIOD OF

M. Cambon So Terms Peace Just Beginning.

No Trouble Over Albania—The Greek Crisis.

Paris Cable.—Jules Cambon, general secretary of the Foreign Office, in the course of his weekly discussion of the war situation, said:

"All wars have their distinct periods. In the thirty years' war there was the Swedish period, and later the French period. Also in the present war there was first the French period. Later came the English period, while history will recognize the period beginning to-day as the American period."

Referring to Italy's proclamation of Albanian independence, M. Cambon said:

"The French Government feels no concern over Italy's decision, as it was taken solely for military reasons. The Italians considered Valona (Alona) as an indispensable position which it was necessary to place beyond the reach of the Austrians and Bulgarians. Moreover, an accord recently concluded at London on the Albanian question foresaw an Italian protectorate over a small central portion of the country, while scrupulously respecting the independence of the other portions. Italy has no intention of violating its promises; what is established in Albania is not, technically, a protectorate, but rather a protection against Austro-Bulgarian designs."

Speaking of the abdication of Constantine, M. Cambon said:

"The French Government expects Constantine's abdication to result in a great improvement in conditions in Greece, with the establishment of the unity of the country, which will permit Venizelos to play the role his talents warrant. It should be distinctly understood that the protecting powers have acted with strict regard to constitutional methods and precedents. We have exercised only those rights given us by the treaty, which requires us to defend Greece and Greek institutions against all attacks. It was Constantine who had violated the constitution, and, in asking him to abdicate, we followed the precedent of 1863, when Otto I. of Bavaria, was replaced by King George.

"What the protecting powers have now done is not an act of war, as it has been accomplished in accord with the constitutional government of the country. It is strictly a measure of conservation and protection, tending to the prosperity, unity and peace of Greece."

WONDER WORK OF AVIATORS OF GT. BRITAIN

Completely Cowed the Huns On the Day of the Messines Battle.

CLOSE TO EARTH

And Fought Anything Moving—Not an Enemy Took the Air.

(By PERRY ROBINSON.)

British Headquarters in France. Cable.—I have already told how some three tons of explosives were dropped in the morning of the Messines battle on various aerodromes, railroads and similar points of importance, but this was only one detail of the air activities. At earliest dawn our men flew over each aerodrome within a certain radius and simply terrorized it. Besides dropping explosives they attacked the aerodromes, firing round and pouring machine-gun fire into the hangars. At an aerodrome was any machine out of the shed, though at some shade lights were seen and apparently preparations for the day's work were in progress. Our men poured machine-gun fire into these, making it impossible for any enemy machine to get a start.

Convoys, ammunition wagons and transports of all kinds moving along the roads suffered greatly, and they hunted trains, firing on them. When the trains stopped at stations and troops tried to detain the aerodromes, and in some cases, it is believed, they destroyed them.

Over our heads are legion of the flying low down over intensely marching on the roads and firing till it scattered. Wherever reinforcements were coming up these were attacked in this manner. The casualties inflicted were many and the demoralization caused infinitely greater. Above all there was the actual prevention of enemy troops coming to take a share in the battle. Besides this our men morning made long flights over enemy country and returned home to the aerodromes without being 500 feet above ground. There are innumerable cases of great parties of the flight being much lower. One airman, finding no larger game, chased a single motor car with five passengers, coming down so low that he hit the car with the underbody of his machine. The not unnatural result was that the car went a clear somersault into the ditch. He then found four gun teams on another road and attacked them, causing casualties to both men and horses. Then the same man charged a party of 500 infantry and scattered them.

SILENCED THE GUNS.

Another man was fired on by a machine gun. He diverted, fired into the air and disappeared.

hit, and the... Another... on the road... aircraft guns... and tackled the guns... and sent the men... cover. Another... machine guns firing from... movement. They did not seem... resumed activity either, because the men were dead or too scared. Other men went down and flew along the trenches and drove men into the dugouts till the trenches were empty. They even searched the open country and attacked groups of German shell-holes. One man who had used up all his ammunition on troops on the road fired his very flights into them as a parting compliment. So thoroughly did our airmen scour the country that even individual horsemen and wagons found themselves objects of attack.

Can anyone measure what effect all this must have had on the German battle organization? How should we feel? What would be said in Parliament of the German airman during the day of a great battle succeeded in imposing the same reign of terror in territory behind our lines.

The greatest achievement was that enemy airmen were prevented from taking any part in the battle. This was plain fact of what has already been said about raiding German aerodromes explains part of it, but our men were everywhere behind the German lines. Wherever an enemy aeroplane showed itself it was attacked. So quick were our machines around the battlefield that pilots complained it was not safe to fly. As a matter of fact we did lose two machines through collision. So scarce were the enemy that young airmen came home complaining they could not find a Boche to fight.

GEN. MAURICE IS OPTIMISTIC

Says British Success at Front Steadily Growing.

Messines Victory Due to Artillery and Aviation.

London Cable.—Discussing the British method of attack at Messines, General B. F. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, said to-day that the impression had got about that the success in this assault was due to the great mine explosions, but that this was a false idea.

"Our real success was due to the arrangement of our artillery fire and the superiority of our artillery over the Germans," he said. "This artillery superiority in turn was due mainly to our superiority in the air service, which directs the artillery."

"The million pounds of explosives set off certainly was an aid in the attack, since it caused a panic among the Germans, and permitted our men to get through more easily. But our mines were under the German front line trenches, which were not held strongly, so I believe the explosions caused only a small proportion of the casualties which the Germans suffered."

"Our success in gaining everything we set out to get in this battle is the more striking because the Germans knew an attack was impending. I have just secured some German orders which were captured from prisoners, and these show the enemy was conversant of what was going on.

"The destruction caused by our artillery in this battle was terrific. I have toured the section since the attack and found every dugout, every observation post, every trench and every machine gun emplacement smashed. This means very heavy German casualties."

General Maurice was most optimistic in his talk to-day, remarking that the British successes were steadily growing greater.

DERBY'S CALL TO BRITISH IN U. S.

To Come in as Recruits for the Home Army.

First Week's Enlistments Totalled 843.

New York Report.—A cable message from the Earl of Derby, British Secretary of War, calling upon British subjects in the United States to enlist, was received here to-day by Brigadier General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission.

"I am in the possession of the 'United States' message, and the United States recruiting organization is open to receive British subjects resident in the United States, as recruits for the British army. The path of duty now lies clear ahead of every British subject of military age who is physically fit to serve. It is his duty to enlist, and not to ignore the urgent call to the colors which is now being made to him.

"Britishers who are residents of the United States have now the opportunity to prove to their kinsmen throughout the British Empire and to their friends in the United States the cause of freedom in the struggle against militarism.

"It is my fervent hope that every British subject in the United States, who is of military age and physically fit, will respond to the call of his Mother Country and enlist into an English, Scottish, Welsh or Irish regiment, according to his descent."

Gen. White announced that the first week of enlistment at headquarters here had resulted in obtaining 843 recruits for the British army. The headquarters opened last Wednesday.

TREACHERY BY GREEK COLONEL

Fired On French, Who Took Heavy Revenge.

Venizelos' Line of Policy Yet Unknown.

London Cable.—It has been decided that all the members of the Hellenic royal family, except the new King, will leave Greece, accompanied by the most prominent pro-German politicians and military leaders who form part of the entourage of former King Constantine.

No indication has yet reached London as to the line of policy Eleutherios Venizelos intends to adopt regarding the change in sovereignty in Greece, but he already has declared that at the end of the war he intended to leave to a Greek national convention a revision of the constitution which would aid in depriving the sovereignty of the possibility of again interfering with the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Parliament.

The allies' forced abdication of King Constantine of Greece was not accomplished without some bloodshed, according to delayed advices from Saloniki received to-day. A Greek colonel at Larissa treacherously fired on French cavalry, killing two French officers and four cavalymen, and wounding a score. Sixty Greek soldiers were killed, fifty-one officers, including a general, were taken prisoners and 269 men captured.

When the French troops occupied Larissa, the Greek General, Basvis, agreed not to resist. General Grivas, of the Greek forces, however, later ordered a barracks detachment to open fire on the French cavalry, which immediately repelled.

To-day's French War Office statement says there have been no further attempts to interfere with the allied troops.

POULTRY MEN SET FAIR DATES

Much Good Work at Convention at Guelph.

Judges Named for the Series of Shows.

Guelph Cable.—At to-day's sessions of the Ontario Poultry Association dates were set for holding the different poultry exhibitions throughout the province and judges were appointed. The convention passed a resolution asking the Government for increased grants to local poultry associations, according to the membership and size of show. It was also decided to petition the Government to continue with the work of organizing the resources of the country and to start earlier next year. Among the resolutions passed was one urging the Dominion Government to locate, and if necessary, purchase for redistribution such reasonably priced foods as are available in this and other provinces for the adequate feeding of poultry, an official to be appointed to take charge of the work and a bulletin to be issued giving location and prices of these supplies. The Dominion and Provincial Governments were urged to continue the campaign for increased poultry production and for having a proper system of records of egg laying.

It was resolved that the convention should be made an annual affair and it was also decided that the time is opportune for a Canadian convention leading up to the formation of a national Canadian poultry association. In connection with the distribution of provincial grant it was recommended that before a grant is made the association must be a member in good standing of the Confederation of Local Poultry Associations on or before May 1st.

Among dates set for local exhibitions were the following: Kitchener, Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8; Waterloo, Nov. 26, 27, 28; Galt, Nov. 13, 14, 15; St. Catharines, week Jan. 1; Brantford, Nov. 22 to 26; Hamilton, 1st week November; Beamsville, 3rd week December; Dunnville, 2nd week January; Toronto, 4th week January; Watford, 3rd week December; Guelph, 1st week December.

The following judges were nominated in different departments, and their names will be sent to R. D. Wade, secretary of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture: L. G. Jarvis, R. Old, W. McNell, Geo. Robertson, John Clark, William Carter, Andrew Mason, W. H. Purdell, W. J. Slesor, Joseph Bennett, F. H. Vidal, A. W. Tyson, P. D. Marsh, J. G. Henderson, J. Archibald, William Barber, J. H. Minshall, E. Orr, G. H. Switzer, R. E. McKinsley, A. E. Drown, E. Coffey, Joseph Foster, J. Billings, E. C. Trew, J. Brown, R. B. Fox.

A Red Headed Indian.

The late Col. Cody was relating to a professor of ethnology some of his many and varied experiences among the Indians during his early days.

"By the way," asked Colonel Cody, abruptly, "did you ever see a red-headed Indian?"

"Never, and never heard of such a freak, colonel," was the reply.

"I saw one, a Cherokee, down on the Fort Scott trail," quietly answered Cody; then he stopped, waiting for a "rise."

It came. "Rather an unusual sight that, wasn't it?"

"Rather; but you see, this Indian was bald."—Exchange.

Prophet Sees End of War in October

(Ellen Adair in Boston Advertiser)

London, April 29—"When will the war end?"

We are all so tired of hearing the question!

For every one has a completely different answer, and every one can only surmise—and hope!

In London, however, we have the most popular prophet in the whole of Britain, a gentleman who takes his deduction from the stars and who rejoices in the name of "Old Moore" and in the title of astrologist.

This particular prophet does not shut his eyes and go into a day dream nor does he produce a crystal globe, nor any of the paraphernalia of the usual soothsayer.

"I am not a fortune teller," he informs you, "but an astrological diviner of future events by a science which is as exact as mathematics or geology."

"The stars never lie! And it is written in the stars that the war will end, so far as fighting is concerned in October of this year. There will then be six months' 'pourparler,' and peace will be signed in Berlin, 1918."

"And what of the Kaiser? What will happen to him?"

"He will escape to America, where he owns much property! His purse-bearer has gone there before him."

"Will he never return to Berlin?"

"Never! Emphatically never!"

"Will the Crown Prince reign in his stead?"

"Never! Emphatically never!"

"Will the house of Hohenzollern disappear altogether from the world?"

"In 1922 a great effort will be made to restore the monarchy, but—here I hesitate. The writing on the stars is not so clear on the subject."

"Will there be a revolution in Germany?"

"Yes, and a red revolution, too! The people, realizing how the Prussians have duped them, will revolt and avenge their wrongs. There will be a terrible day of reckoning for the Vaterland when the truth comes home to the people, as come it will! I shrink from telling you what appears!"

There was a pause. "Old Moore" gazed reflectively into space. "Remember that the leaders of senates and armies have consulted the stars, he continued, "or they have employed astrologists to do so—before embarking on great undertakings. "Napoleon was a case in point. Skeptics may call it superstition. But that is the wrong word!"

"What about the U-boat campaign?" asked someone.

"The stars tell me that the U-boat is beaten," was the answer.

"That fact will come home to the German nation with fatal effect."

"Old Moore" further predicted that Belgium would be rehabilitated, Turkey finally driven out of Europe by Russia, and that English women would get the vote in October, 1918.

LOCAL ITEMS

Charles F. McConnell, a former resident and A. H. S. student has enlisted with the United States Marine Corps serving with Company C., at Mare Island California.

Robert Swayne, student at the Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Blind, is home on vacation at the Rectory here. He has passed the Entrance Examination to High Schools, and will take a year of High School work at Belleville.

On Tuesday Mr. Lorne Cummings, of Lyn, motored out to Athens bringing Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Scruten and daughter Gladys of Calgary, to call on Mrs. Helen E. Cornell. Mrs. Scruten was a daughter of the late James Cummings. Mr. Scruten had been attending the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church to which he was a delegate.

The catechumen class of the Methodist church, of which Miss Belle Wiltse is the leader, will hold their annual picnic in the afternoon of Saturday next. All the members of the class are requested to meet at the home of their leader at 2 o'clock sharp and then will go together to the woods. Swings will be arranged; refreshments served; and a jolly time is assured.

To defray expense of reshingling the roof of the Presbyterian church and one or two other special items of expenditure, it has been decided not to hold a supper or social as was at first arranged. A subscription list has been opened; three or four generous promises have been received and the congregation will be canvassed during the next few days. Donations from others will be thankfully received.

ENTHUSIASTIC AYRSHIRE BREEDERS

Ayrshire Breeders' Association Great Success.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Camp Ground, Euloia, for the second annual Ayrshire Breeders' Field-Day on Friday, June 15. After a sumptuous dinner a splendid program of addresses was given by President of the club, Mr. Bass, presiding.

Mr. Stephen Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was the first speaker. He spoke of the satisfactory progress of the Ayrshire Breeders' in the past, and was very enthusiastic about the future. Ayrshire cattle have never been more popular than at the present day. With the improvements being made they are certain to grow in greater favor than ever. Mr. Stephen pointed out that as the record made by Ayrshire cattle were very largely done under normal conditions, the splendid adaptability to unfavorable conditions and the hardiness made them especially suitable for certain districts. Mr. Stephen also spoke of the value of advertising in the disposing of surplus stock, and mentioned instances of very remunerative returns from a single advertisement.

A. C. Hardy Mr. A. C. Hardy of Brockville gave a very interesting and inspiring address upon the possibilities of agriculture and particularly in purebred stock, and quoted instances of recent sales of Holstein and Ayrshire cattle which indicated an unlimited demand for high quality cattle.

Professor Barton Professor Barton, of Macdonald College gave a lengthy address dealing with many phases of cattle breeding. He regarded cattle breeding as an exacting science, and fitting and exhibiting one of the fine arts, as the exhibition standard the Ayrshire cattle were so minutely defined and rigidly adhered to. Professor Barton also gave an illustration of the standard of perfection desired for Ayrshire as on practical work on judging.

Mackie Henderson Win Competition Cattle used for demonstrating purposes were contributed by Messrs. Henderson, Hamblin, and Smith. The \$5.00 prize donated by A. C. Hardy, and the bronze trophy by the Breeders' Club for the judging competition was won by Mr. Mackie Henderson, Athens.

Local and District News

Gananoque will celebrate Dominion Day—Monday, July 2nd.

Mr. Alf Scott lost a valuable horse last week through sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, of Carthage, N. Y., were last week guests at Mr. and Mrs. Jet Hawkins.

Mr. James Lervear and Miss Celia Smith, of Brockville, were guests over Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Jet Hawkins.

Reeve M. E. Holmes and Reeve A. Ferguson are in Brockville attending the session of the Counties Council which opens to-day.

The campaign day of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church will be Tuesday of next week.

Intercessionary service will be held in Christ's church Wednesday evening.

Dr. Nash and Mrs. Nash and Dr. McLaughlin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beach on Monday night.

Mr. Wallace Johnson, of Carleton Place, spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Flossie Chatham, of Montreal is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Marilles Stevens, Plum Hollow, left Monday for Edmonton, Alta., where they will spend the summer.

Rising Sun Lodge No. 85 A.F. and A.M. will attend divine service in Christ's church (Anglican) on Sunday June 24 which is St. John the Baptist's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Slack, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Beach motored to Brockville Tuesday morning to attend the marriage of their niece, Caroline Billings to Mr. E. B. Crandall of Patterson, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Board of the Methodist church, Mr. Walter C. Smith was appointed recording steward in place of Mr. Wilson Wiltse, resigned, who has rendered a number of years of devoted service to the church.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

MRS. THOMAS TROTTER

Death took place at Portland, Monday of Mrs. Thomas Trotter of the villages most highly respected residents, following a paralysis suffered on Friday last.

Mrs. Trotter had always resided in that vicinity and was beloved by all. She was a very active and devoted wife and mother.

Surviving are five daughters and one son, Mrs. Charles McGee, Brockville; Mrs. Clayton Sly, Mrs. George Byington, Portland; Mrs. Fred Burns, Watertown, N. Y., Mrs. Jas. Stanton, Winnipeg, and Charles Trotter at home.

In religion the deceased was an Anglican. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

The new verandas and sleeping porch on Mr. Jos. Thompson's cottage at Charleston Lake are being completed. The improving of property at the lake is a good sign. Every year sees additions to cottages and new ones going up. The road between Athens and Charleston is a feature that detracts from the value of the summer resort, and every means ought to be used to have this highway fit for travel. At the present time it disgraces this part of the country.

BULLS FOR SALE

2 Purebred Holstein yearling bulls for sale. Apply to D. M. WEBSTER, Charleston, Ont. 24tf

ESTRAY

A black and white yearling bull strayed to my premises Lot 16, Con. 6 Yonge three miles south of Athens, on May 24. Owner may recover by identifying and paying for advertising. W. J. Kavanagh, Athens 24-26

HOUSE FOR SALE

House and Lot on Henry Street. 7-roomed house, barn and woodshed. Apply to JOHN FREEMAN, Athens 25-26

ATHENS LUMBER YARD
Latest Improved Bee Hives
Another Car Cedar Shingles
Also a Car Portland Cement
CHOICE MILLET SEED
Feed Prices Down
All Goods Sold at Lowest Possible Prices
ATHENS GRAIN WARE HOUSES

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 16tf

It is usually not so much the greatness of our trouble as the littleness of our spirit that makes us complain.

FARM FOR SALE

110 acres more or less, 1 1/2 miles east of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under cultivation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowsom, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to churches, schools and cheese factories. Apply to HENRY D. ROWSOM 23-26

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

We Are Not Philanthropists

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

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

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

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

THE ATHENS REPORTER
COR. MAIN AND REID STS. ATHENS

Clearing Coats

- \$14.00 WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS \$9.90 — All our Women's and Misses' Separate Coats in all the new shades, all sizes, values up to \$14.00.....\$9.90
- \$22.00 WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS \$14.75—All our Women's and Misses' Coats, in all the new cloths and shades, in this lot are included some beautiful models, every size, values up to \$22.00.....\$14.75
- \$5.90 SEPARATE SILK SKIRTS, \$4.75—Four only Good Black Silk Skirts, assorted sizes, regular \$5.90.....\$4.75
- \$8.50 RAIN COATS \$6.50—Women's Guaranteed Raincoats, best quality poplin finish, colors are green, fawn, navy and black, every size, regular \$8.50.....\$6.50

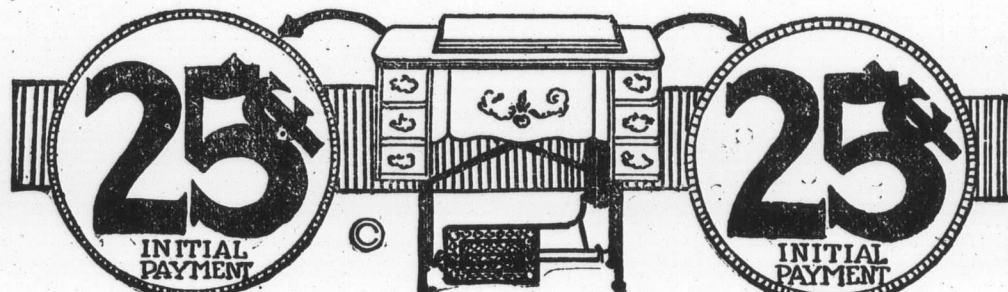
C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

This sale of the famous White Sewing Machines is at G. W. Beach's Store, Athens, Ont.

SALE STARTS JUNE 26 and continues for 5 DAYS COME EARLY



COME IN AND LET US EXPLAIN OUR PLAN

Here's a Wonderful Opportunity to Get a New "Made in Canada" WHITE Twenty-Five Cents is All You Need

25c Sends to Your Home One of the Newest Models of the Famous White Machines. Only 50 Memberships—50 White Sewing Machines will Be Sold on this Club Plan.

WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN DURING THE SALE

- Because no better machine can be had at any price.
- Because the first cost is so low.
- Because the Club Payments are so easily made.
- Because you can not buy again with so little inconvenience to your pocket book.

- Because your health deserves it.
- Because sewing will henceforth become a pleasure.
- Because it never pays to put off doing a good deed.
- Because after the Club closes, prices will be higher.
- Because such an opportunity may never come again.

Special Prices Permitted by Manufacturers During this Sale Only.

This is one of the Wonderful Values "WHITE" Auto Lift

An elegantly constructed machine with automatic lift, nickel-plated hand wheel, a one-piece hanging center panel, with two drawers at each end of table; beautiful swell front furniture of golden oak, quarter sawed and finely finished, fitted with ball bearings, and exclusive belt gripping device which holds belt on hand wheel when head is lowered, and a complete set of the latest style steel attachments. \$39.20



The Old Rule "FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED" Will hold good during this Sale. Choice of any "WHITE" on this plan at equally low prices.

Free Sewing Lessons!

For the benefit of our friends who wish to have expert instruction in the operation of sewing machines for best results, a qualified lady demonstrator from the "White" factory will be here for five days, June 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. We invite the women of Athens and district to call and learn what they can from her, entirely free of any obligation. She will show the wonderful possibilities of the White machine and how simple it is in operation.

10c An added feature of the "WHITE" Progressive Club is the opportunity to save premium refunds. Make any final payment in advance and save TEN CENTS.

1st Payt 25c	2nd Payt 25c	3rd Payt 25c	4th Payt 25c
5th Payt 50c	6th Payt 50c	7th Payt 50c	8th Payt 50c
9th Payt 75c	10th Payt 75c	11th Payt 75c	12th Payt 75c
13th Payt \$1.00	14th Payt \$1.00	15th Payt \$1.00	16th Payt \$1.00
17th Payt \$1.10	18th Payt \$1.10	19th Payt \$1.10	20th Payt \$1.10
21st Payt \$1.20	22nd Payt \$1.20	23rd Payt \$1.20	24th Payt \$1.20
25th Payt \$1.30	26th Payt \$1.30	27th Payt \$1.30	28th Payt \$1.30
29th Payt \$1.40	30th Payt \$1.40	31st Payt \$1.40	32nd Payt \$1.40
33rd Payt \$1.50	34th Payt \$1.50	35th Payt \$1.50	36th Payt \$1.50
37th Payt \$1.60	Last Payment	\$1.60	

G. W. BEACH

Athens, Ont.