

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 6

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1917

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## COATS HALF PRICE

Clearing of Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats at half price, all new styles in tweeds, navy, brown and black, large collars and belts, also ripple back, \$13.50 coats for ..... \$6.75

## \$3.90 UNDERSKIRTS FOR \$2.98

A number of Colored and Black Satin Underskirts with deep flounce on bottom; others with pleated frill, regular price \$3.90, sale price.....\$2.98

## \$2.00 BLANKETS FOR \$1.59

Large 72x80 Flannelette Blankets, in grey or white with pretty borders, regular \$2.00 pair, sale price .....\$1.59

## SAMPLE HANDKERCHIEFS

Beautiful Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in great variety, and all kinds of handkerchiefs, one of each kind, traveller's samples at **Makers' Prices.**

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

## 5000 yds. of Pure Wool Serges in Blue and Black

For Ladies New Spring Suits, Dresses, Skirts or Childrens Dresses.

Pure Wool Serges in Navy Blue, width 40 to 58 inches. Prices 80c., \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.15, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50.

Black All Wool Serges, 60c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.75.

These serges are all guaranteed old stock and old dye and we advise an early purchase if possible. When writing for samples please state color and about what price you wish to pay.

**R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE**

## POST'S

Brockville's Up-to-Date Ladies' Wear Store.

**C. H. POST**

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Look at the address label on your paper. Jan. 17 means 1st of Jan. 1917 not 17th of Jan. If you have paid your subscription, see that the labels shows it. If it does not notify us immediately.

## FACTORY BURNS AT PLUM HOLLOW

Plum Hollow Cheese Factory No. 2 Totally Destroyed by Fire—Had been built Only Four Years.

Plum Hollow, Feb. 7.—On Saturday morning about 1.30, neighbors were aroused by the call of fire given by Mr. Wilbert Chapman returning home from Mr. E. D. Dowlen's and it was found that Mr. Harvey Kilborn's fine cheese factory was a sheet of flames. The previous evening Mr. Kilborn held his milk meeting in the factory and when he had left it at 11.30 everything was apparently alright. The factory was the finest up-to-date build of its kind in the district, and had only been built four years this spring. The entire contents were lost including 500 sap buckets and evaporator. By the heroic efforts of a few neighbors the ice houses, only a few feet away from the factory, were saved. The loss is partly covered by insurance, but the loss is over \$2000. The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. Kilborn in his loss.

## Death of Mrs. George Jackson

The funeral of the late Mr. George Jackson took place at 10.30 a.m. on Jan. 29 in Christ Church. Deceased who formerly resided near McIntosh Mills has lived for many years at Glen Elbe and Athens but had gone to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Kyes, Gananoque. She was in her usual health until on Thursday morning but passed away on Friday evening thus casting a gloom over many many friends here. Her husband predeceased her a couple of years ago. Mrs. (Dr.) Moore, Main St. is a daughter, Wm. Haladay, Charleston is a brother.

## Good Roads in Athens

The annual report of the County Good Roads Commissioner, for last year contains the following: In the Village of Athens, Elgin Street was constructed, from Main Street to the C. N. Ry crossing, connecting with that portion previously improved; and the Charleston Road from Elgin to the South boundary.

The work was well graded and metalled with quarry limestone, 14 ft wide.

The total distance improved was 1,600 feet on Elgin street, and 1,400 feet on the Charleston Road. The cost of the work was 1,648.51.

## John Cars

The death took place on Friday last at Athens of Mr. John Cars. He had been ill for two weeks. He was 84, years of age and his demise was the result of advanced years. His wife died a year ago. He leaves one grand daughter, Mrs. William Eyre of Athens, and one brother, Ogle Cars of Smith's Falls. He was a retired farmer and had lived in the vicinity of Athens all of his life. He was a Methodist in religion and a man greatly respected.

## Hard Island Honor Roll

IV—Isaac Alguire, Eva Cowles, Cecil Alguire, Erma Wood, Ethel Lawson, and Bryce Young (equal)

III—Bella Darling, Sammie Hollingsworth, Mary Besley Pansy Foley Jack Young.

Sr. II—Lillian Dunham, Irene Darling

Jr. II.—George Rosenbarker.

I—Levi Alguire, Mildred Foley Marilia Foley, John Mather, Jack Hollingsworth.

Primer—Beatrice Mather, Irwin Darling, Hubert Wood, Alexander Besley.

C. M. Cover Teacher

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

## ATHENS PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

The following is the Athens Public School Honor Roll for January. The standard for honors and satisfactory standing is as usual. Names follow in order of merit:

### Room I

I Sr.—(honors) Rhea Kavanaugh, Kenneth Gifford, Edwin Evans, Elna Wing. (satisfactory) Erma Bancher, Ivan Dillabough, Annie Goodfellow.

I Jr.—(honors) Howard Putnam, Sinclair Peat, (satisfactory) Howard Stevens, Roy Fenlong.

Prim. Sr.—(honors) Beatrice Dutton, Elva Gifford, Dorothy Vickery.

Prim. Jr.—(honors) Goldie Parish, Gertrude Wilson.

Average attendance 25

Ada L. Fisher, teacher

### Room II

III Jr.—(honors) M. Robinson, G. Wilson, R. Claxton, B. Purcell, D. Mulvena, K. Hanna, F. Sheldon, J. Morris, T. Parish, (satisfactory) M. Gifford V. Robinson, A. Topping, I. Stevens, Harold Bigalo, Henry Bigalo, R. Raymer.

Form II—(honors) Howard Burchell, Francis Hawkins, Kathleen Taylor, Marjorie Earl, Bernard Steacy, Doris Bendall, James Bright, Beatrice Bullford, (satisfactory) Flossie Fenlong, Dorothy Goodfellow.

Average attendance 36

Gladys Johnston, teacher

### Room III

IV—(honors) G. Yates. (satisfactory) G. Knowlton, L. Taylor, R. Taylor, V. Topping, E. Gainford, G. Purcell, E. Vickery.

III Sr.—(honors) S. Burchell, (satisfactory) L. Bullford, I. Gifford, V. Lee, G. Gifford, L. Johnston, L. Judson, S. Bigalo.

Average attendance 34

S. J. G. Nichols, principal

## Death of Mrs. Nicholas Horton

The death occurred on Feb. 4 at her home a mile east of Greenbush, of Mrs. Nicholas Horton at the age of 91. She was born at New Dublin, her maiden name Miss Ann Rowsome. Her husband, Nicholas Horton, predeceased her.

Mrs. Horton was a woman possessing sterling qualities and was a faithful wife and mother. In religion she was an Anglican.

Surviving her are three sons and one daughter, namely: John in Quebec, Nicholas and Abraham at home, and Mrs. Geo. Davis, of North Augusta.

The funeral took place Tuesday from the residence of her son, Nicholas, to New Dublin church and interment will be made in the cemetery there.

## A Peculiar Accident

Mr. John Smith, from near Kempsville, was brought to the Public Hospital, Smiths Falls, last week as a result of a shooting accident at his home. A cat on the premises had to be shot and Mr. Smith held the cat while a neighbor's boy aged fourteen made preparations to shoot it. The boy slipped and the gun exploded, the bullet lodging in Mr. Smith's right ankle. An operation was performed at the hospital and the bullet removed. Mr. Smith is now resting comfortably.

## Township Council

The Council met at call of the Reeve on Saturday evening 3rd inst.

The Collector was authorized to continue collection of unpaid taxes according to law.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for 75 cords of stone at Bate's Hill, and 125 cords near N. Larson's.

Accts. ordered paid: Mills Church, one half of expense for shortening and plowing snow on town line road after recent storm \$14.00, John Fortune valuating sheep killed by dogs in 1915 and 1916 \$6.00, R. J. Campo 2 cords of wood for Mr. Watkins \$6.00, E. J. Purcell, glass, putty, and nails for town hall \$2.28. Council adjourned to meet at call of the Reeve.

R. E. Cornell, Clerk

## Good Times and Bad Times

It is well to remember that the conditions under which we working people live are always changing. Working people mean lawyers, doctors, mechanics, manufacturers, bankers or farmers. Every one labors with his head or hands. The time to save is naturally in good times. The time to be glad you save is in both bad and good times, but do not forget that you cannot save at all during bad times. Good times are here to-day. What do you think of a sum put every week in the Bank against the day when bad times are here.

## The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ATHENS BRANCH, F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

## LOCAL ITEMS

Miss Erma Redmond, of Montclair, N.Y. is visiting friends in this district.

Mrs. Irwin Wiltse recently spent a few days in Brockville.

Mr. Henry Smith returned to Toronto this week after a pleasant visit with relatives here.

Remember the play to-night at the Town Hall—"A Pair of Idiots." It will be worth while seeing.

Mrs. Johnston, of Seeley's Bay, was a guest of Miss Margaret Kelly this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Howorth are visiting friends in Iroquois.

Mrs. Burton Alguire and Master Levi spent the week end in Delta.

Mrs. Benjamin Brown has returned from Perth where she has been convalescing following her illness at the General Hospital, Smiths Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferguson and daughter were the guests of Mrs. F. R. Moore on Tuesday last.

Mr. Jas. Peterson has rented Mr. Geo. Lee's house on Pearl street, and expects to move in on the first of March.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kavanaugh, Dobbs street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marcha Edna, to Mr. Lester Dean Ladd, Mallorytown.

Mr. Ferguson P. Moore and Mrs. F. R. Moore were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McKenney on Sunday last.

Mr. R. J. Seymour, of Toledo, will move to Athens and take up residence in the near future.

Mr. Robt Shaw lost a pure-bred Holstein heifer on Friday. In some unaccountable manner its neck was broken while in the barnyard.

Mrs. G. W. Beach recently entertained a few friends at tea on Friday evening.

Capt. Beaumont S. Cornell M. B. spent a few days last week at the home of his mother, Mrs. Helen E. Cornell. He expects soon to go overseas.

Private Douglas Hayes has returned to his home at Sheldon's Corners, having received his honorable discharge from the 156th Battalion with which unit he went to England.

The Presbyterian Guild Monday was favored with an interesting paper by the Rev. W. Usher on "Egypt, ancient and modern." The paper was replete with information, and was illustrated by a number of lantern views taken by Mr. Usher when travelling in the country.

Rev. John Lyons, of Barritt's Rapids, has accepted the rectorship of the parish of Elizadethtown and will take charge on March 1. Rev. S. Towle, of Lansdowne, has been appointed rector of Christ Church, Barritt's Rapids, and will assume charge on March 1. Rev. Mr. Lyons is well known in the district and was formerly at Portland. He is popular among his present and former congregations.

## CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Emma A. Thornhill wishes to thank all who so kindly assisted during the illness of her father, the late Albert Wiltse.

## OLD NEWSPAPERS

Old newspapers may be obtained at the Reporter Office at 1c a pound. We have some in 25 pound bundles.

Mr. Ora Grundy, of Toronto, is a guest of his mother here.

Miss E. Beale is the guest of Mrs. Emma Thornhill for a few days.

Mr. R. J. Seymour has bought the brick residence of Mr. R. E. Address next to the Town Hall. The purchase price was \$1,600.

Mrs. John Cooper, of Elginburg, and Mrs. Ediza Beale, Beale's Mills, visited friends in Brockville, Fairfield East and Glen Elbe.

The Young People's Club hold a patriotic assembly in the Town Hall Friday evening of this week. The committee wishes it to be understood that all members of the Club is expected to attend whether or not they receive written invitations.

Last Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. E. Foster delightfully entertained a number of guests at a euchre party. The prize-winners were: Mrs. Robt. Foster, Mrs. M. Hudson, Mr. Wm. Whaley, and Mr. Lindsay Slack.

On Friday evening, February 2nd Mr. and Mrs. J. Page and family, of their spacious and very pleasant and comfortable home, entertained a large number of guests at a dinner. Lunch was served locally and the party was most enjoyable. The party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Page.

A Pentecostal Convention held in the Assembly Hall beginning Wednesday night over Sunday. Week-day sessions were at 10.30, 2.30 and 8. Andrew Urshen, Persiana, assisted by Pastors Chamberlain and Argue of Wilmot. Leffy Moses will take singing. Everybody welcome.

## Sight Testing

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

We have all appliances for the most careful examination.

## H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician  
ATHENS

## COMFORT and CONVENIENCE

WITHOUT WATERWORKS  
By installing a Sanitary Odorless Closet in your home.

Get the literature.  
R. L. CONSTRUCTION CO. ATHENS



HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED-A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address Mrs. John Eley, 2 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED-WOOLEN SPINNERS ON Mules, Medium and heavy yarns—night work. For all particulars, apply to the Singsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

ANTIQUES

When in Hamilton don't fail to see our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. Come and look around, you will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR

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

Relief at Last

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

Relief at Last

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

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

THE PENSION BOARD

The Dominion Government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this board wishes to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pensions Commissioners, Ottawa.

Merits of "Angelick Snuff"

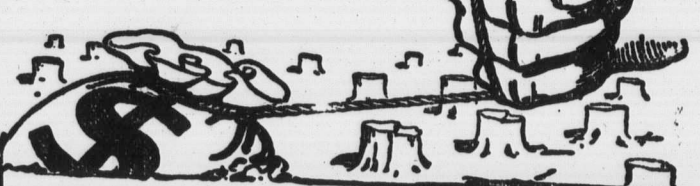
Angelick snuff, the most noble composition in the world, removing all manners of disorders of the head and brain, easing the most excruciating pain in a moment, taking away all swimming and dizziness proceeding from vapours, etc.; also drowsiness, sleepiness and other lethargic effects perfectly curing deafness to admiration and all humors and soreness in the eyes, etc.

Watch Your Sneez!

It may be the forerunner of bronchitis or a bad cold. It is nature's warning that your body is in a receptive condition for germs. The way to fortify yourself against cold is to increase warmth and vitality by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that builds healthy muscle and red blood.



There's Money In Your Stump Land



FIRST pull out the stumps, then pull out the profits. Change your barren stump lands into cultivated fields. Stop paying taxes on worthless land. Clear it; do it the quickest, easiest and cheapest way. Get the money from under your stumps with

Kirstin One Man Stump Puller

It gives you a giant's power. No stump is big enough, no root deep enough, to resist it. Horses are unnecessary. Your money back unless the Kirstin pulls stumps from your land. Ten days' trial.

Send for Big Free Catalog. See the pictures of stumps it has pulled; read the letters from the farmers who have bought Kirstin. Learn how the Kirstin Free Service gives all the information you need about land clearing. Don't buy a pulley until you see the picture.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO. 526 Dennis St., Sault St. Marie, Ont.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_

ROYAL YEAST CAKES advertisement with logo and text: 'Have been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.'

THE ORIGIN OF OUR SURNAMES

How Men in Long Ago Times Distinguished Men.

Trades, Places, Events, Personal Characteristics.

It cannot be admitted that considerable food for thoughtful reflection is offered in the study of the origin of names. It was all very well when the world was young; but, as a writer says, "As the population increased and communication became possible and easier the supply of single names was not equal to the demand, and people began to get individuals bearing the same name mixed. It was at this time that the surnames were thought of and adopted, so that families might be distinguished one from the other."

Trades and callings are in this day represented in the names of Baker, Carver, Shoemaker, Tyler, Chandler, Mason, Cutter, Carter, Saddler, Slater, Butcher, Drayer, Thatcher, Fletcher, Hooper, Cheeseman, Turner, Joiner, Cooper, Gilder, Mercer, Skinner, Cooper, Sawyer, Tanner, Spicer, Cook, Tutor, Miner, Driver, Weaver Gardner, Archer, Merchant, Porter, Wainwright, Taylor, Shepherd, Glover and ever so many others.

Says Clifford Howard, who has devoted himself to this pleasant study: "Such names as Hall, Stair, Carrett, Kitchen and Chambers also record the occupations of our forefathers, who in these cases were engaged in the households of the nobility and had charge of such apartments as the names imply. Others held higher positions than these we have the Butler, Proctor, Forbaler, Fowler and Hayward, the keepers, the forest and the

titles it was usual to individual by the place of residence, a custom which adoption of such surnames, Scott, Welsh, King, Coyne, Cornish and North, York, Chichester, Washington, Putnam, Hannan, Preston and Han- great many of this sort were the names of baronial which names the barons surnames.

who were not of such high rank were forced to content themselves with humbler titles. Thus John Wright, who lived under the brow of a hill, became John David who lived by a tree was called David Tree.

who lived at the end of the road Richard Townsend, while who lived under the brow of a hill became John David who lived by a tree was called David Tree.

who lived near the name of Atwater, the name of the merchants were not numbered as they are now, but were known by their signs, which

was called David Tree.

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who lived near the name of Atwater, the name of the merchants were not numbered as they are now, but were known by their signs, which

Advertisement for Lantic Sugar, featuring an image of a sugar bowl and text: 'The best sugar for the sugar bowl is Lantic Sugar. Its purity and "fine" granulation give it the highly sweetening power.'

were suspended at the front doors and bore pictures of all sorts of animals, vegetables, birds, flowers, fishes and insects. It was customary to speak of an innkeeper, then, as John of the Bear, or Dick of the Swan, and, as they were readily understood, these names were soon converted into Bear, Hog, Hart, Bull, Fox, Wolf, Colt, Hare, Beaver, Lyon, Swan, Peacock, Heron, Dove, Partridge, Cock, Finch, Hawk, Crane and Drake, as well as Eurt, Chubb, Haddock, Herring, Pike, Perch and others.

From vegetables, trees, fruits and flowers we have Bean, Broome, Claver, Birch, Ash, Hawthorne, Hazel Peach, Flower, Nettle, Vine, Plant, Buid, Branch and Roy, besides dozens more.

From these we have such names as Bell, Hammer, Coat, Mantel, Jewel, Potts, Pipes and others. A great many nicknames remained fixed as family names, the most important being those which referred to the color of hair or complexion, and from these come such well-known names as Brown, Black Gray, White, Red (red), Blount (fair). Others were given for some personal attainment or characteristic, such as Armistead, Mitchell (great), Singer, Whistler, Eatwell, Swindell, Strong, Weak, Small, Osmond (well built), Longfellow, Crookshanks, Longman, Whitehead, Broadhead, Swift, Seber, Noble, Hatfield, Doolittle, Goodman, Darlings, Long, Short, Bachelor, Savage, Wise, Sweet, Moody and others.

To these might be added King, Queen, Pope, Bishop, Knight, Prince, Abbott, Squire, Earl, Duke, Baron, Lord, Prince and others, which were originally given to individuals because of their bearing the titles or because of services they may have rendered them.

Irritable Nerves Restored and Health Regained In a Simple Way

The man or woman who is run-down, not feeling up to the mark, perhaps irritable, nervous or sleepless can well afford to learn about the wonderful results the newly discovered blood-food is giving to folks that use it.

There is wonderful power in this new blood-food, and every weak, pallid person can be quickly nourished back to health that uses it as directed. After each meal, with a sip or two of water, you simply take two little chocolate-coated tablets, sold in all drug stores under the name of "FERRIROZON."

The effect is noticeable at once. You feel happier, brighter, more contented. That old-time feeling of weariness departs—you forget your "nerves" and no longer get irritable or cross over trifling annoyances.

There is a reason for this change and that reason consists of the fact that Ferrerozone contains blood-making materials you can get in no other way.

Ferrerozone makes the blood tingle and sing with vitality. This ensures lots of nourishment and strength and being supplied to every part of the body.

No wonder the eyes brighten and the cheeks radiate color and happiness: With abundance of strength, a keen appetite, good digestion and plenty of sleep—all the result of Ferrerozone—you quickly feel as if life held new charms and pleasures.

JADE TALISMAN BRINGS POWER.

Centuries Old Idol Means Much to the Chinese.

Sun Yat-Sen's Failure Blamed to Its Loss.

The death of Yuan Shi-Kai, president of China, is inseparably linked with the recovery of the long lost image of the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, Kwanyin, in the minds of many Chinese, who see in these events the strange workings of the mysterious power to be controlled by the soul.

The Goddess of Mercy was stolen from the temple of the revolutionary leader, and the failure of the Sun Yat-Sen revolution was said to be due to this image.

The Kwanyin, for which a reward of \$100,000 was offered, was carved from a solid block of rare apple green jade. It is centuries old. In its base, cunningly fashioned so as to defy detection, there was a tiny secret chamber, and in this chamber reposed the one symbol held in the greatest of veneration throughout the land of the Chinese.

What form that symbol takes is today a profound mystery. This much is known: It is the talisman possession of which rules the greatest of all Chinese secret societies.

It is whispered that possession of the supreme symbol came to Dr. Sun during the period of his life when he was a fugitive from the wrath of the Manchus. There are those among the Siam-eyes dreamers of China's long land who say that possession of the symbol concealed in the base of the jade Kwanyin has been responsible for much of the uncanny power which Dr. Sun exercised over the people of China, and that it obtained sanctuary for him on countless occasions from those who sought his life for a heavy blood price.

The talisman is called "The Norms of the Hare." Time after time, through hired Japanese agents, for whom the talisman held little awe, attempts were made to steal the Jade Kwanyin and its priceless contents.

It was in 1914, two years after Dr. Sun had abdicated in favor of Yuan Shi-Kai, that the men who had clung

to his trail day and night for many years attained their object. Dr. Sun at that time was secluded in a house surrounded by a vast garden, encircled by a high and almost unscalable wall, which was constantly under guard.

Dr. Sun was alone in the garden. Somewhere along the wall a guard patrolled. At last the sentry passed near a spot where a lean yellow man crouched hidden and waiting.

Into the calm Japanese air shot a "smoke ring" of concentrated poison vapor. One after another the rings settled about the unsuspecting guard. He fell limp and unconscious to the ground. From behind Dr. Sun, too, the jets of poison came volleying.

Over the walls appeared the ends of long ladders. Up swarmed lithe, active yellow men, dropping into the garden and rifling the unconscious leader's garments. A moment, and they swarmed up the trunks of trees growing beside the wall and dropped again to the outside.

Home Care of Milk.

No matter how well milk has been handled up to the time it is delivered to the consumer, it cannot be expected to keep well if it is carelessly treated thereafter.

It should be covered, kept in a cool, clean place free from dirt, flies, etc. New milk should never be mixed with old unless it is to be used at once, as the bacteria in the old milk will of course be added also.

As for the mixed milk will not keep as well as the fresh milk alone, bacteria are thickest where there is dirt and decay, and milk should therefore be stored only in clean, sweet places.

It is safer to keep it covered, to exclude not only dirt and bacteria, but also the flavors and odors which it so easily absorbs. If kept at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less, good milk should remain sweet for twelve hours at least, after it reaches the consumer, and ordinarily for twenty-four hours or more.

Sometimes in very hot weather housekeepers complain that in spite of all precautions it sours quickly, even in the ice box. This is often due to the fact that the air of the ice box, although it seems cold in contrast with the heat outside, is really not cold enough to check the growth of the bacteria; if a thermometer placed inside registers more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the fault is almost surely in the temperature of the ice box and not in the milk.

To Every Woman Who is in Pain

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Suffered for Two Years, but Three Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her a New Woman.

"I felt heavy and sleepy after meals and had attacks of neuralgia. Heart fluttering and rheumatism were soon added to my troubles. I took just three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cannot be too glad that I did so."

Every one of Mrs. Williams' symptoms was a symptom of kidney disease. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Thrift On a Raft.

Scottish thrift received a severe blow not long ago after a shipwreck. Two Scotchmen had got on to a raft, but had nothing to support life or spirits except a little tobacco and some matches, but no pipe or cigarette papers. Success seemed never coming. At last they gave it up as hopeless; but, desiring of saving a little comfort before the seemingly inevitable end, they made some cigarettes with banknotes one of them had in his pocket. The banknotes were no sooner sacrificed than relief came, and they were saved. Their feelings cannot be described.—London Telegraph.

Peculiarity of French Flag.

It is not generally known that the three strips of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized, 1792, the proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the national assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors in equal bands joined vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way; but, though the bands were equal, they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the white and the white wider than the red.

At last, after many experiments, it was officially decided that in every hundred parts the blue should be thirty, white thirty-three and red thirty-seven.—Pittsburgh Press.

BREADWINNER GOES --INCOME LESSENS

THE FAMILIES OF OUR SOLDIERS WOULD BE HEAVY LOSERS WERE IT NOT FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Canadian mother of a family, whose husband is on duty in France, receives from the Government \$20 a month as separation allowance. She gets, also, one-half of her husband's pay, say \$15. This makes a total of \$35. With her husband at home, the family income would be \$65 per month, assuming that the bread-winner earned two dollars and a half per day. It will readily be seen that the economical position of the family is distinctly lowered, for the cost of the husband's food and clothing would not be nearly equal to the decrease in the family income.

It is the condition of affairs so created that the Canadian Patriotic Fund seeks to modify. It was called into existence at the opening of the war by the prompt revelation that without some such fund at least two of every three families left behind by our soldiers would be in need. It went without saying that Canada had no intention of allowing the brave wives of her brave men to make the wholly unnecessary sacrifice such suffering would mean, and consequently the Canadian Patriotic Fund became a national undertaking the moment the need for it became apparent. Generous Canada, from east to west, gave the necessary money, and patriotic men and women, in very city and county, undertook the task of assist-

ing the soldiers' families and of supervising the distribution of the fund. Clearly, with the increasing size of our armies, and the alarmingly rapid growth of the cost of living, the fund must be increased. In 1917, Ontario will be asked for six million dollars, against five millions in 1916. The province is prosperous, and there is no good reason why this sum should not be guaranteed by the end of January. In that month, campaigns will be held in a large number of the towns and cities, and energetic work, coupled with generous loosening of the purse-strings, should ensure that by the end of the month the fund will see its way clear to fulfill its duty towards Ontario families until Dec. 31, 1917.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

How to Cut Roses.

There is a right and a wrong way to cut roses. The choice of the latter may seriously injure the blossom producing properties of the plants. This applies particularly, of course, to rose plants chosen and grown especially for cut flower production. Such roses will be largely of the perpetual blooming sorts.

When a rose is cut from such plants—tea roses or other perpetual bloomers—only two or three eyes of the current season's growth of that branch should be left on the plant. This should give the roses very long stems. Succeeding blossoms should be cut close to the ground. It will seem like destroying the bush to take so much off it, but if the object is the production of roses, the cutting away of the surplus wood will attain the desired end.

If the spring pruning has not been sufficiently severe the plant is likely to have long, naked stalks and short stems to the flowers. With this character of growth only one or two strong leaf buds should be left on the branch when the flower is cut, so as to stimulate as much growth as possible from the base of the plant.

The greatest temptation to leave wood on where there are two or more buds on one branch, some being small when the terminal one is open. This temptation to follow a bad practice can be avoided by pinching off all side shoots after a bud has formed on the end of a branch. This prevents the formation of two or more buds on one stalk. This summer pruning will encourage additional blooms on varieties which bloom more than once a year.

Relief at Last

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

PILES TREATED AT HOME

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

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

THE PENSION BOARD

The Dominion Government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this board wishes to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pensions Commissioners, Ottawa. A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent through other departments of the Government. The Patriotic Fund Association and the Military Hospitals Commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

JABLONICA

One of the Important Gateways of Carpathian Mountains.

Jablonica and the pass of the same name, which the Russians are said to have occupied, constitute one of the most important gateways through the high Carpathian mountains from Galicia and Bukowina into Hungary, says a war geography note of the U. S. National Geographic Society issued from its Washington headquarters.

"The Carpathians in this vicinity tower to a height of 7,500 feet, and slope gradually down to the southwest through the country of Marmaros. At a distance of forty-five miles from the crest the capital of the province, Marmaros-Sziget, is situated at a level of only 900 feet above the sea.

Jablonica clings to the northeastern slope of the Carpathians, between the headwaters of the Pruth and the Golden Bistritza Rivers, and is as mail station on the seventy-two-mile railway line connecting Stanislau, now in the hands of the Russians, with Korosmezo, just beyond the pass, to the southwest. Near Korosmezo are valuable petroleum springs.

"The important river Theiss, chief affluent of the Danube, and next to the latter the largest waterway in Hungary, has its source in Marmaros county. Situated on the Theiss and connected by rail with Korosmezo is the flourishing town of Marmaros-Sziget, with a population of 21,000. This will be the first important objective of the Russians after they cross the Carpathians by way of the Jablonica pass and begin their descent upon the plains of Hungary.

"Marmaros-Sziget is most pleasantly situated at the juncture of the Tra River with the Theiss. To the east



# SEA WAR TO THE LIMIT DECLARED BY THE HUNS

## U-Boats Will Sink all in the New War Zone---Around the Harbors of Britain and France.

A New York report: Great Britain issued to-night the torpedo boats stationed at Quarantine to preserve neutrality, not to permit any vessel, either neutral or flying the flag of one of the belligerents, to pass out to-night.

The order applied not only to steamships, but to tugboats. Several tugs which passed Quarantine early in the evening before the order was issued were compelled to return to port. The purpose of the order was not disclosed.

Washington report: Germany has declared unrestricted submarine warfare, and henceforth all traffic by sea—neutral or enemy—within a prescribed zone, will be endangered.

A starvation blockade of England was announced to the world to-day in a note delivered to American Ambassador Gerard in Berlin and to the State Department here by Count von Bernstorff.

Thus begins the long-fored campaign of ruthlessness, conceived by von Hindenburg. It is said, here, on a magnitude never even contemplated by von Tirpitz.

A sea cordon, running from the Terschelling lightship, off the Dutch coast in the North Sea, northward to a point off the coast of Norway, thence west into the Atlantic and south along the French coast, and in the Mediterranean, except the western part adjacent to the Spanish coast, down into Greek territorial waters, has been drawn by Germany, and its neutral Governments have been warned their ships will ply at their own risk.

Under certain conditions regular American trans-Atlantic passenger steamers may continue their trips to Portugal if Falmouth is made their port of destination and a certain line, which will not be mined, is used by them. Only one steamer may run each week to and from the United States, and the United States Government is asked for guarantees that they carry no contraband.

In a document announcing Germany's purpose to do away immediately "with the restrictions" which until now have been imposed upon the use of her full sea-power, the German Government announces that the step is taken because of the failure of the Teutonic allies' attempt to bring about peace.

### THE SUPER-CRISIS.

Again the United States faces severance of diplomatic relations with Germany with all its eventual possibilities. Talk of peace in Europe and of means of preserving the peace of the world have gone glimmering. President Wilson, incredulous at first when the unofficial text of Germany's warning was brought to him, at once calling for the official document which had been presented to Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing absolutely refused to make a comment.

The President has the task of deciding what shall be the course of the United States. Three immediate steps appear among the possibilities. The United States might solemnly warn Germany against a violation of her pledges; it might be decided that the German warning is sufficient notice of an intention to disregard those pledges and a sufficient warrant for breaking off diplomatic relations; it might be decided to wait the results of the blockade and determine the course of the United States as the actual operations develop.

On almost every side Germany's drastic action is interpreted as an open confession of the effectiveness of the British food blockade. It is regarded as a determination to attempt to strike back in kind.

### RENEWAL OF BLOCKADE

It virtually is a renewal and an extension of the submarine blockade of the British Isles proclaimed on Feb. 4, 1915, and which became effective Feb. 18, 1915. Under it ships were sunk without warning until Germany abandoned the practice and gave her assurances, in the Sussex case, to abide by international law. The Lusitania, Falaba and scores of other ships were sunk under the decree.

Germany, according to information received here, realizes that her action may result in a break of relations with Berlin officials are prepared for the best. To-night they were represented as feeling that the only other steps open to the United States are the calling of a conference of neutral nations to end the blockade, or the taking of some step which specifically would result in peace.

Information received from the same source is that Admiral von Tirpitz, or his followers, had absolutely nothing to do with the new policy. On the contrary, it was said tonight that von Tirpitz was told, as he has heretofore supported, removed from power because he advocated ruthless submarine warfare. The fact, according to this information, was that he was deposed because he did not effectively carry out the campaign he inaugurated.

### HAS 300 U-BOATS

From German quarters to-night came the information that Germany has from 200 to 500 submarines ready for the campaign.

The German view is that the new policy will improve general prospects for an early peace. Germany is represented as still being ready to discuss peace at any time. However, it is declared that German officials, both in this country and in Berlin, feel that the declaration of changed policy should make it clear that Ger-

many and her allies are in the war to the last drop of blood.

Unrestricted submarine warfare, it was declared, was determined upon as soon as the nature of the Entente reply to President Wilson's note became known and before the President's address to the Senate.

It is expected that Austria-Hungary will take action similar to that of Germany with regard to the operations of its submarines in the Mediterranean.

Two opposing views of American hostility have been allowed to pass the German censor. The first was that the harm the United States could do Germany as an active enemy was no greater than as a neutral supplying munitions and loans to the allies, and that the crippling of allied shipping would be the turning point of the war. This apparently is the view now adopted. The other view, known to have been held by some high officials here, was that Germany might in desperation seek to involve the United States as an actual enemy, on the ground that her influence at the peace conference would be a generous one.

### LOOK FOR UNPRECEDENTED SLAUGHTER.

A revision is expected to take place in the Entente countries, with the result that the world-war will enter a period of frightfulness unimagined heretofore, with the passing for huge offensives by land, the announcement of ruthlessness by sea. Official look forward to at least a Spring and Summer of unprecedented slaughter.

The German note steps away at the issue that have previously been so large, such as was, armament a merchant ship and army, where it must be located, how it must be used, whether the ship is chartered, requisitioned, or sold private, and replaces them with one clear issue, which cannot be brooked or ignored.

Following is the official text of the German note:

Mr. Secretary of State:

Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to the Imperial Government a copy of the message which the President of the United States of America addressed to the Senate on the 22nd instant. The Imperial Government has given it the earnest consideration which the President's statements deserve, inspired as they are by a deep sentiment of responsibility.

It is highly gratifying to the Imperial Government to ascertain that the main tendencies of this important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government, and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence should now obtain their freedom.

The German people also repulse all alliances which serve to force the entire world into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues.

### GERMANY'S LOFTY IDEALS.

On the other hand, Germany will gladly cooperate in all efforts to prevent future wars. The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condition of the free existence of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political programme.

All the more the Imperial Government regrets that the attitude of our enemies who are so entirely opposed to peace makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals. Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace and had set down as a basis the guaranties of existence, honor, and free development of their peoples.

Their aims, which have been expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, were not directed towards the destruction or annihilation of their enemies and were according to their conviction perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the Chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statutes of the Economical Conference in Paris, that it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude and especially to wage a systematic economic war against her.

### ALLIES' "LAST OF CONQUEST."

The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace has failed owing to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the presence of following the principle of nationality, our enemies have disclosed their real aims in this way, viz., to dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the wish of destruction.

They desire to fight to the bitter end. A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to now

decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law the group of powers led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also by ruthless pressure compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the Entente Powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees.

The American Government knows the streets which have been taken to cause England and her Allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English Government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but it causes women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. Thus British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world indifferent to the laws of humanity, indifferent to the protests of the neutrals whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own Allies.

Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction and new sufferings. Each day shortens the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and a hundred thousand.

### BLACK FLAG HOISTED EVERYWHERE.

The Imperial Government could not justify before its own conscience, before the German people and before history the neglect of any means destined to bring about the end of the war. Like the President of the United States, the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiation. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense, and not wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

Sincerely trusting that the people and Government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

Enclosing two memorandums regarding the details of the contemplated military measures at sea, I remain, etc.

(Signed) Bernstorff.

### THE BARRED ZONES.

The annex referred to in the final paragraphs of the note indicates the barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean, in which all sea traffic northward will be opposed. The barred zones are: "In the North Sea, the district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling lightship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship to Uldir; a line from there across the point sixty-two degrees north latitude, five longitude, westward along sixty-two degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Faröer (Faroe Islands); from there across the point sixty-two degrees north degree west to sixty-two degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 67 degrees north, 20 degrees west to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further, to 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then one degree north latitude 43 degrees north to the point 50 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

"Concerning the south in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt. de Les Paquet to 38 degrees 30 minutes north and six degrees east as well as north and west of a zigzag African coast.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles in width north or east, following this line 38 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone 20 sea miles broad west of 22 degrees 30 minutes each longitude into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

"Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before Feb. 5, and take the shortest route into the open district.

### WHERE THEY MAY TRAVEL.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unimpededly.

"A. Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if.

"B. On the going and return journey the Sicily Islands as well as the point fifty degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route to German mines will be laid.

"C. If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals, which only they will be permitted to display in American ports: A coating of paint on the ships hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D. If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays; leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

"E. If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Govern-

ment that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband).

"Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are a led."

SHIPS WILL SAIL AS USUAL.

A New York report: Orders were and her allies are prepared to meet Germany's moves in her submarine campaign. It was authoritatively asserted in shipping circles here to-night, Entente powers was convinced weeks ago that ruthless warfare would undersea boats would be decreed sooner or later, and have known for ten days that the decision had been reached it was said.

The ports of Liverpool and Bordeaux will be kept open at all hazards, British steamship representatives asserted, even if it becomes necessary to convey every merchant ship which crosses the Atlantic. The first step to be taken by the British Admiralty, which virtually controls the merchant fleet of the Allies, will be to arm every ship with guns fore and aft for defensive purposes, it was predicted.

To meet the emergency which it was confidently expected would arise eventually, the British Government has been assembling for months, it was said, a large fleet of small, fast cruisers to be used as "submarine chasers." This type of war craft has proven very effective against undersea boats, well informed shipping men declared.

Agents of British lines declaring the Admiralty now has a fleet of 4,000 vessels available to keep these large clear of raiders and submarines and to act as convoys.

The Admiralty has so arranged sailings and bookings, it was explained, that they can be changed without delay to meet whatever circumstances may arise. The assertion was made that there will be no interruption in the sailings from American ports of ships flying the flags of the Entente allies.

It was considered probable, however, that vessels flying neutral colors, will be kept in port until instructions are received from their Governments. This is certain to be true in the case of Dutch steamships.

A marked advance in marine insurance rates to-morrow was considered to-night to be inevitable. One way rates to-day for American vessels were 7 per cent. while there was a ten per cent war risk rate on ships chartered for Mediterranean ports.

## FIRST ROUND IS BRITAIN'S

### Her Extension of Mine Fields a Big Advantage.

### Norway's Ruling Also Hurts the Germans.

London Cable.—A flush fight at sea between Germany and Britain, in which all pretense of carrying on the war according to the practices of civilized nations will be abandoned by the Kaiser's naval forces, is expected here as the inevitable consequence of Germany's latest note to the United Kingdom.

Great Britain, in the opinion of naval men here, has virtually won the first round in the combat before it has been fought, by her promptness in extending the mine fields to a new section of the sea arena.

Germany will be restricted further in her submarine barrier of the British coast by the action of the Norwegian Government in closing the waters of that kingdom to U-boats. Norway has declared that no German U-boat shall enter this area unless injured or forced there by stress of weather. Under such conditions the undersea craft must run on the surface, displaying the German flag. If she fails to comply with these regulations she will be sunk without warning by the fire of Norwegian naval craft.

While this ruling applies to all belligerents, it will affect Great Britain little or not at all, since her submarines rarely move in those waters.

### DIED OF COLD.

### Laurentic Fatalities Not Due to Lack of Time.

London Cable.—There was ample time to save all on board the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic, which was sunk by a mine off the north coast of Ireland last Thursday, says an official statement issued to-day contradicting reports to the contrary. The fatalities were due to severe weather preventing some in the boats reaching shore, it adds.

"A statement appeared in some of the morning papers, says the official announcement, to the effect that there was not sufficient time to save all who had escaped being killed by the explosion, and that the ship Laurentic went down carrying with her more than 200 men.

"This is wholly incorrect. There was ample time to save everybody, and the ship was very carefully searched above and below, and all hands were put into boats. Those who were lost were lost owing to the cold, and the severity of the weather preventing them from reaching the shore.

The official report on the Laurentic stated that 121 officers and men were saved. She is believed to have had a complement of about 500, the loss of life thus being indicated at about 180.

Mrs. Griggs—See here! It's after 3 o'clock. Where have you been? Mrs. Griggs—Been sitting up with a sick friend. Mrs. Griggs—You've been doing that now for 18 years; say, don't your friends ever die?

## ALL HOSPITAL SHIPS WARNED

### Germany Will Sink Them in Prescribed Zone.

### Britain Announces Reprisals Will Follow.

London Cable.—An official announcement says: "The German Government announces that they have conclusive proof that in several instances enemy hospital ships often have been misused for the transport of munitions and troops. They also state that they have placed these facts, through diplomatic channels, before the British and French Governments," and adds:

"At the same time, it declared that hospital ships passing on the military route of the hostile army engaged in France and Belgium, within the lines of Flamborough Head to Terschelling, on the one hand, and the Thames-Land's End, on the other, shall be no more treated as such.

"Hostile powers are free to use hospital ships for the transportation of wounded and sick army members on ways outside this district. The barring of other sea routes is reserved, in case of further misuse of hospital ships in violation of international law."

"From the German Government's statement that hospital ships will be no longer tolerated within the limits mentioned, only one conclusion can be drawn, viz., that it is the intention of the German Government to add yet other and more unexpendable crimes against the law of humanity to the long list which disgraces their record. In these circumstances the British Government has requested the United States Government to inform the German Government that his Majesty's Government has decided that if the threat is carried out reprisals will immediately be taken by the British authorities concerned.

"The British Government most emphatically deny that British hospital ships have been used for the transport of munitions and troops, or in any way contrary to the Hague Convention for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war."

The British Government most emphatically deny that British hospital ships have been used for the transport of munitions and troops, or in any way contrary to the Hague Convention for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war.

## MAILS BY AIR AFTER THE WAR

### France Already Planning for the Future.

### Britain's Plane Fleet Now Leads World.

Paris Cable.—The thousands of aeroplanes now in use by the French army for scouting and bombardment purposes will be converted into "peace coes" as soon as hostilities end, carrying mail along carefully-planned aerial routes all over Europe and the colonies.

The decision to utilize the immensely valuable air fleet in time of peace was reconred recently by Minister Clementel, at whose instance a commission to consider the subject was formed. The members of this body met for the first time yesterday.

They will consider all aspects of the aeroplane industry in its bearing upon national and international postal relations. According to President D'Aubigny, of the commission, the D'Aug has developed the manufacture of air craft to a point where it constitutes one of the great national assets, almost as important in its economic aspects as railway and shipping enterprises.

If the plans of the commission are realized we may see soon after peace comes a Europe gridironed with aerial mail routes, along which the battleplanes of the French and British armies will fly daily on missions far different from their present errands of destruction.

### BRITAIN MAY JOIN.

The British aerial forces, according to recent estimates, are easily in excess of the French. While no exact figures are obtainable, Great Britain probably has not far short of eight or ten thousand aeroplanes, with fivers, mechanics and constructors numbering perhaps ninety thousand.

The plans of the French commission do not contemplate, at present, the inclusion of the British air fleet, but it is probable that some form of cooperation will be devised by the two countries to put the British aircraft to similar uses in peace times.

Great Britain, in addition to maintaining her supremacy on the sea, is undoubtedly planning an extension of this supremacy in the air. She would welcome an opportunity to cut down the expense of this tremendous establishment after the war by using it for postal purposes, provided such use did not detract from its value in warfare.

The British plans represent the last word in aerial construction, being superior even to the French. Great Britain has as many types as there are classes of war vessels. She has gone into the construction of aircraft on the same scale as she has constructed her navy. Machines have been designed or perfected for this or that special service—fast planes intended solely for scouting, quick, responsive craft for combat, machines for photography, and heavier types designed as bomb-carriers.

It is the last-mentioned class which will probably play the most important part in the new mail service, should Great Britain join with France in establishing these routes over Europe. The dangers of aerial communication have been reduced to the vanishing point by numberless new inventions ingeniously suggested by the military authorities of the two countries. Some of the latest types of British and French machines have stabilizers, which right the machines in the air when they fall from a height.

## PRESIDENT SAYING THAT MUST NOT

### No Course Open to President but to Break With the Huns.

## CANNOT GIVE WAY

### And Acquiesce in the New Frightfulness Campaign.

New York Report.—Despatches to the Associated Press from every quarter of the United States to-night reveal a remarkable unanimity of editorial opinion that the country is on the verge of war with Germany. Epitomizing the attitude of the press of the country toward the latest German note, the New York World, a strong supporter of the Wilson Administration, says:

"There can be only one answer on the part of the United States to the new submarine proclamation, and that answer should be made to-day. The German Ambassador must receive his passports forthwith and diplomatic relations must cease at once. There should be no procrastination until the hand of the United States Government is forced by premeditated murder and degradation.

"We have made every concession to Germany that self-respect will permit, and all those concessions have proved to be in vain. No acquiescence in a resumption of ruthless submarine operations is to subject ourselves to the loss of war ships depriving ourselves of self-defence. That is intolerable. No peace is worth the price of abject national humiliation and degradation. No peace is worth the surrender of a nation's sovereign rights.

"If Germany wants war with the United States, let Germany have war with the United States. Our hands are clean."

Excerpts from other leading papers follow.

New York Herald: "The major portion of the note published to-day is for consumption by the German people. The American people are interested only in its open floating of their Government, in the truculent assumption of Prussianism that it can deprive the United States of all those rights which have been maintained so stoutly—in notes. Doubtless the idea of the Berlin Government is that it can bludge an American President into a disgraceful surrender. The Berlin Government may be wrong."

New York Tribune: "We have omitted to outrage long enough with Germany would be by compliance with the Kaiser's insulting instructions to us. We shall conduct our own part of the Entente nations. His western European not a whit more legitimate measure than were his operations in British and French territory. And the ferocity underlying pretense of conducting consistent with more brazenly avowed. The United States in the war of 1812—principles of the freedom cannot believe that its manhood as to the challenge has not compelled it to fight and the New York Sun: "For the present the heroic endeavors and the joy into which President written his idealistic an entirely new situation practical sort so far States is concerned, the extreme in its position toward incidents which Washington in its attitude and assertion of the principles which our State Department has already enunciated."

## GERMANS AGAIN IN HOLY WRATH

Amsterdam, Holland, Cable, via London.—Emperor William, replying to a telegram received by him from the director of the Province of Brandenburg, says a despatch from Berlin, sent this message:

"After thirty months of warfare, rich in sacrifices, the entire people in holy wrath at the rejection of my peace offer, is inspired anew with doubled strength and stands as one man."

### Around the House.

An oblong glass paperweight or similar object, wrapped in a large Turkish towel, can be made to fit into the shoulder of a coat and is a valuable aid in pressing.

A worn-out broom with the straws off laid way up, covered with felt or carpet, makes an excellent polisher for the floor after waxing.

Save all scraps of soap, dry them out, let them get hard, and grind them in the meat grinder. In this way you can make your own soap powder and utilize every scrap of soap.

Asbestos hats will not slip off several inches open under side.

Barber never get his hair cut unless he gets a pair of scissors.



continue the practice of giving away their space or endowing charitable and other institutions and individuals with subscriptions.

Free publicity must eventually be eliminated. The Reporter's policy in regard to this for the coming year will permit the free publication of notices of church services and meetings of kindred societies. Notices of any events where an admission fee is charged or collection taken at the door, and other revenue producing meetings will not be exploited free by The Reporter. The point is that the nobility of any cause is no reason for its free exploitation by a private business enterprise such as the newspaper.

The new subscription rate will be effective April 1. In the meantime, arrears must be brought up to date. Those paid in advance will, of course, be carried to expiration at present rate. The policy is to put all subscriptions on a strictly paid in advance basis, and thus avoid losses and necessary expense in collecting. All newspapers are adopting the same policy. They must do so to live. The merchants of the village will be given an opportunity to express their belief in the necessity of a newspaper here. They will be asked to back up their belief by using display advertising in its columns, and the readers will be told the results of these interviews. As Will Shakespeare said of men, there is also a tide in the affairs of newspapers which leads to success or destruction. Since 1884 The Reporter has been keeping Athens on the map; and at this world-wide crisis in newspaper work, it has a right to know its standing in the community. Without financial backing from the business men in the way of yearly advertising contracts, which would win for them the respect of the buying public, and improve their own businesses, no village newspaper can hope to survive. Also: if they will give their home paper the support other communities give their papers, it will be able to instal the expensive modern machinery so necessary for the production of a wide-awake journal. For it is not dearth of interesting news that keeps rural papers from improving; it is lack of labor saving printing machinery to turn the news into printed pages.

We wish to thank all those who in the past year have shown sympathy with their home weekly by sending in items of interest and who have in other ways tried to make the Reporter something essential to the district. To advertisers, and to patrons of our job-printing department, we also extend our hearty thanks.

Austin G. L. Tribute

Rev. S. B. G. Wright Accepts Call to Halifax Cathedral

Rev. S. B. G. Wright M. A., rector of All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, has accepted the call. He preaches his farewell sermon in Maitland on Sunday next.

Mr. Wright is the youngest son of the late Reverend Rural Dean Wright of Athens, who was connected with the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville for upwards of forty years. Mr. Wright was born in Newboro and educated at the Athens public and high school's afterwards going to Trinity College at Toronto, where he took a brilliant course. Mr. Wright was ordained in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston in June 1907, by his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario. After spending two years in the parish of Millbridge Rev. Mr. Wright was appointed Rector of Maitland where he has labored with much success for almost eight years.

Deepest regret is expressed on all sides in the leaving of Rev. Mr. Wright; in the parish of Maitland by the clergy of the diocese and as well by His Lordship Bishop Bidwell, who in connection with his departure spoke of Mr. Wright as one of his strongest men. He is being congratulated on his excellent promotion and will carry with him to Halifax the best wishes of many friends.

Mr. Wright is of a clerical family son of Rev. Rural Dean Wright, and brother of John de Pencier Wright, now of Kingston, and a nephew of His Lordship, the Bishop of New Westminster.

We want everybody in this district to read The Reporter.

Death of a Pioneer

On Wednesday morning Jan. 31 there passed to his eternal rest Mr. James Joynt one of the oldest and most respected residents of Newboyo. He was born in Newboyo on Nov. 19 1836, his parents Mr. and Mrs. Colwell Joynt being among the Pioneer settlers from Ireland. When a young man he married Marjory, daughter of Mr. Thos. and Ann Robins. Their family consisted of Mrs. R. M. Hanna, Newboyo, Mrs. Dr. Peate, Athens, Mrs. (Rev.) R. P. Hurford, Millord; all of whom with Mrs. Joynt and one sister Mrs. Fanny Lyons are alive, and Robert J. Joynt, (deceased.) When in the prime of life Mr. Joynt was an active and enthusiastic member of the Loyal Orange Association, and in his declining years was still an honored associate.

During his long life of over eighty years many important changes and permanent improvements were made. Among these might be mentioned the erection of the stately edifice of St. Peter's Church, Newboyo, which was begun during the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Stephenson and completed under that of that of the Rev. Wm. Wright.

Throughout these years of construction Mr. Joynt labored earnestly and persistently as church warden associated with Messrs. Wm. Robinson, John Lyng, Lyons, Preston and others and lived to see the fruit of their labors, a beautiful church, a credit to any parish. The funeral was held on Friday at 2 p.m. from his late residence to St. Peter's Church, Newboyo was very largely attended by the citizens of Newboyo, Lombardy and Portland. Among those from a distance were; Mr. Wm. Robinson, Mrs. Joynt's brother, Mr. Jas. Jones, Mr. John Armstrong, Messrs. Anthony and Bert Preston, Smith's Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Polk, Port Emsley, Mr. Anthony Preston, Athens, Dr. and John Bourns of Frankville and Addison, nephews of deceased, and others endeavored to be present but the bad roads prevented them. The service, which was conducted by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne, Athens, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brett, recently appointed Rector who had just arrived, was most dignified and impressive.

Honor Roll for January, S. S. No. 4 Rear of Yonge

- Sr. IV—Albert Ferguson, Kathleen Beale, Roswell Morris, Vera Hudson. Jr. IV—Charles Heffernan, Clifford Hudson, Francis Stevens. Sr. III—Ernest Ferguson, Helen Morris, Cora Stevens. Jr. III—Carroll Beale, Nellie Ferguson, Ford Spence.

- II—Fern Spence. I—Vincent Heffernan, Lloyd Ferguson.

- Pr—Harold Heffernan, Arden Spence.

Mable M. Jacob, Teacher

Deal With All Men As Rogues

[Note:—In answer to the instructive and interesting letter which appeared under the above heading in last week's Reporter.]

I'm honest John, the farmer's son, My trust in man is great. I love my neighbors, every one, Don't know the word called "hate."

Of course when dad sends me to town, To sell a load of hay, You bet I'm sure to stick around 'Til I get my pay.

But when we buy a bag of grain, A table, chair, or spear, We say, "we'll soon be in again" And let it go a year.

I weigh the goods the merchants sell, To see if I've been "done", Eight hundred pounds of hay, and well I call it half a ton.

And we don't favor this new test, They tell about for milk, Quality is never best, Unless your buying silk.

I've heard it said, for fifteen bills, A man would swear untrue, I cannot think that "grafting" fills The hearts of toilers too.

And see the price we're getting, men! Isn't half what things are worth, Yes our hired man gets ten a month, Of course free grub and berth.

They say a war is on just now, The government wants a "loan", I would not leave my little plough, Nor lend the cause a "bone".

But say! I've got a horse or two, They're old and blind as mice, But in the army they would do, If I could get my price.

I'm Honest John, a farmer just, And the more of the world I see, The only men I cannot trust, Are those that don't trust me.

A FARMER'S SON

Restricting Parcels to Prisoners

The Post Office Department is in receipt of a cablegram from the British authorities stating that no parcels containing foodstuffs or articles of clothing should be forwarded in future from Canada to Prisoners of War in Germany.

The British authorities represent that it is absolutely necessary that the above regulation be complied with. Therefore on and from the first of February, 1917, the Post Office Department will refuse to accept any such parcels for prisoners of war in Germany. The Department is advised by the English authorities that such parcels cannot be accepted for transmission to the prisoners, and could not get through.

The Canadian Red Cross Society through its London Office undertakes that every Canadian prisoner shall receive adequate relief in food and clothing, sending one parcel every week to each prisoner. Therefore, existing organizations should continue their work of collecting funds to be sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society; and it is most important that they should not relax their efforts in this respect.

Persons desiring to have additional food or supplies sent to a Canadian prisoner should send money for that purpose to the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society.

A letter containing a remittance and asking the prisoners of war Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, to send food or other articles to a prisoner of war should be addressed to the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, and should contain information in the following form:

No. 12345 Private A. G. Robinson, 48th Highlanders, Canadian Contingent B. E. F., Canadian Prisoners of War, Göttingen, Germany, c/o Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society.

The remittance should be in the form of a Post Office Money Order drawn in favor of the Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, for the Prisoners of War in question.

Any person wishing to send a remittance direct to a Prisoner of War may do so by means of a Post Office Money Order, which is issued free of Commission. Instructions as to how to proceed can be obtained from Postmasters of Accounting Post Offices.

Parcels for prisoners of war containing articles which are not prohibited, may be sent fully addressed to the place of destination in the form above care of Prisoners of War Department, Canadian Red Cross Society, London, England, to be forwarded after they have been censored.

Detailed regulations respecting communication with Prisoners of War are being issued to the Postal Service generally, and full information may be obtained by making application to any Postmaster.

Renfrew County Council

Renfrew county council at its January session voted the sum of \$100,000 for patriotic purposes, \$75,000 of which is marked for the patriotic fund, \$10,000 for Red Cross purposes, \$5,000 each for Belgian Relief and Polish Relief and \$5,000 to the British Sailors' Relief Fund.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

Now's Your Time To lay in a stock of clothing and furnishing while our great cleaning sale is on. We are cleaning out all odd lines of suits, overcoats, odd pants, underwear, coat sweaters, socks, gloves, mitts, caps, etc. at prices that will not be repeated until after the war is over. GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE The Store of Quality BROCKVILLE

Always the Highest IN QUALITY, ARE OUR LINES OF CHOCOLATES— E. C. TRIBUTE, Athens

TO INVESTORS THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF



**WILSON TAKES ACTION**

**United States Breaks Diplomatic Relations With Germany.**

Preparations Are Being Made for War if Teutons Commit Any Overt Act of Ruthlessness—President Wilson Will Also Endeavor to Line Up Neutral World Behind His Move.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon President Wilson, at a joint session of Congress, delivered a speech in which he announced that diplomatic relations had been broken off with Germany, that Ambassador von Bernstorff had been handed his passports by the United States, and that Ambassador Gerard had been instructed to request the German Government to return his passports. The situation remains unchanged, no overt act having been committed by Germany necessitating a declaration of war by the United States.

Still hopeful that Germany will not ruthlessly sacrifice American lives or rights, the Administration is awaiting developments, but leaving nothing undone to prepare the country for the eventuality of war.

The situation as to Austria is unchanged. There is no doubt, however, that diplomatic relations will be broken with her when she announces her intention to adhere to Germany's course.

Steps to protect American cities and property against attack by foreign sympathizers are day and night going forward actively, although silently. Preparations to prevent the disabling of German war-bound ships in American ports are being taken, but they are unannounced. The question of conveying American ships on their voyages to the submarine zone still is undecided, although the first impression is to let American ships proceed in a usual lawful way on the assumption that Germany has been warned that an overt act means war.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, continued his preparations for turning over the Embassy to the Swiss Minister, Dr. Ritter, and for leaving the country. The State Department is endeavoring to secure from the Entente allies a safe passage home for the Ambassador and his suite.

Besides breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, President Wilson has made a bold stroke to range the moral force of all other neutral countries along with that of the United States in the interest of peace.

The President has suggested to all the other neutrals that they break off diplomatic relations with Germany as the United States has done, and has instructed all American diplomats in those countries to report immediately how the suggestion is received. The opinion in diplomatic quarters here is that European neutrals, at the very doorstep of Germany, threatened by her military power, will hesitate to take such a step. The effect of the suggestion in other countries is being eagerly awaited. This was the only known development of first importance which came out of a day of tense waiting which followed the actual announcement of the break with Germany.

**Spain to Join in Protest.**

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The Imparcial says it understands that a reply by the Spanish Government to the German note regarding unrestricted submarine warfare will be made public to-morrow, and that it will be in the form of a strong protest. The contention of Spain is understood by this newspaper to be that the torpedoing of neutral steamships in the manner threatened is not authorized by international law.

Spain cannot paralyze her national life by acceding to the position of Germany, says The Imparcial. "Any answer other than a refusal would imply not only acceptance of the German doctrine, but also our consent to the interruption of the nation's life."

**Huns Hold Out Bait.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that while Berlin is preserving silence in regard to the rupture of relations between Germany and the United States, the German Government has issued the following statement: "It is stated that negotiations are afoot between the authorities interested concerning how Germany, by removing certain transport difficulties, can take into account the requirements of some neutral states in relation to essential raw materials, especially coal and iron."

**Crew Received Warning.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The possibility that the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic will become a serious factor in the crisis with Germany apparently was eliminated Sunday by evidence that the attacking submarine acted within international law. American Consul Stephens at Plymouth reported that warning was given and provision made for safety of the crew.

**German Ship on Fire.**

HONOLULU, Feb. 4.—The interned German gunboat Grier is burning in the harbor here. She was set on fire by her crew, according to local authorities.

**War Savings Popular.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The war savings certificates being issued by the Government in small denominations are proving most popular with the public. Seven thousand applications for them have been received during the past week, and they have been issued at the rate of \$50,000 a day.

**NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK**

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

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

**TUESDAY.**

The Duke of Connaught was made commander of all the volunteer forces.

The salary grading by-law is proving a hardship to many Toronto civic officials.

The railways made a clean-up of all the coal on the border for Ontario points.

Lord Devonport denied that Great Britain was to be placed under a ration system.

The new radio station in California conversed with Australia, a distance of 6,000 miles.

Mr. Poultny Bigelow in two addresses exposed the defects of the cause of the Central powers.

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Hardy, D.S.O., has been appointed Commandant of the Base Hospital, Toronto.

Dr. A. B. Macallum told of data that is being gathered from Canadian industries for scientific study.

Manufacturers submitted to the Ontario Government their proposals for giving first aid to injured employees.

A. L. Smith, Superintendent of the C. P. R. at London, Ont., has resigned to become President and General Manager of the Algoma Eastern Railway.

After Feb. 1 no parcels containing food or clothing addressed to any Canadian soldier who is a prisoner of war in Germany will be received at any postoffice in Canada.

The American House of Representatives to-day passed a "bone dry" prohibition bill, which forbids importation of alcoholic liquors into Oregon. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Mr. Duncan Ross, M.P., for West Middlesex, will move a resolution that the Government take over for the Patriotic Fund the unclaimed balances of about a million lying in Canadian banks.

**WEDNESDAY.**

\$100,000,000 of gold is reported to be secreted in Great Britain.

Rodin, the noted sculptor, was married in Paris at the age of 76.

Skilled Belgians, and not the unemployed, are being deported by the Germans.

The appointment of a Medical Board for Hamilton was announced by Colonel Marlow.

Flight Lieut. Randolph William White, brother of Mr. Peter White, K.C., is reported missing.

The speech of Poultny Bigelow in Toronto was the subject of a censorious resolution in the U. S. House.

Dr. Hastings, of Toronto, recommends salary increases of 20 per cent, which he believes is the increase in the cost of living.

Captain W. E. Hindson, formerly Chaplain of the 153rd Battalion, has been appointed Chief Recruiting Officer for Military District No. 1.

Charles Moore, a farmer of Medonte Township, perished of exhaustion during the bitter cold and storm of Saturday while fox hunting.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. A. R. McClellan of New Brunswick, one of the men who helped to carry through Confederation, died at the age of eighty-seven.

Paris City Council endorsed the proposal for woman suffrage, asking its local member, Mr. Scott Davidson, to support the bill in the Legislature.

The Canadian Rangers arrived in Cork from Belfast. They were met by the Lord Mayor and leading citizens, who gave them a cordial welcome. The Canadians then marched to barracks.

Mr. Justice Galt, reporting as commissioner on the Manitoba Parliament Buildings scandal, finds the original estimate was for \$357,000, and the actual cost as completed \$3,875,000.

**THURSDAY.**

It is stated that potatoes in Austria are as scarce as gold pieces.

The Canadian Government has arranged to send 300 miles of rails to be used in France.

broke all records, the collections amounting to \$103,614, compared with \$77,066 for the same month last year.

The finest piece of irony yet produced by the war is the statement that one of the universities of the Central Empire has suggested that the Kaiser should be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Kaiser officially hoisted the black flag by ordering submarines ruthlessly to sink all ships, including neutrals and hospital boats, that enter zone which the German Government declares they cannot be allowed to traverse.

**FRIDAY.**

A Canadian sergeant was decorated by the Czar.

A German freighter was scuttled in an American harbor.

General Carson will be in charge of the demobilization of Canadian overseas troops.

City Architect Pearce, of Toronto, looks for a great building revival this spring.

Wm. Dyer, a railroad engineer, of Stratford, died suddenly at Norval station just after entering his cab.

Mr. Joseph Rainville, member for Chambly and Vercheres, was elected Deputy Speaker of the Commons.

Galt has gone into the coal business, the Mayor having bought sixteen carloads for resale at \$9.50 a ton.

Sir Adam Beck announced surpluses in connection with the operation of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission.

Grenville Flood, a soldier medical unit and out of work, was arrested in connection with the series of school robberies in Toronto.

A defendant in an alimony action in Toronto brought a counter-action against his mother-in-law for alienation of his wife's affections.

The war budget of half a billion dollars was seriously discussed in the House of Commons, and the borrowing bill for \$100,000,000 was passed through Committee of the Whole.

The war expenditure for the past fiscal year about equalled the increase in the national debt, each being about \$166,000,000, according to accounts tabled in the Commons.

The Post Office Department in the past fiscal year had a surplus of \$2,849,271, instead of a deficit, as the previous year, of about the same size, the improvement being due largely to the war stamp tax.

**SATURDAY.**

France plans to mobilize all her civilian population.

Germany has inaugurated a submarine mail service.

British troops won fresh successes in Northern France.

A long debate took place in the Commons on the Ross rifle.

Four expert oil drillers left Petrolia for Persia and Burma.

St. Alban's Anglican cathedral at Kenora was destroyed by fire, loss \$15,000.

Brantford Choral Society has been formed, under the leadership of J. T. Scholfield.

It is estimated that the claims against Mexico will total about \$500,000,000.

Premier Hearst promised the establishment of a Municipal Department for the Province.

Warren Myers of Chatham died suddenly of acute indigestion within an hour after eating his dinner.

Prohibition is here to remain, in the opinion of Mr. G. A. Warburton of the Committee of One Hundred.

Mr. W. R. Roney, K.C., made a vigorous attack on racetrack gambling in an address to the Social Service Congress.

Pte. D. J. Howden, worried over his brother's death and his own failing health, committed suicide in the Armories at Stratford.

Nominations will take place for the Provincial Legislature in New Brunswick on the 17th inst., and polling on the 24th.

Adelard Filion, an Intercolonial Railway fireman, was instantly killed in a collision at Quebec between an engine and a train conveying workmen to Levis.

**Life's Little Tragedies.**

A youth dashed into the florist's shop.

"There was something wrong about those red roses you sent the lady on Lincoln avenue," he declared.

"I'm sure they were sent," replied the florist. "I remember the order. You said you wanted the very cheapest ones, a dozen and a quarter. Here, Joe."

The new boy came forward.

"You remember those roses you took to Lincoln avenue. Sure you got the address right?"

"Yes, sir. I took it off the bill for 'em, sir."

"Bring the bill here."

"I can't, sir. I put it in the box with the roses!"

The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.—Holmes.

**Would not be Without Zutoo Tablets At Any Cost**

Such is the statement of Mr. A. O. Norton, of Boston, the largest Jack Manufacturer in the world. His voluntary testimonial regarding ZUTOO follows:

286 Congress St., Boston, Mass. "I have been a sufferer from Headache since childhood and have used all, or nearly all the so-called 'cures' on the market. Some months since my attention was called to Zutoo Tablets and I have been using them ever since with the most gratifying results. I find they cure a 'sick' or 'nervous' headache in a few minutes and leave no bad effects. My family use them whenever needed with equally good results. I have frequently given them to friends who were suffering from Headache and they never failed to give quick relief. I always carry Zutoo Tablets in my grip on the road and WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT THEM AT ANY COST."

A. O. NORTON.  
25 cents per box—at all dealers

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by earthen sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

**NEW TERM ANNOUNCEMENT**

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

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

**Special Prices**

**On Furnishings and Clothing for Men and Boys.**

We are offering a splendid line of these goods at prices which are lower than the wholesale price to-day. Men's Fancy Tweed Overcoats, Boy's Overcoats, Men's Colored Shirts, Coat Sweaters, etc.

**Advance showing of Made-in-Brockville Wolhausen Spring Hats \$2.50**

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

**What is Home without Music?**



**COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS**  
**\$475 to \$20**  
**DOUBLE DISC RECORDS**

Made in Canada **85c up** Fit Any Machine  
**"HEARING IS BELIEVING"**

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

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

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

**Note the Notes**



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI.

February 11, 1917.—Jesus and the Woman of Samaria—John 4: 1-29

Commentary.—1. On the way to Galilee (vs. 1-6). 1-4. The reason given for the Lord's departure from Judea is that the Pharisees heard that more disciples were being baptized through the ministry of Jesus than through that of John the Baptist. They had been displeased with John's ministry, and they would be more displeased with that of Jesus, because of its greater effectiveness; consequently their opposition would be correspondingly greater. Jesus proceeded to take himself beyond their jurisdiction. He was finishing his first Judean ministry and the first year of his public labors. His route lay northward and he must go through Samaria, unless he chose to go toward across the Jordan, as many Jews were accustomed to do to avoid the Samaritans, with whom they had no dealings.

6. Jacob's well was there.—It was probably called Jacob's well from its being in the region of the "parcel of ground" just mentioned. There is still a well there and there is no reason to doubt its being the one by which the Saviour sat. It is now seventy-five feet deep, but was formerly much deeper, as it had been partially filled with rubbish. The well is nine feet in diameter and hewn out of the solid rock, the wall being regular and smooth. The place is now owned by the Greek church and is covered by a chapel. Priests are in attendance who let down a small bucket by means of a windlass and rope and draw water for the people. Being weary with his journey, it was noon, and Jesus with his disciples had probably been walking since early morning. Jesus rested there while his disciples were gone to the town to buy food (v. 8). His weariness declares to us the truth that He was human as well as divine. He got not only weary, but he also became hungry and thirsty. Sat thus on the well—Under the circumstances of his weariness and of the absence of his disciples, he sat resting on or by the low stone curb of the well.

11. The water of life (vs. 7-15). 7. There cometh a woman of Samaria.—The task of carrying water in the East rests largely upon the women. The usual time for drawing water was in the early morning or in the evening. At noon there would be few coming and going, hence the woman was alone there to receive the instruction of Jesus. This woman lived in one of the villages close by, undoubtedly Sychar, in the district called Samaria. She was a Samaritan and not a Jew. Give me to drink—Jesus was thirsty and he made this request, which she had the utensils necessary for drawing water from the deep (v. 11) well. The request would very naturally open the way for the marvelous discourse on the living water, which he delivered to this one woman. 8. Unto the city. The present city Nabulus, is a mile and a half from the well. The ancient Sychar may have extended much further to the east. Meat—Articles of food.

9. How it is that thou, being a Jew, etc.—The Jews claimed for themselves to be God's peculiar people and considered all others as of small value. They had Jerusalem, and the temple and they accepted the law and the prophets including the Old Testament writings as their sacred scriptures. The Samaritans held that Mount Gerizim was their religious centre and they held the writings of Moses to be the only inspired scriptures. The Samaritans retain their identity still, but number less than two hundred persons. They intermarry with none outside their own people, they are poor and ignorant, but are now being aided educationally by Christians in America. They sacredly guard a copy of the Pentateuch, which they claim was made by a grandson or a great-grandson of Aaron, but this claim can scarcely be credited. The Samaritans are still objects of contempt to the Jews. 10. If thou knewest the gift of God—Jesus does not at once declare to the woman of Samaria his Messiahship, but gradually prepares her mind for the reception of this great truth. He would have given the living water—She had as yet no idea of the nature and office of the traveler who was resting by the well, and she did not grasp the thought that Jesus was speaking of the salvation of the soul under the figure of water. 11. Whence... that living water—The woman's mind was on the well and the water it contained. The speaker had nothing with which to draw water and she did not apprehend the force of his statement. Yet she began to suspect that there was a hidden meaning in his words. 12. Art thou greater than our father Jacob. The Samaritans claim to be descendants of Jacob through Joseph, but they were a mixed race, a few Semites being joined with idolaters after the activity of Israel (2 Kings 17: 24-41). The woman considered that the offer of Jesus was folly, for he could not possibly furnish a better well or better water than could Jacob.

13. Shall thirst again—One needs to drink water often or he will suffer from thirst. This is especially true

in a warm climate. The woman understood this, stated at very well. 14. Shall never thirst—A strong and striking contrast is drawn between the water of Jacob's well and the water Jesus offered his hearer. A well of water springing up—This is a reason why thirst shall not recur. The living water is from a fountain implanted in the soul, fed by the fountain of all life, grace and goodness, and the soul's desires are fully and constantly met. 15. Even then the woman of Samaria did not comprehend the deep meaning of the words of Jesus.

III. True worship (vs. 16-24). 16-19. The request of Jesus that the woman call her husband, brought forth from her a partial statement of her guilt, which led to an acknowledgment on her part of the prophetic power of Jesus. 20-22. She was inclined to uphold her religion as against that of the Jews, and brought up the question of the proper place for worship, but Jesus showed her that, with the coming of the new kingdom, places for worship would not count. Wherever there was a heart to love and adore God, there would be a place to offer acceptable worship. 24. God is a Spirit—in his very nature God is absolutely spirit. There is nothing material about him; and that which comes to him from us as acceptable worship must come from the spiritual nature. "A pure, a holy, a spiritual worship, therefore, is such as he seeks, the offering of the soul rather than the formal offering of the body, the homage of the heart rather than that of the lips." Barnes.

IV. Jesus the Messiah (vs. 25-29). 25. I know that Messiah has come. The Samaritans found the promise of the Messiah in the writings of Moses. They now expect him to come within the present century. He will tell us all things—Jesus had told her some things, and she was inclined to believe them, but she was not quite ready to declare her faith in him as the Christ. 26. I... am he—Jesus revealed to the woman of Samaria some of the deepest truths of the kingdom. This was his first public declaration of his Messiahship. 27-29. At this point the disciples returned and the woman, wondering and trustful, went to tell her friends what she had heard.

QUESTIONS.—What ministry had Jesus just finished? What reason had he for going to Galilee? Where did Jesus stop to rest on his journey? What was the subject of Christ's discourse to the woman? Who were the Samaritans? What did Jesus say about worship? What great announcement did Jesus make to the woman?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—A spiritual awakening.

I. Conviction for sin.

II. A Redeemer accepted.

III. Conviction for sin. The presence of the Master at the first sign of hostility was evidenced in his retirement from Judea. To the eye of man Jesus appeared to be fleeing from persecution. To the eye of God the visit to Samaria was a part of a plan by which the glory of the divine government was to be revealed. To the eye of faith it offers an illustration in which the purpose of God was fulfilled. Jesus sought to remove the prejudices of his disciples by personal contact with the despised Samaritans. He offered to the Samaritan the privileges of his kingdom. He must needs pass through the abode of fallen humanity on his way to the throne of his kingdom. His own sovereign love laid the necessity upon himself. The providence of God brought the woman to Jacob's well. Events apparently trivial and unimportant changed her whole future. Jesus suited his method to individual character and circumstances. He began conversation by asking a favor of the woman, thus putting himself under obligation, that he might speak to her one of the most sublime discourses of his ministry. The desire to bless was strong, constant and spontaneous with Jesus. He had no national animosity, no sectarian bigotry, no self-righteous loathing as the Jews had. There is a contrast here between the narrowness of religious prejudice and the generosity of Christian grace. The utterance of the woman's natural surprise gave Jesus the opportunity to teach her great spiritual truths. He made no mention of enmity between the races. He would not enter upon the old controversy which she began. He would not stir anger in the soul he was seeking to save. She had seemingly set him in antagonism against him, but Jesus answered her by putting his power of supply over against her need. In a way he accepted her challenge, though very differently from what she expected. He did not disguise himself, but boldly announced the majesty of his nature and the glory of his work. Tenderly, gently and with compassion Jesus charged her with ignorance and brought home to her the sad fact that she had never truly worshipped. She had no belief that she had to do with the eternal, loving God or that he desired to communicate to her deep and lasting blessedness. She was ignorant of the Messiah. She was the Jew, but not the Son of God; the weary man, but not the rest for weary souls; the thirsty traveler, but not one who could quench her thirst. She was one who had sent for food, but one whose meat and drink was to do his Father's will. He touched her conscience and pointed out her sin. He told her the exact state of her case and drew her to admit it. A tender solicitude unlocked her heart and encouraged confession.

IV. A Redeemer accepted. In her attempts at evasion the woman had not been able to shake off her conviction that she stood before the Supreme Being. The crisis of her life had come. The command of Jesus to her to go and call her husband was the first stroke to break up her calm exterior and reveal the life beneath. Jesus required a complete surrender of the old life in order that he might confer life eternal. His object was to bring the woman to seek salvation through him, as the fulfillment of hopes as old as the race. Upon his knowledge of her secret life she based her belief in Jesus as the Messiah, she put it into her proclamation to her neighbors. Jesus here reached the community through an individual first educated to the truth and the knowledge of the truth. The woman came to Jacob's

WHAT THE MARKET DEMANDS IN MUTTON CARCASSES

The Light-weight, Early Maturing, Well-finished Lamb is the Kind the Select Trade Hunts Out and Pays for

Some years ago a Scottish member of Parliament, on his daily walk to the House of Commons, had occasion to pass a butcher's shop which catered to an aristocratic class of customers. One day he observed a large placard in the window announcing that "Best Scottish mutton from the Isle of Bass" was for sale within. Now as this gentleman was the owner of the Island of Bass, this information caused him a satisfactory thrill over and above that felt by a good Scot in the recognition of a fact of which he is intensely aware that Scots mutton is the best procurable. In the good Scot's opinion most things Scottish are believed to be the best. Still he is gratified at seeing that other people think so, too. As week after week passed and Bass mutton was still on sale, the gentleman thought he would like to interview the seller. "Yes, sir," said the manager of the store most politely, "we have secured a supply of the famous Bass mutton for the season."

"But," said the M. P., "I am the proprietor of the Bass Park and I know that there are only some twenty-five sheep grazing on it, so how can it supply a trade like yours?" But in spite of this interview the sale of mutton from the Isle of Bass continued. We may say for the benefit of our readers who have not been in Scotland, that this island is a lonely rock in the Firth of Forth, about a mile in circumference, and its inhabitants are mostly sea birds, and

and have not been able to find them—what must their feelings be? Something akin, we should judge, to those onlookers who saw the miraculous draught of fishes and themselves draw empty nets. For the altruistic spirit, though we hope it is growing, is not yet strong enough developed in most of us to make us rejoice in so great a success with the fullest sympathy.

This, however, is a digression. What we wish to point out and to emphasize is that the Southdown is the type of mutton in demand by the best Canadian trade. Therefore we should do our best to produce as large a supply as possible of mutton of this type—not necessarily pure-bred Southdowns—which is practically out of the question—as a source of supply of mutton and lamb for the meat market. If every pure-bred Southdown in Canada were slaughtered there would hardly be enough mutton to supply the city of Toronto alone for any length of time. What is said of the Southdown applies also to the Shropshire. Each breed has its admirers. Yet the Southdown has, and we consider justly, a pre-eminence over all the other down breeds. It is the oldest and here is always a strong presumption that if any race of men or beasts have attained a high standard and kept it up for generations, there is something especially good in that race. The Southdown sheep is certainly the little aristocrat of its kind. In

sent Southdown were evolved. Since then science has come to the aid of genius, and the Southdown of to-day has become an almost perfect type of what a sheep should be. This opinion is proved by the block tests at the International and other fat stock shows.

DOWN BREEDS FILL THE BILL. It may be mentioned that most of the Down breeds have been produced by the introduction of Southdown blood into the native breeds of various districts. The Shropshires, as already noted, are very nearly related to the Southdowns. A mere glance at a pen of each in the show-yard or a glance at a good picture will prove this. The Southdown and Cotswold cross has produced the Oxford, another fine sheep; and the Suffolk, which have many admirers, are the product of the Southdown ram and the ancient horned Norfolk ewe. All these fine sheep have the qualities their admirers claim for them.

We have wanted as the best type of mutton sheep is one that has the largest proportion of flesh of the best quality and the least waste, and flesh of a poorer quality. We all know that certain portions of a carcass of either beef or mutton are more valuable as food than others, therefore we should select an animal with a good broad back, where the most valuable part of the mutton is located. It should have a well developed chest, which shows a sound constitution.



Sheep of this Type and Conformation are Profitable on Any Man's Farm—They produce Offspring Which Bring Home the "Kale."

The subject of cross-bred pure breeds is not of practical interest to the ordinary Canadian farmer, nor is it in our opinion, a subject to be taken up by a periodical. A text book written by an expert, who has had time and opportunity to experiment, may be of use, but there is something sorer, though more expensive, namely, experience. So far experiments in this country on farms kept by colleges for this purpose tend to prove that as a sire for grade ewes and for the Western range ewes, which have more or less Merino blood, the Southdown ram is without an equal. This is easily accounted for. The Southdown is a pure breed, while the other down breeds are the product of a mixed parentage, and everyone who has had the slightest experience in breeding stock knows that it is common enough for the progeny of mixed breeds to throw back and show characteristics not in evidence in either parent. Who among us, for instance, would desire to produce a flock, or even individuals in our flock, resembling the Norfolk horned sheep. At the present state of the sheep industry in Canada, the problem before us is to produce as much lamb and mutton of good quality as we possibly can. This, in our opinion, can be done best by taking the ewes already on hand and, by judicious mating, producing food for the people, or, by keeping a herd of pure-bred sheep of the kind we think most suitable for our locality and surroundings, our soil and climate and the market demands of the community in which we live.

The high merits of the breed were not widely known until the time of George IV. The "first gentleman in Europe" spent much of his time and money at Brighton, which was perhaps the most epicurean and self-indulgent society in the world flocked in consequence. A man of genius who farmed land in that neighborhood saw an outlet for mutton of a high-class quality in catering to the requirements of these fashionable people. Having a good foundation in the native breed of sheep, he improved and developed it. He had an unerring insight into the proper type to be aimed at, and through his wise salvation

well a prejudiced Samaritan, and departed a happy believing Christian. She came a sinner, and departed with full faith in Jesus. She came absorbed in the temporalities of life, and departed engrossed with eternal solemnities. The Saviour's mercy was remarkable. His wisdom was displayed in his dealing with a sinful soul. His patience was perfect in bearing with her ignorance until she was taught. His power was manifest in her conversion. Short as the interview was, Jesus effectually gained her heart, and through her published the glad tidings of salvation to others.

INTERESTION for us with groanings which cannot be uttered. I will therefore that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting.—Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching therewith all perseverance and supplication for all saints. If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven.

GLORY. The prophet asks, "And where will ye leave your glory?" This is asked of those who were ungrateously decrees, who turn the needy from judgments and take away the right of the poor. There are degrees of glory, and much men must leave behind; all corporeal things, the firmament, the stars, the earth and its kingdoms. There is a glory in these for the carnal mind, the gold, the glitter, the tinsel, the rank, the ease, the luxury. There is the glory of discovery, of mental power, invention of the steam engine, the sewing machine, the talking machine. But there is a higher glory, the glory of a mind in contact with God, on speaking terms with God, interchange of thought with God. Oh! the transcendent magnificence, the pomp, the inner glory of the softened radiance of the revealing Jehovah! From all bodies taken together we could not evolve one little thought; of all bodies and spirits we could not extract a simple motion of true charity. This is impossible because it belongs to another order—the supernatural. Men make a fortune; they leave it. Men make a great name; it is vanity. Men walk abroad in the earth, clothed in the spoils of death, and then they die. "Where will ye leave your glory?" Child of God, this high, essential glory we shall never

AWAKE, MY SPIRIT. If I have faltered more or less In my great task of happiness; If I have moved among my race And shown no glorious morning face; If beams from happy human eyes Have moved me not; if morbid skies, Books, and my food, and summer rain, Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take, And stab my spirit broad awake.

PRAY ALWAYS. I love the Lord, because he hath heard my voice and my supplication. Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him as long as I live. When ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.—The Spirit... helpeth our infirmities; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'FARMERS' MARKET' and 'MEATS-WHOLESALE'. It lists various agricultural products like butter, cheese, and different types of meat with their corresponding prices.

Table titled 'SUGAR MARKET' listing prices for various grades of sugar, including Royal A, B, and C, and other types like Lantia and Dark Yellow.

Table titled 'CATTLE MARKET' listing prices for different types of cattle such as Letcher cattle, do. do. common, and various breeds of sheep and pigs.

Table titled 'OTHER MARKETS' listing prices for various commodities like wheat, oats, and flour in different markets like Winnipeg and Duluth.

Table titled 'LIVERPOOL PRODUCE' listing prices for various types of flour, including American, refined, and other grades.

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS Weakness Generally Comes On as Womanhood Approaches. Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and healthy become suddenly weak, nervous, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red that of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been lifelong invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss A. Sternburg, Hatleybury Road, New Leeward, Ont., says: "I have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they restored me to health. If, indeed, they did not save my life, in 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anaemia. I lost flesh, always felt tired, and I got so nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for some weeks when an aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My father got a supply, and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed toward recovery. I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to my old time health and strength. I shall never cease to praise this medicine, and to urge all weak run down girls to give it a fair trial as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

Pillows Too High for Sleep. "Of all the thousands of patients I have seen in bed I have never met with one who arranged his pillows hygienically," said an eminent doctor. "All too high, far too high. High pillows curve the spine, bend the neck, and thus prevent the free circulation of blood in the brain. You can never get the full value of a night's sleep unless you fix your pillows so low that the head and neck are just in a level line with the spine."—Pittsburgh Press.

"Do you think women ought to take an active part in politics?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I'm afraid that a girl who sacrifices her life to politics is going to have something of the customary experience of a girl who marries a man to reform him."—Washington Star.

SUNDAY AT HOME

AWAKE, MY SPIRIT. If I have faltered more or less In my great task of happiness; If I have moved among my race And shown no glorious morning face; If beams from happy human eyes Have moved me not; if morbid skies, Books, and my food, and summer rain, Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take, And stab my spirit broad awake.

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OTTAWA

## HER HUMBLE LOVER

At this rather commonplace finale, Signa, who looks the calmest of the three, can scarcely suppress a smile, but she manages to conceal it.

"Sir Frederic Blyte!" exclaims Mrs. Podswell, appealing to a hideous old portrait of the rector, and throwing out her hand as if she would call to the world to hear her and join in her amazement and righteous indignation—a baronet—and such an old baronet, too!—and the Park! Why, there isn't such an estate in the country, excepting the Delanero. It is an offer that any one—any one might be proud to accept. There isn't a woman for hundreds of miles around who wouldn't give her eyes to be Lady Blyte of the Park! And here is a—"

"My dear Amelia," again expostulates the rector, coloring and coughing unceasingly.

"Joseph, I will speak, and openly and without fear. There are times when the truth, the plain, unvarnished truth, should be spoken, and if there ever was a time it is now, when this foolish, wicked—yes, wicked—girl allows her vanity to stand between her good! I, at least, will not shrink from reminding her of the difference between her and the gentleman who has offered to marry her. No doubt, under the blandishments of Lady Rookwell's fulsome compliments, she has come to think herself a sort of princess," and Aunt Podswell glares at the tall, gracious figure and calm, pale, lovely face that do indeed look rather princely. "Oh, yes, quite a princess, or at least some one of the greatest importance. She forgets that she is a mere nobody, that she is almost penniless, and that her mother—"

but it seems that you have not. At any rate, I suppose I may say that the daughter of an actress—she would have dearly liked to say, "light-roped dancer"—is not too good for Sir Sir Frederic Blyte."

"Stop," says Signa, and her voice is very low, but so distinct that every note and inflection strike upon the ears of the rector and his wife like the flick of a whip. "You have spoken of my mother. She died!"—the voice falters for a moment, but is steady the next—"she died when I was too young to know her. She was an actress. Yes, it is quite true, and I am proud of it!" Mrs. Podswell throws up her hands and eyes, but does not, dares not speak. "Proud of it. I have heard my father speak of her—ah, I have heard others besides him speak of her with words such as any woman, be she actress or duchess, might be proud to hear over her grave. Unless the world has lied, and you alone are true, my mother was one of the best and noblest of women, and my

that he feared she was given to picking and stealing, or some other sin. "Romance, my dear child, is all very well in—ahem!—novels, but in real life the less you have to do with romance the better. Look at your aunt and me." Signa raises her eyes and looks from one to the other. "We were not romantic when we married, and yet you see how happy we are."

And, perhaps unwittingly, he heaves a sigh.

For a moment Signa regards them in silence, then—she could not help it if her life depended on it—she breaks into a laugh. She laughs till the color comes into her face and the light into her eyes, while the two stare at her with solemn, amazed indignation.

"I—I beg your pardon; I am very sorry," she says. "I think I am rather tired and hysterical."

"I think you are out of your mind," says Aunt Podswell, solemnly.

"Perhaps I am," says Signa, wearily. "Don't say any more to me tonight," she pleads. "I really am tired, and—I don't wish to offend you or make you unhappy, but what you wish is quite impossible."

"If you mean your marriage with Sir Frederic, that is not at all impossible, my dear," says the rector, in his fretful style. "Nothing is impossible, though weak and erring man—"

"That's nonsense!" says Mrs. Podswell, cutting the sermon short. "Signa is not weak; I never saw a girl with so much obstinacy in her nature. Self-willed she may be and is, but not weak; oh, certainly not!"

And Aunt Podswell sniffs scornfully. The rector rubs his chin.

"I think," he says, insinuatingly, "that perhaps we have been a little too hasty with our dear Signa, my dear. We are so anxious for her good, so extremely anxious, that her future, which stretches out so far and—ahem—blooming before her, should not be marred by a—shall I say maidenly modesty?—that we have put the case a little too plainly. After all, Sir Frederic is a sensible young man, and sensible young men don't take the first 'no'; he may ask her again."

"I hope not," says Signa.

"I don't think it's likely; I should say she has had her chance and lost it," puts in Mrs. Podswell, viciously.

The rector shakes his head.

"Sir Frederic is—ahem!—thoroughly in earnest. I am sure of that, and I think he will ask her again. If he should, will you promise us, my dear Signa, that you will consider his proposal? That is not much to ask, my dear."

"I should think not," snorts Mrs. Podswell. "But it isn't likely that he will do anything of the sort. Sir Frederic isn't a mere adventurer, an opera singer, or go begging for a wife."

Signa flushes hotly, though she would give worlds to keep the color from her face, for she knows that her aunt alluded to Hector Warren.

"But if he should, I am saying, my dear Amelia," says the rector, timidly, "I want our dear Signa to promise that she will reconsider this hasty decision."

"It wasn't hasty," says Signa, but seeing the rector open his mouth for a fresh argument, she says, with desperation born of infinite weariness, "Oh, yes, if he should ask me again, I will consider it."

And it is an unwise admission, and she feels it, but not that, she is so tired and does so long for the solitude and quiet of her own little room where she can be alone to think—not of Sir Frederic and his offer to make her the mistress of the Park, but of Hector Warren and the sweet mysterious words he whispered in her ear as they parted.

"Thank you, my dear," says the rector, suavely. "That is all we want. Rest assured that your aunt and I only desire your good, and that all our exertions are for your future welfare. Good-night, my dear Signa, and—ahem!—happy dreams!" and he gives her his hand with the air of one bestowing an unspoken benediction.

Signa bends over her aunt's pale, thin face, wrinkled with the irritation of thwarted desires, and touches it with her lips.

"I believe, indeed I do, that you mean it all in kindness, but ah! if you would only accept what I say and be content. What does it matter? There are hundreds, thousands of girls who are more fitted to be Lady Blyte than I am."

"But Sir Frederic doesn't think so, you see," says the rector, uttering the wisest and truest words he has spoken.

"I am very sorry that he does not," says Signa, ruefully, and she makes her escape.

Tired as she is, she pays her usual visit to Archie's little room at the end of the corridor.

He is not asleep, and has been waiting for her.

"What a time you have been!" he said, blinking at the candle. "And what have you been talking about downstairs? I could hear you, almost every word."

"You've been on the stairs?" says Signa, shaking her head, rebukingly.

"Some night you will catch a severe cold, and then I shall have to nurse you, wicked boy!"

"I shan't catch cold!" he retorts, calmly. "I say, Signa, is it true that Sir Frederic wants to marry you?"

Signa laughs, while the color comes into her face.

"I am afraid it is, Archie, but I

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Please Mention This Paper.

She stops, for Signa raises her eyes suddenly, and they flash like fire across the table, and seem to burn up the pale, furious ones of the other.

"My dear Amelia," says the rector, hurriedly, and quite pale with nervousness, "I—ahem—really think there is no occasion to drag up old bygones; the—ahem—the past—"

"Pray," says Signa, her low, clear voice cold and distinct as a bell, and tremulous with emotion, "do not stop here. I am waiting to hear what you have to say against my mother," and her color comes and goes as she presses her hand to her heart.

"Even Aunt Podswell is awed and frightened for a moment.

"I—don't want to say anything against your mother," she says, sullenly. "I only mean to speak the truth; I thought you had forgotten,

love and pride in her never filled my heart more fully than they do now when you speak lightly of her!"

Mrs. Podswell stammers for a moment, then she takes refuge in the resources of the weak; she begins to whimper:

"What have I done to be spoken to like this?" she sobs, "when I have only exerted myself beyond my strength in the endeavor to do my duty. I do not know! This is a cruel world!"

"Ah, yes, it is cruel," murmurs Signa, eyeing her with pale scorn.

"There is nothing but ingratitude," mumbles Mrs. Podswell. "If you had any heart at all, you would never stand there and say such dreadful things to me—never!"

A faint smile covers Signa's pale face. The only dreadful thing she has said has been a few words in defence of the mother whose memory she loves and reveres, and whom Aunt Podswell has attacked. She sighs a little wearily.

"Is there any more to be said?" she says, stooping and picking up her shawl. "Why do you want me to marry Sir Frederic?" And she looks from one to the other with vague interrogation. "What does it matter? As you say, I am a mere nobody, and not fit to be mistress of the Park—"

"That's just it, my dear," says Mr. Podswell, breaking in with a nervous, conciliatory smile; "we, neither your aunt nor I think that, and Sir Frederic himself evidently does not; and you must admit"—with a sickly smile—"that he is the best judge of your fitness. If he thinks that you are the one young lady in the world who ought to be the future mistress of the Park, it is not for you to contradict him."

"But," says Signa, and her face glows with the first blush that has risen to it since the discussion, "I—I do not care for Sir Frederic, in the way that he wishes me to care for him."

Aunt Podswell sniffs, and the rector waves his hand, with a bland, superior smile.

"My dear, I am afraid you are—er—romantic," he says, as if he had said

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Why not cure your dyspepsia now? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c per box at all dealers.

don't think you ought to listen to what goes on downstairs."

"If you were sent to bed at seven o'clock, and couldn't sleep, you'd be glad to get out and sit on the stairs," he says, severely. "But about Sir Frederic—it's like his cuek!"

"My dear Archie! That is a word that should not be said by little boys; it isn't in the dictionary, you know!"

"I don't care!" he says, emphatically. "It's true. It is like his cuek! Why, you would have to go and live with him at the Park, and that's miles away, right across the river. Besides, I don't like Sir Frederic. You won't marry him, Signa, will you?"

"I think not," says Signa, absently, and almost to herself.

"Don't," he says energetically, and with an air of profound wisdom. "You'll be sorry if you do. Of course you'll have the park, but you won't like Sir Frederic. He flies into tempers; I've seen him. I say, Signa!"

"Well, be quick and say it. Do you know that it is—oh, an uncharitably hour! and that you ought to be fast asleep?"

"I wish," he says, slowly, raising himself on his elbow, and linking at her gravely—"I wish it had been Mr. Warren."

Signa moves a hand round the candle that he may not see the hot flush which stains her face.

"Why, Archie?" she murmurs.

"Because I like him, and I don't think he ever flies into tempers."

"But," says Signa, trying to speak lightly, "he might take me a long way from here—miles away, Archie!"

"I don't know," he says, reflectively; "he might, but then perhaps he'd let me come, too, don't you see?"

"I see," says Signa, smiling—smiling with a soft light in her violet eyes.

"At any rate, I like him and I think—I'm sure—that he likes you, Signa!"

Once more she has to shade the light from the candle.

"I believe you are asleep and dreaming, Archie, or you wouldn't talk such nonsense. There!"—and she kisses him, and tucks the bed-clothes round him in the manner esteemed so much by children—"good-night, and"—with a laugh—"as papa says, happy dreams!"

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Hamilton, Ont.  
(Formerly Mdna. I. Mintz).

to keep cool and self-possessed while Signa was with him, but now he threw calmness and self-possession to the wind, and allowed his passion full scope. He was, in fact, almost mad; mad with unsatisfied love, mad with his own weakness, and mad with jealousy; for, with that instinct which every lover possesses, he felt that, but for Hector Warren, Signa might have listened to his suit and yielded.

He reached the Park bathed in perspiration; yet pale to the lips, scarcely aware that he was at home, and almost inclined to stroll on anywhere out of human ken.

He had been so full of hope, he had been so persuaded by his mother that it was impossible Signa should refuse him, that the reaction was terrible.

Lady Blyte had sent all the servants to bed except the butler, and as Sir Frederic entered she came into the hall.

"Is it you, dear?" she said, "where is the carriage?"

"I—I walked in," he answered, passing her into the drawing-room to hide his face from the butler's keen eyes.

Lady Blyte came up to him, and placed her hand upon his arm.

"Well, Frederic," she said, gently, her proud eyes softening with loving anxiety.

He looked down at her with a look of wild misery.

"It is all over, mother," he said, hoarsely.

Lady Blyte started, and her eyes flashed with haughty pride.

"Do you mean that you—you have spoken, and that she has actually—"

Her pride would not permit her to finish the question.

"Yes, she has actually ventured to refuse me!" he said, with a bitter smile.



# MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional



"It is impossible!" exclaimed her ladyship, drawing herself to her full height. "A girl who is a mere nobody—"

"It is of no use going over all that!" he exclaimed, with an impatient gesture. "Be she what she may, I—I love her, and I have asked her to be my wife, and she has rejected me!"

"She must be mad!" murmured the old lady, using the same words that Aunt Podswell had done; "simply mad! Why, there is not a girl in the county who would refuse the owner of the Park!"

"Yes, there is one and it is the one I love the most, to love," he said, sinking into a chair, and hiding his face with his trembling hands.

Lady Blyte stood erect in her satin and old lace, her eyes fixed with malignant hauteur on vacancy.

"I can scarcely believe it," she murmured. "What does she expect—what can she hope for more than this?"

And she made a grand comprehensive motion with her hand.

He laughed bitterly; he had heard taught him more of Signa's nature than ever his mother would learn, although she lived with her for years.

"She does not care a pin's point for the whole of it," he said, despairfully; "it is all as nothing to her. If—if she does not love me, she will not marry me though I am Sir Frederic Blyte, I—I were the King of England, it would make no difference."

"Then," said Lady Blyte, with a flash of her eyes, "let her go her own way, and forget her."

And she held out her hands imploringly.

He loved me, she would marry me though I were a beggar on the road; as she he laughed, and the laugh was not pleasant for a mother to hear.

"Forget her!" he said, raising his pale, pained, distorted face. "You might as well tell a man dying of thirst to forget water! I shall never forget her while I have the power of memory left."

And he rose heavily, and stood staring moodily at his thin dress-boots, all wet with the dewy grass.

Lady Blyte sank into a chair, and tapped the arm with her thin, white fingers.

"If that be so," she said, sadly, yet resolutely, "you must not give up—"

He laughed again.

"No, you must not give up! Many a girl has been fool enough to say 'No' and lived to repent herself of her folly and jump at the chance of saying 'Yes.' You must give her that chance."

He smiled and shook his head.

"You do not understand her, mother. 'No,' with Signa Grenville, means always 'No.' She does not want another chance, and would not take it if it were offered to her. No, I have lost her; and if I cannot forget her, I must learn to live without her. But to-night I feel that I would rather die." And his head drooped; then he looked up with a flush. "I am ashamed that you should send what a weak fool I have become, mother," he said, with self-scorn in his voice and in his eyes; "but I think no man ever loved as I love Signa Grenville. I love her with my whole being—she has absorbed all my life! There! let us say no more about it—I am worn out, and will go to bed. Good-night."

(To be continued.)

**SURE OF HIMSELF.**

**Engineer Risked Life to Prove His Ability.**

Eighty years ago the granite obelisk that stood sentinel before the palace of Rameses 17., at Luxor, for more than 30 centuries, was taken to Paris. Its erection in the Place de la Concorde was marked by a fine example of civic courage. It had been brought from Egypt by the Engineer Lebas in a river boat, specially constructed at Toulon, to navigate the Nile and the Seine.

This boat was towed through the sea by a warship. When the cables used in raising the obelisk were strained almost to breaking Lebas placed himself under the enormous stone as it began to move. If a single cable had broken all would have been over with the engineer. Explaining his hardihood Lebas said it was to show the crowd of onlookers that he was sure of his calculations. A single error and he would have been crushed and he preferred a tragic end to dishonor. "This," said Le Cri de Paris, "was in 1836, before our day of inter-views and Lebas occupied only a few lines in The Constitution, no more, no less, than the periodical adventures of the sea serpent."—Exchange.

### STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack the whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### WORK OF THE BEAVERS.

**Wonderful Skill and Activity of These Clever Dam Builders.**

There are probably few examples of animal industry and constructive ability more widely known than those of the beaver—every one carries from his school days a general notion that beavers build dams and other things—and, though there may be a considerable margin between popular belief and the limits of fact, enough remains to attach a high degree of interest to the beaver.

With their very powerful teeth they can cut through a branch three inches thick in as many minutes. The pieces cut off are held by the teeth and fore paws and carried or dragged to the spot where they are to be used and fitted into place. The fitting is by no means carelessly carried out, and the beaver seems to have some fairly definite idea of the size and length of the piece he needs.

The beaver makes his home primarily by burrowing in the bank of a stream, and the purpose of the dam is to maintain the water at a fixed height, so that the entrance to the burrow is always covered as a protection from enemies.

Though, however, the beaver has intelligence enough for the building of his dam, he has not sufficient to know when to stop building, and so he increases the structure and raises the level of his pool until burrowing upward no longer serves to keep his house above water, and so he raises the height of his walls and roof by building with branches and mud the well known dome shaped "lodges."

### NO MORE CORNS

**Cure Guaranteed**

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours; is soothing, healing, takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as **Painless Corn Extractor** Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

**Trade Briefs.**

Locusts have destroyed the wheat crop of the province of Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Corrientes in Argentina. It is estimated that the amount available for export will not exceed 1,000,000 tons.

Exports from Hong Kong to the U. S. in the first nine months of 1916 were valued at \$6,864,290, an increase of \$2,554,559 over the previous year.

Rubber overshoes are needed in Spain.

An Italian merchant is in the market for 1,000 hypodermic syringes.

Nearly 30,000 tons of canuo are handled in the Hong Kong market annually. This trade should attract the attention of American dyers.

Heavy iron wheels, suitable for jirikishas, are needed in China. These wheels are similar to those used on motorcycles.

Freight rates in China have increased from 300 to 500 per cent, since the beginning of the European war. The Chinese are adapting themselves to these conditions and are raising great quantities of foodstuffs for domestic consumption.

Keep strips of rough sand paper for unscrubbing can tops; fold strip around top and give it a twist.

### HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidentally give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box—

# ZAM-BUK



**CHARLESTON**

Mr. and Mrs. S. Godkin entertained a few friends on Monday evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Marjorie's birthday. A pleasant evening was spent.

Miss Madeline O'Connor has returned to her home at Long Point after a week pleasantly spent with her cousin, Mrs. M. J. Kavanaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Halladay spent the past week with friends at Ballantray.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Jackson at Athens on Monday last. Deceased was a sister of Mr. Wm. Halladay.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Flood, Sheatown entertained a number of friends on Friday evening. The event was a sort of a family reunion as Mr. Flood's brother James, son and daughter are visiting him from Rush Lake, Sask.

R. Foster was in Brockville on Wednesday.

**GREENBUSH**

Greenbush, Jan. 29—Mrs. Clifford Hall, who has a serious operation in St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, is recovering. She is attended by her sister, Miss Pearl Brown, of New Bedford, Mass., who is a trained nurse.

Mrs. W. White, who is visiting her sister in New York, is seriously ill.

Mr. C. Connel made a visit to Malorytown last week.

Mrs. N. Horton, who resides with her son Nicholas, is very ill.

Mr. Roy Johnston has gone to Brockville to do his bit by working in the munition factory.

Mr. Walter Tackabury returned on Friday last from Kemptonville where he has been visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hodge, of Cairn, Sask., have been visiting relatives and friends here during the past week.

Mrs. John Colborne is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

Miss Annie Stevens, of Regina, Sask., is making a short visit to her sister, Mrs. Walter Olds. Miss Stevens came east to attend the funeral of her brother who died in Vancouver, B. C.

Greenbush Jan. 6—Messrs. Fred Olds Wm. Connel are on a visit to and friends in New York state.

Mrs. Morton Moore is visiting at her father's home in Smith's Falls for a few days.

Miss Gladys Smith returned home from Carleton Place on Friday where she was visiting her brother.

On Jan 31st Miss Myrtle Hanna went to Brockville to begin a course in training as nurse at the Eastern Hospital.

Mrs. W. Tackaberry is visiting her sister Mrs. Geo. Cannon, Frankville.

Mr. Pearson White, Edmonton, Alt. was a guest of his brother, William, here on Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Davis, North Augusta, has been here for the past few weeks in attendance on her mother.

**Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.**

**AUCTION SALE**

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the **ARMSTRONG HOUSE** In the Village of **ATHENS**

Commencing at 1 p.m. sharp on **Monday, February 26th**

The following property: Part of Lot 16, Con. 9, Yonge, 1/2 mile west of Athens, on the Delta Road, consisting of 1/2 acre more or less. On the property is an 8-roomed brick residence which will be sold furnished or unfurnished. There is also a stable on the premises.

**TERMS**—The above will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid; 10 per cent down, balance in 30 days.

**E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer** **E. D. WILSON, Owner**

**AUCTION SALE**

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at his premises, the W. Doonan Farm at

**REDAN**

Commencing at 1 o'clock

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1917**

The following: 7 Cows coming in, 3 Calves, 1 Horse, set Double Harness, 2 Milk Cans, Walking Plow, Quantity of Hay, and numerous other articles.

**TERMS**—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount, 5 months credit on approved joint notes with interest at 6 per cent. 3 per cent off for cash on sums over \$10.

**E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer** **LESLIE PERKINS, Owner**

**TENDERS WANTED**

The Council of Rear Yonge and Escott ask for tenders for 75 cords of stone at the west end of the township road (through Glen Elbe) and 125 cords at the east end. Quarried stone preferred and to be put up early in spring.

**R. E. CORNELL, Clerk.**

**Automobile Tops and Cushions**

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

Write for Prices on Repair Work

**JAS. W. JUPSON, Brockville**  
36 George St. Phone 663



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

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**TIME-TABLE**

Leave Brockville  
6.15 a.m. Daily (except Sunday)  
2.30 p.m. Daily.  
—  
Arrive Brockville  
1.10 p.m. Daily.  
10.05 p.m. Daily (except Sunday)

For further particulars and Tickets Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street.  
**GEO. E. McGLADE, City Pass. Agent**

**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.



**SKUNK TRAPPERS—Get More Money**  
for Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Raccoon, Mink, White Weasel, Beaver, Fish, Bear, Marten and other Fur Bearers collected in your section. **SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT"** the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS. A reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Skunk Trapper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—It's FREE  
**A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. Dept. C37 CHICAGO, U.S.A.**

**COLD WEATHER**  
Is Comfortable Weather to Men who are well clothed.  
The question of good clothing never worries our patrons. If you do not buy your clothes from us, we ask you to call and talk the matter over. Every courtesy will be extended. We call the attention of clergymen to our special facilities for tailoring clerical clothes.  
**M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE REQUESTS THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO BEGIN NOW TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE NEXT WAR LOAN**  
JAN. 9, 1917 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

**Your Weekly Newspaper**

PERHAPS you haven't been thinking much about it—just taking for granted that \$1.00 a year is a right price for The Reporter, year after year, let other things cost what they may. But you are a reasonable being, and so can see that the price of a weekly newspaper should no more remain "fixed" year after year than the price of such common things as:

beefsteak	wheat	milk cans
sugar	eggs	lumber
coal	potatoes	horses
boots	clover seed	land

CAN you think of any other commodity except newspapers and their like whose price has remained unchanged and unchanging year after year? Why, then, should your newspaper's price remain forever the same—the same, for example, as when you could buy

a cord of wood for \$1.50
a bushel of wheat for 50 cents
a common fowl for 25 cents
a dozen eggs for 10 cents
a pound of butter for 12 cents
a cow for \$25

THE war has brought to a crisis a condition of things which has vexed publishers for years: the selling-price of their newspaper. It has sent prices of paper, ink, type and supplies skyward. It is costing us many more dollars a week now to produce The Reporter than was needed before the outbreak of the war. Where do we get off at?—in the slang language of to-day. The answer is: we must get more for The Reporter. And so, on and after April 1st the subscription price of The Reporter will be \$1.50.

You are reasonable, and so we count on you to meet the necessities of the situation cheerfully. Three cents a week for your local newspaper—it is worth the price, is it not?

**Less than the price of a "smoke"**

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT AT THE FRONT. BUY DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-YEAR WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

\$ 25.00 FOR	\$21.50
50.00 "	43.00
100.00 "	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$1500.  
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA  
JAN. 9, 1917

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED**  
At Once for ATHENS and District for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES"  
Spring list of Hard Canadian Fruit and ornamental Stock, including McIntosh Red Apple, St. Regis Ever-bearing Raspberry, and many other leaders.  
New illustrated Catalogue sent on application.  
Start now at best selling time. Liberal Proposition.  
**STONE & WELLINGTON**  
The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1837)  
Toronto, Ontario  
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**Furniture**  
When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.  
A Good Selection to Choose From.  
**Undertaking**  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
**GEO. E. JUDSON**  
ATHENS, ONT.  
Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

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

**LUMBER**  
Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.  
Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.  
Present stock includes a quantity of  
**FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.**  
A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.  
**F. Blancher**  
ATHENS

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**DR. H. R. BRIGHT**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR.  
OFFICE HOURS: (Until 8 a.m.)  
1 to 3 p.m.  
(7 to 8.30 p.m.)  
ATHENS

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

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

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

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

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